

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

BAKUNIN, MICHAÏL. Philosophie der Tat. Auswahl aus seinem Werk. Eingel. und hrsg. von Rainer Beer. Verlag Jakob Hegner, Köln 1968. 382 pp. DM. 19.80.

In this small-sized book an attempt is made to present Bakunin as a (topical) social philosopher. The work contains, apart from an introduction by the editor, "Reaction in Germany" (1842), "God and the State", three documents of the International Brotherhood (including the "Revolutionary Catechism", which should not be mistaken for Nečaev's notorious manuscript with the same title), and two letters.

CALVEZ, JEAN-YVES. Karl Marx. Darstellung und Kritik seines Denkens. Walter Verlag, Olten, Freiburg/B. 1964. 599 pp. S.fr. 49.00.

Twelve years ago the young French Jesuit Calvez published his voluminous work *La pensée de Karl Marx*, which was reviewed at some length in IRSH, II (1957), pp. 289f. The present volume is a somewhat revised translation of good quality. Dieter Schulz has provided a new bibliography, and the original *Index analytique* has been replaced by an index of names.

CORNFORTH, MAURICE. The Open Philosophy and the Open Society. A Reply to Dr. Karl Popper's Refutations of Marxism. Lawrence and Wishart, London 1968. 396 pp. 63/–.

This book is a Marxist attack on K. Popper's refutation of Marxism (in *The Open Society and Its Enemies* and in *The Poverty of Historicism*). It is full of wit and contains an imposing collection of quotations from Marx and Engels besides giving a systematic defense, from a modern angle, of the Marxist theorems. The author, in an attempt at using Popper's conception as a boomerang, defines his view of an "open society": it is Communism become ripe. To identify Communism with individual rights, freedom, etc., is only possible by introducing it as a theoretical postulate rather than as the product of a known historical reality – and so Dr Popper might on the basis of his own approach once more "refute" his opponent.

FETSCHER, IRING. Rousseaus Politische Philosophie. Zur Geschichte des demokratischen Freiheitsbegriffs. 2. erw. Aufl. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1968. xvii, 382 pp. DM. 32.00.

Dr Fetscher's pioneering study of Rousseau as a political thinker was first published in 1960, and favourably reviewed in *IRSH*, VII (1962), p. 105. The second edition is an unaltered reprint to which a chapter on Rousseau and the French Revolution (largely based on the findings of Joan McDonald) and a paper on Hobbes, Pufendorf, Cumberland and Rousseau have been added.

Marxismusstudien. Fünfte Folge. Hrsg. von Iring Fetscher. J.C.B. Mohr Verlag (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1968. vii, 226 pp. DM. 16.50.

Contrary to earlier volumes of the *Marxismusstudien* the contents of the present issue consist of completely independent and scarcely interrelated studies. The first one, by G. Rohmoser, is a learned and unbiased critical evaluation of Marxist and to a lesser extent non-Marxist discussions of fundamental problems of Marxism, especially those regarding the *Aufhebung* of philosophy. The views of, e.g., Landgrebe, Habermas, Lukács, Ernst Bloch, Kolakowski, Sartre and Hannah Arendt are dealt with. The second item is a thorough account of "Marxist revisionism in Poland", the third an exposé of recent ideological discussions in Yugoslavia (P. Vranicki), the fourth an analysis of the ideological aspect of the struggle between China and the Soviet Union on war and co-existence, the fifth an essay on the question which are the conditions for an optimal economic growth in the long run.

OTHER BOOKS

Martin Buber. *L'homme et le philosophe.* [Par] Robert Welsch, Gabriel Marcel, Emmanuel Levinas, André Lacocque. Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1968. 75 pp.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ANDRESKI, STANISLAV. *Military Organization and Society.* With a foreword by A. R. Radcliffe-Brown. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] 2nd ed. Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd, London 1968. xviii, 238 pp. 35/-.

In 1954 Professor Andreski (then Stanisław Andrzejewski, this name is still given on the back of the present edition) published his pioneering study of the impact of the "military participation ratio" on social structure. Though his stark realism earned him the epithet of "fascist", the author has rightly chosen to reprint this book, which has stood the test of time, unchanged. He has appended some amplifications, however.

BOSSERMAN, PHILLIP. *Dialectical Sociology. An Analysis of the Sociology of Georges Gurvitch.* Porter Sargent Publisher, Boston (Mass.) 1968. ix, 319 pp. \$ 7.95.

This is the first broad exposé of the late Professor Gurvitch's sociology in English; it has been written by one of his pupils. After a survey of Gurvitch's

evolution as a scholar the author analyzes the characteristics of his sociology, viz., his drawing upon history and philosophy, his notion of the total social phenomena, his dialectical method and his emphasis on social change. A lucid and thorough synopsis is presented – portions of which were ready before Gurvitch died (1965) and met with his approval.

DAVID, MARCEL. *Les travailleurs et le sens de leur histoire*. Éditions Cujas, Paris 1967. iii, 387 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

The first part of this work is devoted to “the sociological bases of the history of the working people” (*travailleurs* are working men and – lower – employees as well as part of the peasants), the second to the history, and the third to the actual conditions of the working people in the West, the Communist countries and the “third world”. Critical discussions of, e.g., Gurvitch’s and Aron’s conceptions of class are given. The author, whose tendency towards dividing his themes into innumerable sub-themes is manifest from a glance at the table of contents, stresses the idea of unity over against *ouvriérisme*; this unity of all *travailleurs* is a guarantee for continued progress.

FALLOT, JEAN. *Marx et le machinisme*. Éditions Cujas, Paris 1966. v, 225 pp. F.fr. 20.00.

Although innumerable questions are touched on – such as, e.g., the disappearance of vivisection under Communism –, the main accent is laid on the “exteriorization” of science as a productive force under capitalism and on the expectation of “real unity of the natural and the social sciences”. Further, there are – to give one example – curious remarks about Marx who would have opposed rapid introduction of new techniques. In this connection the author criticizes a situation in which the (Socialist) state increases production endlessly without diminishing the “quantity of work”. The “Neo-Hegelians” (among others, Professor Garaudy) are submitted to the same rough treatment as “bourgeois” theories (pragmatism, agnosticism, etc.).

Gesellschaft, Recht und Politik. Hrsg. von Heinz Maus in Zusammenarbeit mit Heinrich Düker, Kurt Lenk und Hans-Gerd Schumann. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1968. vi, 408 pp. DM. 26.00.

In this volume 22 contributions have been collected, dedicated to Professor Wolfgang Abendroth on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday. The fields of political science and sociology are in the foreground, but history is represented, e.g., by an excellent study of East European Jewry as a social problem in the nineteenth century (G. Schramm). Among the authors we mention further E. Bloch, O.K. Flechtheim, J. Habermas, H. Ridder (a comparison between the Weimar and the present Federal Republic, with an outspoken tendency to view the latter negatively), and P. Scheibert (on Bakunin’s draft of an international revolutionary organization from October 1864).

Karl Marx »Das Kapital«. Erbe und Verpflichtung. Beiträge zum 100. Jahrestag der Erstausgabe des Werkes »Das Kapital« von Karl Marx. Im Auftrag der Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig hrsg. von A. Heinze

und S. I. Tjulpanov. Karl-Marx-Universität, Leipzig 1968; Kommissionsverlag: Die Wirtschaft, Berlin. viii, 716 pp. Ill. DM. 42.00.

Essays and studies by some 40-odd German and Soviet scholars have been collected in this commemorative volume which, apart from a chronology of the origins of Marx's *Capital*, does not contain any special items on the work itself. A wide range of subjects is discussed; two titles may illustrate this: "On the basis of the special aggressivity of German imperialism" (concentrated, it should be said, on the Federal Republic, not, e.g., on the Hitler period) has been written by Lutz Maier, "US capital attacking Western Germany" by Sarkis Latchinian. Other studies are more theoretical, such as Robert Schulz's short contribution on "Marx as a sociologist" or some studies in the field of (Marxist) micro-economy.

Kritik der politischen Ökonomie heute. 100 Jahre »Kapital«. Referate und Diskussionen vom Frankfurter Colloquium im September 1967, veranstaltet vom Institut für Politikwissenschaft der Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität und der Europäischen Verlagsanstalt. Hrsg. von Walter Euchner und Alfred Schmidt. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt; Europa Verlag, Wien 1968. 359 pp. DM. 32.00.

Papers read at a conference held in Frankfurt in September 1967 are published in this book together with the discussions they provoked. Scholars from East and West took part; the majority were West and East Germans. We mention (choosing rather at random) P. Vranicki's contribution on the theme "the liberation of man" (W. Abendroth opened the discussion on this issue), O. von Nell-Breuning's paper on "the Catholic Church and Marx's critique of capitalism", and O. Reinhold's exposé of the development of Marxist (i.e., Communist) economics and notably its theory concerning state-monoplist capitalism.

ROSDOLSKY, ROMAN. Zur Entstehungsgeschichte des Marxschen »Kapital«. Der Rohentwurf des »Kapital« 1857-58. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt; Europa Verlag, Wien 1968. 687 pp. DM. 38.00.

Essentially, this study by the late Dr Rosdolsky is a thorough analysis of and comment on the *Grundrisse der Kritik der politischen Oekonomie, Rohentwurf* which Marx wrote in 1857-58, and which were published in Moscow in 1939-41 (re-edition 1953). The importance of this work for an understanding of Marx's method in general and for that of a change in the construction of his *magnum opus* in particular is clearly demonstrated. The author deals with several other interpretations of Marx's economic theory (and more especially of Vol. II of *Capital*) such as those given by R. Luxemburg, H. Grossmann and O. Lange. He also examines problems like the "pauperization" theory.

SKRZYPCZAK, HENRYK. Marx Engels Revolution. Standortbestimmung des Marxismus der Gegenwart. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1968. 122 pp. DM. 9.80.

The author of this thought-provoking essay contributes to a "system-immanent" analysis of Marx's and Engels's theory; placing himself on a Marxist platform, he is fully aware of contradictions in that theory which, however, do not detract from the rightness of the method. In 1864 Marx acknowledged the possibility of amelioration under capitalism (a "revisionist" stand as compared with the Communist Manifesto) or later outspokenly represented the view of peaceful transformation in democracies. The author also sharply criticizes Künzli's "psychography". The second part, "Marx and Engels on particular issues", deals with catchwords such as "workers' aristocracy", "dictatorship of the proletariat", "rioting demonstrations" (the book as a whole refutes the view that "demonstrations" etc. are per definition in line with Marxist policies), "centralism" or the "destruction of the state apparatus".

SULLEROT, EVELYNE. *Histoire et sociologie du travail féminin. Essai.* Éditions Gonthier, Paris 1968. 395 pp. F.fr. 21.70.

Like the work by Madeleine Guilbert reviewed in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 152 which, curiously enough, has not been used by Mrs Sullerot, the present essay on female labour is divided into an historical and a sociological part. The latter is a thought-provoking discussion of the problems of female labour in Europe and America in the middle of the twentieth century; both the findings and the suggestions put forward by the author are very interesting.

TELLEGEN, E. *De sociologie in het werk van Max Weber.* J. A. Boom en Zoon, Meppel 1968. vii, 227 pp. Hfl. 14.50.

During the last years of his life Weber tended to blot out the curious fact that up to 1909 he had not regarded himself as a sociologist, and this "telescopic" image became the accepted view. The young Dutch sociologist Tellegen has now retraced Weber's intellectual biography, notably his work as a social historian. There is of course a continuity between the early and the later Weber, but it is only by distinguishing the two that the real meaning of a work like *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft* can be fully understood. A short summary in English is appended.

Wege der Literatursoziologie. Hrsg. und eingel. von Hans Norbert Fügen. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1968. 479 pp. DM. 36.00.

In the present Vol. 46 of the *Soziologische Texte* series Dr Fügen has brought together 26 contributions to the sociology of literature. The authors range from Bonald to Lenin, from Burckhardt to Adorno, and from Goldmann to Auerbach; sociologists proper are definitely in the minority. A good bibliography and name and subject indices are appended.

OTHER BOOKS

SANTEN, JOSEPH VAN. *De marxistische accumulatietheorie.* Academisch proefschrift [...] Amsterdam [...]. H. E. Stenfert Kroese N.V., Leiden 1968. v, 252 pp.

HISTORY

ARMYTAGE, W.H.G. *Yesterday's Tomorrows. A Historical Survey of Future Societies.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1968. xi, 288 pp. 35/-.

"The rise of [. . .] 'conflict models' of prediction out of what might otherwise be regarded as a welter of futuristic fantasies is the theme of this book." An almost overwhelming amount of very varied literature (scientific, "pseudoscientific", novels, poems) is discussed – going from Renan or Marx to Jules Verne or *Alice in Wonderland* – from the angle of the significance of imaginations, forecasts, fantasies, etc., for a fresh approach to both present and future needs and problems. To quote the last sentence of this thought-provoking book: "Indeed fantasy might well be proved in the scientific world to be the inevitable antidote to the crushing logic of 1984."

CALVERT, PETER. *The Mexican Revolution, 1910-1914. The Diplomacy of Anglo-American Conflict.* Cambridge University Press, London 1968. x, 331 pp. 60/-.

Various unpublished and partly unknown sources have been worked up into this commendable study in diplomatic and political history. Although the Mexican Revolution is the focal point, it is not itself a major theme; the author concentrates on the American and British policies as regards their respective (economic) interests in Mexico as they were threatened by the revolutionary struggle. Much attention is paid to the – rather positively evaluated – Díaz administration which sought (in the spirit of Positivism) to attract foreign capital and favoured British finance as a counterpoise to US influence. Interesting is, e.g., the nuanced analysis of ambassador Henry Lane Wilson's role.

La déportation. Fédération Nationale des Déportés et Internés Résistants et Patriotes, Paris 1967. 291 pp. Ill. F.fr. 60.00.

Though designed as a work in commemoration of the French prisoners and paying due attention to the French resistance movement, the present volume is primarily a well-documented picture book on the Nazi concentration camps. A choice of photographs and facsimiles gives a good impression of this infamous system. Louis Martin-Chauffier has written the preface.

European Fascism. Ed. by S.J. Woolf. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1968. vii, 386 pp. 63/-.

This collection of essays originated in a series of lectures and seminars at the University of Reading. There are three papers on European Fascism in general and twelve on the movements in separate countries. To mention only a few: Italy is discussed by the editor, Germany by A. J. Nicholls, Austria by K.R. Stadler, and Rumania by Z. Barbu. A short bibliography and an index are appended.

FAKKAR, ROUCHDI. *Sociologie, Socialisme et Internationalisme pré-marxistes. Contribution à l'étude de l'influence internationale de Saint-Simon et de ses disciples (Bilan en Europe et portée extraeuropéenne)*. Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchâtel 1968. 333 pp. S.fr. 20.00.

The first part of this very learned study gives a general survey of the doctrine and history of Saint-Simonianism in France. The second deals with its influence in the other European countries and with its influence on the origins of Marxism, roughly from 1825 to 1864 (death of Enfantin), the third with its influence outside Europe. A special place has been reserved for Egypt (Part IV). Highly interesting are some previously unknown letters published in an appendix; they shed light on the international influence of Saint-Simonianism. The work is based on a wealth of manuscript and printed materials.

GUICHARD, JEAN. *Le marxisme de Marx à Mao. Théorie et pratique de la révolution. Chronique Sociale de France*, Lyon 1968. 312 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

"Marxism" after Marx is dealt with in a few conclusions, in which Lenin, Gramsci, Stalin and Mao are subjected to a rather ephemeral discussion. The larger part of the book is exclusively devoted to a chronological and systematic approach to Marx, in which the pre-1848 evolution of his thought is given preponderance. A considerable portion of the work consists of quotations. The chapter on Marxism and religion deserves special attention; the author refutes rather fashionable efforts at eclectic amalgamation, but without condemning the "dialogue". As a matter of fact, the author has not escaped schematization in his treatment; it could be argued that this fits into the set-up of the book. His exposé of Marx's attitude towards the working class, for instance, is critical of widely cherished interpretations.

HOFMANN, WERNER. *Ideengeschichte der sozialen Bewegung des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts. 2. neubearb. und erg. Aufl. unter Mitwirkung von Wolfgang Abendroth. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1968. 296 pp. DM. 5.80.*

As compared with the first edition, which was noticed in IRSH, VII (1962), p. 473, the present volume may well be called thoroughly revised and much enlarged. For the latter, especially, Professor Abendroth is responsible, who has rewritten the sections on the ideological history of Communism since 1917.

LENHART, LUDWIG. *Bischof Ketteler. I. Staatspolitiker – Sozialpolitiker – Kirchenpolitiker. Kettelers literarische staats-, sozial- und kirchenpolitische Initiative in seiner und unserer Zeit. Eine literarisch-geschichtliche Studie zu seinem Schrifttum. II. Als Theologe der Gesellschaftsreform und des Ersten Vaticanums. III. Papsttum und Bischofsamt vom Ersten zum Zweiten Vaticanum im Licht der drei für Ketteler verfaßten Konzils-Gutachten. v. Hase & Koehler Verlag*

GmbH, Mainz 1966; 1967; 1968. 220 pp.; 184 pp.; 189 pp. DM. 24.50; 28.50; 24.00.

Only the opening volume of this new study of Ketteler deals with the "social bishop", and then only partly. The focal point is Ketteler's controversial record concerning the issue of papal infallibility, the definition of which he thought inopportune and, at any rate, calling for the supplementary idea of episcopal participation. Professor Lenhart, who can only approach the "great bishop" in a manner that is reminiscent of hagiography, sees this as an anticipation of the Second Vatican Council. The work is based on a considerable number of unpublished sources, three of which are printed in the last volume.

MENCHER, SAMUEL. *Poor Law to Poverty Program. Economic Security Policy in Britain and the United States.* University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh n.d. [1968.] xix, 476 pp. \$ 8.95.

Before his premature death in March, 1967, Dr Mencher completed this broad historical survey of poor relief and welfare policy on both sides of the Atlantic. Though not written by a professional historian but by somebody who specialized in social work research, the book gives evidence of wide reading as well as a balanced insight into the interaction of ideological and institutional determinants. The differences and similarities of the developments in Britain and the United States are set forth very clearly. Dr Eveline M. Burns has written a foreword.

MOUSNIER, ROLAND. *Fureurs paysannes. Les paysans dans les révoltes du XVIIe siècle (France, Russie, Chine).* Calmann-Lévy, Paris 1967. 354 pp. F.fr. 21.60.

The author, a first-class authority on seventeenth-century France, compares some of the anti-centralist disturbances before and after the Fronde with similar movements in contemporary Russia and China. As a matter of fact the subtitle of his book is more appropriate than the main title: in none of the three cases the peasants took the initiative or played a leading part. The author demonstrates that Boris Poršnev's attempt to foist a scheme of revolutionary class struggle upon seventeenth-century France is wholly mistaken.

MÜLLER, HANS. *Ursprung und Geschichte des Wortes Sozialismus und seiner Verwandten.* Verlag J.H.W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1967. 256 pp. DM. 48.00.

Basically, this learned study is an etymological history of the terms "social", "Socialism" and "Communism"; a wealth of material has been worked into it. Because of the thoroughness of his approach, the author has been able to analyze the social and political milieus in which the conceptions were adopted and expanded. Here lies the main interest of the book for social history: the story of how "Socialism" became a catchword and how its meaning evolved in England, France and Germany especially, is full of interesting observations on the labour movement in the nineteenth century.

NOLTE, ERNST. *Der Faschismus. Von Mussolini zu Hitler. Texte, Bilder und Dokumente.* Verlag Kurt Desch, München 1968. 403 pp. Ill. DM. 64.00.

Professor Nolte, a first-rate authority on the subject, has now composed a picture book on the history of European Fascism, in which photographs, facsimiles and a connecting text with many quotations convey a graphic picture of the phenomenon. The abortive movements in Austria, France, Britain, the East European countries, etc., are all covered in a few pages, but naturally Italian Fascism and German Nazism are given the lion's share.

PINCIN, CARLO. *Marsilio.* Edizioni Giappichelli, Torino 1967. 307 pp. L. 4000.

In this scholarly monograph Marsilius of Padua is represented as a predecessor both of modern democracy and of "value-free" political science. The author deals not only with the *Defensor pacis*, but also with Marsilius' biography and his minor writings.

Studien zur marxistisch-leninistischen Revolutionstheorie. Hrsg. im Auftrag der Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig von Günther Großer. Karl-Marx-Universität, Leipzig 1967; distr. by Deutscher Buch-Export und -Import, Leipzig. xi, 400 pp. DM. 14.00.

The seventeen studies collected here were published on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Russian October Revolution. In the first contribution Ingo Wagner points out that in the contemporary "bourgeois state" state-monopolistic planning has largely superseded the old model of a state in the hands of private capitalists, a state whose own functions are restricted (view held by Stalin, for instance). Other contributions are more historical in nature, such as the studies by Werner Berthold on the French Popular Front, or that by E. Hackethal on the conceptions of "revolution" held by German Social Democrats in the last third of the nineteenth century.

WINTER, EDUARD. *Romantismus, Restauration und Frühliberalismus im österreichischen Vormärz.* Europa Verlag, Wien 1968. 299 pp. S 176.

Although conceived as a general approach and summary of a history which deserves much more specialist research, the present work gives many particulars as well as a broad survey of the main currents of thought in the Austrian Empire from 1790 (death of the Emperor Joseph II) to the March Revolution of 1848. The author describes the origins of liberalism, romantic nationalism (in Austria, Bohemia, very fierce in Hungary, etc.), Roman Catholic restoration and debates within the Church. He devotes much attention to Bolzano who is a remarkable representative of a liberal and politically progressive, in a certain sense Socialist, Catholicism.

Wirtschafts- und sozialgeschichtliche Probleme der frühen Industrialisierung. Mit Beiträgen von Pierre Ayçoberry, Lothar Baar, Reinhard

Bendix u.a. Hrsg. von Wolfram Fischer. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1968. xii, 542 pp. DM. 58.00.

The present volume of fifteen studies in the economic and social aspects of early industrialization links up well with the collection *Die soziale Frage*, which was prepared by the same editor and noticed on p. 95 of the previous issue. This time the focus is on the pre-conditions rather than on the consequences of industrialization. Most contributions have their origin in papers read in the Free University of Berlin and not printed before. We mention the two studies on Japan, by David S. Landes and Henry Rosovsky, and further the important contributions by Reinhard Bendix, Bert F. Hoselitz and Fritz Redlich. The volume may well be used as a welcome survey of recent research developments.

Die Zimmerwalder Bewegung. Protokolle und Korrespondenz. Hrsg. von Horst Lademacher. I. Protokolle. II. Korrespondenz. Mouton, The Hague, Paris 1967. lxi, 644 pp.; v, 757 pp. Hfl. 225.00.

This publication is based to a very great extent on the Grimm papers in the possession of the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis. Grimm was one of the initiators of the Zimmerwald Conference (1915) and was appointed secretary of the *Internationale Sozialistische Kommission*. The first volume contains, apart from an introduction which focuses on some factors explaining the failure of the Second International in 1914, the minutes of the Conference held by representatives of the Italian and Swiss Socialist Parties at Lugano (September 1914), those of the preliminary session of the first Zimmerwald Conference, a report of the proceedings at the Zimmerwald Conference (September 1915), minutes of the Kiental Conference (April 1916) and of a conference held by the Zimmerwald movement in Stockholm (spring 1917); moreover, several circular letters and appeals have been selected for publication here as well as a number of documents related to the Grimm affair (1917). The second volume contains some 500 letters, from and to Grimm, Radek, Lenin, Berta Thalheimer, Wijnkoop, H. Roland Holst, A. Balabanova, etc., etc. Most letters are printed *in toto*, some only in extract form. Numerous letters are of outstanding importance for an understanding of the motives, the expectations and the – often conflicting – opinions among the left-wing Socialists. The annotation, although very informative in many details, is not always satisfactory. Moreover, it might be asked why, e.g., an Italian document is only reproduced in German translation, whereas numerous Dutch letters are given both in the original and in a German translation which sometimes is not up to the standard of a scholarly publication. These critical remarks should, however, not be taken to detract essentially from the value of the publication as a whole.

OTHER BOOKS

La presse ouvrière 1819-1850. Angleterre – États-Unis – France – Belgique – Italie – Allemagne – Tchécoslovaquie – Hongrie. Études présentées par Jacques Godechot. [Bibliothèque de la Révolution de 1848, Tome XXIII.] N.p. 1966. vii, 312 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

DRU, JEAN. *De l'état socialiste. Ici, maintenant et demain.* Julliard, Paris 1968. 346 pp. F.fr. 20.00.

A broad outline is given here of a Socialist society of the future. Starting from different models of possible evolution the author tries to define the imperatives for a Socialism superior in production as well as ethos to American capitalism. Among them (and here he criticizes both Soviet reality and the French CP) are the introduction of workers' management and a close co-operation of workers and technical specialists. He attaches much importance to the conception of a "bipolar Socialism" based on two or more parties with equal political rights. This conception is clearly inspired by the French situation (PC and Federation), but the author generalizes it into a model for other countries as well. Various assumptions are put forward without anything resembling proof.

JALÉE, PIERRE. *Le tiers monde dans l'économie mondiale. L'exploitation impérialiste.* François Maspero, Paris 1968. 200 pp. F.fr. 21.60.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of this work are the numerous tables illustrating production and international trade of a number of countries grouped under the headings of "Socialist" and "developed capitalist countries" and the "third world". Although the figures presented in such richness do not always seem to support the author's conclusions, the latter are formulated apodictically and pertain to the existence of neo-colonialist, imperialist exploitation (responsible for the slow rate of growth in the "third world") as well as the historical necessity of the downfall of imperialism.

MAYER, PETER. *Cohesion and Conflict in International Communism. A Study of Marxist-Leninist Concepts and Their Application.* Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1968. xv, 256 pp. Hfl. 34.20.

The central question that the author tries to answer is this: "what happens when an organization whose basic assumptions lead it to embrace a single-strand deterministic conception of human history [. . .] is faced with diversity?" The Soviet view is given preponderant attention in this book which is largely based on (often excellent) special studies, and which offers a comparative compendium of the Sino-Soviet conflict and the varied relations between the Soviet Union and the East European countries, including Yugoslavia. The impact of theoretical positions on concrete politics is demonstrated; the author takes care to argue that his ("ideological") approach is one among various possible ones that may be equally legitimate.

TITMUSS, RICHARD M. *Commitment to Welfare.* George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1968. 272 pp. 30/-.

In this volume of twenty-one essays, six of which are here printed for the first time, Professor Titmuss discusses a number of aspects and problems of welfare in contemporary society, notably in Britain and the United States.

The items are grouped under the following four headings: "Social Administration: Teaching and Research", "The Health and Welfare Complex", "Issues of Redistribution in Social Policy", and "Dilemmas in Medical Care".

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

GANN, L. H. and PETER DUIGNAN. *Burden of Empire. An Appraisal of Western Colonialism in Africa South of the Sahara.* Pall Mall Press, London 1968. xii, 435 pp. Maps. 60/-.

Neither did the partition of Africa originate from "one single set of causes", nor is it possible to stigmatize one "imperialism": thus one of the conclusions at which the authors of this brilliant discussion arrive can be formulated. The book does not offer a defense of colonial rule, but tries to destroy myths. For instance, thanks to that rule stagnation was overcome, and with tacit consent of the governed incredibly small numbers of white officers could initiate important changes. On the other hand, no European power created a substantial group of senior African administrators. The authors do not "defend" colonialism, they aim at an unbiased account. In doing so, they give a critical evaluation of various political theories that pretend to analyze "Western imperialism", especially Marxism-Leninism. In some cases they seem to be rather inaccurate in describing Marxist positions, which are in effect no more than pseudo-Marxist theses. Notwithstanding such weaknesses the book stands out as a serious and thought-provoking study, which deserves attention from those who try to find an answer to problems related to the causes of backwardness in Africa and elsewhere.

LYND, G. E. *The Politics of African Trade Unionism.* Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1968. xiv, 199 pp. \$ 12.00.

The material for this instructive survey, which deals with the problems and attitudes of African labour leaders, their roles in domestic politics and the influence of international (especially British, USA, ICFTU and International Trade Secretariats') relations, was collected during the years 1964-65. In an introduction the special position of African unions is defined; among other things the fact is underlined that they constitute small, but well-organized segments of society. Then follows a discussion of "labour and politics in the one-party state" (Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya), of the situation in the democratically oriented states (Swaziland and Nigeria), and of the history and present state of affairs regarding contacts with the Internationals; a special section treats of Communist policies vis-a-vis the Pan-African Labour Movement.

Congo

COMHAIRE-SYLVAIN, SUZANNE. *Femmes de Kinshasa hier et aujourd'hui.* Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1968. 383 pp. Ill. F.fr. 45.00.

The first part of this book consists of the French translation of a study by the author (originally published in English) on native women based on field work done in Kinshasa during the years 1943-45. The second, larger, part is based on a similar enquiry in 1965. Apart from a number of biographies the author presents interesting and authentic information on women's life, social relations, family, delinquency, female labour, education and women's organizations. A vivid picture is drawn of occupations, attitudes and opinions of a variety of categories of women.

Ghana

NKRUMAH, KWAME. *Dark Days in Ghana.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1968. 167 pp. 12/6.

As was to be expected, Nkrumah has now written a book about his fall in 1966 that is a fierce indictment of the National Liberation Council and at the same time an apologia of his own record as a President. As an historical account the book is poor in real information, while its tone is very personal ("Quaison Sackey, for example, developed diarrhoea", "My days have been full, but not with the tedious administrative details of government", etc.).

Nigeria

SEIBEL, HANS DIETER. *Industriearbeit und Kulturwandel in Nigeria. Kulturelle Implikationen des Wandels von einer traditionellen Stammesgesellschaft zu einer modernen Industriegesellschaft.* West-deutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1968. 503 pp. DM. 40.00.

This remarkable study of the adaptation to industrial labour and socio-cultural change describes the process of industrial labour: originally, it was involuntary and transitory, leaving the tribal traditions intact, but it developed into permanency. The effects on, e.g., religion, family life and education are dealt with in full, as is the importance of managerial attitudes for adaptation. It is said that without industrialization tribal tensions would have been even stronger than they are.

Tanzania

BIENEN, HENRY. *Tanzania. Party Transformation and Economic Development.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1967. xv, 446 pp. \$ 11.50.

In 1954 the Tanganyika African National Union was founded; during the 'fifties it developed into the only national movement and after independence the single party of the new state. The author describes its history in minute detail. His main problem is how TANU can transmit national policies to district or local levels. Thus, the Five-Year Plan is treated from this angle; equally, how TANU can encourage co-operation. A discussion of the 1964 mutiny and the 1965 elections (real choice between candidates) illuminates the difficulties as well as the praxis of a moderate one-party structure.

AMERICA

ALBA, VÍCTOR. *Nationalists Without Nations. The Oligarchy Versus the People in Latin America.* Frederick A. Praeger, New York, Washington, London 1968. vii, 248 pp. \$ 7.00.

Mr Alba's new book should stimulate discussion of Latin American problems along realist, not (consciously or unconsciously) mythological, lines. His is an undogmatic approach and he gives a "committed" analysis of various questions. Particularly trenchant is his criticism of the oligarchies, which have no national consciousness but exploit national feelings to distract the people from their real interests. These interests are not served by manipulating time and again the scapegoat of "Yankee imperialism" (the author recognizes the negative influence of the big American companies, but refuses to identify them with "Washington"), nor by submitting to Communism (often the ally of the oligarchies), but by executing "Populist" programmes. He gives a positive evaluation of, for instance, Mexican achievements and the (Peruvian) Aprista movement.

ALBA, VÍCTOR. *Politics and the Labor Movement in Latin America.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1968. vii, 404 pp. \$ 12.50.

This is a thoroughly revised and updated version of Mr Alba's comprehensive survey of the labour movement in Latin America, the original of which was noticed in *IRSH*, IX (1964), p. 508. The author has added a new chapter, "Contradictions and Prospects", but the statistics of the Spanish edition have been omitted.

ROJO, RICARDO. *Che Guevara. Vie et mort d'un ami.* Traduit de l'espagnol par Marie-France Rivière. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1968. 219 pp. F.fr. 15.00.

The author, himself an Argentine, from the early 'fifties onward was a close friend of Guevara, with whom he travelled widely through Latin America. His biographical account is the more interesting for its openness and directness. Guevara, who called himself the "little *condottiere* of the twentieth century", is pictured here as a rather bohemian revolutionary. It is curious to note that - though he fled from his country to escape persecution - his attitude toward Perón was certainly not without sympathy. The book is of interest mainly for the recollections on Guevara before his rise to fame and for the discussion of his disagreement with Castro or rather the latter's policy of arrangement with Soviet demands.

STYCOS, J. MAYONE. *Human Fertility in Latin America. Sociological Perspectives.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1968. xvi, 318 pp. \$ 11.00.

The results of much field work and research in several Latin American and Caribbean countries (Peru, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Jamaica and others) have been reproduced in the chapters of this book. Some of them are of a very

specialist demographical nature, others, sociological in approach, deal with details of the impact of the social and cultural milieu on sexual behaviour. Very lucid are the more general discussions of questions such as the difference between the history of birth control in Europe ("Christianity and capitalism" acted as brakes on this development) and the conditions under which programmes are now drafted for underdeveloped countries. The treatment of the role of the Roman Catholic Church is incisive. The effect of this role has been partly neutralized by the large proportion of "nominals" over against the "devouts".

OTHER BOOKS

ROMEO, CARLOS. *Sur les classes sociales en Amérique latine*. François Maspero, Paris 1968. 71 pp.

Brazil

SODRÉ, NELSON WERNECK. *História da burguesia brasileira*. 2a ed. *Civilização Brasileira*, Rio de Janeiro 1967. xi, 406 pp. \$ 3.00.

A critical survey of the ups and downs of the Brazilian bourgeoisie, written from a Marxist-Leninist point of view. The author deals extensively with the general context of the country's history (slavery, feudalism, etc.). He especially goes into the question to what extent the bourgeoisie has played a "revolutionary" role. A detailed bibliography is appended.

Canada

CRISPO, JOHN. *International Unionism. A Study in Canadian-American Relations*. McGraw-Hill Company of Canada Ltd, Toronto, New York, London 1967. viii, 327 pp. C\$ 8.60; 72/6.

The accent in this study of "international unionism" is definitely on Canada; the main question is that of the effects of American based unions on wage policies, industrial relations and the general social climate in Canada. Nevertheless, the author also deals briefly with the influence of Canadian union officers on their US colleagues. His interviews were not restricted to union members, but included employers and civil servants. How Canadian national sentiments (these constitute a potential threat to "international unionism") can affect the situation is one of the problems analyzed in some detail.

Colombia

TORRES, CAMILO. *Écrits et paroles*. Traduit de l'espagnol par Didier Coste, Jean-Michel Fossey et Henri de la Vega. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1968. 319 pp. F.fr. 18.00.

A short biography of Torres (1929-66) provides the background for an understanding of the selected texts. After his studies in Belgium the priest entered upon a university career which was interrupted by his growing

conflict with state and church authorities. The texts demonstrate Torres' increasingly revolutionary views as well as the major elements of his social philosophy. In 1964 he drafted a programme for a United Popular Front representing the CP, the Maoists, Christian Socialists, and others. After its failure Torres joined the pro-Castro guerilla forces and died on the battlefield. The curious mixture of sociological insights, religious fervour and revolutionary spirit is borne out especially in the texts covering the last years; the first – in chronological order – dates from 1956.

Cuba

GUEVARA, ERNESTO CHE. *Écrits II. Œuvres révolutionnaires 1959-1967*. Introduction de Roberto Fernandez Retamar. Traduction de Fanchita Gonzalez Batlle. François Maspero, Paris 1968. 300 pp. F.fr. 18.80.

The present volume consists of a selection from Guevara's speeches and shorter writings. Most items deal with the construction of socialism in Cuba and international relations. The famous letter "Socialism and Man in Cuba" (1965) is also included.

SUÁREZ, ANDRÉS. *Cuba: Castroism and Communism, 1959-1966*. With a foreword by Ernst Halperin. Transl. by Joel Carmichael and Ernst Halperin. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1967. xviii, 266 pp. \$ 7.50; 70/-.

Foreign policy determined Castro's conversion to Communism: this is the convincingly argued major thesis of this book. The work is based on a careful scrutiny of the Cuban press and on the author's personal recollections. The "peasant origin" of the Cuban revolution is no less a myth than the assumption of an active part taken by the CP. The picture arises of a movement shaped largely by the impact of one man, whose purpose – viz., to extend the revolution to other Latin American countries – made him join the Communist camp. The effects of the split in that camp are also discussed.

Haiti

VALLÈS, MARIE-THÉRÈSE. *Les idéologies coopérativistes et leur applicabilité en Haïti*. Préface de P. Arbousse-Bastide. G.-P. Maisonneuve et Larose, Paris 1967. 318 pp. F.fr. 38.00.

In this study in the fields of cultural anthropology and sociology Miss Vallès discusses especially the impediments for a co-operative mentality as they result from the class and power structure. The economy being not "capitalist" in a modern sense, but a peasant-artisan one, is dominated by the state, i.e., by intermediary clusters of political power not less than by the top. Social disintegration has been furthered by contacts with the Western (North American) economy. All factors contribute to an anti-co-operative "ideology" and make for the meagre results so far obtained by community projects. The impact of the political regime is treated of rather in general abstract outlines than in a concrete description.

Mexico

SILVA HERZOG, JÉSUS. *La révolution mexicaine*. Traduit de l'espagnol par Raquel Thiercelin. François Maspero, Paris 1968. 236 pp. F.fr. 15.40.

In the introduction rather than in the central chapters much is said on the economic and social situation of the country, notably since the end of the nineteenth century. The revolutionary epoch, from 1910 to 1917 (adoption of a new constitution), is dealt with in detail in so far as political history is concerned. The roles played by Madero, Huerta, Carranza and Villa are given much attention.

WILKIE, JAMES W. *The Mexican Revolution: Federal Expenditure and Social Change since 1910*. With a Foreword by Howard F. Cline. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1967. xxx, 337 pp. \$ 7.50.

One sentence in this book summarizes its major thesis as well as the author's broad definition of "revolution": "We have shown that the real revolution in Mexican society has come about mainly in times of political stability since 1940." He describes the first twenty years since 1910 as the period of the political, the 'thirties as that of the social, and the 'forties and 'fifties as that of the economic revolution which laid the foundations of the "balanced revolution" (a process of social integration) taking place since about 1960. The main yardsticks used are those of the "Poverty Index" and the expenditure on social programmes. Though not always clear in its formulations or convincing, the book is a remarkable contribution to an understanding of contemporary Mexican history.

United States of America

BLUM, ALBERT A. *Drafted or Deferred: Practices Past and Present*. Bureau of Industrial Relations, Graduate School of Business Administration, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 1967. xi, 275 pp. \$ 8.00.

Principles and practices of selected service and deferments since 1940 are discussed and evaluated in this book, which is based on a wide variety of official and unofficial sources. The shifts in opinion caused by real or alleged inequities are surveyed, and the different motives for deferment especially during the Second World War are treated at length.

DYKSTRA, ROBERT R. *The Cattle Towns*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York 1968. xi, 386, x pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 8.95.

The "cow towns" that came up in Kansas in the wake of the Civil War are as a rule treated in such books as Harry Sinclair Drago's *Wild, Woolly & Wicked* rather than in scholarly monographs. Dr Dykstra has now written an unromanticized and well-documented history of five of the most important

of these centres, viz., Abilene, Ellsworth, Wichita, Dodge City and Caldwell. He has not tried, however, to make them more respectable than they were: ambition and social conflict are thrown into bold relief.

Farm Labor in the United States. Ed. by C.E. Bishop. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1967. vii, 143 pp. \$ 6.00; 54/-.

The main thesis put forward by the editor is that "The low returns for farm manpower in the United States" – a situation that he and other contributors elaborate – "probably stem in part from the fact that this nation has never developed an explicit manpower policy for agriculture." The relative lack of mobility is dealt with in detail, and recommendations are made for federal initiatives and other forms of planning (e.g., in the contributions by V. Fuller and C. C. Aller).

LEGGETT, JOHN C. *Class, Race, and Labor. Working-Class Consciousness in Detroit*. Oxford University Press, New York 1968. xvii, 252 pp. \$ 7.50.

By means of sample interviews with Detroit workers representing racial and ethnic minority groups Professor Leggett sheds new light on the incidence and sources of working-class consciousness. Although his research was completed in the early 'sixties, his findings are highly relevant as a background to the recent riots in the Motor City and elsewhere. The author does not disguise his ideological commitment (e.g., "Trotsky's views on the political consequences of telescoped development and what he terms 'the privilege of backwardness' should have revolutionized our thinking on class consciousness"), and he has no use for what he calls the sociological establishment. Yet it seems strange that Arthur Kornhauser's *Mental Health of the Industrial Worker* (cf. IRSH, XII (1967), pp. 321f.) is not so much as mentioned.

NUGENT, WALTER T. K. *Money and American Society 1865-1880*. The Free Press, New York; Collier-Macmillan Ltd, London 1968. xv, 336 pp. \$ 7.95; 72/-.

The present study is written in a lively style and with much acumen. The author argues that the "money question" (inflation, suspension of specie payments, the "greenbacks", the struggle about bimetallism) was no less a moral than an economic issue, and that it served as a rallying point for ideological groups with definite responses to the changing conditions in the fifteen years following the Civil War. This period, "a watershed of the future", also evidenced a form of international monetary co-operation (e.g., the Paris Conference of 1867), and the present work emphasizes the international context of the American "money question". However, from a socio-historical point of view the most interesting chapters are those which analyze the attitudes of the different social classes, and the origins of "ideologies" as opposed to a generally shared "rhetoric".

PESSEN, EDWARD. *Most Uncommon Jacksonians. The Radical Leaders of the Early Labor Movement.* State University of New York Press, Albany n.d. [1968.] ix, 208 pp. \$ 7.00.

In 1828 the "Philadelphia Working Men's Party" was born (soon to be followed by similar parties elsewhere); the year before the first combination of craft unions, the "Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations", was founded. The author explores the history of the early labour organizations in the Jacksonian era. He focuses on the leadership, which was composed mostly of people with a middle-class background. The influence of English radical thought is ably discussed, and the author convincingly argues that the early labour movement was opposed to Jackson as well as very unconservative.

ASIA

Asian Bureaucratic Systems Emergent from the British Imperial Tradition. By Ralph Braibanti, Hugh Tinker, Bernard S. Cohn, David C. Potter, James F. Guyot, Sir Charles Collins, Robert N. Kearney, Robert O. Tilman, Merrill Goodall. Ed. by Ralph Braibanti. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1966. xx, 733 pp. \$ 17.50.

Five recently independent countries have been chosen for the present "integrated studies": Burma, Ceylon, India, Malaya, and Pakistan. A chapter on Nepal provides a variant case. The central theme is that of the persistence of institutions, ideologies and behavioural patterns established by the British. Experts in their special fields deal not only with the situation since independence, but also with the history of British rule. Thus, Hugh Tinker has contributed a very commendable analysis of the structure of the Indian Civil Service under Imperial rule and the adoption of essential elements in the civil services of the other countries. A very thoroughgoing discussion of the "higher bureaucracy" of Pakistan (strongly influenced by British standards, though even among senior officers that influence tends, with the years, to become less directly felt) is given by the editor, who also introduces the volume and in the chapter "Concluding Observations" pays attention to similarities and dissimilarities as well as to the measure of continuity and change in recent administrative reforms.

BROOMFIELD, J. H. *Elite Conflict in a Plural Society: Twentieth-Century Bengal.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1968. xviii, 349 pp. Maps. \$ 8.50.

This is a lively account of the origins and development of nationalism among the upper layers of the population in Bengal and the subsequent split of the nationalist group into a Muslim and a Hindu section. Symptomatically, it was on the issue of an administrative partition of Bengal in 1905 that nationalism – in its early stage aiming at regional and local power as a necessary step to obtain self-government for the whole country – began to attract wider support. Though re-unification was carried out in 1912, the scene was set for forthcoming debates and struggles. Very interesting is,

e.g., the (negative) attitude of leading high-caste Hindus against any liberal extension of the franchise, and the social class divisions in Bengal which are dealt with elaborately. The story covers mainly the first half of the twentieth century.

Contemporary Change in Traditional Societies. Ed. by Julian H. Steward. Vol. II. *Asian Rural Societies.* By F.K. Lehman, Richard Downs [and] Toshinao Yoneyama. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1967. xi, 350 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 10.00.

In this volume, the second of a series of three, three kinds of Asiatic societies are described: the Kayah (a hill tribe) of Burma, the Kelantan Malays, and the Japanese villages Kaminosho and Kurikoma. In each case special attention is paid to causes and scope of change. The authors deal with long periods, a century or so, in order to give a precise definition of the Western impact and attempts at re-integration. The studies are ethnographic in character. The Japanese villages with their strong communal organizations, which helped to introduce reform, are by far the best examples of a successful modernization.

FUKUTAKE, TADASHI. *Asian Rural Society. China, India, Japan.* University of Tokyo Press, Tokyo 1967. xiv, 207 pp. Ill. Maps. Y 1800.

The author has collected in this volume a number of theoretical (partly comparative) writings and survey reports stretching over a period of twenty years. Several village structures are described (for China the pre-1949 years are dealt with). In a general discussion of the factors which caused Japan's capitalist modernization to be successful the importance of feudalism is underlined.

MYRDAL, GUNNAR. *Asian Drama. An Inquiry into the Poverty of Nations.* Pantheon, New York 1968. lxxiii, 2284 pp. (in 3 vols.) Maps. \$ 8.50.

This impressive study is the result of team work: six authors are mentioned as the "principal assistants", many more have contributed significantly as becomes evident from the responsible author's preface. Contemporary history and topical problems of India and Pakistan are discussed most thoroughly, but other South-East Asian countries are also dealt with - least so Laos, Cambodia and South Viet Nam. The historical approach does justice to the difference of political structures and economic or cultural experiences. Yet problems confronting all those countries are in the foreground, and major conclusions seem appropriate for the "third world" at large. "The need is for telescoping changes, for having them take place faster than they ever did in the early development of the Western countries [. . .]. But the long stagnation in the underdeveloped countries has solidified institutions and attitudes, and hardened resistance to change [. . .]." It is argued that not lack of capital is the foremost problem; but ignorance and a mentality unsuited to seizing opportunities for development. Agricultural outputs could increase if only more rational attitudes towards work were adopted. Stress is laid on the necessity of institutional reform, especially of a thorough

educational reform and of a check on population growth. Parallels with nineteenth-century Europe are misleading; the assumption, for instance, that the birth rate will drop as a consequence of a rise in the standard of living is refuted. Thus Professor Myrdal opens new ways to view different problems differently, and convincingly attacks various stereotypes. In the appendices, questions in the field of economic theory are discussed, e.g., the concept of underemployment.

China

GRIFFITH, SAMUEL B., II. *The Chinese People's Liberation Army*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1968. xiv, 398 pp. 63/-.

General Griffith knows the Chinese language and has worked in the country for a considerable time. His account includes an interesting description of the military aspect of the revolutionary struggle from its very beginning. The achievement of the People's Liberation Army is dealt with soberly; the author discusses its role in the Korean War when its qualities were demonstrated. He pays due attention to the relations between the party (and its ideology) and the military, and in an epilogue asserts the possible effects of recent developments. Many interesting quotations from Chinese sources are given, and the book is well documented.

PANG, THÉRÈSE. *Les communes populaires rurales en Chine*. Éditions Universitaires, Fribourg 1967. 208 pp. S.fr. 22.00.

The author has based her systematic account of the rural Communes on translated sources (Chinese publications in French and English, Hong Kong collections, etc.). She has reduced her notes to a minimum. However, the treatment of the motives for creating Communes (ideological as well as economic ones) is thorough, and the description of the changes that practice made necessary (especially the reduction of the collectivist rigorism) seems to be convincing. A discussion of the future of the rural Communes as a possible way to industrialization along new lines arrives at rather positive conclusions.

PÉLISSIER, ROGER. *De la révolution chinoise*. Julliard, Paris 1967. 316 pp. F.fr. 20.70.

The introduction of 80 pages stresses especially two characteristics in China's modern and contemporary history: the process of real nation-building and that of modernization. As to the former, the revolution is contemplated from the angle of the peasants being integrated into the nation. The view of a rather continuous evolution is also suggested by the selection of some 200 texts (on the whole very short extracts, succinctly introduced) grouped systematically (chapters are entitled, e.g., "On the adoption of foreign ideas", "On family", "On modernization") and comprising the later Manchu period, the Kuomintang movement and the various stages of the Communist struggle for power and rule (including the "Cultural Revolution"). It is to be regretted that an alphabetical index is lacking.

India

AGARWAL, R.D. *Economic Aspects of Welfare State in India*. Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad 1967. xv, 264 pp. Rs 18.00.

The author, a Lecturer in Commerce at the University of Jodhpur, draws a rather optimistic picture of the development of the welfare state in India during the first fifteen years of planning. The relatively low rate of employment is considered a serious bottleneck.

ARGOV, DANIEL. *Moderates and Extremists in the Indian Nationalist Movement 1883-1920. With Special Reference to Surendranath Banerjea and Lajpat Rai*. Asia Publishing House, London 1968. xix, 246 pp. Ill. 45/-.

This study of the origins and early history of the Indian National Congress (founded in 1885) centres around two personalities with very different outlooks: Banerjea, an English-educated gentleman belonging to a Brahman family, who until his death in 1925 upheld the ideal of a self-governing India within the British Empire and who contributed considerably to the growth of native administration on local and regional levels; and Lajpat Rai, of mixed descent and inclined at first to sympathize with Islam, who later became a fanatical Hindu and as early as the 1880's enthusiastically propagated Hindi as the vehicle of nationalism. It was the current represented by him and other "extremists" which after a struggle lasting for some forty years came to dominate Congress in the 1920's. The gradual sharpening of both positions is ably described.

DASGUPTA, SUGATA. *Social Work and Social Change. A Case Study in Indian Village Development*. Porter Sargent Publisher, Boston (Mass.) 1968. xvi, 223 pp. \$ 6.95.

This work, to which W. H. Truitt contributed a preface, E. V. Kohák an introduction and Ph. Bosserman a lucid exposé of "methodological notes", consists of studies on two contrasted groups of villages. In one of these the ideals of *Sriniketan* were adopted, i.e., the system originated by R. Tagore and developed by the author. This system of rural community development aims at guiding social change from the bottom, starting from social and emotional needs, to stimulate self-development and self-education, because only impulses that come from within can lead to successful efforts by the community members themselves. Valuable data have been collected by the author and his collaborators.

Structure and Change in Indian Society. Ed. by Milton Singer and Bernard S. Cohn. Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago 1968. xvi, 507 pp. Maps. \$ 10.00.

With one exception the studies in social anthropology of the Indian subcontinent, published in this book, are based on papers read at a conference held at the University of Chicago in June 1965. The focus is on the interrelated

problems of caste and social mobility. The contributions cover a long period: they deal with gradual change under British rule as well as after independence, while pre-colonial times are also discussed. Very valuable information is given, especially about the impact of modern Western ideas and of industrialization on the caste system, which has been modified, but not fundamentally changed. From a methodological point of view many of the twenty contributions, which are all of a specialist nature, are rewarding.

Indonesia

GUNAWAN, BASUKI. *Kudetá, staatsgreep in Djakarta. De achtergronden van de 30 september-beweging in Indonesië.* J. A. Boom & Zoon, Meppel 1968. 216 pp. Ill. Hfl. 13.50.

This effort towards a scholarly (sociological) approach to the background of the 1965 *coup* is less convincing than the description of events – which stops at the immediate aftermath. Though interesting in details, the facts and trends dealt with by the author have not been integrated into a compository whole. The conflict between the Sukarnoist state ideology and Islam, for instance, is not explored in sufficient depth to justify the subtitle. The explanation of why and how the CPI followed Sukarno since 1951 and developed into a mass party, weak in education and cadres, is commendable.

HUGHES, JOHN. *The End of Sukarno. A coup that misfired: a purge that ran wild.* Angus and Robertson, London 1968. ix, 304 pp. Ill. 35/–.

The author, a *Christian Science Monitor* reporter in South-East Asia, presents a lively and, on the whole, convincing picture of causes, course of events and aftermath of the “September 30” movement (“*Gestapu*”). He gives a remarkably balanced judgement. He deals at length not only with the bestial assassination of the generals, but also with the “massacre of staggering proportions”, to which Communists (and others) fell victim. General Sarwo Edhy led the para commands in Central Java, in the Eastern part of the island it was the *Ansor* youth (Islamic) which – together with the Balinese – surpassed the army in cruelty. Sukarno’s policies come up for thoughtful inspection as well as the CPI’s role (the question of the 100,000 weapons to be imported from China).

De opkomst van de nationalistische beweging in Nederlands-Indië. Een bronnenpublikatie. The Emergence of the Nationalist Movement in the Netherlands-Indies (with an introduction and survey of the documents in English). Bewerkt door S. L. van der Wal. J. B. Wolters, Groningen 1967. xxii, 541 pp. Hfl. 75.00.

The previous volumes of the *Uitgaven van de Commissie voor Bronnenpublicatie betreffende de Geschiedenis van Nederlands-Indië 1900-1942* (cf. IRSH, IX (1964), p. 327, X, p. 497, and XI, pp. 303f.) already threw some light on the development of Indonesian nationalism and the policy of the government towards it. In the present Vol. 4 both can be further traced by means of

155 carefully selected documents. This volume, or rather the whole closely connected series, paves the way for a more thorough and detailed study than could be made up to now, even with the help of the best literature, and this is true of the social as well as the political history. Notably the extensive reports of the advisers on native affairs Rinkes and Hazeu and their staff are important in this respect. Interesting data are also to be found about the development of the Indonesian press, which struck anti-colonialist notes at an early date, years before the establishment of the Sarekat Islam. The importance of the documents is so great that they make one look forward to a succeeding volume about the period 1918-42.

Iran

KEDDIE, NIKKI R. *Religion and Rebellion in Iran. The Tobacco Protest of 1891-1892.* Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1966. xx, 163 pp. 35/-.

In 1890 the State sold a concession for the production and sale of tobacco to an Englishman in exchange for an annual rent, dividends and a quarter of the net profits. The author considers the rebellious movement that was set in motion by this deal as "the most important precursor of the Constitutional Revolution" of 1905-11. Contemporary Persian accounts, British, Russian and other sources have been worked into this minute description of the "Tobacco Protest", which also pays attention to the roles played by religious reformers in awakening national consciousness and to the influence of Russia and Britain.

Israel

Israel. *Politik, Gesellschaft, Wirtschaft.* Hrsg. von Kurt Sontheimer. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1968. 364 pp. DM. 19.80.

Six young political scientists of the Free University of Berlin have written this survey of political, social and economic relations in Israel. Although they do not know Hebrew and have to make do with secondary sources mostly, they have no doubt compiled much useful information.

WEITZ, RAANAN [and] AVSHALOM ROKACH. *Agricultural Development: Planning and Implementation (Israel Case Study).* D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht 1968. xix, 404 pp. Hfl. 50.00.

The main part of this book is taken up by a system of comprehensive rural planning for Israel, presented by the head of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency and his chief assistant. At the same time they provide the reader with a wealth of facts pertaining to the economic development and, to a lesser extent, the social aspects of Israeli agriculture.

Turkey

HERSHLAG, Z. Y. *Turkey. The Challenge of Growth.* E. J. Brill, Leiden 1968. xvii, 406 pp. Hfl. 86.00.

This is a new, completely revised and extended edition of *Turkey: An Economy in Transition*, which was favourably noticed in IRSH, V (1960), pp. 125f. There is no chapter which has not been at least in part rewritten, the statistical apparatus has been better organized, and a number of new chapters on developments in the 'sixties and the labour force as well as a new coloured map have been added.

Viet Nam

DUNCANSON, DENNIS J. *Government and Revolution in Vietnam*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1968. xiv, 442 pp. 63/-.

What makes this book of special importance in the spate of literature on Viet Nam is the thorough knowledge the author possesses as regards its history and the formative influences. He thoroughly deals with the traditions of government and rebellion adopted largely from China, the contribution by the French to technological and economic development, and with the contemporary history both of the North and the South, including the period of American intervention. Contrary to current opinion which proclaims "nationalism" as the main driving force, the author holds that "factionalism [. . .] is the most constant characteristic of Vietnamese society". Not only did Ngo Dinh Diem not know "how to administer", but a state of anarchy and lack of efficiency of a weak civil service, which American aid did not fundamentally change, contributed essentially to the present situation. This important and timely work contains a warning against over-simplified judgements by its sophisticated and broad analysis.

GERASSI, JOHN. *North Vietnam. A Documentary*. With a Foreword by Conor Cruise O'Brien. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1968. 200 pp. Ill. 45/-.

The author was a member of an investigating team for the "International War Crimes Tribunal". His account is based on North Vietnamese documents – which he considers (on examination) to be basically true –, interviews and personal experience. The evidence of American guilt is said to be "overwhelming". The team discussed with Prime Minister Pham Van Dong also the question of support by the "Socialist countries" and that of "international brigades". Part of the documents have been translated from the French.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

CLARK, C. M. H. *A History of Australia. II. New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land 1822-1838*. Melbourne University Press, Carlton (Vic.) 1968; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. xiii, 364 pp. Ill. Maps. A\$ 7.80; 84/-.

The opening volume of this broadly planned history of Australia was noticed in IRSH, VIII (1963), p. 316. In the present volume the focus is on the

colonies of the East coast and of Tasmania from the departure of Macquarie to 1838. Much attention is paid to prominent personalities, but social developments such as the rise of a colonial gentry and a "free" society, the treatment of the aborigines, etc., also get due attention.

EUROPE

NEUBACH, HELMUT. Die Ausweisungen von Polen und Juden aus Preussen 1885/86. Ein Beitrag zu Bismarcks Polenpolitik und zur Geschichte des deutsch-polnischen Verhältnisses. Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1967. xi, 293 pp. DM. 58.00.

In 1885, after unsuccessful efforts to stop immigration from Russian and Austrian Poland, Prussia (v. Puttkamer, Bismarck) forcibly expelled some 35,000 Catholic and Jewish Poles. The history of their immigration into Prussia after the Congress of Vienna, the reactions they provoked and the echoes of the deportation are related in detail. The impact of the relations with Russia and Austria is examined. One of the most interesting phenomena is the interrelation between the (alleged) influx of Jews and the growth of antisemitism, another is the attitude of the established Jews vis-a-vis their Eastern coreligionists. The impulsion to Polish nationalism is also discussed at length.

Austria

KLENNER, FRITZ. Die österreichischen Gewerkschaften. Eine Monographie. Verlag des Österreichischen Gewerkschaftsbundes, Wien n.d. 253 pp. S 62.

The author – known for his two-volume history under the same title as the present concise treatment – gives a short, but in essential data representative survey of the hundred years of Austrian trade unionism. Since World War II the *Oesterreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund* comprises all political trends; for the period prior to 1938 the Christian unions have been dealt with almost on a par with the much stronger Socialist ones. The connection of trade union history with political history is stressed.

LEICHTER, OTTO. Zwischen zwei Diktaturen. Österreichs Revolutionäre Sozialisten 1934-1938. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1968. 468 pp. S 194.

The author took an active part in the work of the "Revolutionary Socialists" – the successors to the SPÖ after the events in February 1934. He gives a survey of the country's history in general during the four years preceding the *Anschluss*, and publishes, e.g., a correspondence with Schuschnigg. Other unknown sources – less spectacular, but more important – have been used as well. Thus, notwithstanding its weaknesses, this popularly written, strongly partisan and rather unbalanced book constitutes a valuable contribution to historiography.

ZULEHNER, PAUL MICHAEL. Kirche und Austromarxismus. Eine Studie zur Problematik Kirche – Staat – Gesellschaft. Herder, Wien, Freiburg, Basel 1967. 304 pp. S 120.

This study is mainly based on (an impressive amount of) Socialist sources. It is arranged systematically. After a short historical introduction in which, e.g., Josephism is dealt with the author discusses the controversy between Social Democracy and Roman Catholic Church over the liberal school reform, civil marriage and the free-thinkers' movement. He systematically analyzes the basic views on religion and the gradual change in the party's position, especially for the period from the Hainsfeld to the Linz party congresses (1888-89 and 1926). Some arguments put forward are rather weakly founded (e.g., on the relation between Social Democracy and the Jewish question), probably as a result of the author's obvious attempt to arrive at a posterior reconciliation in line with present-day understanding.

Belgium

OUKHOW, C. Documents relatifs à l'histoire de la Première Internationale en Wallonie. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Leuven-Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1967. Iv, 376 pp. B.fr. 690.

At first in Brussels, then also in Hainaut and Liège (including Verviers) the First International found support and workers' organizations affiliated. The documents published here comprise, *inter alia*, the rules (a few times revised) of the Brussels section which existed from 1865 to 1873, letters from the Belgian federation and the sections, and reports of the conferences held by delegates from the sections (1868-72). The introduction offers a commendable survey of some efforts to organize Belgian workers previously to the First International, an exposé of the organizational structure of the federation as well as the sections, and a description of the decline of the International in Belgium after the Hague Congress.

ROY, ALBERT DU. La guerre des Belges. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1968. 238 pp. F.fr. 15.00.

Although there is not exactly a "war" on in Belgium, the strained relationship between Flemings and Walloons, exacerbated by social, economic and ideological factors, is going from bad to worse. This timely book on the subject, written by a young journalist, is equally free from the well-known French haughtiness and from the fashionable progressivism that flames high as soon as Flemish students start singing "We shall overcome" or cry "Guns!" The author traces the history of Belgium in the light of the present conflict and provides valuable information.

THIJS, VIC. Twintig jaar syndicale kroniek. Ontwikkeling, Antwerpen 1967. 312 pp. Ill. B.fr. 125.

Since 1947 the author has written a weekly column under the title "Social Chronicle" in the Antwerp Socialist daily *Volksgazet*. Extracts are reproduced

here in bookform, arranged according to themes which are each briefly introduced. The vantage point is that of the Socialist Trade Union Congress. The latter's relations with and attitudes toward the Catholic and Liberal trade unions, the Communists and the Walloon Popular Movement led by Renard come up for discussion. Further, all kinds of social reform projects and political issues (King Leopold's abdication) as well as organizational questions are dealt with.

VAN ISACKER, KAREL. *Afscheid van de havenarbeider 1944-1966*. Uitgeverij Ambo N.V., Utrecht 1967. 222 pp. Ill. Hfl. 22.50.

This "study, devoted to the social rise of the longshoremen after World War II, is a farewell to the traditional 'docker'." On the basis of many archival sources the author deals with the evolution of conditions of work (social security) as well as with the structural transformation of the port of Antwerp. He analyzes strikes and (often belated) technical reforms. The interaction between technological and social progress is made clear. Specialization and further mechanization are responsible for a gradual replacement of the "docker" by the "engineer". Moreover, the book sheds light on the role of political parties and trade unions in conflicts and in the development of policies for the port.

France

COORNAERT, ÉMILE. *Les corporations en France avant 1789*. 2me éd. revue et augmentée. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1968. 316 pp. Ill. F.fr. 30.00.

Professor Coornaert's history of the economic corporations in France was first published in 1941, just in time to give some degree of counter-balance to the corporatist vogue of the day. As a scholarly study which does full justice to the many-sidedness of the subject the book has completely retained its value, and the author has rightly re-edited it without making substantial alterations. Geographical and subject indices have now been appended.

The Defense of Gracchus Babeuf before the High Court of Vendôme. Ed. & Transl. by John Anthony Scott. With an essay by Herbert Marcuse. The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst (Mass.) 1967. vii, 112 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

This volume constitutes a reprint of the Gehenna Press limited edition of 1964, to which an essay by Herbert Marcuse (who discusses the question of the legitimacy of a minority revolution and that of the non-identity between "expressed will" and "autonomous will") has been appended. Further, the beautifully produced volume contains, apart from Babeuf's speech, an introduction by J.A. Scott which gives attention to Babeuf's activities prior to the plot, too, and an English translation of Sylvain Maréchal's "Manifest of the Equals" – the most radical among Babouvist pamphlets.

FONVIEILLE-ALQUIER, FRANÇOIS. Ils ont tué Jaurès! (31 juillet 1914). Robert Laffont, Paris 1968. 364 pp. Ill. F.fr. 20.20.

For this popular description of Jaurès's assassination much use has been made of contemporary accounts. The author writes as if the distance in time were not existing; he identifies himself to a considerable extent with the very views and opinions current among Jaurès's political friends, even in questions of an ephemeral nature. Though recognizing that there are no proofs for direct guilt on the part of the *Action Française* or Izvol'skij he obviously holds them morally responsible.

FOURIER, CHARLES. Œuvres complètes. Tome XII. Manuscrits publiés par la Phalange. Éditions Anthropos, Paris 1968. vii, 719 pp. F.fr. 50.00.

The present volume contains a selection from the articles published by the *Phalange* (1845-49). The editors have excluded those articles which – in a more or less identical form – were published in the *Œuvres* during Fourier's lifetime. There are items on cosmogony, analogy, on the series, and one on the "irreligious spirit of the moderns". The latter essay is of a more finished and polished nature than most of Fourier's writings.

HERTZBERG, ARTHUR. The French Enlightenment and the Jews. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1968. xii, 420 pp. \$ 12.50; 112/6.

The greater part of this book is a learned account of the social, economic and cultural situation of the Jews in eighteenth-century France, based on a wealth of both published and unpublished sources. In the last two chapters, which are likely to become the object of much controversy, the author ascribes the responsibility for the emergence of modern "secular" antisemitism to Voltaire, d'Holbach and the revolutionary Left: "The idea of remaking men to fit properly into the new society was the seed-bed of totalitarianism. The notion that the new society was to be a reevocation of classical antiquity was the prime source of post-Christian anti-Semitism in the nineteenth century."

Histoire sociale. Études sur la vie rurale dans la France de l'Est. [Cahiers de l'Association Interuniversitaire de l'Est, 11.] Dijon 1966; distr. by Librairie Sirey, Paris. 199 pp. F.fr. 18.00.

Apart from short surveys of recent publications on the rural history of North-Eastern France, the present volume contains a study of the village of Givry (near Chalon-sur-Saône) in the eighteenth century, by Janyne Gillot-Voisin, and one of agriculture and cattle breeding in the region of Auxois (West of Dijon) from 1840 to 1939, by Gérard Martin.

ISAMBERT, FRANÇOIS-ANDRÉ. Politique, religion et science de l'homme chez Philippe Buchez (1796-1865). Éditions Cujas, Paris 1967. 339 pp. F.fr. 32.00.

The author of this *thèse principale* focuses on the years from 1830 (rupture with Enfantin) to 1842 (second edition of the *Introduction à la science de l'histoire*) – years which were the “creative phase” of Buchez’s thought. Buchez, who once considered himself to be the truest Saint-Simonian, came to combine – in often very unclear forms – essential elements of positivism with Christian convictions. As founder of a social theory of his own, Buchez inspired a “school” of adepts. On this “school” the author has found interesting materials which have contributed to make this one of the most important books on Buchez’s thought (including the religious views) as well as on his contemporary influence.

KESSEL, PATRICK. *Le prolétariat français. Avant Marx. 1789-1830-1848. Les Révolutions escamotées.* Plon, Paris 1968. 508 pp. F.fr. 34.20.

The left-wing journalist Patrick Kessel has set out to trace, in two volumes, the history of the French proletariat, “not so much its evolution as a class as its revolutionary role in the past and the part it can be made to play in the economic and political circumstances of our time”. The moral of the story is that time and again the proletarians let the bourgeoisie take advantage of them and that it took the genius of a Karl Marx to open their eyes (the present volume runs till about 1864).

L’ANGE, FRANÇOIS-JOSEPH. *Œuvres. Introduction et notes par Paul Leutrat.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1968. 239 pp. F.fr. 10.35.

During the French Revolution François-Joseph L’Ange (1743-93) propagated a co-operative system of food supply, which caused Michelet and Jaurès to consider him as a forerunner of Fourier (although L’Ange was beheaded after the “liberation” of Lyons for having stayed in office as a JP and for having “blasphemed” the Republic). In the framework of the series *Les Classiques du Peuple* Paul Leutrat has collected the most important writings of this curious man and provided them with a Communist introduction.

MARX, ROLAND. *Recherches sur la vie politique de l’Alsace prérévolutionnaire et révolutionnaire.* Librairie Istra, Strasbourg 1966. 197 pp. Maps. F.fr. 35.00.

The first part of this book deals with the years 1787-89 and centres around the preparation and the results of the elections for the *Etats-Généraux*. A fairly thorough-going analysis is given of the social divisions among the Alsatian population. The second, more voluminous, part is devoted to the “revolutionary period”; in the focus are the years 1792-95. Interesting is the process of integration into France, although the author has given much more attention to questions of class and religion than to those of language.

THUILLIER, GUY. *Témoins de l’administration. De Saint-Just à Marx. Préface de Lucien Mehl.* Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1967. 281 pp. F.fr. 28.00.

Apart from Marx and Hegel, whose contributions create an impression of erratic blocks of Teutonic gloom, most of the authors represented in this volume criticize the civil service of their time in an airy tone, sometimes even in the form of farcical comedy. We mention Fiévée, Leclercq, Ymbert, Balzac, Girardin, Vivien, Reybaud, and the series of *Les Français peints par eux-mêmes*. All the selections are extensively introduced.

VAUDIAUX, JACQUES. *Le progressisme en France sous la 4e République. Les hommes – L'organisation – Les électeurs. Préface de Léo Hamon.* Éditions Cujas, Paris 1968. 261 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

This is a history as well as a study in electoral sociology of the *Progressistes*, left-wingers such as Pierre Cot who, notwithstanding their relative autonomy, supported, and allied themselves with, the Communists. Inspired by the Popular Front ideal and the Resistance tradition, they preferred an often uneasy alliance to an independent position which would have rendered this group of mainly intellectuals powerless. The differences with the Communists are set forth (many *Progressistes* were Christians), but perhaps the most interesting passages deal with the question how the *Progressistes*, neutralists and unity-of-the-left protagonists, could find a common denominator with the CP. Moreover, since they were often original theoreticians or politicians, the problem of this accommodation is also relevant from a psychological angle.

VIAL, JEAN. *L'industrialisation de la sidérurgie française 1814-1864.* Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1967. 2 vols. lii, 470 pp.; 110 pp. Maps. F.fr. 98.00.

The industrialization of the manufacture of iron and the modernization of smelting processes are the subject of this important contribution to economic history, in which it is argued that the years 1850-64 were the period of an accelerated change over to the use of coal. It is to be noted that the social aspects such as the attitudes of the workers and their organizations receive full attention. The second volume consists of tables, graphs and maps.

OTHER BOOKS

Actes du colloque Jaurès et la nation organisé par la Faculté des Lettres de Toulouse et la Société d'Études Jaurésiennes. Association des Publications de la Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines de Toulouse, Toulouse 1965. x, 242 pp.

Germany

August Bebel. *Sein Leben in Dokumenten, Reden und Schriften.* Hrsg. von Helmut Hirsch. Mit einem Geleitwort von Willy Brandt. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1968. 436 pp. Ill. DM. 28.00.

Writings and speeches have been selected in order to produce as full a documentary picture as possible of Bebel the man and politician. The editor, who has written a sober introduction (both critical and sympathetic; the

organizational ability of Bebel is clearly set forth), has made a good selection, although in some cases complete texts would have been more appropriate than the extracts given. Interesting items are, e.g., Bebel's speeches on imperialist or colonialist issues (the Waldersee expedition, the Herero insurrection). It is to be regretted that, once included, the few pages with opinions held by others (Lenin, Stalin, Mehring, for instance) have not been made more representative.

BECHTEL, HEINRICH. *Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte Deutschlands. Wirtschaftsstile und Lebensformen von der Vorzeit bis zur Gegenwart.* Verlag Georg D. W. Callwey, München 1967. 573 pp. Maps. DM. 29.50. (Paper: DM. 19.80.)

In a condensed and rewritten form this work reproduces the views expounded in the three-volume *Wirtschaftsgeschichte Deutschlands* (1951, 1952, 1956). In an effort to draw attention to mentality and ways of life as fundamental for an understanding of economy and social behaviour the author reveals a strong tendency toward conservative (anti-materialist, traditional) values. His treatment of some periods leaves basic questions unanswered. On the other hand, especially as regards the economic history of the country, a continuous survey is given which is remarkable for its richness in detail and its solid structure.

Berlin und die Provinz Brandenburg im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Mit Beiträgen von R. Böschenstein-Schäfer, W. Bollert, R. Dietrich, P. Dittmar, E. Dovifat, P. Goedel, G. Heinrich, H. Herzfeld, H. Knudsen, G. Kotowski, K. Kupisch, K. Müller-Dyes, P. O. Rave, M. Schmidt und E. Schmieder. Hrsg. von Hans Herzfeld unter Mitwirkung von Gerd Heinrich. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1968. xii, 1034 pp. Loose-leaf map. DM. 48.00.

This is the third volume, the first to be published, of a *Geschichte von Brandenburg und Berlin*, edited by the Berlin Historical Committee. The twelve contributions deal with the period when Berlin, the new *Reich* capital, increasingly outgrew and overshadowed the province of Brandenburg, and those devoted to the arts definitely focus on the city; those by Herzfeld (general outline), Dietrich (institutions and administration), Schmieder (economy and population), Schmidt and Kupisch (religion), which together take up more than half the space, are more evenly balanced. A bibliography of 1,159 titles and an index of names have been appended.

BLASCHKE, KARLHEINZ. *Bevölkerungsgeschichte von Sachsen bis zur industriellen Revolution.* Hermann Böhlau Nachfolger, Weimar 1967. 244 pp. Maps. DM. 37.50.

By means of a number of cross-sections (1100, 1300, 1550, 1750 and 1834-43) the author has arrived at valuable new insights into the demography of Saxony before the Industrial Revolution. Apart from the changing size and structure of the population the discussion includes social stratification and the relationship of town and countryside.

BUCHER, PETER. Der Reichswehrprozeß. Der Hochverrat der Ulmer Reichswehroffiziere 1929/30. Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard am Rhein 1967. vi, 524 pp. DM. 38.00.

In the early autumn of 1930 Lieutenants Scheringer, Ludin and Wendt were tried before the Supreme Court in Leipzig for making Nazi propaganda in the *Reichswehr*; the trial became known especially by the performance of Hitler as a witness, who gave a brilliant show of "legality" with a false bottom. The bulk of the present volume consists of a *verbatim* reconstruction of the proceedings by means of a considerable number of press reports. The other chapters are marked by a somewhat pompous display of learning and a sympathetic appraisal of the *Reichswehr* in general.

Die bürgerlichen Parteien in Deutschland. Handbuch der Geschichte der bürgerlichen Parteien und anderer bürgerlicher Interessenorganisationen vom Vormärz bis zum Jahre 1945. Band I. Alldeutscher Verband – Fortschrittliche Volkspartei. VEB Bibliographisches Institut, Leipzig 1968. xv, 806 pp. DM. 52.00.

This handbook is planned to consist of two volumes. It is edited by a team under the leadership of D. Fricke. A wealth of information is offered, not only on "the bourgeois parties", but also on a wide variety of other political and social organizations, such as the Roman Catholic *Arbeiterwohl-Verband* and other non-Socialist workers' organizations, the *Bayerischer Bauernbund*, the *Bund der Landwirte*, the *Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft* and the *Deutscher Sängerbund*. The Marxist interpretation has not obscured the communication of facts. As regards the latter, special attention has been paid to the attitudes of the organizations that are included towards Socialism and the labour movement in general. The work will be useful to historians, politicians and all those who are interested in political (and quasi-political) or social organizations.

EULEN, FOCKO. Vom Gewerbefleiß zur Industrie. Ein Beitrag zur Wirtschaftsgeschichte des 18. Jahrhunderts. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1967. 215 pp. DM. 38.60.

The coming of the Industrial Revolution is a complicated process, in which the creation of a new mental "make-up" was one of the most important factors. The present Vol. 11 of the series of *Studien zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte* deals with this side of the previous history of industrialization in Germany. The author first discusses the semantics of the word "industry" and then enters into the creation of a new economic ethos in the eighteenth century, especially the educational aspects. It is a pity that Dr Eulen has not been able to make use of Mrs Schlingensiepen's study mentioned on p. 122 of the previous issue.

Festschrift für Otto Brenner zum 60. Geburtstag. Dargebracht von Wolfgang Abendroth, Hans Paul Bahrdt, Ernst Bloch u.a. Hrsg. von Peter von Oertzen. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M 1967. 492 pp. DM. 68.00.

This festschrift is an homage to one of the outstanding German trade unionists. The contributions it contains deal mostly with subjects within the range of the problems of modern democracy. We mention the contributions by H. P. Bahrdt, Fr. Opel and W. Fabian on the role of trade unionism in present-day Germany; much attention is given to the function of the trade unions as a stronghold of democracy (rather than a powerful pressure group within a pluralistic society) in their own right. Further, there are contributions on, e.g., codetermination viewed from a Protestant angle (H. Weber), a survey of Socialist, Communist and trade-unionist resistance against Hitler (W. Abendroth), a "Marxist analysis" of class and class struggle (E. März), the demand for democratization of the school system in which the less gifted, and not the most gifted, should be given more consideration (P. von Oertzen).

GROTE, HEINER. *Sozialdemokratie und Religion. Eine Dokumentation für die Jahre 1863 bis 1875.* J.C.B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1968. xi, 253 pp. DM. 29.00.

Various aspects of the attitudes of Socialists – Eisenacher as well as Lassalleans – come up for incisive treatment in this study, which is rightly called "a documentation", because the reader is presented with numerous and in part long quotations from contemporary writings (including unpublished material). If the weak spot of the book is its weak compository structure, its great value lies in the minute care with which the author has collected data from all levels in both parties. The pseudo-religious cult of Lassalle, the Socialists' tendency towards developing a popular philosophy replacing religion and church, their stand on concrete issues (the *Kulturkampf*, for instance), their view of Jesus and the interpretation they gave to more or less revolutionary episodes in church history (Huss, the Reformation) all come up for thorough treatment.

Karl Marx 1818-1968. *Neue Studien zu Person und Lehre.* v. Hase & Koehler Verlag, Mainz 1968. 239 pp. DM. 12.80.

In his contribution to the present volume Hans Lamm gives a summary of the discussion on Marx's attitudes towards Jewry and Judaism as well as an analysis of the scarce data which might throw light on the question whether Marx could have experienced suffering from some kind of antisemitism or the other. On the basis of selling lists, etc., H. Monz gives an account of the social position of Marx's parents. O. von Nell-Breuning and M. Stöhr deal with the Roman Catholic Church and Marxian critique of capitalism (Catholic social theory sees in Marx its "great opponent", to whom it pays its "respect") and with the "dialogue" between Marxists and Christians today, respectively. The last contribution, by W. Maihofer, gives a good exposé of the views of the early Marx on state and law, and includes a strong argument for an interpretation which defines Marx as a champion of freedom (e.g., freedom of the press).

KITCHEN, MARTIN. *The German Officer Corps 1890-1914.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1968. xxix, 242 pp. 38/-.

Many critical books and articles have been written on the German officer corps at the time of Wilhelm II, but the present volume may claim a place of its own. The considerable amount of unpublished sources on which it is based is surely one of its distinctive features. There are chapters on the social structure of the corps and the issue of antisemitism, the Zabern affair, etc.; the longest one deals with the fight against Social Democracy.

KÖHLER, HENNING. *Arbeitsdienst in Deutschland. Pläne und Verwirklichungsformen bis zur Einführung der Arbeitsdienstpflicht im Jahre 1935.* [Schriften zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte, Band 10.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1967. 281 pp. DM. 44.60.

The Nazi labour service (*Reichsarbeitsdienst*), one of the show pieces of the Nuremberg party rallies, was connected with an idea that had been cherished in rightist quarters after the First World War. On the basis of a considerable number of printed and manuscript sources Dr Köhler critically discusses the attendant romanticist ideologies as well as practical plans. His appraisal of the voluntary labour service that came into being under the Brüning Government is remarkably positive.

KORSCH, KARL. *Arbeitsrecht für Betriebsräte (1922).* Hrsg. und mit einem Vorwort von Erich Gerlach. Eingel. von Dieter Schneider. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt; Europa Verlag, Wien 1968. 153 pp. DM. 12.00.

In this remarkable work Korsch's special position on the left wing of the labour movement is clearly reflected. He is of one opinion with, e.g., the "ultra-leftists" of the KAP in proclaiming the council system as the ultimate aim, but at the same time he refuses to deny the importance of social policy and the very first beginnings of some codetermination for the workers under capitalism. He defends his position also with the help of Marx quotations and focuses on the aftermath of World War I in Germany, fiercely criticizing Social Democratic policy.

KUX, ERNST. *Karl Marx – Die revolutionäre Konfession.* Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich, Stuttgart 1967. 137 pp. S.fr./DM. 15.00.

In this controversial book, which is written with acumen, it is argued (not always convincingly) that Marx should be understood from his connection with Romanticism (among others also Heine). Much is made of his earliest writings (MEGA I, 1, 1 and 2) and his aspirations to become a poet. But also his later ideal conception of man under Communism, the polytechnical man or the all-round artist, is given relief. Marx's work is broadly defined as an adaptation of Romanticist values to industrial society; his fundamentally aesthetic views were instrumental in his urge to destroy capitalist society with its "rational conceptions of freedom and order". These and other bold statements are presented in a readable form.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. Werke. Band 37. Band 38. Band 39. Ergänzungsband: Schriften, Manuskripte, Briefe bis 1844, 1. Teil. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967; 1968. xxviii, 680 pp.; xxvi, 725 pp.; xxvii, 785 pp.; xxxv, 714 pp. Ill. DM. 11.50; 11.50; 12.50; 11.50.

Vols 37-39 of the *Werke* contain an impressive selection from Engels's correspondence from January 1888 to December 1890, January 1891 – December 1892, and January 1893 – July 1895, respectively. Vol. 39, moreover, contains a number of 16 additional letters written by Marx or Engels to third persons (one to Weydemeyer) in the years 1846-80, as well as – apart from the usual thorough annotation and index of persons – a detailed and therefore very useful index of subjects to the letters written by Marx and Engels published in Vols 27-39. For many letters this is the first time they are made known in German; in various cases considerable errors in previous editions could be revised. The first supplementary volume constitutes a highly appreciable rectification of the original set-up. Marx's early writings – in so far as they were omitted in Vols 1 and 27 of the *Werke* – are now also available in this edition. We mention Marx's famous letter to his father (November 10, 1837), the doctorate thesis, articles from the *Rheinische Zeitung* and the "economical-philosophical manuscripts" (1844). In an appendix letters from Marx's father and Jenö Marx are communicated.

NEULOH, OTTO [und] JENÖ KURUCZ. Vom Kirchdorf zur Industriegemeinde. Untersuchungen über den Einfluß der Industrialisierung auf die Wertordnung der Arbeitnehmer. Grote, Köln, Berlin 1967. 272 pp. DM. 29.00.

Two clusters of highly industrialized communities, in the Ruhr and in the Saar basin, as well as control groups consisting of people who are not industrial workers, provided the basic materials for this valuable sociological study. The book describes the attitudes towards work, church, politics, family, etc.; it should be noted that the persons interviewed had a Protestant background. Some aspects of the history of industrialization are dealt with in an explanation of the factors influencing the crumbling of traditional values.

NEUMANN, FRANZ. Der Block der Heimatvertriebenen und Entrechteten 1950-1960. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte und Struktur einer politischen Interessenpartei. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1968. xvi, 558 pp. DM. 66.00.

The *Block der Heimatvertriebenen und Entrechteten*, after 1952 also called *Gesamtdeutscher Block*, was a party for the promotion of the interests of the people expelled from Eastern Germany and the Sudetenland. Moreover, it claimed to be the only national and social party in the Federal Republic, but it did not survive the social integration of its original supporters. The present volume is a very detailed monograph on this curious organization, which is both a history and a politicological analysis. The sources used by the author consist of confidential documents as well as printed materials.

SCHLUCHTER, WOLFGANG. *Entscheidung für den sozialen Rechtsstaat. Hermann Heller und die staatsrechtliche Diskussion in der Weimarer Republik.* Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1968. 300 pp. DM. 26.00.

Among the political and constitutional theorists who set out to break new ground in the period of the Weimar Republic the Socialist Hermann Heller is least known. Though, unlike Kelsen, Schmitt and Smend, he firmly believed in the cause of parliamentary democracy, he was by no means blind to the actual dynamics of power. His position is the stronger for the fact that he did not make light of the criticism made by a man like Schmitt. The young author of the present study defends this thesis by means of a systematic and comparative analysis, which is often hard to read, but no doubt very welcome.

SCHOENBAUM, DAVID. *Die braune Revolution. Eine Sozialgeschichte des Dritten Reiches.* Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1968. 389 pp. DM. 28.00.

A translation of *Hitler's Social Revolution*, which was noticed at some length in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 508. The new subtitle is misleading, for as a rule the book does not go beyond the limit of 1939.

Zeitgeist im Wandel. Band II. Zeitgeist der Weimarer Republik. Hrsg. von Hans Joachim Schoeps. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1968. 279 pp. DM. 12.80.

The present volume links up with the one on the Wilhelmine era, which was noticed in IRSH, XII (1967), pp. 163f. It contains some very interesting essays on the experience of the November Revolution as well as on the churches, education, literature and the arts during the Weimar Republic.

Zur Tradition der sozialistischen Literatur in Deutschland. Eine Auswahl von Dokumenten. 2., durchges. und erw. Aufl. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin, Weimar 1967. 920 pp. DM. 16.80.

This wide and representative selection has been edited carefully. The apparatus contains a great many valuable data and largely avoids polemical attacks against the impressive number of writers who left the ranks of Communism since the years under discussion. The documents have been chronologically arranged and cover the years 1926-35. Among the writers represented are, apart from J. R. Becher, B. Brecht, E. Weinert, etc., K. Grünberg, G. Lukács, L. Renn and many others. The central theme is the work of the League of Proletarian-Revolutionary Writers of Germany.

OTHER BOOKS

- BOTTIGELLI, ÉMILE. *Genèse du socialisme scientifique.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1967. 264 pp.
- KOSTHORST, ERICH. *Jakob Kaiser. Der Arbeiterführer.* W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1967. 286 pp. Ill.

Great Britain

BEN-ISRAEL, HEDVA. *English Historians on the French Revolution*. Cambridge University Press, London 1968. xii, 312 pp. 70/-.

Though largely ignored by their colleagues abroad, notably in France, and though they did not do much serious research of primary sources, many nineteenth-century English historians were deeply interested in the French Revolution. Dr Ben-Israel has done a fine job by analyzing their contributions in detail. Her most interesting finding is that, unlike in France, the views of these historians were not determined by party lines and that they even had much in common: "The distinctive feature is the pervading 'moral tone' which is not enlisted to fight the battles of the suffering millions or of the noble victims, but illuminates the whole scene." A chronological bibliography and special bibliographies for Smyth, Carlyle, Croker and Acton are appended.

BOWEN, DESMOND. *The Idea of the Victorian Church. A Study of the Church of England 1833-1889*. McGill University Press, Montreal 1968. xiii, 421 pp. \$ 12.75.

In the nineteenth century the Church of England was confronted with a completely new situation, both socially and intellectually, but far from adopting a policy of drift or mere reaction, clergy as well as laity played an active part in shaping Victorian society. In three parts, "Church and State", "Church and Society" and "Church and Nation", Professor Bowen argues this thesis with expert knowledge and obvious sympathy. He shows that the Church, by engaging in education and social reform, contributed to the easing of social relations and the avoidance of overt class warfare.

The Correspondence of Edmund Burke. Vol. VII. January 1792 – August 1794. Ed. by P. J. Marshall and John A. Woods. Cambridge University Press, London; The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1968. xxvi, 615 pp. 170/-.

The present volume is mainly of interest because of Burke's efforts to bring about co-operation between the Pitt administration and the "Portland Whigs" (various letters to the Duke of Portland, Lord Fitzwilliam and others testify to this), his ideas on the French Revolution and his relations with a number of *émigrés*; further, because of his views on Irish affairs. Burke's son Richard (of whom also letters to third persons have been included) played a role in trying to improve the position of the Roman Catholics, and Burke's interest is demonstrated by the extensive correspondence devoted to the subject. There are also letters regarding Richard's death.

CRAIK, WILLIAM. *Sydney Hill and the National Union of Public Employees*. Foreword by Lord Moyle. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1968. 119 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Sydney Hill (born in 1902) was educated to become a toolmaker, but soon he took up political and trade-union functions. From 1961 to 1967 he was,

after many years of service, for instance as a district officer, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees. The biography concentrates on his political work in Dudley and especially on his work for the NUPE; the latter organization's history is dealt with in detail. Hill is pictured as an able organizer and negotiator who is a typical representative of responsible union leaders.

CURRIE, ROBERT. *Methodism Divided. A Study in the Sociology of Ecumenicalism.* Faber and Faber, London 1968. 348 pp. 63/-.

This book is in a sense a social history of Methodism, its divisions and its unification after the First World War, but at the same time it is a sociological analysis and critique of Ecumenicalism. The author associates this much-advertized movement with a decline of religious interest in general and of lay influence in particular.

FLANDERS, ALLAN, RUTH POMERANZ [and] JOAN WOODWARD, assisted by B. J. Rees. *Experiment in Industrial Democracy. A Study of the John Lewis Partnership.* Faber and Faber Ltd, London 1968. 261 pp. 45/-.

"The John Lewis Partnership is a thriving commercial enterprise" – production, wholesale and (principally) retail trade – "deliberately founded on an ideology." Its origins go back to 1914 when John Spedan Lewis began to realize his idea of a co-operative enterprise, in which all (now 17,000) partners are sharing gains and are eligible to positions of management. It is "one experiment in industrial democracy" which is described here. The authors offer a historical survey as well as the results of a sociological research programme in which – through interviews – the partners' opinions were made known.

HOONING, TH. J. *George Orwell in zijn tijd. J.A. Boom en Zoon,* Meppel 1968. 260 pp. Ill. Hfl. 14.50.

This is an informative book based on solid knowledge of Orwell's life and work; its contents make good the title also in that Orwell's thought is projected against the background of historical events and current ideas. However, the book is written in a rather mediocre style, it is full of repetitions which, in addition to other evidences, betray the weakness of its composition. A good bibliography is appended.

JACKSON, BRIAN. *Working Class Community. Some general notions raised by a series of studies in northern England.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1968. vii, 184 pp. 25/-.

A description of working and leisure time habits of working-class people serves as a basic contribution to a systematic sociological approach. The proposals made for the latter are, however, argued from the view of a specific working-class mentality fundamentally alien to society at large, and this

view is demonstrated in chapters such as that on the atmosphere in the mills, workers' clubs, brass and jazz bands, and a series of riots in Huddlesfield.

LLOYD, CHRISTOPHER. *The British Seaman 1200-1860. A Social Survey.* Collins, London 1968. 319 pp. Ill. 45/—.

Professor Lloyd, who has several books on naval history and biography to his name, has now written a very interesting social history of the "sailing" navy. The paradox that the ordinary seamen, arbitrarily recruited and treated, badly paid, etc., nevertheless constituted a formidable and generally reliable fighting force is scarcely explained, but it is set forth in vivid colours and with expert knowledge.

MARWICK, W.H. *A Short History of Labour in Scotland.* W. & R. Chambers Ltd, Edinburgh, London 1967. vi, 119 pp. Ill. 15/—.

This small book is a useful recapitulation of what has already been produced with regard to the Labour movement in Scotland. Though the bibliography covers only one page, Mr Marwick's outline may well serve as a guide to further study.

PARKIN, FRANK. *Middle Class Radicalism. The Social Bases of the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1968. vii, 207 pp. 35/—.

This is an important study in the sociology of politics. The author presents a thorough analysis of the campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in the late 'fifties and early 'sixties from the angle of the motives of its participants, mostly people from the educated middle class (with, generally, a fairly low economic status). He demonstrates the relative success of the unilateralist movement in obtaining a mass following: the one cause was consistent with a variety of very different principles. Of particular interest is the discussion of such political groups as the — on this point ambivalent — CP, the Trotskyists and the International Socialists for whom the "Bomb" was not their greatest concern, but a workable tool to win control over a movement that could be used, e.g., in the internal struggles within the Labour Party.

RUSSELL, BERTRAND. *The Autobiography of —. 1872-1914.* George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1967. 230 pp. Ill. 42/—.

—. *The Autobiography of —. 1914-1944 (Vol. II).* George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1968. 268 pp. Ill. 42/—.

From a biographical point of view the first volume is more rewarding than the second. The story is more continuous, there are fewer gaps (which in Vol. II are in part undoubtedly dictated by considerations of delicacy), and particulars fit better into the frame. However, from a socio-historical angle the second volume is of more immediate interest. It consists for roughly 70 per cent of letters from or to Russell; among the authors are Emma Goldman, Harold Laski, Ramsay MacDonald, Bernard Shaw and, of

course, L. Wittgenstein, though philosophical problems occupy a rather modest place. Russell's pacifism during World War I, his deception over Soviet Russia and his growing understanding of the need of rearmament against the Nazi threat are dealt with, but less systematically than one might wish. Yet the book is of outstanding value as a source for the history of the period under discussion.

SMITH, PAUL. *Disraelian Conservatism and Social Reform*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1967. x, 358 pp. Ill. 60/-.

The growing power of the urban bourgeoisie and workers stimulated and provoked the Conservative Party's readjustment to economic and social questions; it put its stamp on what is called "Disraelian Conservatism" – often identified with "Tory Democracy". But it is argued here lucidly and convincingly that Disraelian ideas had little effect on the party's attitude to social reform. What was achieved during the years under discussion was more the product of "empiricism in the face of concrete problems" than of any "zeal for social reform". The book is a mine of carefully analyzed information on the living conditions of the workers, too.

1868 – Year of the Unions. A Documentary Survey. Ed., with an introd. and notes by Edmund Frow & Michael Katanka. Michael Katanka (Books) Ltd, London 1968. 184 pp. 35/-.

In their introduction the editors outline the preliminary history of the first Trades Union Congress, held in Manchester (1868). A report of that congress, taken from contemporary newspaper accounts and partly summarized, is the first document. Among the other documents are extracts from the evidence of R. Applegarth and G. Potter before the Royal Commission on Trades Unions, 1867, a tract written by F. Harrison and the text of a lecture ("The Future of the Working Class") delivered by E. S. Beesly, the Positivist champion of labour.

Italy

AMENDOLA, GIORGIO. *Comunismo, antifascismo e Resistenza*. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1967. xi, 477 pp. L. 2000.

The Communist militant Giorgio Amendola, a son of the leader of the Aventine opposition to Mussolini, has collected 33 speeches, commemorative articles, book reviews, prefaces and essays from the years 1948-67. The tone of these items is set by the first, which is entitled "The Communist Hegemony in the Antifascist Struggle", and much is made of its relevance for the present. The author is very strongly against the "traitor" Angelo Tasca, and objects to any doubt of Gramsci's orthodoxy.

L'attivista di partito. Una indagine sui militanti di base nel PCI e nella DC. Di F. Alberoni, V. Capecchi, A. Manoukian, F. Olivetti, A. Tosi,

diretta da F. Alberoni. [Ricerche sulla partecipazione politica in Italia, III.] Società Editrice Il Mulino, Bologna 1967. 616 pp. L. 10000.

Under the auspices of the Carlo Cattaneo Institute the authors have made a thorough investigation of the basis of the two major Italian parties. They have interviewed a sample of 108 Communist and Christian Democratic militants in North, Central and South Italy, and their book sheds much light on the distinctive characteristics, roles and views of these people. The findings are partly presented in a considerable number of detailed tables.

Attività parlamentare dei socialisti italiani. Vol I. 1882-1900. Edizioni E.S.M.O.I., Roma 1967. 645 pp. L. 14000.

This new work of the Modigliani Institute is a very useful documentation of the Socialist record in the Chamber of Deputies; the present opening volume covers the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Well-chosen extracts from the *Atti Parlamentari* give a good idea of what the Socialist deputies had to say, and even how they behaved. The compilers, among whom Vera Modigliani ranks high, have also supplied introductions, annotations and detailed indices.

BLACKMER, DONALD L.M. Unity in Diversity. Italian Communism and the Communist World. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1968. xiii, 434 pp. \$ 15.00; 140/-.

Apart from a short historical introduction and an epilogue on the PCI after Togliatti's death this book deals with the years 1956-64. The central question is that of the relationship of the Italian party with international Communism and especially with the CPSU. Though Togliatti, in his critical article of 1956 in *Nuovi Argomenti*, coined the term "polycentric system" he subsequently took a "hard neo-Stalinist position" both on the Poznán events and on Hungary. The analysis of his and other Communists' attitudes in 1956 is excellent; it sets the tone for a sober and critical evaluation of later shifts. The Sino-Soviet conflict, the zig-zag attitude toward Yugoslavia and the willy-nilly adaptation to the Italian "economic miracle" are among the fully treated themes.

BRAVO, GIAN MARIO. Torino operaia. Mondo del lavoro e idee sociali nell'età di Carlo Alberto. Fondazione Luigi Einaudi, Torino 1968. 301 pp. L. 3000.

This valuable study deals thoroughly with the conditions of life and work of the workers in Turin during the reign of Charles Albert (1831-49). It also sheds light on the impact of liberal nationalism on the attitudes towards pauperism and the readiness to begin some social reform even before 1848. A full survey is given of contemporary workers' organizations, which mostly aimed at mutual assistance, and of the introduction of Socialist ideas.

MIEGE, J.-L. L'impérialisme colonial italien de 1870 à nos jours. Société d'Édition d'Enseignement Supérieur, Paris 1968. 419 pp. Maps. F.fr. 18.00.

The history of Italian colonialism is here dealt with in full. Coming late, it was inspired by political and ideological rather than by economic motives. Both in the 1880's and under Mussolini demographic arguments played a preponderant role: emigration should be directed to Italian-controlled territories (in 1939, there were over 300,000 settlers in the African possessions). Of interest is the critical story of the place of colonialism in Italian politics; it is curious to note how the Ethiopian war rallied even democratic and socialist political *émigrés* to Mussolini's position. Some diplomatic sources have been reproduced in an appendix.

PAULSON, BELDEN, with Athos Ricci. *The Searchers. Conflict and Communism in an Italian Town.* Translations from the Italian by Lisa Paulson. Quadrangle Books, Chicago 1966. xix, 360 pp. \$ 6.95.

In this attractive book it is mainly the informants who take the floor – all inhabitants of a formerly rural town near Rome where since the early 'fifties the Communists have been in power; they collect 70 per cent of the votes. The life stories and arguments of the interviewees (the second named author was an inhabitant and a Communist himself) are interwoven with explanatory comments. The Communists are divided into "idealists" and "careerists" (the mayor is an ex-fascist). Stereotypes (Communism depends on poverty, Catholicism is its antithesis, Communism is monolithic, etc.) are criticized.

SMITH, DENIS MACK. *A History of Sicily. Medieval Sicily 800-1713.* Chatto & Windus, London 1968. xvi, 240 pp. Ill. Maps.

—, *A History of Sicily. Modern Sicily after 1713.* Chatto & Windus, London 1968. vii, 343 pp. Ill. Maps.
90/-. (Not singly obtainable.)

Mr Smith of All Souls College has written a fascinating account of Sicily's "colonial" past since the Arab invasion. No references are given, but the volumes are based on years of research in Italian, Spanish and Austrian archives as well as on an intimate knowledge of the island and the existing literature. The author pays much attention to the social history of the population, notably to the new feudalism which succeeded the disintegration of Norman rule.

Venti anni di cultura popolare in Italia. *Testimonianze dell'Unione Italiana della Cultura Popolare.* La Nuova Italia Editrice, Firenze 1967. 274 pp. L. 3500.

A survey of the activities of the *Unione Italiana della Cultura Popolare* since the Second World War. Apart from the *Unione* the affiliated organizations, e.g., the "people's universities", are dealt with.

OTHER BOOKS

BARTELLINI, ERMANNINO. *La Rivoluzione in atto e altri scritti.* Saggio introdotto di Sergio Bologna. Premessa di Lelio Basso. "La Nuova Italia" Editrice, Firenze 1967. 249 pp.

- GIBELLI, ANTONIO. *Genova operaia nella Resistenza*. Istituto Storico della Resistenza in Liguria, 1968; distr. by La Nuova Italia, Firenze. 371 pp.
- GORI, PIETRO. *Scritti scelti*. Vol. I. Sociologia anarchica, conferenze. Vol. II. Le difese, ceneri e faville, sociologia criminale, poesie e drammi. Edizioni l'Antistato, Cesena 1968, xviii, 281 pp.; 364 pp.

The Netherlands

- HORST, TH. A. M. VAN DER. *Ambtenaar en grondrechten*. N. Samsom N.V., Alphen aan den Rijn 1967. xii, 235 pp. Hfl. 29.50.

This is a juridical discussion of the topical question whether and, if so, to what extent the basic rights due to every citizen may be curtailed, for reasons of state, in the case of civil servants. The second and longest section, which is a survey of the existing literature on the subject, is the most interesting from a socio-historical point of view.

OTHER BOOKS

- GROOT, PAUL DE. *De dertiger jaren 1936-1939. Herinneringen en overdenkingen*. Uitgeverij Pegasus, Amsterdam 1967. 184 pp. Ill.
- WOUTERS, THEODORUS ADRIANUS. *Van bedeling naar verheffing. Evolutie in houding tegenover de behoeftige mens te 's-Hertogenbosch 1854-1912*. Proefschrift [...] Tilburg [...]. Stichting Zuidelijk Historisch Contact, Tilburg 1968. xxxi, 478 pp. Ill.

Poland

- STROBEL, GEORG W. *Quellen zur Geschichte des Kommunismus in Polen 1878-1918. Programme und Statuten*. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1968. 342 pp. Ill. DM. 48.00.

With remarkable clarity the introduction to this important documentary volume outlines the origins and history of the major currents and groups in internationalist Socialism in (mainly) Congress Poland, starting with the first *Proletariat* group (1882) and ending with the PPS-*Lewica*. As might be expected, most attention is given to the SDKPiL, its role in 1905 and its relations to Russian Social Democracy. The well selected documents, some of which were previously unknown, date from the years 1878 to 1918 (when the Polish CP was founded).

OTHER BOOKS

- DROZDOWSKI, MARIAN. *Klasa robotnicza Warszawy 1918-1939. Skład i struktura społeczna*. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1968. 462 pp. Maps.
- RADŁAK, BRONISŁAW. *SDKPiL w latach 1914-1917. Formy i metody działalności*. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1967. 386 pp.

Spain

MARTÍNEZ ALIER, JUAN. *La estabilidad del latifundismo. Análisis de la interdependencia entre relaciones de producción y conciencia social en la agricultura latifundista de la Campiña de Córdoba*. Ediciones Ruedo Ibérico, Paris 1968. vii, 419 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 42.00.

An economic and sociological monograph on the latifundia south of the Guadalquivir, largely based on investigations *in situ* (1964-65). This essentially capitalist system of exploitation, not unlike that which Max Weber found in the countryside of Eastern Germany, is dealt with in all its aspects, notably the landlords, the *labradores* and the landless rural proletariat. The discussion of the living and working conditions of "we the poor", their dichotomous image of society and their primitive forms of unionization is of special interest.

REVENTLOW, ROLF. *Spanien in diesem Jahrhundert. Bürgerkrieg, Vorgeschichte und Auswirkungen*. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1968. 502 pp. Ill. Maps. S 192.

The author of this well-written history, which concentrates on the preliminary history of the Civil War in the broadest sense and on that war itself, took an active part in the events of the middle 'thirties. For his book he has made a modest use of personal recollections, but it is not memoirs which are offered here: the work is one of the best accounts based on solid knowledge of the relevant sources.

VICENS VIVES, JAIME. *Approaches to the History of Spain*. Transl. and ed. by Joan Connelly Ullman. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1967. xxx, 189 pp. Maps. \$ 6.50.

It is the merit of Professor Vicens Vives, who died prematurely in 1960, that he has broken new ground in Spanish historical research. Inspired by the French *Annales* school, he had no patience with "those political and ideological drugs that have poisoned Hispanic historiography", and worked in the belief that "clarity and moderation will sweep away the romantic foliage and baroque obscurantism". The present volume is a very welcome translation of the second edition of his *Aproximación a la historia de España*, enriched by explanatory notes and bibliographical references. One of the main themes is the contrast between the backward but dominant central plateau (notably Castile) and the periphery (notably Catalonia).

OTHER BOOKS

BERRUEZO, JOSÉ. *Contribución a la Historia de la C.N.T. de España en el exilio*. Editores Mexicanos Unidos, México 1967. 303 pp.

Sweden

SAMUELSSON, KURT. *From Great Power to Welfare State. 300 Years of*

Swedish Social Development. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1968. 304 pp. 60/-.

In this well-informed book, which was written at the request of the National Bank of Sweden and therefore is intended for a wide readership, Dr Samuelsen presents a survey of the political, economic and social history of Sweden by means of a number of cross-sections (1668, 1768, 1868, 1908 and 1968). The main chapters are entitled "The Power and the Glory", "Impotence and Progress", "Decay and Regeneration", "At the Halfway Mark", and "Welfare with a Skew".

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BAKOUNINE, TATIANA. Répertoire biographique des francs-maçons russes (XVIIIe et XIXe siècles). Institut d'Études Slaves de l'Université de Paris, Paris 1967. lv, 656 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

The importance of the history of Russian Freemasonry at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries for Russian civilization has been the motive for collecting biographical data (which are often – unavoidably – very summary) on some 1,000 members. In her introduction the author gives a good account of the organization and social composition of Freemasonry in the Russian Empire.

BLACKWELL, WILLIAM L. The Beginnings of Russian Industrialization 1800-1860. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1968. ix, 484 pp. \$ 12.50.

This remarkably broad study of technological, economic and social developments in Russia constitutes a masterly contribution to a much neglected field of history. With much acumen the role of traditional conceptions and attitudes and the importance of the political structure for economic change are dealt with. The history of the St Petersburg-Moscow railway construction is one of the items which illustrate the sum total of factors involved in early industrialization and modernization of transport. The book is excellently documented and based on a wealth of primary and secondary sources. The author intends to write a sequel.

DUKES, PAUL. Catherine the Great and the Russian Nobility. A study based on the materials of the Legislative Commission of 1767. Cambridge University Press, London 1967. xi, 269 pp. 55/-.

The materials of the Legislative Commission of 1767-68 shed much light on the attitudes of the *dvorjanstvo* and Catherine II towards the economic, socio-political and cultural issues facing Russia at the time. Dr Dukes presents an able analysis of these attitudes, which may well be of considerable interest to social historians.

DVINOV, BORIS. *Ot legal'nosti k podpol'ju (1921-1922) – From Legality to the Underground (1921-1922)*. Priloženie: G. Kučín-Oranskij, *Zapiski – Supplement: G. Kuchin-Oranskii, Notes on Menshevik Underground Activities in Russia in 1923-24*. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1968. 202 pp. \$ 4.95.

This book is published as one of the first volumes of the Russian-language series of the Inter-University Project on the History of the Menshevik Movement. It consists of an introduction by Boris Sapir, Dvinov's account of the Mensheviks' involuntary exit from the open political arena, and Kuchin's memorandum of May, 1924 (here printed for the first time).

DZYUBA, IVAN. *Internationalism or Russification? A Study in the Soviet Nationalities Problem*. Preface by Peter Archer. Ed. by M. Davies. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1968. xx, 240 pp. 42/-.

This is an eloquent vindication of Ukrainian culture, and at the same time a frank exposure of the current nationalities policy which, under the guise of Soviet patriotism, amounts to Russification and "despotic extirpation". It was written by a young literary critic towards the end of 1965, but it could only have a limited circulation. Against a self-complacent bureaucracy that lacks the courage to act above-board the author aptly appeals to Lenin's views.

GARAUDY, ROGER. *Lénine*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1968. iv, 111 pp. F.fr. 6.00.

In this short exposé of Lenin's political philosophy the author stresses the conception of "subjectivity" and the essential significance of "revolutionary theory". He refutes Stalin's accounts of "Leninism". Extracts from Lenin's works are appended.

GEYER, DIETRICH. *Die Russische Revolution. Historische Probleme und Perspektiven*. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1968. 163 pp. DM. 13.80.

The central problem dealt with in this lucid work is that of the conditions under which Bolshevism could succeed where Tsarism, Liberalism, Menshevism and the Social Revolutionaries failed. It is argued, for instance, that Liberals and Social Revolutionaries claimed to be the voice of "the nation" without being able to represent clearly defined class interests. Very rewarding is the discussion of the debates among Bolsheviks in the autumn of 1917 about the appropriateness of a *coup d'état* and about the role of the Soviets (and the other parties represented in them).

HULICKA, KAREL and IRENE M. HULICKA. *Soviet Institutions, the Individual and Society*. The Christopher Publishing House, Boston (Mass.) 1967. xviii, 680 pp. \$ 12.00.

This is a useful guide to Soviet institutions and ideology. For instance, a lucid description is given of the organizational structure of the CP from the local level onward, of the youth organizations, the state administrative organs, Soviet justice, economy, social policy and international relations. Many quotations from official sources are given. The authors pay special attention to questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and its predictions about the future of Communism, which are critically examined. The subjects are well arranged and an extensive index constitutes a valuable asset.

KOLKOWICZ, ROMAN. *The Soviet Military and the Communist Party.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1967. xvi, 429 pp. \$ 9.00.

In this historical and sociological study of the interaction between the CP and the military establishment an intelligent analysis is given of a great variety of influences and conflicts, not only between the two power organizations but also between groups and currents in each of them. As an example the elaborate discussion of the formation and gradual rise of "the Stalingrad group" can be cited. As regards the present situation, it is argued that the impact of the military on Soviet policy is considerable and that it tends rather to a firmer than to a softer line.

LALOY, JEAN. *Le socialisme de Lénine.* Desclée De Brouwer, Bruxelles 1967. 317 pp. B.fr. 195.

In this popular survey of Lenin's thought and political activities stress is laid on the concrete issues with which he was confronted. Thus, the view of national self-determination is contrasted with the practice: self-determination was granted to those nations that were sufficiently supported by the West not to undergo the fate of, e.g., Georgia. As regards the building of "Socialism in one country", Lenin is said to have returned to the traditions of his youth – pragmatic rather than dogmatic. Finally, the chances for a future appeal of Marxism-Leninism are critically evaluated.

LENIN, W.I. Briefe. Band I. 1893-1904. Band II. 1905 – November 1910. Band III. November 1910 – Juli 1914. Band IV. August 1914 – Oktober 1917. Band V. Oktober 1917 – Juni 1919. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967; 1968. xvi, 608 pp.; x, 413 pp.; x, 493 pp.; xi, 632 pp.; xii, 544 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50 per vol.

This German edition of Lenin's letters, notes and telegrams is based on Vols 46-55 of the fifth Russian edition of Lenin's Works (*Polnoe sobranie sočinenij*); the supplementarily published letters in Vol. 54 appear in German in chronological order. 700 letters and other documents are published for the first time; in the present five volumes (the tenth and last one will contain the family correspondence) well over 1,000 items appear for the first time in German. Documents written or signed by Lenin together with others and some materials of a biographical nature are presented in appendices. The apparatus has been prepared with great care; it comprises extensive explanatory notes, indices of names and subjects, a list of letters not yet found and a list of letters published in the earlier Russian volumes. These letters appear in their majority in the German *Werke* edition (references are made),

but it is to be regretted that the remainder has not (or not yet) been included in the present series. There are many letters of great interest. For instance, Vol. IV – in some respects the most interesting one – contains 51 letters to Inessa Armand, many letters to left-wing Socialists in various European countries (several not published before) and to Zinov'ev (a number having been published in Russian for the first time in 1960 in *Voprosy Istorii*), Kollontaj and Šljapnikov (the latter maintained from Stockholm contacts with the party leaders in Russia). Vol. V is very strongly centred around contemporary problems of the Russian Revolution and demonstrates in various details the way Lenin exerted leadership and control.

LEWIN, M. *Russian Peasants and Soviet Power. A Study of Collectivization*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1968. 539 pp. 70/-.

The original edition of Dr Lewin's pioneering study of the two years' interlude preceding forced collectivization was reviewed in *IRSH*, XII (1967), p. 174. The present translation has been made by Irene Nove, with the assistance of John Biggart; Professor Alec Nove has provided a preface.

The Nuclear Revolution in Soviet Military Affairs. Transl. and ed., with *Introd. and Commentary*, by William R. Kintner and Harriet Fast Scott. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1968. xiv, 420 pp. \$ 6.95.

The editors have collected interesting materials from Soviet sources on military doctrine and conceptions of strategy since the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. In their notes to each item they offer useful bio- and bibliographical data as well as critical evaluations. Stress is laid on the so-called cybernetics revolution which seems to culminate the development started with the production of nuclear weapons and continued with that of missiles. In a commendable introduction the superiority of the Soviet Union in the defensive sector (antiballistic missiles) is argued and the general trends in military thought are analyzed.

Philosophy in the Soviet Union. A Survey of the Mid-Sixties. Compiled and ed. by Ervin Laszlo. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht 1967. viii, 208 pp. Hfl. 24.00.

Most of the studies collected in this volume have appeared before in the *Studies in Soviet Thought* or in *Inquiry*. Taken together, they provide insight into the various aspects of contemporary Soviet philosophy and psychology. J. M. Bocheński's introduction sets forth lucidly the theoretical and practical importance of (much in) Soviet philosophy. We further mention G.A. Wetter's essay on "Freedom of Thought and Ideological Coexistence" and R.T. De George's dissertation on "The Foundations of Marxist-Leninist Ethics"; these studies are of a more general nature than, e.g., that on the evolution of philosophical logic (by D. D. Comey).

PIDHAINY, OLEH SEMENOVYCH. *The Formation of the Ukrainian*

Republic. New Review Books, Toronto, New York 1966. 685 pp. \$ 11.95.

Basing himself on a wealth of published and unpublished sources – notably materials from the archives of the German Foreign Office – Dr Pidhainy describes the genesis of the Ukrainian Republic and its history until the spring of 1918. Apart from discussing the constitutional establishment of the new state, he traces in detail how the Republic got itself recognized by the Allies, Soviet Russia and the Central Powers. Needless to say that the author is in sympathy with the policy of the Central Rada. Professor M. Mladenovic has written a preface.

Revolutionary Russia. By Oskar Anweiler, Hannah Arendt, Shlomo Avineri a.o. Ed. by Richard Pipes. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1968. x, 365 pp. \$ 7.95.

The conference held in April, 1967, at Harvard University was attended by outstanding scholars. The proceedings are here reproduced, including the often very interesting discussions. One of the most important contributions is R. Pipes's study on the intellectual evolution of Lenin up to the beginning of the twentieth century: the populist and common Social Democratic phases preceding the conception of what became known as Bolshevism. Another item which is of a more general interest is the discussion of the relationship of Bolshevism to Marxism: M. Rubel defends the thesis that the former performed what capitalism did in the West and that Marx's arguments against alienation apply by and large to Soviet society; S. Avineri offers an intelligent comment. We mention some other contributions: "The Breakdown of the Tsarist Autocracy" (G. F. Kennan), "German Political Intervention in Russia During World War I" (G. Katkov), "The Origins of the Red Army" (J. Erickson), and "The Uses of Revolution" (A. B. Ulam; comment by H. Arendt).

The Russian Revolution. [A CBS Legacy Book.] The Macmillan Company, New York 1967. viii, 253 pp. Ill. \$ 9.95; 95/-.

A third of this beautifully produced album consists of well-chosen photographs, another third of introductory essays written by outstanding specialists: A. Ulam describes the rise of populism and terrorism in the nineteenth century, L. Shapiro discusses Bolshevism *versus* Menshevism, W. Z. Laqueur deals with the "poet of action", Trockij, J. Carmichael pictures Kerenskij, and B. D. Wolfe evaluates Lenin as an "architect of the total state". In each of these five sections excerpts from contemporary texts have been included (Černyševskij, Trockij, Bruce Lockhart, S. N. Suchanov, John Reed).

Soviet Sociology. Historical Antecedents and Current Appraisals. Ed. with an Introd. by Alex Simirenko. Quadrangle Books, Chicago 1966. 384 pp. \$ 7.95.

The majority of the items included in this anthology consists of extracts from (mostly previously published) works of scholars living in the Western

part of the world (among others: Sorokin, Masaryk, Marcuse, Deutscher, Labedz), but some contemporary contributions of Soviet philosophers and sociologists are published here in English. In his readable introduction the editor points out the "new level of Soviet objectivity" especially as regards statistical data, though prospects "for Soviet cultivation of an ideological tolerance in the near future are dim".

WEEKS, ALBERT L. *The First Bolshevik. A Political Biography of Peter Tkachev.* New York University Press, New York; University of London Press, London 1968. xiv, 221 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50; 71/6.

Together with Nečaeŭ, Tkačev has often been marked out as one of the "spiritual and ideological fathers of the CPSU". Indeed the elitist and voluntarist elements in Russian Communism are closer to the outlook of these two men than to Marxism, but this does not necessarily imply their spiritual and ideological paternity; Lenin may as well have been shaped, as a kind of younger brother, by the very structure of the tsarist polity with which Russian revolutionaries had to cope. In the present intellectual rather than political biography Dr Weeks is out to make a case of Tkačev's influence on Lenin, but he preserves a sense of proportion: "In describing [...] the repeated reading of Tkachev by Lenin in 1900 and perhaps at other times and his recommendation that revolutionaries master the works of Tkachev, we are inferring from this evidence that Lenin appears to have learned from or at least to have been inspired by Tkachev's proto-Bolshevism."

ŽORDANIJA, NOJ – ZHORDANIA, NOAH. *Moja žizn' – My Life.* Transl. from the Georgian by Ina Zhordania. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1968. xiv, 131 pp. \$ 3.90.

Žordanja was the most prominent leader of Georgian Social Democracy and later became President of the short-lived Georgian Republic. His memoirs, which cover his whole political career, are now published in a Russian translation for the first time. They shed an interesting light on the Georgian brand of Menshevism.

OTHER BOOKS

FILIPPOV, R. V. *Iz istorii narodničeskogo dviženija na pervom etape "choždenija v narod" (1863-1874).* Karel'skoe Knižnoe Izdatel'stvo, Petrozavodsk 1967. 318 pp.

Problemy izmenenija social'noj struktury sovetskogo obščestva. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1968. 256 pp.

SOBOLEVA, P. I. *Oktjabr'skaja revoljucija i krach social-soglašatelej.* Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo Universiteta, [Moskva] 1968. 351 pp.