

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

ARMAND, ÉMILE. *Iniziazione Individualista Anarchica*. Lato Latini, Firenze 1956. xix, 568 pp. L. 1.000.

In his biographical and bibliographical introduction to this Italian translation of "*L'Initiation Individualiste Anarchiste*" (original French edition: 1923) Ugo Fedeli tells of the vicissitudes of that translation made by Fioravanti Meniconi under the fascist regime. Armand sets forth the line of thinking of Stirner. The book gives a good exposé of the various aspects of individualistic anarchism, e.g., on free associations, on the relations between the sexes, and on religion.

Aspects of Human Equality. 15th symposium of the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion. Ed. by Lyman Bryson, Clarence H. Faust, Louis Finkelstein and R. M. MacIver. Publ. by the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion in Their Relation to the Democratic Way of Life, Inc. Distr. by Harper and Brothers, New York 1956. viii, 431 pp. \$ 5.00.

The subject of Human Equality is considered from different points of view by 19 prominent writers and intellectual leaders. In an introductory chapter the arguments put forward throughout the ages for or against the principle of the equality of man are discussed. Other essays consider the various forms in which this principle can appear, for example its social and religious value. The studies aim at contributing to a growing international understanding and the forming of a practical philosophy of equality.

BANNING, W. *Maatschappij, Kerk en Evangelie in drie perioden der Europese geschiedenis. Een sociologische studie*. Van Loghum Slaterus, Arnhem 1957. 195 pp. Hfl. 8.50.

The author offers this study as a contribution to a renewed religious life in a society in which secularisation has gained a hold over all sections of the population, but also one which is perturbed about the question where everything is leading. With this as the starting point three periods in European cultural history are dealt with, viz. the Middle Ages, Mercantilism and Capitalism, particular attention being paid to the place and the function of the church and to the religious trends.

BLOCH, ERNST. *Das Prinzip Hoffnung. Bände I und II. Aufbau - Verlag*, Berlin 1954, 1955. 477, 512 pp. DM. 12.00, 15.00.

The Marxist author of this still uncompleted major work that also treats of various

themes from earlier works in their relation to one another and more extensively, takes as his starting point the maxim that false hope unnerves and harms mankind; the concrete true hope, on the contrary, which can become a concrete utopy, is its most serious benefactor. He presents detailed observations on anticipative consciousness and the function of thinking and longing directed towards the future, which, in his opinion, are concrete and can be learned when they derive from objective, real possibilities. The work opens with a treatment of "wishing" in the development of individual man with which a later treatment of the wishful thoughts that determine daily life links up. Apart from the historical sketch of social Utopias ("*Freiheit und Ordnung*") that appeared separately at an earlier date, it contains further interesting expositions on medical, technical, architectonic and geographical Utopias. A lengthy treatment is also given of the significance of the conception future for the analysis of works of art.

BLOCH, ERNST. *Subjekt-Objekt. Erläuterungen zu Hegel. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1952. 476 pp. D.M. 12.00.*

The well-known Marxist author, professor at Leipzig and up till recently editor of the German *Zeitschrift für Philosophie*, intends this original work to be a systematical introduction to Hegel. Apart from observations on the general character of the works, each work is taken separately, and an indication is given, firstly of the question posed by the author in it and the attitude adopted, and thereafter of the development of the thoughts through quotations with elucidating, connective text. The conception underlying this work is that the future cannot disavow Hegel who, himself, disavowed the future. The author points out dialectic materialism as the inheritor of Hegel's philosophy, thereby denouncing the "*Hegelei*" of the epigones from the 19th and 20th centuries.

BLOCH, ERNST. *Wissen und Hoffen. Auszüge aus seinen Werken (1918-1955). Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1955. 91 pp. DM. 5.40.*

This anthology has been compiled by editorial members of the Aufbau-Verlag on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the author. In addition to fundamental parts of a theoretical nature drawn from his social-philosophical works, it also contains historical-descriptive fragments along with short, analytical observations on daily events and phenomenons and social institutions. The anthology, which does full justice to the great stylistic ability of Bloch, gives a good synopsis of the development of his thinking, to which it forms a valuable introduction.

CALVEZ, JEAN-YVES. *La pensée de Karl Marx. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1956. 664 pp. F. fr. 1.500.*

The author is a Jesuite priest who in this voluminous work proves to have intimate knowledge of the theories of Marx and also of modern communism as well as of German philosophy of the first half of the 19th century. This enables him to discuss the position taken by Marx with regard to his ideological surroundings. A very good survey is given of Marx's philosophical ideas, beginning with this critique of religion and alienation. The latter conception is made the central theme of the book and elaborated systematically: political, social and economic alienation are dealt with following philosophical alienation. Thereafter comes a thorough treatment of "dialectical" and "historical materialism" and the evolution of these concepts under modern communism. A particular characteristic of the book is the fundamental analysis of the position of the Roman Catholic church vis-à-vis Marxism which reveals, notwith-

standing fundamental controversies, that curious identities in mental attitude can be observed.

FEUERBACH, LUDWIG. *Das Wesen des Christentums*. Hrsg. von Werner Schuffenhauer. 2 Bde. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1956. cxi, 739 pp. DM. 13.00.

This new edition of Feuerbach's *Das Wesen des Christentums* is to be welcomed because of a number of very useful additions made by the editor. The latter has written a lengthy introduction in which he elaborates on the (socially determined) position of Feuerbach in the spiritual struggle of his time and on the influence of his ideas on Marx. He follows the third revised edition, vol. 7 of the *Sämtliche Werke* (Leipzig 1849), but has given a comparison with the two previous editions. An extensive list of quotations and a survey of the texts from the Bible quoted or referred to by Feuerbach have made the book more accessible to the non-specialist reader, too.

FRANKEL, CHARLES. *The Case for Modern Man*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1957. xii, 210 pp. 18/—.

In the debate on the causes of the failures and on the values of the liberal interpretation of history Mr. Frankel's book offers brilliantly developed arguments in support of it and against those theories which lay the actual intellectual crisis at the door of liberal philosophy. He deals in particular with Maritain (who wishes to restore absolute values), Niebuhr (with his new conception of sin), Mannheim, and Toynbee. The book is also suited for the interested layman and should certainly be considered a good account of the case for relativistic philosophy and a socially conscious liberalism.

Gegen die Philosophie des Verfalls. Beiträge zur Kritik der gegenwärtigen bürgerlichen Philosophie. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1956. 454 pp. DM. 18.00.

In this volume of articles which have originally appeared in journals of various countries, and to which Ernst Bloch has written a preface, the conception of "philosophy" has been attributed a rather broad scope, including, e.g., Freudian psychology and Burnhamian politicology – both of which are sharply criticized. Western non-communist philosophers are said to be determined by the decline of capitalism in its latest stadium, that of imperialism. This basic point of view enables the contributors, among whom are, for instance, Roger Garaudy, Maurice Cornforth, B.E. Bychowski and P.S. Trofimov, to place reformist socialists on the same level as Neo-Thomists.

HAEUPTNER, GERHARD. *Verhängnis und Geschichte. Ein geschichtsphilosophischer Versuch*. Verlag Anton Hain KG, Meisenheim/Glan 1956. 187 pp. DM. 15.50.

The writer expresses in this book his conviction that after the intensive occupation of philosophers of history with the problem of historicity of human nature during the last decades now the problem of fatality of human existence imposes itself. He deals with it as an historically produced situation – assuming the character of an original situation – and relates it to the problem of ethics.

HARMAND, GEORGES. *Synthèse du Monde chrétien et du Monde mar-*

xiste. La Colombe, Éditions du Vieux Colombier, Paris 1957. 180 pp. F. fr. 750.

The author starts with a discussion of a number of philosophical systems, continues with critical remarks on political theories and practices (among them, democracy), and elaborates on the situation in North Africa and on Islam. Marxism is pretended to have established the fact that "conscience is at the basis of the social problem", but for the rest it is more the present anti-colonialism in Asia and Africa than Marxist theory which receives attention. The essential immediate objectives of those who want civilization to progress should be "spiritualization and universalism" and the Catholic church is assigned the role of opening the Eastern world too for these ideals.

HEGEL, GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH. *Ästhetik*. Mit einem einführenden Essay von Georg Lukács. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1955. 1174 pp. DM. 25.00.

— *Grundlinien der Philosophie des Rechts*. Mit Hegels eigenhändigen Randbemerkungen in seinem Handexemplar der Rechtsphilosophie. Hrsg. von Johannes Hoffmeister. 4. Aufl. [Sämtliche Werke. Neue kritische Ausgabe, Band XII]. Verlag von Felix Meiner, Hamburg 1955; Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1956. xviii, 434 pp. DM. (West) 15.80; DM. (Ost) 14.50.

The first mentioned volume is the first complete separate edition of Hegel's "Ästhetik". The editor, Friedrich Bassenge, offers in his introduction a justification as to the orthographic changes and to the new titles given to a number of passages; otherwise, the 1842 edition by Hotho has been followed. Special mention should be made of the excellent indexes. The essay by Georg Lukács on the work precedes the text itself in which on each page the volume-numbers and page-numbers of the "Jubiläumsausgabe" have been given. The present edition should be welcomed as an excellent help to the study of Hegel. — The second volume mentioned like the third edition of the "Rechtsphilosophie" follows the text which Hegel himself supervised in 1821, but it also contains the comments in Hegel's own handwriting that he entered in an interleaved copy for the benefit of his lectures. Former editions of them contain quite a few big errors. The "Zusätze", on the other hand, will be published in a separate volume, also in a purified form. The eminent importance of this new edition is self-evident. The "Akademie-Verlag" has the distribution rights for the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies; the original publisher, Felix Meiner, for all other countries.

Integrity and Compromise. Problems of public and private conscience. Edited by R. M. MacIver. Publ. by the Institute for Religious and Social Studies. Distr. by Harper & Brothers, New York 1957. 150 pp. \$ 2.50.

These essays on conflicts of conscience and tensions due by the complicity of modern civilisation have been written by members of the legal profession, by a politician, a nuclear physicist, a doctor, a clergyman, an anthropologist, a writer, and others. Some discuss the tensions and conflicts in certain subsections of our culture, e.g. in industry and in the professional circles, whilst others consider the moral issues facing civilisation as a whole. In every case, however, the central issue is the question whether a compromise is an encroachment on basic values.

LEVY, REUBEN. *The Social Structure of Islam*. Cambridge University Press, London 1957. vii, 536 pp. 50/—.

This renewed edition of the sociology of Islam (1931/33) utilizes the jurisprudence as well as older and newer theological and sociological literature to give a survey of the ways of living and of thinking of the Islamic peoples in so far as these concern the classes of society, slavery, marriage, state government, finance and science. In this book expression is given to all varieties in the explanation of texts and in the practical application in the extensive area and over a period of 13 centuries without detracting from the main lines – and this is one of the great qualities of this book.

Les Philosophes célèbres. Ouvrage publié sous la direction de Maurice Merleau-Ponty. [La Galerie des Hommes célèbres, X]. Éditions d'Art-Lucien Mazenod, Paris 1956. 457 pp. Ill. F. fr. 6.500.

This magnificently executed work, truly in the best tradition of French publishing, depicts the history of philosophy by treating of the lives and thinking of the “famous philosophers”. Its set-up is universal and the editor has gained the co-operation of a great number of experts from many countries, for instance Messrs. Alquié, Starobinski, Rosenberg, and Löwith. Partly as a result of a very perspicuous plan the work nevertheless bears the character of a unity. This is also promoted by the general observations, eminently lucid, with which Professor Merleau-Ponty has prefaced each of the various parts: “The Orient and Philosophy”, “The Founders”, “Christianity and Philosophy”, “The Great Rationalism”, “The Discovery of Subjectivity”, “The Discovery of History”, “Existence and Dialectics”. An “historical repertory” has also been included which offers a synoptical, bio-bibliographical view on a greater number of thinkers than could be dealt with more fully; the treatment of a leading figure is followed by that of his adherents and in those cases where more than one affiliation can be established, this is indicated in references. The conception of philosophy is taken in a broad sense, both geographically and as regards the limits of the term. Ample attention is devoted to social ideas and the specific social philosophies. The book is written and compiled in such a way as to constitute an extraordinary valuable aid for the interested layman without becoming less interesting for the expert. Mention should also be made of the numerous excellent illustrations, some in colour, additional to the text.

SALEM, ELIE ADIB. *Political Theory and Institutions of the Khawārij*. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1956. 117 pp. \$ 3.00.

The Khawārij, a very orthodox party in Islam which strongly influenced Sunni moral ideas, trace back their ideological origins to Muhammed before the latter began his political career. They are noted for their extremely bellicose spirit which has also led them to stress the necessity of a rigid application of social justice. The writer has given ample attention to this aspect. Puritans among puritans of the Muslim faith, they exercised strong influences which left their traces, although they are now no more than a few small groups.

VILLEY, MICHEL. *Leçons d'histoire de la philosophie du droit*. Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1957. 442 pp. F. fr. 1.800.

In this very interesting and lucidly written work, which in some respects is to be considered a pioneer in the field of the relations between the philosophy of law and the philosophy of history, the author offers a systematical introduction to the history of law. This is followed by a number of studies on various aspects of the relation between

law and philosophy, in which, e.g., valuable analyses are made of the concept of the "law of nature" in the writings of some thinkers. At the end the interpretation of history and what it can mean to us now that "historicism" is of no more use, is dealt with, partly on the basis of an evaluation of Toynbee's work.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

BARAN, PAUL A. *The Political Economy of Growth*. Monthly Review Press, New York 1957. x, 308 pp. \$ 5.00.

The subject of this study, the economic process of growth, is dealt with from a Marxist standpoint. The key problem is considered to be the manner in which society produces and utilizes its economic surplus. Starting from this point a treatment is given of the conception economic surplus, and this is followed by an analysis of the economic development of the highly developed and of the undeveloped areas in which the mutual interdependence of these is stressed. The radical technological-economic development at present in progress will lead to changes in the economic, political and social relationships, and, in the opinion of the author, this is the reason for tensions in the world today.

Common Frontiers of the Social Sciences. Ed. by Mirra Komarovsky. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1957. viii, 440 pp. \$ 6.00.

A collection of articles all of which methodologically and factually, could in some way be indicated as being social history. There is the sociological part that deals with Plant-sociology (Kerr, Fisher, Arensberg, Tootell); there is the economic part in which a certain component of the theory of Keynes is treated (Lekachman, Vickrey, Klein) but in which trade union wage policy also occurs (Lipset, Trow). In the beginning of the book there is the historical part that applies itself to French public opinion after the second world war, popular culture in England in the 18th century and American historiography (Planck, Lazarsfeld, Strayer, David; Lowenthal, Fiske; Benson). As an experiment in reaching unity, more of a fan composed of brilliant sections than an all-embracing rainbow.

Denkers van deze tijd. III. Marx, Schumpeter, Sorel, Keynes, Röpke. Door K. J. Kraan, S. U. Zuidema, H. van Riessen, F. de Roos en D. W. Ormel. [Christelijk-Nationale Bibliotheek]. T. Wever, Franeker 1957. 263 pp. Hfl. 10.00.

Each of the five economic and social theorists mentioned in the title has been treated of by an expert in this book. A description of their theories is given and they are commented upon generally from a Calvinist point of view. Most attention has been paid to general ideas and trends in their thinking rather than to particularities.

FRIEDMANN, GEORGES. *Le travail en miettes. Spécialisation et loisirs*. Librairie Gallimard, Paris 1956. 347 pp. Tables, Figures. F. fr. 880.

The theme of this book is the progressive specialisation and division of labour in industry as a result of which jobs are created which allow the employee little opportunity of exploiting his capacities and of developing his initiative and sense of personal responsibility. The author depicts the present state of affairs and devotes attention to experiments carried out in the United States and in England aimed at remedying the

adverse effects, e.g. job-enlargements, rotation and decentralisation. Against the background of modern relationships a treatment is given of the ideas of Durkheim.

Handbuch der Soziologie. Bearbeitet von H. Eichler, O.-H. v. d. Gablentz, W. Hellpach, F. A. Frhr. v. d. Heydte, F. Keiter, L. Kofler, Ch. Lorenz, H. Maus, G. Mensching, K. Muhs, H. M. Peters, O. Stammer, G. Weiss, G. Weisser, W. Ziegenfuss, Fr. Zwilgmeyer. Hrsg. von Werner Ziegenfuss. Zweite Hälfte. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1955. xliv, 1243 pp. DM. 73.00.

This second volume deals with the fundamental forms of society and the ways in which the individual is moulded into a member of the community. The starting point is that the object of sociology, the society, must be looked upon as a function of human existence, but that on the other hand man is a social phenomenon that can only be understood through a knowledge of the social connections of which he is a part. Therefore, a picture is given of the multifarious forms and branches of society. The sequence of contributions is such that an imposing over-all picture is built up that endows this work with a profundity achieved by but few sociological handbooks. First of all the elementary group relationships in the animal world and among primitive peoples are subjected to observation; thereafter attention is directed towards life in, and the regulation of, society, and towards those forces that mould the individual, e.g. religion, education and law. The last part is devoted to state, economy and culture.

HERSCH, JEANNE. *Idéologies et réalité. Essai d'orientation politique. Avant-propos de André Philip.* Librairie Plon, Paris 1956. xx, 276 pp. F. fr. 950.

In writing this work the author, a socialist, wished to contribute to the renewal of socialist ideology and considered this necessary since in socialism discrepancy between the avowal and the observation of its ideology is greatest. The phenomenological method is employed in the analyses given of the various political ideologies and these are followed by a demonstration of the necessity of democracy and the indispensability of parties for its continued existence. The party will have to be well organized, but must not make demands on the entire personality of its adherents. The socialist ideology, of which the fundamentals are outlined, remains limited in its purport: it is neither credo nor mysticism.

KLUTH, HEINZ. *Sozialprestige und Sozialer Status.* Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. vi, 101 pp. DM. 10.50.

The author investigates the real sociological significance of the conception social prestige and aims at giving an insight into the foundations of social security and stability. Social prestige, which is closely linked with social status, is in danger of losing ground in the industrial society and thus threatens to disturb the social security of the individual and the stability of society.

GALL, ANDRÉ. *Psycho-sociologie des entreprises.* Les Éditions Sociales Françaises, Paris 1956. 252 pp. Tables. F. fr. 790.

This book presents both a psychological and sociological treatment of the human questions arising in industry. The author discusses the psychological questions centring on the adaptation of the employee to his work and criticizes the current psycho-

technical methods. The adaptation of the concern to the individual is also treated of; the subjects discussed include staff training and methods of restoring group relationships.

LÖWENTHAL, FRITZ. *Das kommunistische Experiment. Theorie und Praxis des Marxismus-Leninismus.* Markus Verlag GmbH, Köln 1957. 280 pp. DM. 18.50.

The late Dr. Löwenthal lived for many years in the Soviet Union. His book is a lucidly written, popular description and critical analysis of Marxist philosophy and of its application under communism in Russia. Although Marx's ideas are said to be impracticable, they have, according to the writer, been deformed in such a way as to obliterate their fundamental humanism. To the practical evolution of communism towards an ideology of the party bureaucracy most attention is given.

Masse und Demokratie. Aufsätze von L. Baudin, J.-B. Duroselle, F. A. Hayek, H. Kohn, Th. Litt, W. Kägi, M. Oakeshott, W. Röpke, A. Rüstow und H. Schoeck. Hrsg. von Albert Hunold. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich, Stuttgart 1957. 276 pp. Sw. fr. 15.00.

This volume contains a collection of essays in which a number of prominent representatives of conservative liberalism investigate the economic, social and political consequences of mass democracy. The opinion is held that for the maintenance of the democracy. The opinion is held that for the maintenance of the democratic system the formation of an élite that is itself permeated with democratic principles and that can give the masses responsible leadership is necessary, in order to prevent totalitarian ideologies to gain power over them.

The Measurement and Behavior of unemployment. A conference of the Universities – National Bureau Committee for Economic Research. Published by Princeton University Press, Princeton 1957. x, 605 pp. Tables, Charts. \$ 7.50.

All studies included in this work, which is a report of the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, have the same starting point, viz. that unemployment can only be combatted if a thorough investigation is made of the phenomenon, and for this purpose the use of statistics is imperative. A critical analysis is given of the method of measuring as it is applied in the United States. The second part is devoted entirely to the behaviour of unemployment, and, among other things, consists of observations on its recurrence in the first half of the 20th century in the U.S.A., and on differences in extent as related to difference in age, sex and region, whilst in conclusion the situation in other countries, e.g. the Soviet Union and Western Europe, is considered.

Der Mensch im kommunistischen System. Tübinger Vorträge über Marxismus und Sowjetstaat. Hrsg. von Werner Markert. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1957. viii, 119 pp. DM. 8.60.

The papers read at a conference at Tübingen University are reproduced in this volume. They deal with Marxism and its impact on Russian communist thinking as well as with Soviet practice. The first is by the late Professor Erwin Metzke who treats of the conception of man and history especially in the "Ökonomisch-philosophische Manuskripte", perhaps the most revealing philosophical work of Marx. This paper is a

brilliant exposé of Marx's thoughts and their influence in our time. Some of the other papers certainly do not attain this high standard, but the book as a whole is a good contribution to the subject.

MISES, LUDWIG VON. *The Anti-Capitalistic Mentality*. D. van Nostrand Company, Inc., New York 1957. vi, 114 pp. \$ 3.75.

Although the highest level of prosperity has been reached in those countries with a production system organized along capitalistic lines, one finds here a strong anti-capitalistic mentality in various social groups. In the author's opinion the main reason for this is that under this system everyone has, in principle, the chance of occupying the highest social posts. Since only a few can realize this many will be disappointed, but will look for the reason for failure in the existing social order instead of in themselves. A sketch of the organisation of the market for books forms the basis for the illustration of the way in which the capitalist system works.

MOORE, STANLEY W. *The Critique of Capitalist Democracy. An Introduction to the Theory of the State in Marx, Engels, and Lenin*. Paine-Whitman Publishers, New York 1957. 180 pp. \$ 4.50.

The writer has systematically brought together from the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin – and quoted them copiously – those passages which together form their theory of the state, of its relation with society and in particular with class society. In so far as this seemed necessary – and it is, indeed, in many respects –, the philosophical foundations have been brought into the picture, too. As a reference book this work may be of great help to students; the relevant texts have been mentioned in full in the extensive footnotes with details not only of page numbers but also of chapters and paragraphs in order to facilitate the use of editions other than those used by Professor Moore.

MYRDAL, ALVA and VIOLA KLEIN. *Women's Two Roles. Home and work*. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction]. Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1956. xiii, 208 pp. Tables. 25/—.

The phenomenon of the working married woman may lead and leads in many cases to a role-conflict, if the demands made by her social function clash with those made by her family. The authors treat of the difficulties, e.g. those facing employers, the adverse influence on family life and psychic conflicts, but they also draw attention to the positive aspects. In particular they point out that the woman is given greater scope to lead a fuller life and that the prosperity of the nation in general is increased by the tapping of a potential labour reserve. The work is one of undoubted excellence.

PARSONS, TALCOTT and NEIL J. SMELSER. *Economy and Society. A study in the integration of economic and social theory*. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction]. Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1956. xxi, 322 pp. Tables. 35/—.

This interesting study aims at the integration of the economic theory in the general theory of social systems as these have been evolved in sociology. The basic principle held by the authors is that economic theory must be considered as a special case of general social theory, just as economy may be looked upon as a particular component of

the social system. This principle has been elaborated in so far as it applies to the central conceptions of the economic theory, e.g. supply and demand, commodities and services etc. Other subjects discussed are the institutional structure of economy, and the economic processes seen from the point of view of their social connections.

SCHLESIER, ERHARD. *Die Grundlagen der Klanbildung. Zwei Beiträge zur völkerkundlichen Methodik und Soziologie auf Grund melanesischen Materials.* Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1956. 141 pp. DM. 12.80.

Two studies on clans have been brought together in this volume. The first is devoted to the evolution of matrilineal clans into patrilineal, which has been caused by endogene factors, on the Melanesian islands; the second is a study on dislocation of clans. Both make essential contributions to ethnology and in particular to the solution of the problems connected with the origins of clans, which are stated to be produced by social, economic and religious causes.

SCHWARZENBERGER, GEORG. *Machtpolitik. Eine Studie über die internationale Gesellschaft.* J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1955. xi, 504 pp. DM. 29.80.

This is a shortened German version of "Power Politics; A Study of International Society". A lucid analysis is given of the international relations as they have developed in our time. As a matter of fact, the United Nations get their full share of attention, but the author also deals with more theoretical sociological problems such as the existence of an international aristocracy and an international oligarchy, as well as with the different forms of power politics, among which the camouflaged ones are not the least important. Special questions which now disturb the world are treated of, too, for instance the German problem, Korea, and Formosa, and the recent projects for integration.

SIMON, HERBERT A. *Models of Man: Social and Rational. Mathematical essays on rational human behavior in a social setting.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall Ltd., London 1957. xiv, 287 pp. \$ 5.00.

This is a collection of 16 of Prof. Simon's essays that have already been published in diverse periodicals. The author, who believes that the mathematical method can also be applied to the social sciences, wishes in this way to arrive at a coherent theory on the rational and non-rational aspects of human behaviour in a social setting. The subjects dealt with fall within the field of the various social sciences, e.g. economy, sociology, psychology, political science and statistics.

SWEETZ, PAUL M. *The Theory of Capitalist Development. Principles of Marxian Political Economy.* 4th printing. Monthly Review Press, New York 1956. xxvi, 398 pp. \$ 6.00.

Mr. Sweezy's work remains the best analytical study of Marxian political economy in the English language. The writer has added only a short preface to the present 4th printing. It should be remembered that the book was written from a point of view favourable not only to Marxism as such, but also to Leninism-Stalinism and that the writer considers the Soviet Union to be a socialist country whose example may one day

lead to a peaceful transformation of American and British capitalism into socialism because of the evidence of the superiority of socialism to the workers and also large sections of the middle classes – provided that democracy will still be in force when this evidence becomes clear.

The Theory of Wage Determination. Edited by John T. Dunlop. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1957. xv, 437 pp. 36/—.

This work comprises the addresses delivered at the 6th conference of the International Economic Association, which made an attempt to bring the theory of wage determination into line with recent trends in theoretical economy on the one hand, and with the great influence and significance of trade unionism and collective bargaining in practice on the other. An introductory contribution deals with the background of the development of the wage theory since the beginning of the 19th century. The following papers analyze the relations of the wage level and other macro-economic quantities.

VEXLIARD, ALEXANDRE. *Introduction à la sociologie du vagabondage.* Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1956. 244 pp. F. fr. 600.

The essential characteristic of the vagabond is considered to be his isolated position – his absolute exclusion from the protective, but also the disciplinary, group relationship. The author does not believe that vagabondage is an inevitable feature of every society, it is rather a symptom of the community's structural disintegration. Attention is devoted to the history of vagabondage, to the attitude of the vagabond towards repression and help and to his ideology. In a discussion of the theories on the phenomenon, the sociological and psychological standpoints receive special treatment.

WITTFOGEL, KARL A. *Oriental Despotism: A comparative study of total power.* Yale University Press, New Haven 1957. xix, 556 pp. \$ 7.50.

On the basis of an impressive volume of material Professor Wittfogel, who as a great Sinologist as well as an expert on Marxism and communism is particularly qualified to undertake this enormous task, describes, often in minute detail, the institutional (including social) framework and characteristics of "hydraulic civilization". This term is preferred by him in the system of agriculture that "involves large scale and government-managed works of irrigation and flood control" to the more common term "Oriental society", because it applies also to Indo-American civilizations, e.g., and better defines the conception. Various periods and different parts of the world have been studied, among them czarist Russia, India and China. The treatment is topical rather than chronological. Hydraulic society persisted over millennia and produced the only major system of total power prior to recent totalitarianism. A comparison is made which also includes a penetrating analysis of Marx's and Lenin's theories of Oriental despotism. This gives the study, which is historically and sociologically of eminent significance, the additional character of an able discussion of a basic topical problem. In this respect, too, the author opens up new and stimulating vistas for his readers.

ZALEZNIK, A. *Worker Satisfaction and Development. A Case Study of Work and Social Behavior in a Factory Group.* Harvard University,

Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston 1956. xv, 148 pp. \$ 2.00.

This book gives an account of a case study made of a work-group in an industrial concern. The method applied was that of participating observation. The conclusion arrived at was that whenever a work-team is not placed under pressure it will be able to answer the minimum demands of management and to satisfy the minimum social-needs of the members. Leadership and the participation of the group in the decision-making of the greater entity are essential if the group is to make a creative contribution to the surrounding community (in this case the business concern) and to the personality development of its members.

HISTORY

BRUNNER, OTTO. *Neue Wege der Sozialgeschichte. Vorträge und Aufsätze.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1956. 256 pp. DM. 11.50.

In this volume have been collected ten studies which deal with theoretical and concrete historical questions, the latter on European history before the French and Industrial Revolutions. In a stimulating argumentation the writer treats of the different meanings of the conception of social history held by various authors. He himself comes to the conclusion that the difference between social history and historical sociology is very narrow. Penetrating, often made possible by comparison with Russian history, are his criticisms on the existing terminology and categories (e.g. those of estates and classes) which are not always adequate, and should be revised on the basis of a careful study of the very complicated historical reality.

GESCHER, DIETER BRUNO. *Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika und die Reparationen 1920-1924. Eine Untersuchung der Reparationsfrage auf der Grundlage amerikanischer Akten.* Ludwig Röhrscheid Verlag, Bonn 1956. 226 pp. DM. 16.80.

The relations between the United States and Germany were largely influenced by the reparations problem. A consideration of the course of events leading up to the adoption of the Dawes plan of 1924 throws many sidelights on U.S. and German, but also French, British and Italian policies in those years. The writer has made full use of American archives, also with regard to the political events in Germany and the passing of the administration into the hands of the Republicans in 1921.

HEILBRONER, ROBERT L. *The Quest For Wealth. A Study of Acquisitive Man.* Simon and Schuster, New York, 1956. 280 pp. \$ 5.00.
— *De Wereld jaagt naar Geld.* H. J. Paris, Amsterdam 1957. 228 pp. Hfl. 9.50.

Passing down through history in a few great strides, the author investigates in a lively way the "acquisitive itch" in various eras. He pauses with the Athenian merchants, the big Roman estate owners, the Italian and German bankers of the late Middle Ages, considers the connection between Calvinism and capitalism, the tulip trade and John Law, and finally, by way of the industrial magnates of the 19th century, ends up with the acquisitive society of today. He demonstrates how the rich were the mighty, or supported the mighty, how they enjoyed prestige and, in conclusion to this remarkable

essay, he poses the question whether taste and intelligence will not suffer damage in the general prosperity of today. The Dutch translation which has been made of the book, is excellent.

HERZL, THEODOR. *The diaries*. Edited and translated with an introduction by Marvin Lowenthal. The Dial Press, New York 1956. xxvii, 494 pp. \$ 7.50.

Herzl, the creator of modern political Zionism, made extensive entries in his diaries during the entire period in which he was occupied with the Jewish question. In the opinion of the author, this work, which also contains many drafts of letters and speeches, would become "the logbook of the new Mayflower". This first English edition comprises about one third of the German original that appeared much earlier. The translator, who also wrote the introduction to this selection, points out the great value of this book also as regards the knowledge of the whole period, especially since the politician can write as an experienced political journalist and playwright about his many and varied encounters.

JÁSZI, OSCAR and JOHN D. LEWIS. *Against the Tyrant. The Tradition and Theory of Tyrannicide*. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1957. xii, 288 pp. \$ 4.50.

This is a highly attractive book on an interesting subject which is approached by both authors in an original way. Moreover, it deserves the predicates well-balanced and documented. Professor Lewis discusses tyrannicide and the history of theories of tyranny for the period in Western history, when the former conception was a major issue in the philosophical and political debate, i.e. from its classical origins to the 17th century English Rebellion, including, therefore, the time of the Religious Wars. Professor Jászi treats of the period in which tyrannicide seemed to have become obsolete because of the growth of constitutional and democratic government, and of the more recent years when Nazism and Communism brought new elements into the picture. To the German Resistance much attention has been paid in this connection.

KNAPLUND, PAUL. *Britain, Commonwealth and Empire 1901-1955*. Hamish Hamilton, London 1956. xii, 541 pp. Maps. 35/—.

Professor Knaplund, the American expert on the history of the British Empire and Commonwealth, treats in this book of the evolution of Britain, its dependencies and the Commonwealth in the present century. He does so by tracing certain major developments, such as the gradual democratisation of the United Kingdom in both its political and social aspects, the awakening of the colonies and India and their resultant struggles for emancipation, the necessary consequence of the "fulfilment of Britain's mission as a founder of nations", and the difficulties confronting the newly independent countries in the economic sphere. The author's progressive opinions are evident.

Landmarks in the History of Physical Education. By J. G. Dixon, P. C. McIntosh, A. D. Munrow and R. F. Willetts. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1957. ix, 218 pp. Ill. 21/—.

It is in particular the social aspect of physical education which has been studied in the essays that compose the present volume. A recent example of the social, political and ideological use made of P.E. is to be seen in Nazi Germany (this is dealt with, among

other things, by Mr. Dixon in his study of "Prussia, Politics and Physical Education"), but already in Ancien Sparta the significance of P.E. for military supremacy was understood (Mr. Willetts: "Social Aspects of Greek P.E."). Some studies discuss the place occupied in history and at present by P. E. in Britain and the USA.

LE GOFF, JACQUES. *Marchands et banquiers du Moyen Âge*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1956. 128 pp. F. fr. 153.

In this interesting historical study, which has been confined to Western and Central Europe, the origins of a capitalist class of bankers and merchants is discussed. The writer has as far as is possible, scientifically non-settled questions, which are numerous in this field of study. In doing this, he has purposely given a rather popular picture which is, however, based on a sound knowledge of the sources relating to economic, political, cultural and social history alike.

MAILLET, J. *Histoire des Institutions et des Faits sociaux*. 1re année. Dalloz, Paris 1956. 649 pp. F. fr. 1.000.

This is a textbook intended for undergraduates in the faculty of Law. The author wishes to furnish data on the social and institutional setting of the law and its evolution. This first volume deals with Antiquity and with the Merovingian and Carolingian Frankish Empires. Of special interest are the chapters on slavery and those on the development of feudalism.

MASCHKIN, N. A. *Zwischen Republik und Kaiserreich. Ursprung und sozialer Charakter des augusteischen Prinzipats*. Koehler & Amelang, Leipzig 1954. 628 pp. Ill. DM. 20.00.

Originally published in Russian, this profound historical study tries to solve the problem of the transition from republican to imperial Rome not by seeking the explanation in the personal characteristics of, e.g., Caesar and Augustus, but in the basic economic and social evolution which made a new polity a necessity. The many other theories which have been put forward are criticized from the writer's Marxist point of view. In the field of Soviet historiography the book should be considered one of the most interesting. It is fully documented.

MICHEL, ERNST. *Sozialgeschichte der industriellen Arbeitswelt, ihrer Krisenformen und Gestaltungsversuche. Mit Beiträgen von Giselher Wirsing, Hyacinthe Dubreuil und Edward Little*. 3., neu bearb. und erw. Aufl. Verlag Josef Knecht – Carolusdruckerei, Frankfurt a.M. 1953. 357 pp. DM. 12.00.

The first part of this well written work deals with the history of the social consequences of technological and economic development since the Middle Ages. Naturally much attention has been paid to the "industrial revolution", and to the social and psychological effects of the capitalist system in industry. The second part treats of the history and problematics of social industrial policy. The present third edition is considerably larger than the first and second ones.

NANTET, JACQUES. *Les Juifs et les Nations*. Préface de Jacques Madaule. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1956. 238 pp. F. fr. 900.

From a left-wing catholic point of view the writer discusses the Jewish problem in

particular with relation to the other nations, the Goyim. He has studied three groups, the faithful and agnosticist Jews in the diaspora and the Israelians. The main themes are the parallels that can be drawn between the attitudes of the people where the Jews used to live, and nowadays of the Arabs towards the Israelians, and the question of the "messianism" of the Jews, which is a universal influence with an ideological tendency towards the left. The book is stimulating and well written.

O'CONNOR, HARVEY. *The Empire of Oil*. John Calder, London 1956. xii, 372 pp. 25/—.

A well-documented, penetrating but not unbiased analysis is given here of the history and present policies of the big American, British and other oil companies, which elucidates their methods of operation, in particular in the U.S.A. but also in Latin America and the Middle East. With the aid of much factual material concerning economic waste, political corruption and social damage done especially in underdeveloped countries, the author passes devastating criticism on the private oil industry.

Trade and Market in the Early Empires. Economies in history and theory. Edited by Karl Polanyi, Conrad M. Arensberg and Harry W. Pearson. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1957. xviii, 382 pp. Maps. \$ 6.00.

In studying the economic life of societies in the past the authors took the market as touchstone for the degree of development of the economic system in their method of approach. The study of economic relationships in the past, however, revealed that widespread use of money and extensive trade activities can occur without the existence of a market. A new system of research is advocated in which market economy is not looked upon as the highest stage in the development of the organisations of economic life, but as one of the possible forms, and which is the result of the interaction of a certain society and the circumstances in which it is placed.

The War and the Neutrals. Ed. by Arnold Toynbee and Veronica M. Toynbee. [Survey of International Affairs 1939-1946]. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Int. Affairs. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1956. x, 378 pp. Maps. 50/—.

Although this impressive volume deals mainly with the political consequences of the second world war for the neutral countries, it also contains numerous passages, for example, on social and humanitarian work done by organizations in Switzerland and Sweden. The first part treats of the economic warfare, waged by the Allies and its impact on the neutrals, the second with Latin America (including, for instance, political issues not directly related to the war e.g. the rise to power of Peron), the third with the neutral and non-belligerent countries in Europe including Turkey. Each chapter has been written by a specialist in his field and the book may be considered a valuable reference work.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

CAMPBELL, W. K. H. *Practical Co-operation in Asia and Africa*. Foreword by C. G. Strickland. W. Heffer & Sons Ltd., Cambridge 1951 (reprinted 1955). xxii, 275 pp. 21/—.

After working as an administrative officer in Ceylon for fifteen years the author was

appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies there. He also studied co-operative movements in other countries and in particular he did field research work in Africa. His wide experiences are systematically collected in this book. All kinds of co-operatives are dealt with and their significance for economic development and social and political evolution lucidly discussed. The present reprint contains only a few amendments as compared with the original edition.

COLE, G. D. H. *The Case for Industrial Partnership*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1957. v, 121 pp. 7/6.

Democracy within the industries suffers from the fact that trade unionism has become a power that negotiates about the position of its members without the direct participation of the latter. It is therefore doubly justified to bring the old objections of the Guild Socialists once more into the foreground. In this book one of their former advocates, the expert par excellence of the British labour movement, has not so much formulated the objections as proposed ameliorations. Why are the workers not informed in good time of major changes in the industry and asked for their advice? Why are they not permitted to choose their own overseers? These and other questions are answered within the framework of the modern welfare state policy.

Contemporary Collective Bargaining in Seven Countries. Ed. by Adolf Sturmthal. The Institute of International Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1957. ix, 382 pp. Tables. \$ 4.50.

Collective bargaining developed in England in the first half of the 19th century and gradually it came to play an increasingly greater role in the regulation of labour conditions. Other western countries witnessed a similar development, though in each country this assumed a specific character. This comparative study presents a survey of the practice followed in seven countries, viz. England, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway and the United States. In a closing chapter the editor discusses certain problems pertaining to collective wage bargaining in the light of international experience.

De la nature des conflits. Évaluation des études sur les tensions internationales. Par l'Association Internationale de Sociologie avec la collaboration de Jessie Bernard, T. H. Pear, Raymond Aron, Robert C. Angell. Unesco, Paris 1957. 346 pp. F. fr. 1.000.

An interesting study has been made of the literature on "the nature of conflicts". It offers a general survey as well as a balanced evaluation of the writings on the subject published since 1945 (some of the most important works from previous years have been included). The authors each deal with a special approach; Professor Aron deals with the conflicts between nations and the historical studies in this field.

DROGAT, N. *Économie rurale et nourriture des hommes*. Écrit avec la collaboration de A. Poulain. Spes, Paris 1957. 373 pp. F. fr. 1.000.

The author of this profound work has studied the whole field of the relation between demographic developments, agricultural production and the social and cultural problems involved. His catholic point of view influences his treatment of some issues, an illustration of this being his superficial discussion of the question of birth regulation. On

the other hand, the book provides useful detailed information on production, quantitatively and qualitatively, in a number of regions in the world. The situation in France has been given particular attention.

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

Interesting surveys and discussions of economic and social problems are to be found in this book. From a humanist and generally democratic socialist point of view they deal, among other things, with the relation between economic development and politics, cultural traditions, demographic situations and social conditions, with the standard of life in various different regions of the world, and – in a more detailed way – with the situation of workers and peasants in Brazil as revealed in a field study of the rural districts of the State Parana.

Les exigences humaines de l'expansion économique. Compte rendu in extenso de la 43e Session des Semaines Sociales de France. Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon 1956. 397 pp. F. fr. 1.200.

The starting point of this conference was that further economic expansion is required in order to raise the level of prosperity of the economically undeveloped areas and that of socially backward groups in highly developed countries. The contributions of the participants, whose standpoint was Roman Catholic, may be divided into three groups: an analysis of the process of economic development, an evaluation of the facts analyzed and practical questions such as the world distribution of future prosperity.

HARTMANN, GEORGES. *Le patronat, les salariés, l'état face à l'automatisation.* Éditions de la Baconnière, Boudry (Neuchâtel) 1956. 241 pp. Tables. Sw. fr. 12.00.

This book depicts the present and the future possibilities of automation and describes its repercussions on economic life, the internal structure of business concerns and labour relationships. Automation is said to be inevitable for the maintenance or raising of the level of prosperity in the various countries with an increasing population, but the great possibilities offered by this new industrial revolution can only be realized without undesirable economic and social consequences if employers and employees co-operate under state guidance.

Housing, Building and Planning. No. 9. United Nations, New York 1955. i, 133 pp. Ill. \$ 1.25.

Apart from a survey of the U.N. programme in housing, building and planning and of its international activities in Asia during the years 1947-1953, this volume offers especially information on recent developments in this field in Southeast Asia. The second part contains a number of monographs in which India and Puerto Rico are dealt with in more detail.

The Institute Annual 1956. Institute of Jewish Affairs, World Jewish Congress, New York 1957. xiv, 497 pp. \$ 4.00.

This Annual is, as is stated in the Preface, "a modified version" of the "Survey of Events in Jewish Life" published in 1953 and 1954. The present book treats not only of the year 1956 but also contains a number of studies on long-range developments. Apart from, e.g., the reparation agreement between Germany and Israel and the problem of the war criminals, such subjects as anti-semitic manifestations in Poland, Birobidjan in the U.S.S.R., the attitude of the Arab States with regard to the Jews, and the consequences of Peron's fall are discussed. Of particular interest are the contributions by Anatole Goldstein, Gerhard Jacoby, and B. G. Kayfetz on neo-fascism both as an international movement and in a number of countries, e.g. Poujadism in France.

KABES, VLADIMIR and ALFONS SERGOT. *Blueprint of Deception. Character and Record of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.* Mouton & Co., The Hague 1957. 365 pp. Hfl. 18.00.

The authors, one of them a Czech who emigrated in 1950 to the USA, the other a Pole who came in 1949 to England, have made the IADL the object of a careful case study which throws much light on the practice of communist front organizations. The history of the Association is analyzed in great detail up till and including the year 1956. Special attention is given to the deceptive methods used with success to obtain the support of non-communist intellectuals, including well-known statesmen.

KUHN, ALFRED. *Labor, Institutions and Economics.* Rinehart & Company, Inc., New York 1956. xx, 616 pp. Ill. Graphs. \$ 6.50.

The author deliberately wanted to make explicit a considerable variety of assumptions which underlie much current thinking. And indeed, he who reads the lucid formulations on the basis of bargaining about labour conditions and about management security, will realise that the author has definitely succeeded in doing so. The work as a whole falls into two parts: the first a general one of orientation, though full of facts drawn from history and present-day practice, and the second part in which labour economics revolve around wage determination and wage structure. All in all, even though the set-up with its list of questions attached to each chapter seems to resemble that of a textbook, this book is more of a – welcome – reference work of almost encyclopaedic importance, also as regards relationships outside the United States.

LABIN, SUZANNE. *Les entretiens de Saint-Germain. Liberté aux libéricides?* Éditions Spartacus, Paris 1957. 261 pp. F. fr. 600.

In six dialogues and three letters the author argues that democratic states have, in principle, the right to render impossible the activities of anti-democratic totalitarian parties that waylay democracy itself. It is more difficult for „liberals" to accept this as far as communism is concerned than, for instance, as regards fascist groupings since they, quite wrongly, regard communism as a revolutionary liberating movement. The author repudiates the opportunist considerations founded on "easing of tension" and co-existence in order to renounce regulations, and devises a democratic system of prohibitive limitations directed against the communist parties of which conspiracy forms the essence.

LEHMANN-RUSSBÜLDT, OTTO. *Wie gewinnen wir den Frieden.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a. M. 1956. 82 pp. DM. 3.80.

The well-known, now octogenarian, fighter against national socialism undertakes in this book a new approach to the problem of war or peace. He discusses the forces which may lead to war as being social forces which use the individual as their intermediary; it is therefore necessary to strengthen moral values and to attack the causes of frustration in order to help peace win. In an appendix the outcome of calculations made by an "electronic brain" as to the chances of survival in an atomic war is given.

POLLOCK, FRIEDRICH. *Automation. De tweede industriële revolutie en haar economische en sociale gevolgen.* H. J. Paris, Amsterdam 1957. vii, 254 pp. Ill. Hfl. 12.50.

This is a good Dutch translation of the originally German book "Automation" which was reviewed in this journal 1957, Nr. 1, p. 139. Undoubtedly it is one of the best works on the subject in which the social consequences are carefully analyzed. At the same time it is lucidly written and well suited for the interested layman.

ROBINSON, NEHEMIAH. *The United Nations and The World Jewish Congress.* Institute of Jewish Affairs, World Jewish Congress, New York 1955. vi, 285 pp. \$ 3.00.

After a discussion of the set-up of the United Nations and their organizations with regard to the possibilities of activities by non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status, the author treats of the U.N. action in the field of international law (such as the genocide convention). In this connection the many activities of the World Jewish Congress are set forth extensively. The chapters have been conveniently arranged.

SCHALER, HERMANN. *Der Marxismus über den imperialistischen Krieg in unserer Epoche.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. 283 pp. DM. 6.20.

Although there are theoretical passages dealing with communist authors and their counterparts in the social democratic parties, and the capitalist "laws" of evolution are analyzed, this is more of a discussion of the praxis of "imperialist war mongering". The USA are depicted as the major evil doers.

SMITH, W. O. LESTER. *Education. An introductory survey.* Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth 1957. 240 pp. 3/6.

This book gives a general introduction to education and a survey of modern trends in this field. In the first place attention is devoted to the definition of the concept education and the essence, character and purpose of the educational process. An interesting point discussed is the interaction between school on the one hand, and the family and the local milieu on the other, as well as the influence of the various social institutions.

STARLINGER, WILHELM. *Russland und die atlantische Gemeinschaft.* Marienburg-Verlag, Würzburg 1957. 163 pp. DM. 8.80.

Continuing his argument set forward in his "Hinter Russland China" the late Professor Starlinger here discusses the best policy the West (particularly Germany) can follow in order to bring about a fundamental change in Russian policy as soon as possible. This change – an adoption of a line of white solidarity, may, however, last some decades. The West should be firm in every respect and should ensure that every trace

of colonialism be effaced – in order to help direct the coloured peoples's anti-colonialism against the Soviet Union.

THOMPSON, LAURENCE. *The Challenge of Change*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto, 1956. 127 pp. 5/—.

In July 1956 a conference was held in Oxford on the subject of the human problems of industrialized society that was attended by young people with managerial posts throughout the entire Commonwealth. In this book the author surveys the questions dealt with, e.g. migration, urbanisation, education and job-satisfaction.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

CHARDONNET, JEAN. *Une oeuvre nécessaire: l'industrialisation de l'Afrique*. Librairie E. Droz, Genève; Librairie Minard, Paris 1956. 129 pp. Maps. Sw. fr. 8.00.

This study is only concerned with those African territories still under the control of Western European states. A survey of existing industries in the various regions is followed by a consideration of Africa's mineral resources and sources of energy. The author emphasizes the importance of Africa as an asset to Europe's strength. This political viewpoint determines partly his evaluation of what industries are required and where.

LY, ABDOULAYE. *Les masses africaines et l'actuelle condition humaine*. Éditions Présence Africaine, Paris 1956. 255 pp. F. fr. 700.

It was the objective of the author to judge modern political philosophy, in particular Marxism and Leninism, from the point of view of an anti-imperialist West-African people's movement. The author discusses many issues; in general, he criticizes (mainly on the evidence of the works by Marx, Engels, Kautsky, Jaurès, Luxemburg, Lenin and Bukharin) some characteristics of Marxian theory and Russian praxis, especially the underestimation of the peasant. He himself propagates a revolutionary movement in which the peasants form the hard core, sustained by workers and intellectuals.

Egypt

SADAT, ANWAR EL. *Geheimtagebuch der ägyptischen Revolution*. Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Düsseldorf, Köln 1957. 166 pp. DM. 9.80.

The author belonged to the circle of officers, who, already in 1938, worked for the downfall of the regime and for a political and social revolution. As such he took part in many conspiracies, also including those directed against the British during the second world war. In their subjectivity the opinions of colonel Sadat, now one of Nasser's closest collaborators, provide an interesting key to the understanding of the motives behind the actions of Egypt's leading men.

Ghana

NKURMAH, KWAME. *Ghana. Autobiography.* Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., Edinburgh 1957. xvi, 310 pp. Ill. Maps. 21/—.

On the very day that Ghana achieved its independence prime-minister Nkrumah's autobiography was published. It is certainly a very important document on his and his country's struggle for independence which is characterized by growing realism and openmindedness. Although classifying himself as a "Marxist socialist", Mr. Nkrumah has progressively developed into an admirer of parliamentary democracy. Very interesting are his remarks on the value of a trained civil service and on the necessity of co-operation with foreign investors. Because of the importance of Ghana's newly won independence for the whole of Africa this autobiography offers a key to the understanding of much in the recent history of this continent and probably also of much that is still to happen there.

REDMAYNE PAUL. *Gold Coast to Ghana.* John Murray, London; The Methodist Book Depot, Cape Coast 1957. 48 pp. Ill. 15/—.

This beautifully produced album contains a great many illustrations, some of which are coloured, and a lucid text, which together give a clear impression of the history of Ghana and the present state of affairs there. The work comprises much factual material, thus offering the reader a quick means of orientation. Elaborate attention has been paid to the subjects of economy and education.

Libya

VILLARD, HENRY SERRANO. *Libya. The New Arab Kingdom of North Africa.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1956. xvi, 169 pp. Ill. \$ 2.75.

The writer was the first U.S. Minister to Libya from 1952 to 1954 and is deeply interested in the history and prospects of the country. He deals with every aspect of the life of its inhabitants, but stresses in particular the economic problems (which are aggravated by climatic conditions) and recent political developments. Much valuable information on this new state is offered.

Morocco

LANDAU, ROM. *Moroccan Drama 1900-1955.* Robert Hale Ltd., London 1956. 430 pp. 25/—.

Written just before Moroccan independence was realized but after the return of the present sultan, this book is the first one dealing with 20th century history and in particular with contemporary developments in the country as a whole. The political, economic, social and ideological evolution is treated in a way which leaves no doubt as to the writer's expert knowledge and non-biased opinion. His picture includes every aspect and, especially with regard to political history, enters into considerable detail.

Tunisia

ROY, CLAUDE. *Le soleil sur la terre.* René Julliard, Paris 1956. 268 pp. F. fr. 690.

The scene of this novel is set in Tunisia, but also in France, New York and Prague,

and frequently evokes in an excellent way the atmosphere of tension between Frenchmen and Arabs. Its literary quality is of a high standard.

Uganda

MUKHERJEE, RAMKRISHNA. *The Problem of Uganda. A Study in Acculturation.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1956. vii, 281 pp. Maps. DM. 29.00.

The author has brought together in this volume many data on the history of and present state of affairs in, the British protectorate of Uganda. He wishes the book to be a contribution to the emancipation struggle (according to communist principles) of the crudely exploited indigenous people who should be helped by the Indians living in the country. In this respect the book has a highly "political" flavour. It is the first detailed recent study of Uganda, in which the social and economic aspects are given considerable attention.

Union of South Africa

KUPER, LEO. *Passive Resistance in South Africa.* Jonathan Cape, London 1956. 256 pp. Ill. 21/—.

Professor Kuper, of the University of Natal, offers the reader of this interesting and stimulating book an objective picture of the various different passive resistance movements among the Natives and the Indians, and the support they received from a number of whites. In addition, the author comments lucidly upon apartheid-policy and the possibility of overcoming "Afrikaner" and "African" nationalism, which is the only chance for real democracy to develop in this part of the globe. Some documents have been printed in an appendix.

SCHOELL, FRANCK L. *Les tensions raciales dans l'Union Sud-Africaine et leurs incidences internationales.* Librairie E. Droz, Genève; Librairie Minard, Paris 1956. 125 pp. Sw. fr. 8.00.

After presenting a short survey of the country's geographical conditions and history, the author goes on to consider the various racial groups comprising the population, the subjects treated of being their social position, their attitude towards the other groups, the causes for this and the resultant tensions. The policy of 'apartheid' is typified as being incompatible with the social-economic development and with world opinion.

AMERICA

MOSHER, ARTHUR T. *Technical Co-operation in Latin-American Agriculture.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. xiv, 449 pp. Tables. \$ 6.00.

An investigation was set up by the National Planning Association into the results of technical assistance in agrarian matters lent by private and public American and international organisations to the Latin American countries. In the study based on this research the writer analyzes the aims, methods and results obtained of various organisations, such as e.g. the FAO, the Organisation of American States, the American International Association etc. and advice is given as to improvements in approach. The book presents a good insight into the questions of international technical assistance.

Brazil

HUTCHINSON, HARRY WILLIAM. *Village and Plantation Life in North-eastern Brazil*. [The American Ethnological Society]. University of Washington Press, Seattle 1957. ix, 199 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 3.50.

Town and surroundings of "Vila Recôncavo" (a fictitious name) in the sugar plantation region of Bahia, Brazil, have been made the object of this careful study which is partly based on field work carried out during one year. In addition the author deals with the history of the region, and more in particular with its social history, in order to be able to trace back social relations and customs of the present day to their origins. The life of the population, the class situation also with regard to racial composition, and recent changes in the economy and social structure are described.

Guatemala

MARTZ, J. D. *Communist Infiltration in Guatemala*. Vantage Press, New York, Washington, Hollywood, Toronto 1956. 125 pp. \$ 2.50.

The author is convinced that the communist conspiracy in Guatemala which came into the open under the presidency of Arbenz was planned long before. He gives a description of the country's recent history and of the gradual communist infiltration of the government. The social factors which contributed to predispose large sections of the population to accept a communist domination are examined, in particular the role played in the economy of the country by the United Fruit Company.

Haiti

JEAN-BAPTISTE, SAINT-VICTOR. *Haiti. Sa lutte pour l'Émancipation. Deux concepts d'Indépendance à Saint-Domingue*. Éditions La Nef de Paris, Paris 1957. 286 pp. F. fr. 1.050.

The central theme of this scholarly work is the contrast between the two concepts of independence held by the white colonists and the black slaves respectively. The author deals with the history of the island from the end of the 17th century, when it became a French colony up to the beginning of the 19th, when it won its independence and when the latter concept, that of the slaves, won the day. The very interesting attempts at organisation of the negroes is of particular significance for an understanding of the emancipation struggle of, and ideas among, the slaves.

Surinam

BRUIJNING, C. F. A. en LOU LICHTVELD. *Suriname. Geboorte van een nieuw volk*. N.V. Amsterdamsche Boek- en Courant Mij. (N.V. Em. Querido's Uitgeverij), Amsterdam 1957. 165 pp. Ill. Hfl. 18.50.

This beautifully produced album contains more than 125 photo's taken by Dr. Bruijning and a well-written text by Mr. Lichtveld who is an expert on Surinam and its population. The component parts of the latter include American and Asian Indians, negroes, whites, and Indonesians. Many entered the country to supply the necessary labour force after slavery ended. Out of all these elements a new nation is gradually being born, a process that is furthered, and characterized, by economic, social and cultural integration.

United States of America

American Radicals: Some Problems and Personalities. Ed. by Harvey Goldberg. Monthly Review Press, New York 1957. x, 308 pp. \$ 5.00.

After an introduction by the editor and W. A. Williams in which the significance of American radicalism is thrown into relief, there follow a number of essays classified according to groups (one of them being, e.g., "For the brotherhood of workers", containing studies on Debs, Haywood and De Leon) and written, on the whole, by people sympathetic with their subjects. Men like LaFollette and Marcantonio, but also Veblen and Dreiser are included. A study on the historian Beard as a "tory-radical" (by Mr. Williams) is of a high standard of scholarship – not the only one which deserves this qualification in this book with its contributions varying largely with regard to quality and purpose.

BENNETT, SAMUEL V. Unemployment and Relief from the Local Government Point of View. [A Report of The W. E. Upjohn Institute For Community Research]. Public Administration Service, Chicago 1955. xiv, 273 pp. \$ 5.00.

In the author's opinion society should consciously prepare itself to meet possible economic disasters. An investigation was carried out in the United States in order to ascertain whether adequate precautions had been taken in this field. It appeared that considerable progress has been achieved as far as provisions against decreased income due to sickness, accidents, old age, or temporary unemployment are concerned, but that the nation is not prepared against mass unemployment. The author discusses the measures that should be taken, paying particular attention to the task of the local authorities.

BESSIE, ALVAH. The Un-Americans. Cameron Associates, New York 1957. 383 pp. \$ 4.75.

This novel treats of an American who fought for his principles in the Spanish Civil War, principles which got him later into troubles in his fatherland. The author deals with the problems arising from conflicting loyalties. Implicitly and explicitly the "witch hunt" is criticized.

COHN, DAVID L. The Life and Times of King Cotton. Oxford University Press, New York 1956. viii, 286 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

In one sense this book is a reliable though popularly written social history of the South of the United States. In certain respects, however, it is more because it does not only describe the life of the people, the slave economy, the power of the aristocratic and episcopalian planter minority and the transition of that power into the hands of the business men of the North after 1864. It gives more because this social phenomenon is fitted into the general political and economic background. And yet in other respects this book gives less – the leading role is played by neither land nor people but by the product of both, cotton. For this very reason it is possible to discern a definite line running through the whole picture that to some extent departs from the historical legend.

GERSON, LOUIS L. Woodrow Wilson und die Wiedergeburt Polens 1914-1920. Eine Untersuchung des Einflusses der Minderheiten aus-

ländischer Herkunft auf die amerikanische Aussenpolitik. Holzner Verlag, Würzburg 1956. 254 pp. DM. 14.80.

This book originally published in America throws much light on the Wilsonian attitudes toward national groups in the U.S. and toward European problems. As an historiographer, Wilson had not much sympathy for the Eastern European immigrants, but as a politician he found it expedient to express favourable opinions on them. During the war this pro-Polish tendency was accentuated by colonel House's influence on the President. The various factors which had a bearing on Wilson's policy are critically examined as well as the official American attitude towards Poland and its post-war claims.

GLICK, PAUL C. *American Families*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall Ltd., London 1957. xiv, 240 pp. \$ 6.00.

Data furnished by the Bureau of the Census form the basis for this analysis of family and married life in the United States about the middle of the 20th century. With the aid of tables and diagrams such subjects as the household and family composition, the life cycle of the family, marriage and divorce are discussed. Of interest too, are those chapters in which the author forecasts the future household and family formation for the period up to 1975, for which period he prognosticates an increase, due partly to the high rate of birth between 1940 and 1955.

PARKER, FLORENCE E. *The First 125 Years. A History of Distributive and Service Cooperation in the United States, 1829-1954*. The Co-operative League of the U.S.A., Chicago 1956. xvi, 462 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

Much printed and unprinted material has been utilized by the author to write this first full account of the history of the American consumers' co-operative movement from the beginnings in 1829, when in New York and Philadelphia two co-operatives were founded by workers who were greatly stimulated by the English experience in the forties, up till the present day. The many-sided activities of the consumers organizations, and partly also of the farmers co-operatives, are lucidly set forth and their guiding spirit is ably described.

POLONSKY, ABRAHAM. *A Season of Fear*. Cameron Associates, New York 1956. 224 pp. \$ 3.50.

The problem of non-conformity has been made the subject of this novel of literary worth, which centre around the consequences of a "loyalty oath". The author draws a picture of the atmosphere of mutual distrust and individual uneasiness prevalent in certain American circles some time ago.

RACHLIN, CARL. *Labor Law*. Revised Ed. Oceana Publications, New York 1956. 94 pp. \$ 1.00.

Mr. Rachlin offers a lucid survey of labour laws both federal and some state ones, general laws as well as a number pertaining to particular branches of industry, and of the functioning of government agencies dealing with their execution. The juridical position of the trade unions is clearly exposed.

ROSENBERG, BERNARD. *The Values of Veblen. A Critical Appraisal*.

Foreword by Max Lerner. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1956. vii, 127 pp. \$ 2.50.

This study portrays the great economist and sociologist against the background of the modern social relationships. The author revises the usual classification of Veblen's works, allots "Higher Learning" a central position and thus places the other works in a new light. A sketch is given not only of his merits in the field of philosophy, economy and sociology, but also of the many-sided talented personality of Veblen.

SCHNEIDER, WILBERT M. *The American Bankers Association. Its Past and Present.* Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1956. vii, 275 pp. \$ 5.00.

The American Bankers Association was formed in 1875 as a result of the monetary and industrial crisis of 1873. Nowadays the Association represents 98% of all U.S. banks with 99% of all banking resources. Its history is told in the present book in a very readable way; references have been given at the end of each chapter. After a general historical survey the writer treats in detail of a number of particular functions of the banks and of the Association, and of certain questions such as the relation between private banks and the activities of the Federal Government in this field. Interesting also from a social historical point of view are the discussion on the education of the public in understanding the vital functions of the banks.

SHARP, MALCOLM P. *Was Justice Done? The Rosenberg-Sobell Case.* With an introduction by Harold C. Urey. Monthly Review Press, New York 1956. xxxvi, 216 pp. \$ 3.50.

As a legal authority of high standing, Professor Sharp deals ably with the legal aspects of the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, but he also treats of the psychological and ideological questions involved. His conclusion is devastating: The execution of the Rosenbergs was in his opinion, a tragic miscarriage of justice, whereas the Greenglasses, by bowing to values they themselves had betrayed, escaped punishment. In a concluding chapter American policy is discussed in relation to the outcome of the trial.

STANLEY, TIMOTHY W. *American Defense and National Security.* Foreword by Robert Cutler. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1956. ix, 202 pp. \$ 3.25.

The very narrow relations existing nowadays between home and foreign policy and defense policy is clearly set forth in this documented study. The impact of the major developments in international relations, such as the Korean War, is outlined as well as the consequences of the experiences gained during World War II. The growing co-ordination of the forces is one of the main themes.

UNTERBERGER, BETTY MILLER. *America's Siberian Expedition, 1918-1920. A Study of National Policy.* Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1956. iii, 271 pp. Maps. \$ 7.50.

America's intervention in Siberia in 1918 was provoked by Japanese threats of aggression, but has often been misrepresented, also by U.S. public opinion, as directed against the new regime in Russia. In this full account of what happened Mrs. Unterberger shows that Wilson's objective was, in particular, the prevention of the closing

of "the open door" in Siberia and North Manchuria. In view of the conflicting standpoints of the Allies, Japan included, American policy was very complicated. In the end American policy proved to have been a moderating factor.

WILENSKY, HAROLD L. *Intellectuals in Labor Unions. Organizational Pressures on Professional Roles.* The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1956. xiii, 336 pp. \$ 6.00.

The author treats of the place occupied by the intellectual in the organizational structure of the modern trade union. Consideration is paid to the offices occupied by him in the top levels of the American labour unions. This is followed by an interesting study of the motivation for his work. Here some four different types are distinguished, (the missionary, the professional service expert, the careerist and the politico). Attention is also devoted to the influence of the organisation on the opinions and motives of the intellectual official.

WINNICK, LOUIS. *American Housing and its Use. The demand for shelter space.* [Census Monograph Series]. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall Ltd., London 1957. xiv, 143 pp. \$ 5.50.

The room as the basic unit of housing is the starting point in this analysis of the demand for living space in the United States. Minutely, and with the aid of extensive statistical data the determinants of the demand, e.g. size and composition of the family, and income, are each dealt with in turn. The investigation showed that the increasing size of the family resulted in a more intensive use of the living space, independent of the income level. The author points out a long-run trend towards smaller dwellings due to changes in the age-structure of the population.

WISCHNITZER, MARK. *Visas to Freedom. The History of HIAS.* The World Publishing Company, Cleveland, New York 1956. 287 pp. Ill. \$ 4.00.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society was formed in 1902 under the name Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. Its predecessors were a number of organizations operating during the latter half of the 19th century to assist Jewish immigrants to enter the U.S. HIAS, mainly an American organization, has done a tremendous job in helping persecuted Jews from Europe and elsewhere to escape, in particular to the U.S. Its history and also its recent achievements are ably treated of in this interesting book.

WITTKE, CARL. *The Irish in America.* Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge 1956. xi, 319 pp. \$ 5.00.

This work contains an historiographical account of the Irish in the United States. The Irish, who form one of the largest sectors of the population in America, are characterized by a strong attachment to the traditions and usages of their native land. Of interest are the observations made on the influence of the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church on this sector of the population, e.g. with reference to education, marriage and family life and the part played by the Irish in political life. Competition

on the labour market along with cultural differences were the prime reasons for the antagonistic attitude towards the negroes and the other sectors of the population.

ASIA

Islam and the West. Proceedings of the Harvard Summer School Conference on the Middle East, July 25-27, 1955. Ed. by Richard N. Frye. Mouton & Co., The Hague 1957. iv, 215 pp. Hfl. 15.00.

In this volume have been collected the augmented texts of lectures given at the conference mentioned in the title. Together they offer a splendid view on modernism in Islam and on political tendencies in the Islamic world, especially nationalism, pan-Arabism, and conceptions of a politically united, or at least co-operating, Islam. Some essays (e.g. one by G. E. von Grunebaum) deal with the subject in general and with Egypt, Pakistan and Iran, but about half of the book is devoted to Turkey. Both Westerners and people from Muslim countries have contributed, such as N. Berkes from Turkey, M. Zafrulla Khan from Pakistan, D. A. Rustow (on "Politics and Islam in Turkey 1920-1955") and H. A. Reed (on "The Religious Life of Modern Turkish Muslims").

LEIFER, WALTER. *Asien, Erdteil der Entscheidung*. Marienburg-Verlag, Würzburg 1957. 223 pp. DM. 14.80.

A popular survey of the history (especially contemporary history) and the problems of the Asiatic countries is given here. The author has singled out some particular features for more thorough discussion and in doing so tries to offer an analysis of general questions with regard to this "continent of decision". As a matter of fact, his treatment is often rather subjective, although sometimes stimulating, and there are some inaccuracies in the establishment of facts.

MICHAEL, FRANZ H. and GEORGE E. TAYLOR. *The Far East in the Modern World*. Methuen & Co. London 1956. x, 724 pp. 50/—.

The first part of this voluminous work treats of the traditional culture, institutions and social structures of the Far East, particular attention being paid to China and Chinese influences. The second part deals with the impact of the West on the Far East since about 1800 and the third with the developments since 1918. The rising tide of communism, Japanese militarism and its downfall, and American policy in this area are the main general themes, as well as anti-colonialism and the struggles for national independence. In some cases the data given are not wholly accurate, but as a whole the book may be considered a valuable guide to the recent history and contemporary evolution of the area.

Nationalism and Progress in Free Asia. Ed. by Philip W. Thayer with the assistance of William T. Phillips. Intr. by Chester Bowles. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1956. xvi, 394 pp. \$ 5.75.

The contents of this volume are based on two conferences held in Washington and Rangoon in August and October, 1955, respectively. Prominent scholars from East and West participated. Their papers, reproduced here, are full of original and stimulating thoughts and, although there are naturally differences in standpoints, they are characterized by a search for objectivity and a moderateness that are comforting.

Economic development, relations between Asia and Europe and America, Communism and the problems of political independence are among the themes dealt with.

NUSEIBEH, HAZEM ZAKI. *The Ideas of Arab Nationalism.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1956. xiii, 227 pp. \$ 4.00.

Dr. Nuseibeh has been Under Secretary of the Jordan Ministry of Reconstruction and Development. In this account of Arab nationalism he treats of its historical roots, its leading ideas and its actual position with regard to social, political and religious questions. He even goes back to pre-Islamic sources and attaches, on the whole, great significance to the influence of more Western-inspired Christian Arabs in fomenting a nationalist spirit among their people in the 19th and first decades of the 20th centuries. Useful are the numerous and sometimes rather extensive quotations from Arabic works. The highly competent author also succeeds in preserving a large measure of detachment.

WARRINER, DOREEN. *Land Reform and development in the Middle East.* Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, New York 1957. ix, 197 pp. 18/—.

In this book the very competent author describes minutely the drastic changes that have taken place in agrarian matters during the past ten years in Egypt, Syria and Iraq. She comments on the relationship between land reform and land development and investigates in what way the very divergent social structures of the countries in question have determined the aims and forms of agrarian policy and how the agrarian changes will affect these structures.

Burma

TINKER, HUGH. *The Union of Burma. A Study of the First Years of Independence.* Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Int. Affairs. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1957. xiv, 424 pp. Maps. 42/—.

A sympathetic account is given here of Burma's contemporary history and prospects for the future. The expert author gives a balanced survey of the struggle for independence, the civil war (1948-1955) and the relatively quick reconstruction on socialist and democratic lines, inspired to a large extent by a revived Buddhism. Burma is developing more and more a dynamic alternative to Communism which may become of great significance to other Asiatic countries as well. Economy, cultural and social policy, foreign relations, government and administration are treated of in detail. The book is authoritative in its field, and is based on every printed information obtainable at the time of writing, and on much personal knowledge assembled by the author when he was a Professor of History at the University of Rangoon, 1954-1955.

Ceylon

FARMER, B. H. *Pioneer Peasant Colonization in Ceylon. A Study in Asian Agrarian Problems.* With a foreword by Lord Soulbury. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1957. xxvii, 387 pp. Ill. Maps. 55/—.

An exhaustive treatment is given in this book, which may be considered a standard work in its field, of the colonization efforts undertaken in recent years by the Government of Ceylon in the largely dry zone of the island. The project should bring more prosperity to the population and strengthen the economic basis of the country as a whole by stepping up agricultural production, rice in particular. The social aspect gets its full share of attention and the peasants' material conditions are discussed as well as their opportunities of adopting more modern and efficient methods. This involves an analysis of the problem of tradition and its impact on the mentality of the people as a whole.

China

GUILLAIN, ROBERT. *600 Millions de Chinois sous le drapeau rouge*. René Julliard, Paris 1956. 291 pp. F. fr. 780.

In 1956 Mr. Guillain, the famous contributor to *Le Monde*, travelled through China. This book is his account of what he saw, heard and thought. It has been written in a most lucid style and is a masterpiece of good reporting. The writer deals not only with the material progress, which is undeniably impressive, but also with the various different methods of "deformation of the spirit" that inspire horror in the democratic mind. As an introduction to present-day China the book is an invaluable help to non-specialists and, at the same time, stimulating to the specialist on the subject.

SHABAD, THEODORE. *China's Changing Map. A Political and Economic Geography of the Chinese People's Republic*. Maps by Vaughn S. Gray. Methuen & Co. Ltd., London 1956. xv, 295 pp. Maps. Tables. 32/6.

The general economic evolution of China since the communists seized power has been accompanied by enormous changes in the landscape of that country. In this comprehensive political and economic geography of the country as a whole and of its various regions the lucid description of these changes is founded on a thorough knowledge of the subject.

WRIGHT, MARY CLABAUGH. *The Last Stand of Chinese Conservatism. The T'ung-Chih Restoration, 1862-1874*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca) 1957. x, 426 pp. \$ 7.50.

A very careful study has been made by the author of the rich sources covering an interesting period in Chinese history in which an attempt was made to find a conservative solution to the Chinese state institutions to conditions in the modern world. The initiators of this attempt tried to retain Confucianism as the essential basis of state and society, and to have its morals fully reinstated. They had great successes indeed, e.g. the repression of a dangerous rebellion, restoration of a relatively efficient administration and economic progress. Their failure was due mainly to inherent characteristics of Confucianism. Interesting are the comparisons made with the Kuomintang ideology. The book forms a valuable contribution to the study of Chinese history, and not only to the period under discussion, also in the author's refutation of the adaptability of certain politically inspired conceptions.

YUAN-LI WU. *An Economic Survey of Communist China*. Constable and Company Ltd., London 1956. x, 566 pp. Maps. Tables. 63/—.

A careful analysis of the economic policy and development in communist China has

been made by the author on the basis of a full knowledge of the available sources. In an objective way the five year plan is discussed, as well as detailed questions such as the modernization of the transport system, industrialization and agrarian reform. Special mention should be made of the social policy of the new regime, in particular the trade unions and wage policy. Very extensive notes have been added to each chapter and a valuable bibliography concludes the work.

India

GRIFFITHS, PERCIVAL. *Modern India*. Ernest Benn Ltd., London 1957. xv, 240 pp. Maps. 27/—.

After an historical sketch, in which the author has devoted most space to the influence exerted by the British administration during a period of 200 years, and to Hindu religion, the main part of the book treats of India under independence. The relations with Pakistan and foreign policy in general are dealt with extensively; still more so are the economic development and its social complexions. The writer, a former member of the Indian Civil Service, is well acquainted with the economy of that country. He discusses the problems with much understanding and sympathy for the new India and stresses the importance of Britain's relations with it.

HILTON, RICHARD. *The Indian Mutiny. A Centenary History*. Hollis & Carter, London 1957. v, 232 pp. 18/—.

Major-General Hilton attaches particular significance to the British superiority in leadership which overcame material inferiority, and to the social structure of India at the time of the Mutiny of 1857. The latter was not an "anti-colonial" movement in the modern sense, but a rebellion mainly of a section of the native ruling class which was opposed to social reforms introduced by the whites. The writer's sympathies are on the side of Victorian virtues and beliefs, and he reproaches Britain for having later abandoned the princes to the tender mercies of the Indian left-wing intelligentsia.

Indien und Deutschland. Ein Sammelband. Hrsg. von H. O. Günther. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a.M. 1956. viii, 239 pp. DM. 12.00.

Apart from a number of studies on Indian culture and Indo-German cultural relations which for the most part are of a good standard of scholarship this volume also contains some essays worthy of interest from the social historical point of view. Professor L. von Wiese has contributed a study on "the classical bases of Hindu social organization", Professor Baade is represented by an interesting discussion on the possibilities for Indo-German economic relations and Professor Abendroth surveys the historical significance of the Bandung Conference.

MISRA, B. R. Vinobas Sieg. *Die wirtschaftliche Bedeutung der indischen Landschenkungsbeziehung*. Fritz Knapp Verlag, Frankfurt a.M. 1956. Ill. DM. 7.80.

In this booklet, which was originally published in English under the title "V for Vinoba" and to which the German Ambassador in India has written a preface, Professor Misra gives a lucid exposé of the bhoodan (donation of land) movement started in 1951 by Vinoba Bhave. This movement aims at a non-violent solution of the

agrarian problem and has so far met with astonishing success. The ideas of its leader are clearly set forth.

THAPAR, ROMESH. *India in Transition*. Current Book House, Bombay 1956. xvi, 272 pp. Rs. 7/12/—.

The recent history of India (since independence) and prospects for the future are discussed here in close relation to world events and trends. In particular, home policy on the economic projects and social reform is considered in connection with the ups and downs of the "cold war". The writer is particularly critical in his attitude towards big business, the Indian socialists, and the U.S.A. Although not an avowed communist himself, he sympathizes warmly with China and new trends in Russia, as well as with the evolution observable in India since 1954.

Indonesia

BASTIN, JOHN. *The Native Policies of Sir Stamford Raffles in Java and Sumatra. An Economic Interpretation*. Oxford University Press, London 1957. xx, 163 pp. 30/—.

An authoritative account, based on a full study of all available British and Dutch sources, is given here of Raffles' policy towards the natives on Java and Sumatra. On the former island he struggled against "feudalism", but on Sumatra economic reasons forced him to maintain the power of the chiefs. The social aspect is given full consideration as well as Raffles' conception of an enlightened Western administration as the one most fitted to liberate the indigenous peoples from oppression by their own ruling classes.

Israel

BARATZ, JOSEPH. *Mon village en Israël. Adaptation de Georgette Leven. Préface de Joseph Kessel*. Librairie Plon, Paris 1957. ix, 207 pp. Ill. F. fr. 540.

Joseph Baratz, one of the founders of Daganiah, the oldest collective agricultural settlement of present-day Israel, relates his life story in this book. The social and intellectual background of the pioneers, the fortunes and problems of this and other settlements are dealt with. The significance of these communities and of their individual members for the social development of Israel, for its politics and for its contacts with foreign countries also comes up for discussion.

JIGGETS, J. IDA. *Israel to me. A negro social worker inside Israel. With a preface by Abraham I. Katsh*. Bloch Publishing Company, New York 1957. xxiii, 274 p. Ill. \$ 4.50.

The author, a non-Jewish American social worker, made a few study voyages to Israel. Her book contains anecdotal reports of her encounters as well as more detailed comments and observations on the matters that interest her in particular – the place occupied by religion, the part played by women, the relationship between the groups of divergent geographical origin, especially the attitude towards "coloured" Jews and their integration in the Israelian society. The book contains numerous illustrations.

Japan

BATTISTINI, LAWRENCE H. *The Postwar Student Struggle in Japan*. The Gotham Foundation of New York – in cooperation with The Charles E. Tuttle Company, Tokyo, Rutland (Vermont) 1956. xiii, 167 pp. \$ 1.95.

The Japanese student movement is characterized by its strongly political inclinations, for the greater part to the left, but also to the right. The author offers a thorough study on the subject. He analyzes the causes from which the political interests among students sprang – social instability and their own position are the most important – and compares their attitudes before and after the end of the last war. Various student organizations, e.g. the communist-dominated and the right-wing, are discussed in detail.

BELLAH, ROBERT N. *Tokugawa Religion. The Values of Pre-Industrial Japan*. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1957. viii, 249 pp. \$ 5.00.

Two main reasons could be given why this book deserves the full attention of not only students of Japanese history but also of those occupying themselves with the sociology of religion and the relations between ideology and economy: They are the posing of the problem of the causes underlying the relatively independent rise of Japan from a traditional to a modern industrial economy without great social upheavals, and the impact of a set of religious dogmas and attitudes (as manifest in Shinto, Buddhism and Confucianism in their Japanese forms) on the adoption of new ways of social-economic thinking and praxis. As to the latter question, full attention has been paid to the difference with, e.g., Protestantism (there are indeed numerous references to Weber's work), in that in Japan political values functioned as an intermediary. The writer also makes a comparison with Russia and China.

The Lebanon

GULICK, JOHN. *Social Structure and Culture Change in a Lebanese Village*. [Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology, 23]. Publ. by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research; distr. by the American Anthropological Association, New York 1955. 200 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 3.50.

The village al-Munshif has been made the object of this thorough study in which the writer has especially the problems of acculturation in mind. He remarks on the relatively large measure of stability and the adherence to tradition observable in this uniformly Greek Orthodox community and explains this by pointing to a number of factors that more or less checked the process of disintegration following in the wake of economic changes and the impact of new ideas. Thus the conclusions reached comprise much more than a mere evaluation of particular local conditions.

Mongolian People's Republic

MONTAGU, IVOR. *Land of Blue Sky. A Portrait of Modern Mongolia*. Dennis Dobson, London 1956. 191 pp. Ill. 25/—.

The author travelled with his wife through the Mongolian People's Republic and collected information on its history and the contemporary political, economic, social

and cultural state of affairs. He deals with these matters in a sympathetic, not very critical way. He admires the achievements of the regime and the folklore of the people. Relations with the Soviet Union and the Soviet specialists working in Mongolia are described as being very favourable.

EUROPE

BARTON, PAUL. *Conventions collectives et réalités ouvrières en Europe de l'Est*. [Collection „Masses et Militants”]. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1957. 287 pp. F. fr. 750.

There is very little information available on the collective labour contracts in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies; the present book should therefore be warmly welcomed. It offers a discussion of the subject and analyzes the impact of the contracts on the situation and social position of the worker. In the appendix three texts in a French translation of collective labour contracts have been reproduced; they are of special importance since no Western scholar has up till now been able to procure them.

Beiträge zur russischen, polnischen und deutschen Geschichte. Hrsg. von G. Mühlpfordt. VEB Max Niemeyer Verlag, Halle (Saale) 1956. viii, 292 pp. DM. 19.50.

This book is the first volume of the "Jahrbuch für Geschichte der deutsch-slawischen Beziehungen und Geschichte Ost- und Mitteleuropas" which was undertaken in order to promote understanding between the Russian and other Slav peoples and the Germans. In particular, the revolutionary movements will be made the objects of study, as well as modern communist Russian historiography. The present first volume includes an article (by S. Quilitzsch) on the Ukrainian liberation struggle in the 17th century, as well as a study by the editor on the transition from feudalism to capitalism in Russia, Poland and Germany, and another on the significance for the world of the Russian revolution of 1905-'07.

ENGELS, FRIEDRICH, PAUL et LAURA LAFARGUE. *Correspondance. Textes recueillis, annotés et présentés par Émile Bottigelli. Traductions de l'anglais par Paul Meier. Tome Deuxième (1887-1890)*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1956. 464 pp. F. fr. 1.200.

The first volume of this important publication was reviewed on p. 158 of this journal, 1957, no. 1. The period dealt with in the present second volume, is characterized by successes for the labour movement both internationally and in France (elections of 1888 and 1889) and England (dockers' strike). These features are fully reflected in the letters. In addition, Engels' journey to America is treated of in the correspondence of these years. A page of errata to the first volume is included.

TOMASIC, D. A. *National Communism and Soviet Strategy*. Written with the assistance of Joseph Strembecki. Intr. by Elmer Louis Kayser. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1957. ix, 222 pp. \$ 4.50.

The main theme of this book is clear from the title. It is developed here largely on the basis of the Yugoslav experience which is traced back to the origins of the CP and its fundamental attitudes. A thorough exposé is given of that party's growth and of its

relations with the USSR. The writer holds the opinion that there is scarcely any more democracy in the Yugoslavian party now than ten years ago. The role of "national communism" also as a function of Soviet strategy is analyzed on the basis of recent developments in Yugoslavia, as well as in Poland, Hungary and other Eastern European countries.

VALKO, LASZLO. *International Handbook of Cooperative Legislation*. State College of Washington, Pullman 1954. xi, 273 pp. \$ 5.00.

With the exception of the U.S.S.R. (although the situation previous to their incorporation into that Union in the Baltic states is mentioned) and the people's democracies (Yugoslavia is, however, included) all European countries are dealt with in this useful survey of co-operative legislation which is based on more than 1,500 co-operative laws. The countries are treated of in alphabetical order and the relevant laws, decrees etc. are given conveniently at the end of each chapter. The present volume is the first of a projected series meant to offer a world-wide comprehensive study.

WINTER, EDUARD. *Die tschechische und slowakische Emigration in Deutschland im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert. Beiträge zur Geschichte der hussitischen Tradition*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1955. vii, 568 pp. DM. 42.00.

A penetrating study has been made by the author of the available sources (many of which have been printed in the appendix containing more than 200 pages) that throw light on the motives and the significance of the Czech and Slovak emigration to Germany in the 17th and 18th centuries. Social motives constituted important elements in the Hussite tradition that accounted to a great extent for this emigration, which had great consequences for the Habsburg as well as for the immigration territories. The writer extensively discusses the social composition of the groups of emigrants.

Albania

Albania. Ed. by Stavro Skendi, with the assistance of Mehmet Beqiraj, George Bossy, Fred Pisky and Qemal Vokopola. Publ. for the Mid-European Studies Center of the Free Europe Committee, Inc., by Atlantic Press, London 1957. xiv, 389 pp. Maps. 50/—.

The authors of this survey have studied thoroughly every aspect of Albanian life under communism. After an historical and geographical introduction follows a discussion of the communist party's rise to power during the second world war, its dependence on the Yugoslavs and its later vicissitudes under the Stalinist Hoxha administration. To the government structure, the economy, educational and social policies especial attention has been paid. An extensive bibliography has been included.

Belgium

SMET, ROGER E. DE et RENÉ ÉVALENKO. *Les élections belges. Explication de la répartition géographique des suffrages*. Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Université Libre, Bruxelles 1956. 170 pp. with Annexes. B. fr. 325.

This is a really exhaustive sociological treatment of the Belgian elections from 1950 to 1954 which is also based on the data of the population census of 1947. With the help

of many tables and a carefully written text and also with that of a great number of maps and tables brought together in a portfolio it is now possible to understand fully the shifts which occurred in those years. The methodological standard of the work is beyond praise.

France

BAUMONT, MAURICE. *Gloires et tragédies de la III^e République*. Hachette, Paris 1956. 416 pp. F. fr. 1.100.

In a popular manner, but based on a thorough knowledge of his subject, the author treats of the history of the Third Republic. Although most attention has been paid to political history, the ideas, economy and social evolution receive their share, too. As to the discussion of social questions, the chapter on the Commune should be mentioned as well as the vivid description of the Dreyfus case. The book provides a good general picture of the period.

BOUDOT, FRANÇOIS. *La coopération en France. Consommation et production*. Préface de Marcel Brot. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1956. 102 pp. F. fr. 285.

This attractive book gives a sympathetic account of the history and present condition of the French consumers' and production-co-operative movement. He shows great interest in the social and economic aspects of the producers' associations, too. The active participation in the life of the co-operations by their members is strongly recommended as a means of ensuring their continued success.

BROGAN, D. W. *The French Nation. From Napoleon to Pétain, 1814-1940*. Hamish Hamilton, London 1957. vii, 328 pp. Ill. 25/—.

In this general view of French history – political as well as social, economic and cultural – the author has succeeded in bringing those different aspects together into one picture, in which the main feature is the great strength of French culture and achievement as contrasted with the failure to produce adequate political and social institutions. Much attention has been paid to the workers' movement and the impact of the clashes between bourgeoisie and proletariat in 1848 and 1871 which left unhealed wounds. Professor Brogan's book is stimulating and offers a good introduction to the subject.

Les Classiques du Peuple. Éditions Sociales, Paris.

LUCRÈCE. *De la Nature des choses* (G. Cogniot). 179 pp. 1954. F. fr. 240.

DESCARTES. *Discours de la méthode* * (M. Barjonet). 109 pp. 1950. F. fr. 150.

BABEUF. *Textes choisis* (G. et C. Willard). 100 pp. 1950. F. fr. 150.

BEAUMARCHAIS. *Le Mariage de Figaro* * (A. Ubersfeld). 206 pp. 1956. F. fr. 300.

DIDEROT. *Textes choisis*, t. I: *Pensées philosophiques, Lettres sur les aveugles, Suite de l'Apologie de l'abbé de Prades* (J. Varloot); t. II: *Pensées sur l'interprétation de la nature* *, *La pensée de Diderot dans l' "Encyclopédie"* (J. Varloot); t. IV: *Les salons* (R. Desné); t. V: *Essais sur la peinture* * (Jean-Pierre). 127, 168, 141, 212 pp. 1952, 1953, 1955, 1955. F. fr. 180, 240, 280, 280.

Textes choisis de l' "Encyclopédie" (Diderot, Marmontel, d'Alembert, de Jaucourt, Quesnay, Turgot, d'Holbach) (A. Soboul). 190 pp. 1952. F. fr. 240.

- D'HOLBACH. Textes choisis, t. I (P. Charbonnel). 200 pp. 1957. F. fr. 350.
- LA METTRIE. Textes choisis (M. Tisserand). 199 pp. 1954. F. fr. 280.
- MORELLY. Code de la nature * (V. P. Volguine). 157 pp. 1953. F. fr. 240.
- ROBESPIERRE. Textes choisis (J. Popere), t. I (1791-1792; t. II (1792-1793). 197, 199 pp. 1956, 1957. F. fr. 280, 300.
- J. J. ROUSSEAU. Discours sur l'origine et les fondements de l'inégalité parmi les hommes * (J. L. Lecercle). 189 pp. 1954. F. fr. 240.
- J. J. ROUSSEAU. Du contrat social * (J. L. Lecercle). 213 pp. 1955. F. fr. 280.
- SAINT-JUST. Textes choisis, t. I (A. Soboul). 222 pp. 1957. F. fr. 350.
- VOLTAIRE. L'Ingénu * (J. Varloot). 124 pp. 1955. F. fr. 180.
- La chanson française: Béranger et son temps (P. Brochon). 176 pp. 1956. F. fr. 300.
- A. BLANQUI. Textes choisis (V. P. Volguine). 223 pp. 1955. F. fr. 300.
- BUONARROTI. La Conspiration pour l'égalité, dite de Babeuf * (G. Lefebvre), 2 vol. 237, 248 pp. 1957. F. fr. 700.
- FOURIER. Textes choisis (F. Armand). 166 pp. 1953. F. fr. 240.
- A. FRANCE. Pages choisies (Henriette Psichari). 160 pp. 1956. F. fr. 300.
- HEINE. Pages choisies (G. Cogniot). 276 pp. 1956. F. fr. 400.
- PASTEUR. Pages choisies (E. Kahane). 128 pp. 1957. 240 pp. F. fr. 240.
- SAINT-SIMON. Textes choisis (J. Dautry). 182 pp. 1951. F. fr. 240.

In this series a great many texts have been reproduced which are called "the classics of the people". On the whole, they are written by materialist thinkers and by socialists and revolutionaries, most of them French. Those items marked by * are the complete edition of the work in question. The famous book by Buonarroti is published in this series for the first time since 1828, when the original edition appeared. The names added after the titles are those of the editors, who wrote the introductions, some of which are of a high standard of scholarship (for instance, those by Messrs. Cogniot, Varloot, Tisserand, Lefebvre and Dautry) and offer the reader a valuable aid to the understanding of the texts. This last remark also applies to the annotations. The "selected texts" from Babeuf contain, among other things, his immediate reactions to the fall of Robespierre, some of his written testimonies of his "communist" opinions, and passages from his speeches held in court; those from d'Holbach are a selection from his first works which form a preliminary to his *Système de la Nature*; those from La Mettrie are mainly from his *Traité de l'Âme* and the famous *L'Homme-Machine*; those from Blanqui comprise, among other things, revolutionary speeches from different periods and extracts from *Critique sociale*; those from St. Simon comprise some texts published here for the first time. Naturally, the introductions have been written from a communist point of view which also profoundly influenced the evaluation of the philosophers and authors under discussion. In particular the relation between the thoughts of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries and Marxist conceptions has been put into relief. There are, however, rather definite shades between the various comments as to quality in general, and measure of using them with regard to direct propagandistic issues in particular. The general line of the series might be described thus, that "progressive" thinking, especially on the subject of man and society, and on that of the essence of man, should be reproduced in its main stages of development. This could also be concluded from the books still in preparation which comprise, apart from, e.g., a completion of the anthology of Diderot's writings with the third and sixth volume (the third will contain the *Entretien avec d'Alembert*), the Testament by Meslier and an anthology from Lamarck's works. One welcomes the fact that many important texts have now come within the reach of a broad category of readers, partly because of the moderate prices. In the titles we have mentioned the

years in which the original editions appeared; there have, however, been new impressions of some of the books, and they are all available.

CORDELIER, SUZANNE. *Les adolescents face à leur avenir.* Les Éditions Sociales Françaises. Paris 1957. 199 pp. Tables. F. fr. 750.

This study on the choice of profession among adolescents is based on an inquiry, held among boys and girls of 15 and 16 in an arrondissement of Paris, in which they were asked what profession they would choose on leaving school and the reasons for their choice. The author also analyzes the factors influencing the choice. Lengthy quotations provide a good insight into the world of thought of this age group.

Culture ouvrière et action syndicale. Préface de Paul Vignaux. Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris 1956. 328 pp. Tables. F. fr. 990.

In France, as in other countries, the education of the workers is an urgent requirement both for the future development of trade-unionism and for democratic society, though proper attention is not being paid to it. This collection of studies written by various experts is concerned with workers' education in history and as it is being carried out by the C.G.T., the C.F.T.C. and the J.O.C. In the second part attention is directed to foreign experiences in this field, for example in England, Germany, U.S.A. and Scandinavia. Finally numerous questions are posed that are of special importance in practice in France.

CUVILLIER, ARMAND. *Hommes et idéologies de 1840.* Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1956. 251 pp. F. fr. 750.

In this volume have been collected six studies published in various journals from 1920-1950 and one essay which is printed here for the first time. The highly competent author treats of different aspects of social thinking in the 1840's; he has made use of many primary sources and discusses his subjects in a lucid manner. For the social history of the extremely important period in question all of the seven items are of value: the studies on Saint-Simonianism and Buchez, the worker's papers, and the analysis of the significance of Proudhon compared with that of Marx (the former is said to be radical only in appearance) throw light on the questions involved.

DAUTRY, JEAN. *1848 et la IIe République.* 2e édition, revue et corrigée. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1957. 338 pp. Ill. F. fr. 900.

The present book is a revised edition of *Histoire de la Révolution de 1848 en France*. The author takes as his guide Marx's writings on that revolution. The rise of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte is explained from the fact that the Republic assassinated its strongest support, the proletariat, which is said to have been the only resisting force which tried to check the advance of caesarism. Many original sources have been quoted, thus endowing the work with a lively character.

DRU, ALEXANDER. *Péguy.* The Harvill Press, London 1956. 121 pp. 15/—.

The author is of the opinion that Péguy's personality must be understood from his poetry, which unfolded its full richness after his return to Catholicism. The major poetic works are analyzed in detail. The various fields and phases of Péguy's other activities are treated of summarily. The author also investigates the deeper cause for the difficult position of Péguy within both socialism and Catholicism.

FOLLIET, JOSEPH. À toi, Caliban... Le peuple et la culture. Éditions de la Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon 1956. 272 pp. F. fr. 670.

Referring to the title of a book by Jean Guéhenno, the writer draws on his own 30 years' experience to discuss the significance of "popular culture", the movements and individual actions to bring culture (arts and sciences) to the people and the people to culture. He analyzes the causes of successes and failures. As a Catholic he attaches great value to "religious culture" to be taught, however, without giving it a political accent (such as the communists are doing).

Le fonctionnement des entreprises nationalisées en France. Travaux du 3e colloque des facultés de droit. Avant-propos de Claude-Albert Colliard. Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1956. viii, 411 pp. F. fr. 1,500.

The conclusion reached by participants of this conference was that from a technical and administrative, and to a lesser degree from a commercial point of view, the nationalized industries compare well with private industries. This may be looked upon as a proof that successful management is possible even without the stimulus of profit. Attention was devoted by many to the aims that must replace the profit-motive. Various participants occupied themselves with state control over the leading body possessing actual power in the management, the managing directors.

La France. Crise du régime, crise de la nation. Par Jean Baboulène, Alain Berger, Robert Caillot, J.-M. Albertini, P. Cournil, M. Marcel, L. Flavay, R. Calcat, A. Detraz, J. Marmier, M. Lengelle, R. Pucheu, G. Hourdin et Pierre Viau. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Économie et Humanisme, Paris 1956. 179 pp. Maps. F. fr. 540.

In a number of essays the writers have mercilessly and ably analyzed the present weaknesses of France. They deal with the political situation in the country (not in the overseas territories) and with its major economic problems. The general conclusion is that France has not proved itself adapted to the new conditions prevailing in the world after the last war, but a way out of the present crisis is thought to be a possibility that is discussed by every contributor to this book. As a whole it offers valuable and especially stimulating informations and thoughts – generally non-party, but progressive and strongly social – in a readable form.

GRANOULLAC, ANDRÉ. L'orientation professionnelle de la jeunesse rurale. Éditions Néret, Paris 1955. 127 pp. F. fr. 540.

Full information is given here on the already existing guidance on choice of profession in the countryside, but the writer emphasizes again and again that not nearly enough has been done in this field. This can be explained by a false notion prevalent about the necessity of guidance which is thought to be non-existing because of the structure of agrarian society. In reality that necessity is great, as is demonstrated by this book, which also offers recommendations for a new and better policy in this respect.

Les Institutions sociales de la France. 3 Tomes. Le Monde Contemporain. La Documentation Française, Paris 1955. 450, 444, 228 pp. Ill. Maps. F. fr. 2,300.

This very useful work has been prepared by an editorial staff under the direction of

P. Laroque, president of the Caisse Nationale de la Sécurité Sociale. It offers information on the "social institutions" of France taken in the broadest sense of the word. The first volume deals with the demographic situation, the administration of the social services (including health) on a national and local basis, and the housing problem. The second volume treats of the family policy, including such subjects as child allowance, care for mother and child, and child protection, education, and labour legislation. The third and last volume is devoted to old age pensions, the protection of the disabled and the care for war victims. A full survey is given and its arrangement is particularly perspicuous.

JACQUIGNON, LOUIS. *Le régime des biens des entreprises nationales. Contribution au droit des nationalisations.* Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1956. xii, 675 pp. (2 vols.) F. fr. 2.800.

The nationalisation of industries implies that, starting from a definite economic and political ideology, a new juridical system is evolved for the control of assets, withdrawn from an existing juridical system for the administration of property. In France after the second world war nationalisations there were accompanied by a transfer of control, but this transfer did not give rise to the evolution of a new legal system: the position of the nationalized industries has, therefore, become complicated since they are now placed in an essentially alien juridical milieu, whilst in practice the contact with privately owned concerns compels an adaptation to the old relationships. The writer gives a profound analysis of the questions pertaining to this situation.

LE BRAS, GABRIEL. *Études de Sociologie Religieuse. Tome Second. De la morphologie à la typologie.* Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1956. 425 pp. F. fr. 1.500.

The first volume of this collection of studies by the French expert in the field of the sociology of religion, Professor Le Bras, was reviewed in this journal, 1956, part I, on p. 178. The present second and concluding volume contains a number of interesting studies which comprise, e.g., an historical essay on Catholicism in France, contributions on the measure of church-going in town and countryside and its influence on electoral practice. In many passages the writer defends his methods against attacks from different quarters. An appendix contains a useful survey of the present state and recent evolution of the study of the sociology of Catholicism in France and in other countries.

LEPOINTE, GABRIEL. *Histoire des institutions et des faits sociaux (987-1875).* Éditions Montchrestien, Paris 1956. iii, 1.005 pp. F. fr. 3.800.

Constitutional and institutional history of France – which includes an important part of social history, too – is the theme of this work which is chronologically arranged, mainly with the intention of helping students of law. The law is here placed against the background of economic, social and "institutional" conditions which make it understandable as being in part a reflection of them. Special mention should be made of the lucid chapters on the social classes in the Middle Ages and their evolution during later centuries, Feudalism and its abolishment during the Revolution, and the consequences of the industrial developments of the 19th century.

MAITRON, JEAN. *De la Bastille au Mont-Valérien. Dix promenades à travers Paris révolutionnaire.* Illustration photographique d'André

Fasquel. Plans de Y. Godbert. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1956. 285 pp. F. fr. 900.

Monuments commemorating the revolution, pictures in art galleries, former residences of revolutionary personalities etc., all these memories are revived in the text and illustrations of this nicely produced album. The revolutionaries dealt with are not only those of the French revolutions, but include such men as Ferrer and Lenin as well. The book may serve as a guide to the "sight seeing" of one particular aspect of Parisian history.

SOUSTELLE, JACQUES. Aimée et souffrante Algérie. Librairie Plon, Paris 1956. 307 pp. Ill. F. fr. 750.

The writer was governor-general of Algeria from January, 1955 till January, 1956. He expresses his opinions on the situation in an unmistakable manner, stressing the validity of his own project for the solution of the Algerian problem that is based on the conception of "integration". He sharply criticizes Parisian policies because of their instability and false direction.

THOREZ, MAURICE. Oeuvres. Livre quatrième, tome dix-septième (Février-Mai 1939). Éditions Sociales, Paris 1957. 221 pp. F. fr. 480.

The speeches and articles brought together in this volume of Thorez' Works have for the greater part as their object the desire for unity in face of internal and external fascist threats. Apart from this, there are a notable number of discussions on the French Revolution.

TIMBAL, P. C. Histoire des Institutions et des Faits sociaux. 2e année. Dalloz, Paris 1957. 434 pp. F. fr. 1.000.

What Professor Maillet has done for Antiquity and the Frankish Empire (see this journal, p. 301), Professor Timbal does for French history: He gives a relatively short survey of institutions and social developments in order to offer the student of law the necessary background against which the juridical systems can be understood.

WEIS, EBERHARD. Geschichtsschreibung und Staatsauffassung in der französischen Enzyklopädie. [Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für europäische Geschichte Mainz, Band 14]. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1956. viii, 285 pp. DM. 21.00.

Thanks to a minutely executed research of the relevant articles the author of this significant work has succeeded in presenting a full picture of the philosophy of history, the historical conceptions, the evaluation of the different periods in history, and the theory of the state, as well as the social ideas of the contributors to the "Encyclopédie". He argues convincingly that it is justifiable to consider the latter as a generally true reproduction of its writers' innermost convictions which, on the whole, were less radical than has been supposed by many scholars. Often comparisons are made with Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu and Rousseau.

Germany

Armee gegen die Freiheit. Ideologie und Aufrüstung in der Sowjetzone. Dokumente und Materialien. Eingel. und zusammengest. von

Helmut Bohn. Markus Verlag GmbH, Köln 1956. 241 pp. DM. 9.80.

This anthology of Eastern German documents on the ideological aspect of re-armament there, introduced and commented upon by Mr. Bohn, gives in a relatively small compass much information on this subject. Communist tradition and the tactics employed in the present situation are both represented; they are, as a matter of fact, united as far as possible in propaganda. Articles, speeches and books by leading communists have been drawn upon for this selection, as well as official statements on the "People's Police" and the "National People's Army".

ARNOLD, HANS, HANS BORCHERT und JOHANNES SCHMIDT. *Ökonomik der sozialistischen Industrie in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik*. Lehrbuch. 2. unveränderte Aufl. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1957. xvi, 591 pp. DM. 12.50.

From a communist point of view the authors have treated of the problems of a "socialist industry in the German Democratic Republic". We mention the discussion of the importance of industrialization, the building up of a socialist structure of economy according to "Marxism-Leninism", and the consequences of the latter also for detailed questions of calculation. The work has an official character and may therefore be used as an authoritative guide for industrial policy in Eastern Germany.

BIERBAUM, MAX. *Nicht Lob nicht Furcht. Das Leben des Kardinals von Galen nach unveröffentlichten Briefen und Dokumenten*. 2., erw. Aufl. Verlag Regensberg, Münster 1957. 367 pp. Ill. DM. 13.80.

The first edition of this book was reviewed in our journal 1956, Nr. 2, on p. 349. The present second edition has been considerably enlarged, among other things by publishing some 100 letters more as well as numerous documents, in particular from the period after 1933. Also the three famous sermons held in the summer of 1941 have been printed; they are a testimony to the bishop's resistance against national socialist policy.

BRACHER, KARL DIETRICH. *Die Auflösung der Weimarer Republik. Eine Studie zum Problem des Machtverfalls in der Demokratie*. 2., verbesserte und erw. Aufl. [Schriften des Instituts für Politische Wissenschaft, Band 4]. Ring-Verlag, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf 1957. xxiv, 797 pp. DM. 34.50.

On p. 180 of the first issue of this journal, 1956, we reviewed the first edition of Dr. Bracher's fundamental study on the political developments in 1932-1933 which is also highly interesting from the historical point of view, as well as from the sociological and psychological. Social conditions which played such a significant role in the downfall of democracy (although they supply no full explanation in themselves) are given their due share of attention. It is a great asset of the present new edition, that a full bibliographical documentation of more than 40 pages has been added.

BRAUN, HEINRICH. *Industrialisation and Social Policy in Germany. Industrialisation et politique sociale en Allemagne. Industrialisierung und Sozialpolitik in Deutschland*. Carl Heymanns Verlag K.G., Köln, Berlin 1956. 381 pp. DM. 18.40.

In English, French and German a summary is given here of the effects of industrialization, the social movements and – in a more detailed way – social policy in Germany (after 1945 only the Federal Republic), for the benefit of foreign participants in the International Conference of Social Work held in Munich in August 1956. The book is a useful guide to German social history of the last 100 years and more particularly to the evolution of social legislation and social insurance.

BREMME, GABRIELE. *Die politische Rolle der Frau in Deutschland. Eine Untersuchung über den Einfluss der Frauen bei Wahlen und ihre Teilnahme in Partei und Parlament.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1956. 288 pp. DM. 18.80.

A thorough analysis of the political role of women in Germany since the beginnings of the women's emancipation movement and especially since the adoption of universal suffrage by the Weimar Republic is offered here. The writer has not restricted her study to a descriptive sociological survey, but has discussed the political and theoretical questions involved as well. The role women played in the rise of the nazis, their preponderance among those who vote C.D.U. and their relatively strong position among the representatives from the left are among those questions.

ENGELS, FRIEDRICH. *Der deutsche Bauernkrieg.* 152 pp. Ill. DM. 3.00.

— *Dialektik der Natur.* 451 pp. DM. 4.20.

— *Die Entwicklung des Sozialismus von der Utopie zur Wissenschaft. Anhang: Die Mark. Sonderausg.* 182 pp. DM. 7.50.

— *Die Lage der arbeitenden Klasse in England.* 399 pp. DM. 3.50.

Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955, 1955, 1955, 1952.

Apart from the third work mentioned in the title ("Entwicklung"), which is a special edition commemorating the 60th anniversary of the death of Engels, the books are re-editions of Engels's works with the prefaces and introductions by the author and new forewords by the editors. The latter give a general picture of the writings concerned and comment on them in order to make them more understandable for the modern reader and to explain them from a contemporary communist point of view. Indexes and glossaries are added, passages in foreign languages have been given in the original with a German translation. These handy editions have been published in the series "Bücherei des Marxismus-Leninismus".

ERDMANN, GERHARD. *Die Entwicklung der deutschen Sozialgesetzgebung. [Quellensammlung zur Kulturgeschichte, Band 10].* Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1957. xi, 405 pp. DM. 24.00.

In Germany, as in other western countries, an impressive development took place in the field of social legislation during the period 1839-1956. Firstly an historical survey is given here of the social legislation in Germany up to the first World War, the Weimar Republic, the Third Reich and the Federal Republic. Thereafter follows a chronological survey and the text of the laws pertaining to the labour contract, protection of workers in industry, apprenticeship, regulation of labour conflicts, social security and unemployment welfare, etc.

ERFURTH, WALDEMAR. *Die Geschichte des deutschen Generalstabes 1918-1945*. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1957. 326 pp. DM. 19.80.

The history of the German General Staff from the last days of the First until the end of the Second World War is dealt with in this book on the basis of many secondary and also primary sources; among the latter is, for instance, the literary inheritance of General Groener. Interesting from a social historical point of view are in particular the attitude of the General Staff towards the civilian authorities and the various branches of the labour movement after the revolution of November 1918, their impact on political events during the Weimar Republic, and their position with regard to national-socialism. The writer shows much sympathy with the Staff's traditions.

Ergebnisbeteiligung in der Praxis. Eine Bestandaufnahme in West-Deutschland. Bearbeitet von Hans Friedrichs. Archiv-Verlag Hoppenstedt, Essen 1956. 166 pp. DM. 10.80.

In 1954 an enquiry was set up by the study-circle "Der Neue Betrieb" into forms of profit sharing in West German industry. Apart from the data, which were the outcome of this enquiry, also the character and structure of the 56 concerns that participated are discussed with a view to the interaction between them and the systems of profit sharing. It is demonstrated that these systems are still in an experimental stage; both employers and employees entertained, however, a positive appreciation.

FRANZ, GÜNTHER. *Der deutsche Bauernkrieg*. 4. Aufl. Hermann Gentner Verlag, Darmstadt 1956. xv, 318 pp. Maps. DM. 24.00.

The only alterations made in this fourth edition of the fundamental work by Franz on the Peasants' War and its origins are to be found in a few sentences at the end of the book; some recent literature has been incorporated. Unlike the second and third editions, the present one once more contains the documentary apparatus although it has been restricted as compared with the original edition of 1933. The book remains the fullest study of the extremely rich sources on the subject, collected by the writer in German, Austrian, Swiss and Alsatian archives. The importance of the peasants' movement as a political revolution is stressed and its failure is discussed also in respect of later developments in Germany.

Die freie Wohlfahrtspflege. Hrsg. vom Bundesministerium des Innern. Maximilian-Verlag, Köln 1956. xiii, 158 pp. Ill., Maps, Tables, Diagrams. DM. 17.00.

This second volume in the series of publications on social welfare work in the Federal Republic (for the first see title *Die öffentliche Fürsorge*) is devoted to the activities of private organisations in this field. A survey of this sector of social care as a whole is followed by a treatment of the most important organisations engaged in this work. In particular attention is directed to the work done by the institutions of the Arbeiterwohlfahrt, the German Evangelical Church, the Deutsche Caritasverband, the Deutsche Paritätische Wohlfahrtsverband, the Red Cross and the Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden.

GÖRLITZ, WALTER. *Die Junker, Adel und Bauer im deutschen Osten*.

Geschichtliche Bilanz von 7 Jahrhunderten. Verlag von C. A. Starke, Glücksburg/Ostsee 1956. xi, 462 pp. Ill. DM. 19.50.

The controversial subject of the Prussian Junker is treated of in this study with much scholarship but not without strong sympathies. The writer has made full use of the relatively scarce sources which have been left after the annihilations of recent years. He points to the significance of this class also with regard to agricultural progress and efficiency. It is interesting to note that in the countryside class antagonism was practically non-existent among the various social groups. Extensively the attitude of the essentially "unpolitical" nobles towards the political situation, especially since 1918, is discussed, but their role in the undermining of the Weimar Republic (and therewith in laying the foundations for their own final destruction) has not been described with full acumen.

Hoppla, wir leben! Die 14 Jahre der Weimarer Republik in Bildern von Karl Arnold. Einführung von Dolf Sternberger. Fackelträger-Verlag, Schmidt-Küster GmbH, Hannover 1956. 156 pp. DM. 12.80.

Karl Arnold, the once famous contributor to the "Simplicissimus", was one of the sharpest political satirists during the Weimar Republic. With a commentary by Professor Sternberger many of his best cartoons have been reproduced in this magnificently got-up album which is, in its way, a document of the struggle against the powers of reaction and national socialism during those fourteen years. It is in particular the monarchists (especially the old bureaucracy) and the nazis who have been made the object of devastating criticism. Some of the illustrations are in colours.

HÜNERMANN, WILHELM. Vater Kolping. Ein Lebensbild. 2. Aufl. Verlag Herder, Freiburg, iii, 422 pp. DM. 10.80.

The first edition of this book was published in 1949 under the title "Gesellenvater". The work is a popularizing biography of one of the great men in the German catholic social movement who already before 1848 had begun his activities in organizing young workers. The author is full of admiration for his subject and on every page gives full expression to it. Much attention has been paid to Kolping's youth spent within the circle of a very devout family.

Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1956. Ill. Maps. vii, 600 pp. DM. 15.00.

Much statistical material has been included in this voluminous, well produced work, which bears an official character. To the economic development as well as social policy in Eastern Germany most attention has been paid, but the book also offers much information on demographical trends and on political events. In chronological order the main events of the years 1945-1954 have been mentioned and commented upon. The Federal Republic and Berlin have been treated of, too.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. René Kuczynski. Ein fortschrittlicher Wissenschaftler in der ersten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1957. 171 pp. Ill. DM. 7.80.

In this biography the son describes his father as one of the relatively few progressive middle class German intellectuals in the first half of the 20th century who found their way to the left wing of the workers' movement, i.e. after 1918 the C.P., of which he

was a sympathizer. His activities as a politician and as an economist and statistician are dealt with in greater detail.

LANGE, M. G. *Wissenschaft im totalitären Staat. Die Wissenschaft der Sowjetischen Besatzungszone auf dem Weg zum „Stalinismus“*. [Schriften des Instituts für Politische Wissenschaft, Band 5]. Ring-Verlag, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf 1955. xix, 295 pp. DM. 18.00.

The renunciation of much of "Stalinism" has not, on the whole, diminished the topical value of this thorough study which is conspicuous not only as being probably the best critical evaluation of "scholarship" in Eastern Germany, but also as being one of the most interesting discussions of the character of modern communist science and philosophy in general. Professor Lange deals ably with the trends of the philosophical evolution and with the standpoints of the most orthodox interpreters of "Marxism-Leninism" in its then prescribed Stalinist form as well as with those of more independent philosophers of great standing such as Bloch and Lukács.

Der lautlose Aufstand. Bericht über die Widerstandsbewegung des deutschen Volkes 1933-1945. Hrsg. von Günther Weisenborn. 2. vermehrte und verbesserte Aufl. Rowohlt Verlag, Hamburg 1954. 360 pp. DM. 14.00.

In this work an impressive picture is given of the resistance to Hitlerism since 1933 in its different forms and inspired by various shades of opinion. A great many quotations, among them those from illegal pamphlets directed against the nazis, contribute greatly to the vividness of the book. The resistance of members of the churches, the army, and the former socialist and communist workers' movement – which was, at least in the beginning, quantitatively and qualitatively the most important – is treated of in an objective manner. Also an impression is given of the scale on which resistance was offered by quotations drawn from Gestapo reports.

LENIN, W. I. *Über Deutschland und die deutsche Arbeiterbewegung. Aus Schriften, Reden, Briefen*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. 695 pp. DM. 9.60.

The editors have used the fourth Russian edition of Lenin's works as the source for this collection of a great many passages from his writings and speeches pertaining to the political history of the country, especially of its labour movement, and also for most of the notes. The period of the first world war and that after 1918 are given most attention. His book on "Imperialism" has been omitted, as have letters and articles on the relations between the Russian party and Bebel, and other German leaders.

MAGER, FRIEDRICH. *Geschichte des Bauerntums und der Bodenkultur im Lande Mecklenburg*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1955. 591 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 28.00.

In this scholarly work the economic, social and cultural history of agrarian Mecklenburg is treated of mainly on the basis of printed sources. The main line drawn in the book is that also after the beginning of German colonization in this part of the country the peasants were free and constituted the most important element in the population. Gradually, however, their position was undermined by the growth of big estates and

they were reduced to the position of serfs. The situation did not essentially change, in the opinion of the writer, until the agrarian reform of 1945-46 which is dealt with, too.

Karl Marx. *Leben und Werk*. Hrsg. von der Parteihochschule „Karl Marx“ beim ZK der SED. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1953. DM. 49.80.

This large contains 56 plates of about 70 × 45 cm. which illustrate the life of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels as well as their adherents, in particular Lenin and Stalin. On each plate there are photo's or drawings (most of them by Zhukov and all in his style) with texts. An index has been added which also refers to the sources of the illustrations, and gives an sometimes extensive commentary in the form of texts from Marx's, Lenin's and other works. Apart from a number of photo's the album has mainly propagandistic value.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *Ausgewählte Briefe*. 640 pp. DM. 5.50.

—. *Briefe über „Das Kapital“*. 404 pp. DM. 5.00. Mit Sachregister, zus. gestellt von Gerhard Rehbein. 36 pp. DM. 0.80.

—. *Die Heilige Familie und andere philosophische Frühschriften*. 408 pp. DM. 3.20.

—. *Werke*. Band 1. Hrsg. vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim ZK der SED. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. xxxi, 659 pp. Facs. DM. 10.00.

Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1953, 1954, 1956, 1953, 1957 (2nd. impr.).

The first mentioned volume contains a number of letters which are published here for the first time in Germany; besides, it comprises many of the well-known letters which were published in other volumes. In those cases where they were originally written in a foreign language, the original version is followed by a German translation. The letters on "Capital" are for the greater part by Marx and Engels themselves, but also include, for instance, the correspondence on the subject with Lavrov, Kautsky and Bernstein. The subject index greatly facilitates the use of this volume. Into the volume "Die Heilige Familie" have been inserted those parts from the "economic-philosophical manuscripts" by Marx, which are philosophical in character (those which are predominantly economic have been included in the volume "Kleinere ökonomische Schriften"). The first volume of the present new edition of the Works is based on the second Russian edition and comprises the years 1839-1844. A comparison with the first volumes of the German MEGA-edition (I,1 and 2, II and III) shows that much has been left out in the present one; the omission of the important economic-philosophical manuscripts is to be regretted. A special volume of this and other writings of the period (e.g., Marx's thesis) is projected, however. The editors expect that this edition will comprise 30 volumes; this would mean that for later periods the omissions will be fewer. Notes, a bibliography, a chronology, an index of persons and a glossary have been added.

MARX, K. and F. ENGELS. *The Holy Family or Critique of Critical Critique*. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow; publ. in Gr. Britain by Lawrence and Wishart Ltd., London 1956. 299 pp. 7/6.

This is a complete English translation of the first work written jointly by Marx and

Engels. The editors have added some explanatory notes as well as an index of authorities and a name index.

OBERMANN, EMIL. *Alter und Konstanz von Fraktionen. Veränderungen in deutschen Parlamentsfraktionen seit dem Jahre 1920.* [Parteien, Fraktionen, Regierungen. Band VII]. Verlag Anton Hain K.G., Meisenheim am Glan 1956. 119 pp. DM. 9.40.

This is a study on the stability of political groups in the German parliaments since 1920. Especially on the right there have been strong tendencies to form splinter-groups; an example of this on the left was the splitting of by six SPD-members to form the SAP-group in March 1932. On the whole, however, stability was great. The writer analyzes the reasons for this as well as the particular conditions under which desertions took place.

Die öffentliche Fürsorge. Hrsg. vom Bundesministerium des Innern. Maximilian-Verlag, Köln 1956. 127 pp. Tables, Diagrams, Maps. DM. 14.75.

This publication is the first of a series designed to provide some insight into the work of various bodies in the field of social affairs, welfare and youth work in the Federal Republic. With the aid of numerous tables, diagrams and survey maps a picture is given in this volume of the social provisions emanating from the government. After a general introduction attention is paid to individual care, assistance lent to fellow-countrymen abroad and to those who return home, and to war victims.

Ollenhauer in der Karikatur. Text und Zusammenstellung von Fritz Brühl. Verlag nach J. H. W. Dietz GmbH., Berlin, Hannover 1957. 110 pp. DM .6.80.

From a number of German papers cartoons on the present leader of German social democracy have been selected for inclusion in this well produced album. Together with the text they illustrate Ollenhauer's position as opposition leader and as a party man. Foreign policy issues have provided the main source of inspiration for the satirists.

OSTERKAMP, KARL und HEINZ LELONEK. *Betriebliche Aufwendungen für den arbeitenden Menschen. Probleme der betrieblichen Sozialpolitik.* Ring-Verlag, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf 1956. vi, 204 pp. DM. 14.80.

Industry's provision of social welfare for its workers calls into being many questions such as whether compulsory commitments are created which endanger the workers' freedom. In the first part of this book a summary is given of the rise, development and variety of forms of these provisions whilst numerous related social-economic questions are discussed. The second part makes a first step towards an appreciation of the provisions as regards their significance for the working man.

Parteien in der Bundesrepublik. Studien zur Entwicklung der deutschen Parteien bis zur Bundestagswahl 1953. Mit Beiträgen von Max Gustav Lange, Gerhard Schulz, Klaus Schütz, Arnold Bauer, Rudolf

Holzgräber, Martin Virchow. [Schriften des Instituts für Politische Wissenschaft, Band 6]. Ring-Verlag, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf 1955. xxxii, 558 pp. DM. 28.80.

Among the works which deal with the German parties after the second world war the present book is the most detailed. Messrs. Lange, Schulz and Schütz have written the major parts, on the FDP, the SDP and CDU respectively. Although they do not in the least refrain from expressing their own standpoints they give an objective picture of the fundamental forces in those parties, of their traditions and objectives as well as of their organizational structures. The work as a whole is an invaluable contribution to the understanding of the non-totalitarian German parties (besides the above-mentioned, the DP, the GB/BHE, the WAV and the Bavarian Party are treated of). The common aspects are discussed by Professors Neumann and Lange.

Der Reichsfreiherr vom und zum Stein und die westfälisch-lippische Selbstverwaltung. Hrsg. von Ernst Bach unter Mitarbeit von Heinrich Drake, Clemens Herbermann, Anton Köchling, Helmut Naurin und Karl Zuhorn. Verlag Lambert Lensing, Dortmund 1956. 136 pp. Ill. DM. 10.80.

The most voluminous essay printed in this well produced and beautifully illustrated book is by the editor and deals sympathetically with Stein, especially with the latter's conceptions of, and practice in, local and regional self-government. The other essays treat of the present state of affairs in self-government in Westphalia and in Lippe, which forms part of the latter, and of their history.

ROSENBERG, ALFRED. Das politische Tagebuch aus den Jahren 1934/35 und 1939/40. Hrsg. und erläutert von Hans-Günther Seraphim. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1956. v, 218 pp. DM. 15.80.

Rosenberg, leading "philosopher" of the nazi-movement and for many years editor of its official newspaper, also became leader of the Aussenpolitische Amt (Foreign Policy Bureau) of the national socialist party. His journal covering the years mentioned in the title has been preserved and illustrates in an interesting way not only Rosenberg's own failure to maintain real influence, but also many of the conflicts among the party bosses. From a social historical point of view the adherence to "revolutionary" national socialism by Rosenberg should be stressed.

ROSENTHAL, M. Die Dialektik in Marx' „Kapital". Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. 447 pp. DM. 8.50.

In this work the Russian philosopher Rosenthal analyzes the methods employed by Marx in his "Capital". He does so by referring frequently to the evolution of the Marxian theories under communism and to the latter's conception of a socialist society in which the "laws" of capitalist production and distribution have been abolished by the practical activities of the party and the state. The relationship of Marx's with Lenin's method is also set forth.

SCHACHTNER, RICHARD. Die deutschen Nachkriegswahlen. Wahlergebnisse in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, in den deutschen Bun-

desländern, in West-Berlin, im Saarland und in der Sowjetzone (DDR) 1946 bis 1956. Isar Verlag, München 1956. 98 pp. Maps. Tables. DM. 16.80.

A useful survey is offered in this book of the German elections held since 1945 in the Federal Republic as well as in Eastern Germany, on the local, "Land" and federal levels. The numerous tables have been analyzed in a lucid text which also comments upon the laws governing the elections. A large map in five colours on the latest Federal elections has been added. For the study of the political geography of Germany this book may lend valuable assistance.

SCHÄFER, WILHELM. *Industriebetrieb und Öffentlichkeit vor den sozialen Aufgaben der Gegenwart. Versuch einer Generalinventur der sozialwirtschaftlichen Problemen in einem Grossunternehmen der Eisen schaffenden Industrie und ihre Beziehungen zur öffentlichen Sozialpolitik.* Ring-Verlag, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf 1956. vii, 179 pp. Tables. DM. 15.80.

In this interesting study the significance, limits and consequences of the social provisions made by the big industrial concern are investigated against the background of the rapid social development of our time. A brief sketch of the main characteristics of the present social situation is followed by a picture of the trends and problems of the development of internal social regulation in big industry, namely in the German iron and steel industry. The social policy of the big business concern as a whole is dealt with in a new approach to the questions with which society confronts us.

SCHULTZ, JOACHIM. *Der Funktionär in der Einheitspartei. Kaderpolitik und Bürokratisierung in der SED.* [Schriften des Instituts für Politische Wissenschaft, Band 8]. Ring-Verlag, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf 1956. xvi, 285 pp. DM. 22.50.

The party structure of the SED has more and more come to resemble that of the Soviet CP. As an object of study it is particularly interesting because the party apparatus had to be built up practically from nothing in 1945. The central position of the party functionary, his political education, duties and ideological adaptation to the evolving party line are lucidly set forth as well as such questions as the social background and the relation of class origin to the percentage of people "purged" from the party or from the cadres; the book is authoritative in its field and deserves the attention not only of those interested in the SED, but also of students of communism and totalitarianism in general.

SHUCHMAN, ABRAHAM. *Codetermination. Labor's Middle Way in Germany.* Foreword by J. B. S. Hardman. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1957. viii, 242 pp. \$ 4.50.

Management-labour relations are thoroughly analyzed in this book and the mentality of the workers, their longings and strivings, are discussed on broad lines. By doing so the writer has traced the background necessary for the understanding of the present universal call for co-determination in the modern industrial society and for that of the specific German forms corresponding to conditions and mentality in that country. On the whole, the opinion expressed on the praxis of the new relationship is a very favourable one.

SIEMSEN, AUGUST. *Anna Siemsen. Leben und Werk.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt GmbH, Hamburg, Frankfurt a.M. n.d. 227 pp. Ill. DM. 8.50.

Anna Siemsen was one of those radicals in the German socialist movement who came from middle class families. In this biography written by her brother in particular her political and pedagogical opinions are set forth. Born in 1882, she became a socialist and a pacifist during the first world war, and supported the idea of a united Europe. She died in 1951. The book is remarkable for the many details on Anna Siemsen's relations with various personalities in the labour movement.

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. Hrsg. von Max Richter. 8. Lieferung. Asgard-Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1957. DM. 27.10

The loose sheets to be inserted as 8th supplement to the third volume – we may refer to the reviews of previous supplements in this journal, 1956, Nr. 3, p. 528, and 1957, Nr. 1, p. 171 – comprise the debate in the Federal Parliament on old age pensions, pensions for disabled people and other victims of war and inflation. They form a handy survey of the standpoints held by the various parties.

VARAIN, HEINZ JOSEF. *Freie Gewerkschaften, Sozialdemokratie und Staat. Die Politik der Generalkommission unter der Führung Carl Legiens (1890-1920).* Hrsg. von der Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Droste-Verlag, Düsseldorf 1956. 207 pp. DM. 16.00.

Many secondary sources have been utilized by the author in his thorough study of the interrelation between trade union movement and social democratic party. He analyzes the policy followed by Legien which was directed towards an integration of the labour movement with state and society as a whole and towards gradual reform. This brought him into numerous conflicts with the left wing and sometimes also with the centre of the party. During the war years Legien's organization proved a strong bulwark against USPD and KPD. Relatively speaking the years from 1917 have been given most attention; the important discussions and conflicts during the years 1905 and 1906 have been dealt with, however, more superficially.

ZIEBILL, OTTO. *Geschichte des Deutschen Städtetages. Fünfzig Jahre deutsche Kommunalpolitik.* 2. Aufl. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart, Köln 1956. 409 pp. Ill. DM. 24.00.

This book offers an impressive amount of information on German municipal administration. After an introductory chapter on local self-government between 1848 and 1905, and co-operation and discussion between municipal representatives on a provincial level, the author deals with the 50 years' history of the Städtetage. The second part of the book analyzes a number of more detailed questions, such as social policy and housing activities. The third part is devoted to general problems, e.g. the importance of the institution of the Städtetage and local self-government for democracy.

Great-Britain

CRANSTON, MAURICE. *John Locke. A Biography.* Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto. xvi, 496 pp. Ill. 42/—.

The present biographer was the first who could, and, indeed, did, make a full use of the rich collection of personal papers, since 1948 in the Bodleian Library, but which up to then were in private possession and practically closed for interested scholars. Mr. Cranston, although modestly stating he does not claim to have replaced with his biography that of Fox Bourne, offers many new data which he ably brings to bear on the interpretation of Locke's works. The latter's versatility and secretiveness did not facilitate the biographer's task; however, he has fully lived up to it.

CROSLAND, C. A. R. *The Future of Socialism*. Jonathan Cape, London 1956. 540 pp. 42/—.

The author's starting point is the need for building up for (British) socialism an entity of ideas that meets the requirements of the present society. The Marxist analysis, which first began to acquire adherents in the thirties, is rejected as being inadequate since the power-relationships and the economic and social bases have so greatly altered, especially since labour came into office. On the threshold of mass abundance and mass-bureaucracy it is necessary to take heed of the special problems of nationalisation and public ownership, of investments, economizations and wage restriction in order that the equality advocated may become reality, but especially in order that personal life does not become lost in that of the mass. That must also become evident in intellectual life: the austerity of the Webbs was once necessary, now it is more gaiety in open-air cafes that is needed. In education, however, attention should still be paid to the alteration of the completely obsolete system.

English Historical Documents 1833-1874 Edited by G. M. Young and W. D. Handcock. Eyre and Spottiswoode, London 1956. xxiii, 1017 pp. 95/—.

This rich collection of selected sources reflects to what extent the accent in historical interest has shifted. It is not the political-constitutional documents that occupy the foremost place, even though the bulky 13th volume opens with them. It is Chartism, the Poor Law, Public Health, education and industrial conditions that compel most attention. Introductions that testify to great knowledge of the subject and select bibliographies precede each sub-section. The texts reproduced generally derive from official papers. All sorts of reports are used as well as minutes, instructions, regulations and letters, and the compilers' decision to include tables among these was a fortunate one: characteristic expressions form the massification of the subject of historiography. The greatest merit of this work, however, lies in the fact that much of what is offered was hitherto unavailable, and thus it amplifies considerably the documentation on social history.

FLOUD, J. E. (Ed.), A. H. HALSEY, and F. M. MARTIN. *Social Class and Educational Opportunity*. William Heinemann Ltd., Melbourne, London, Toronto 1956. xix, 152 pp. Tables. 12/6.

An enquiry into the social origin of the pupils at the secondary schools forms the basis of this study. In spite of educational reforms carried out in the present century it appears that the percentage of pupils from the working class is substantially smaller than that from the middle class. The prime reasons for this and for the poorer study results are considered to be the influence of large families and adaptation difficulties.

FULFORD, ROGER. *Votes for Women. The Story of a Struggle*. Faber and Faber Ltd., London 1957. 343 pp. Ill. 25/—.

This scholarly history of the suffragette movement has been written in a lively style. The writer describes the great political and social changes which formed the background for the movement and depicts its leading personalities, for example Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Becker. The relations with the political parties have received due attention.

GLADDEN, E. N. *Civil Service or Bureaucracy*. Staples Press Ltd., London 1956. xiii, 224 pp. 21/—.

Plans for the reorganisation of the government's administrative service in England prompted the writing of this interesting study. The first part gives an objective and up-to-date picture of the British Civil Service and of its origins. A survey of its historical development is followed by a discourse on its structure, organisation, procedure and management. The second part comprises a critical consideration of the present state of affairs and puts forward ideas for future development intended to prevent a degeneration into bureaucracy.

Graduate Employment. A sample survey. *Political and Economic Planning*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1956. xiii, 300 pp. Tables. 30/—.

An understanding of the question as to what professions are chosen by graduates is of importance for society as a whole, and for industry in particular because of the increasing need for graduates due to the continuous technological and economic development. In order to promote this P.E.P. set up an enquiry, the report on which is contained in this interesting book. The subjects dealt with include the graduate's background, the first choice of profession, the factors determining this, the starting salary and the changes in profession and salary in the subsequent years.

GREENWOOD, GEORGE A. *Taylor of Batley. A Story of 102 Years*. Max Parrish, London 1957. 188 pp. 18/—.

Theodore Taylor, a man of strong vitality who lived to the ripe age of 102, was born in 1850. He became a staunch Liberal, fighting, also as member of Parliament, for the removal of a number of social evils. He directed his activities mainly towards two goals: the suppression of the Chinese opium trade, and profit sharing in industry. This biography, popularly written, throws many sidelights on English social and political history. In an appendix the profit sharing scheme adopted in Taylor's firm is described.

HOGGART, RICHARD. *The Uses of Literacy. Aspects of working-class life with special reference to publications and entertainments*. Chatto and Windus, London 1957. 319 pp. 25/—.

The subject discussed here is the great increase during the last few decades in the consumption of material to entertain. Popular papers, concerns that are highly centralized and the still more highly centralized radio programmes are investigated in two ways, i.e. as to their old elements, an appeal being made to the remains of the 19th century's people's culture, and also as to their new elements that are deliberately and commercially made to harmonize with the "low-brow gang-spirit" of our days. The modern value of equality and tolerance is laid bare in the extent to which they have

lost their potency in indifference towards true conviction and in moral evasions. This demonstration is not made in vague terms but through concrete examples and partly in figures, and it is therefore all the more compelling.

HUGHES, EMRYS. *Keir Hardie*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1956. 248 pp. Ill. 15/—.

Shortly after the publication of the romanticized biography of Hardie there has now appeared a description of his life which, both as regards contents and approach, differs considerably from the former (this journal, 1956, 3, p. 529). The life story, and even more so the policy, of this labour leader are authenticated with many facts, although the human touch, so essential in this life, has not been neglected. It seems to us, however, that the main stress has not been laid on the life of James Keir Hardie, but on the development of the social-political trend that he led, and that is illustrated from his speeches and articles, his tactics and his principles.

KLUXEN, KURT. *Das Problem der politischen Opposition. Entwicklung und Wesen der englischen Zweiparteienpolitik im 18. Jahrhundert*. Verlag Karl Alber, Freiburg, München 1956. x, 296 pp. DM. 15.00.

A very thorough study has been made by the author of the writings of Bolingbroke and of contemporary sources which more than anything else enable him to draw conclusions as to the essence and to the framework of Bolingbroke's ideas. Especially the rich archives of the University Library and the Mitchell-Library in Glasgow have been utilized. Pamphlets for the most part written by opponents of Walpole and newspapers have proved to be particularly revealing as to the origins of modern constitutionalist thought.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN. *The Twenties. An Informal Social History*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1957. 335 pp. Ill. 25/—.

How did the people live in the 'twenties? This is the question which the writer answers in this popular, well-written book that deals with social history in its broadest sense, i.e. including every aspect of social life such as amusements, mode, crime, but also the consequences of economic depressions, social conditions and social politics. The illustrations deserve special mention.

NEALE, J. E. *Elizabeth I and her Parliaments. 1584-1601*. Jonathan Cape, London, 1957. 452 pp. Ill. 30/—.

This book gives not only a survey in a new and yet classical manner of the ever-fascinating personage, Elizabeth, of her policy and her behaviour, but also a lively view of the parliament, since it is the members themselves, in their words and deeds, who collectively form the story that is written with a master's hand and with the utmost competence. Full justice is clearly done to all the turmoil centring around state authority and religion, foreign policy and Puritan rebelliousness in this chronological work, classified according to parliamentary sessions.

POSTGATE, RAYMOND. *'That Devil Wilkes'*. Revised edition. Dennis Dobson, London 1956. v, 249 pp. Ill. 25/—.

"That devil Wilkes" – the expression was used by king George III – was one of the

most remarkable figures of the second half of the eighteenth century who, as a radical and political adventurer, even managed to succeed in obtaining for the press the privilege of reporting debates in Parliament. Moreover, his personal life is interesting enough and Mr. Postgate has taken the liberty in this second edition (the first appeared in 1930) of including some passages which are characteristic of the mores then prevailing in the circles of a rather bohémien aristocracy. The book is extremely well-written.

ROBSON, R. *The Cotton Industry in Britain*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1957. xx, 364 pp. 60/—.

The history of the cotton industry in the United Kingdom is recounted here in great detail, particularly for the period since the first world war when this industry met with many difficulties as a consequence of changes in the overseas markets and the rise of rival industries, e.g. in Asia. Full attention is paid to measures taken by the government and private interests to overcome the crisis. There are sections in the book dealing with labour questions in so far as they influence productivity, and others which treat of the concentration of ownership and the evolution towards integration, also with regard to the future of the industry.

RYAN, A. P. *Mutiny at the Curragh*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1956. xvii, 221 pp. Ill. 18/—.

Writing in a very readable style, Mr. Ryan brings to life for his readers a curious episode in British and Irish politics which gave rise to a mass-hysteria seldom encountered before in British history. The years 1912-1914 brought the Irish, and more especially the Ulster, question to a height; serious disturbances and very acrimonious struggles between politicians and military leaders testified to the passions aroused. The writer has devoted most attention to the role of those who played a conspicuous part in the drama, such as the members of the government (Asquith, Lloyd George, Churchill), the generals Fergusson and Gough, Carson, Redmond etc.

THORNE, W. J. *Your Future is Now*. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1956. 221 pp. 21/—.

The author sets out to sketch the development of English society that can be expected to take place between 1960 and 2000. He anticipates considerable economic progress provided certain adaptations are made. For instance a renewed family life and a reformed educational system will have to produce mentally and physically fully developed members of society. Other requirements are the reorganisation of economic affairs, e.g. by combatting inflation and difficulties concerning the balance of payments, and the promotion of co-operation.

TROPP, ASHER. *The School Teachers. The Growth of the Teaching Profession in England and Wales from 1800 to the Present Day*. William Heinemann Ltd., Melbourne, London, Toronto 1957. viii, 286 pp. Ill. 21/—.

One of the fundamental requisites for both the growth and the continued existence of industrial society was met by the emergence of the elementary school teachers. Legal measures pertaining to school organisation, the qualification and the remuneration of teachers and also to the educational system occupy an important place in this book.

They are signposts for the actual subject, the social status of the teacher. After the 1870 Act, it is especially the pressure exerted by the teachers' organisations, and here particular mention should be made of the National Union of (Elementary) Teachers, that is treated of. An extensive utilisation of sources (newspapers and reports) guarantees a wealth of material that is rather briefly summarized.

WARRENDER, HOWARD. *The Political Philosophy of Hobbes. His Theory of Obligation.* Oxford University Press, London 1957. xii, 346 pp. 42/—.

Hobbes's theory of moral and political obligation is of great importance for the understanding of his philosophy and in particular for his political doctrine. The subject was never before treated of in full, although such authors as Professors E. A. Taylor (who draws some analogies between the theories of Hobbes and Kant, which is said by the present author to be misleading) and M. Oakeshott (whose opinions, e.g. on Hobbes's theory of moral obligation of the subject to the sovereign, are criticized) had given it consideration. The book is a good piece of scholarship and throws new light on many questions. Numerous quotations have been included in the text.

WEISE, HERBERT. *Die Steuern im Vereinigten Königreich – unter Berücksichtigung der Entwicklung seit dem Ersten Weltkrieg.* [Kieler Studien, 41]. Institut für Weltwirtschaft, Kiel 1957. xiii, 360 pp. and tables. DM. 40.00.

Taxes in the United Kingdom and their evolution during the latter decades toward their present high level are dealt with in general in this thorough work and – as regards a number of special taxes such as the income tax and the profits tax – separately. Thus a very handy survey is obtained of the whole of the system of taxation. Moreover, the writer treats of the economic and social conditions which have led to the recent evolution of the above mentioned taxes and of the estate duty. A number of tables and schematic surveys have been brought together in a loose-sheet portfolio.

Hungary

FEJTÖ, FRANÇOIS. *La tragédie hongroise. Ou une révolution socialiste anti-soviétique.* Lettre-préface de Jean-Paul Sartre. Éditions Pierre Horay, Paris 1956. 314 pp. F. fr. 690.

The writer of this contemporary history of political developments in Hungary (since 1945) was himself a friend of Rajk. He analyzes the process of sovietisation which has been going on since 1948 and the origins of the revolution of 1956 as evident in the political, social and economic events and tendencies. The title of one chapter is revealing: "The Uranium Revolution" (i.e. the revolution of 1956) is said to have been influenced by the transferring of newly discovered uranium mines to the Soviets to the detriment of the Hungarians themselves.

GEOFFRE, FRANÇOIS DE. *Hongrie, terre déchirée (Je reviens de Budapest...).* Éditions Fleuve Noir, Paris 1956. 222 pp. Ill. F. fr. 780.

During the dramatic days of November 1956, the author of this report on the revolution was in Budapest. Interesting are his contacts with Russians, especially since he had been a well-known pilot on the Soviet front during the second world war, and

was therefore able to understand their language as well as their mentality. Many impressive pictures have been included.

KONKOLY, KÁLMÁN und AURÉL ÁBRÁNYI. *Ein Land in Flammen. Der Opfergang Ungarns*. Isar Verlag, München 1956. 159 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 4.80.

After a short chronological summary of the dramatic events in Hungary, October–November, 1956, the writers, Hungarian journalists, deal with a number of particular aspects of the revolution. They offer information based on their own experiences and discuss the methods of the secret police, the attitude of the churches and the relations between the insurgents and the Nagy government. The personality of cardinal Mindszenty is given particular relief.

NAGY, BELA. *Journal d'un insurgé hongrois*. Éditions de la Pensée Moderne, Paris 1956. 221 pp. Ill. F. fr. 600.

The author of this day-to-day report of the Hungarian revolution of 1956 has been a communist himself who took an active part in the struggle against the Russians. The most striking qualities of his journal are its vividness and atmosphere of actuality which, on the other hand, is counterbalanced by its somewhat unfinished character at times.

Italy

DUNCHI, NARDO. *Memorie Partigiane*. "La Nuova Italia" Editrice, Firenze 1957. viii, 334 pp. L. 1.300.

Apart from offering a vivid picture of the struggle of a group of Italian resistance fighters against the Germans in the Northern part of the country from 1943 onward the writer has also succeeded in reproducing the psychological and political atmosphere of the time. As such the book has documentary value; on the other hand, it is popularly written and therefore attractive to a broad reading public.

HALES, E. E. Y. *Mazzini and the secret societies. The making of a myth*. Eyre and Spottiswoode, London 1956. xii, 214 pp. Ill. 30/—.

The years of Mazzini's youth before his arrival in London is the subject of this book. His relations with the Carbonari in Italy are described, and thereafter, in greater detail, the period of exile in Switzerland and France and the part he played in the movements created by him, viz. Young Italy and Young Europe. Apart from Mazzini's opinions, his personal relations and his personality are also given a considerable amount of attention, as well as the picture of him formed by others in those years. According to the author it is this picture in particular that influenced the course of events.

MERLINO, SAVERIO. *Concezione critica del socialismo libertario*, a cura di Aldo Venturini e Pier Carlo Masini. Edizioni de Silva, La Nuova Italia, Firenze 1957. xxx, 332 pp. L. 1.500.

This collection contains a number of classified, fundamental articles and shorter works of Merlino dating from the years 1890–'96 that were published outside Italy or that were unknown and unavailable there, as well as a bibliography and certain items of biographical importance taken from the same period. In a lengthy introduction that also cites biographical data, Merlino's development from anarchist to socialist is

sketched, a libertarian socialism being pointed out as a permanent element. Further information on his position as regards Marxism and the struggle waged around it in Italy in the nineties is to be found in material arranged in an appendix.

ORIGO, IRIS. *The Merchant of Prato: Francesco di Marco Datini*. Jonathan Cape, London 1957. 380 pp. Ill. 35/—.

When the wealthy merchant Francesco Datini died in 1410 he left instructions that all his business and private papers should be preserved. They form a unique collection of some 150,000 letters, among them those exchanged between husband and wife, account books etc. which are an invaluable source for the study of economic, but also cultural and social history. In this attractive volume, that has been richly illustrated with beautifully reproduced pictures, some of which in colour, the writer has made full use of the enormous material, quoting copiously, to describe life in an Italian town in the years around 1400.

The Netherlands

QUERIDO, A. *Gezondheidszorg en gemeentelijke overheid*. N. Samsom N.V., Alphen aan de Rijn 1956. 109 pp. Hfl. 6.25.

The purpose of this booklet is to furnish all concerned with a survey of the organisation and operation of municipal health services. Professor Querido deals with their aims, method of operation and system of financing in a general discussion and describes the municipal organs for medical and health services in large and small municipalities. Attention has also been devoted to the relationship with private institutions.

Poland

MARK, BERNARD. *Der Aufstand im Warschauer Ghetto. Entstehung und Verlauf*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. 428 pp. Ill. DM. 6.80.

The rising of the Warsaw Ghetto against the Nazis in 1943 is treated of here in connection with the general Polish resistance movement. The author has made a thorough study of the available sources and also traces the background of the rising, as well as its consequences. The role played by the communists is given particular relief.

ROOS, HANS. *Polen und Europa. Studien zur polnischen Aussenpolitik 1931-1939*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1957. xi, 421 pp. DM. 29.40.

The general tendencies of Polish foreign policy during the 'thirties are carefully analyzed in this book which also comprises a number of detailed studies on certain aspects of that policy, i.e. the policy towards Germany, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, or the other countries on the Baltic. The writer takes sides as little as possible but a sympathetic understanding of Pilsudski is unmistakable as well as a firm conviction that not Germany, but the Soviet Union constituted, also in those years, the main danger for Poland.

Sweden

FLEISHER, WILFRID. *Sweden: The Welfare State*. The John Day Company, New York 1956. 255 pp. Ill. \$ 4.00.

It is not only the labour movement and its achievements, the co-operative movement, the compulsory health insurance system and the trade unions which form the subject of this book, but also such items as prison reform. The writer gives a good picture of contemporary Sweden based partly on many interviews with leading men. Of particular interest is his discussion of the prospects for the Welfare State: Could it lead to Communism or is there any probability of the masses themselves turning their back on a continuation of the present trend? The answers to those questions are well formulated and based on sound analysis.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BADAJEW, A. *Die Bolschewiki in der Reichsduma. Erinnerungen.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. 496 pp. DM. 8.50.

These memoirs of a Bolshevik of the old guard are a valuable source of information on the possibilities of political action by a revolutionary party even under the autocracy of the czar. Badajev tells of his own experiences and of the work of the Bolshevik parliamentary group in the fourth Imperial Duma. He relates many interesting details, such as the role played by the police agent Malinovskij who managed to deceive the party. The standpoint of the writer accounts, to a large extent, for his sharp criticism of the Mensheviks.

BERTON, PETER, PAUL LANGER and RODGER SWEARINGEN. *Japanese Training and Research in the Russian Field.* University of Southern California Press, Los Angeles 1956. xii, 266 pp. \$ 4.00.

A valuable inventory is given here of Japanese research of the Russian impact on their country, in which particular attention has been paid to library holdings, the principal training centers and their staff, and to the standards of scholarship attained in pre-war years, during the last war and after 1945. The authors have offered as full information as possible and have discussed the problems involved without bias.

CHIROVSKY, NICHOLAS L. FR. *The Economic Factors in the Growth of Russia. An Economic-Historical Analysis.* Philosophical Library, New York 1957. xv, 178 pp. \$ 3.75.

The main thesis which is elaborated in this book is that Russian nationalism and imperialism, in general Russian political thinking and planning, form a common link between Czarism and Communism; the latter fully exploited this continuity in mentality. The economic aspect in the history of the country is studied here from the 11th century onward, although it is said not to be the decisive one in explaining the imperialist drive manifest throughout many centuries. Today, the economic doctrine of Communism has become, however, an effective tool in maintaining Great-Russian hegemony.

KENNAN, GEORGE F. *Soviet-American Relations, 1917-1920. Vol. I. Russia Leaves the War.* Faber and Faber, London 1956. xiii, 544 pp. Ill. 50/—.

This is the first volume of a series devoted to Russian-American relations in the years immediately following the First World War, a subject not in the last instance suggested by the interest which is roused by the problems of today. The highly expert author, who also is a past-master in writing lucidly and in a beautiful style, offers a

fascinating picture, fully supported by thorough study of a huge quantity of primary and secondary sources, of the "immediate historical background" of the bolshevik revolution, its course and development up till the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty with Germany. Most penetrating is the discussion of the reactions on the American side and the official and semi-official relations between communist Russians and Americans, as well as of the other events and trends that influenced the foreign policy of both countries. It is argued that the direction U.S. policy took was to a great extent motivated by the information obtained from, and suggestions – often rather varying according to personal opinions and evaluations – made by, American officials observing the Russian situation on the spot.

KULSKI, W. W. *The Soviet Regime. Communism in Practice.* Revised Ed. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1956. xiv, 840 pp. \$ 10.00.

The first edition of this book was favourably reviewed in this journal, 1956, Nr. 2, on p. 372. The present edition has been enlarged by the inclusion of a discussion of the developments in the Soviet regime from mid-1954 to the end of May, 1956. Professor Kulski offers in about 40 pages a balanced survey of the events, in particular of the 20th Congress of the C.P. Although recognizing some improvements, he draws attention to the fact that the treatment of the peasants has become harsher. This latter part of the book, too, is based on Soviet sources and contains many quotations from them.

LENIN, W. I. *Das Agrarprogramm der Sozialdemokratie in der ersten russischen Revolution von 1905 bis 1907.* 260 pp. DM. 2.70.

— *Aus dem philosophischen Nachlass. Exzerpte und Randglossen.* 412 pp. DM. 4.50.

— *Materialismus und Empiriekritizismus. Kritische Bemerkungen über eine reaktionäre Philosophie.* 400 pp. DM. 5.00.

Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1952, 1954, 1957.

These three volumes have appeared as Nrs. 27, 4 and 6 respectively in the collection "Bücherei des Marxismus-Leninismus". They have been carefully prepared and include explanatory notes, new forewords and indexes. The first mentioned is significant because of the major importance of the bolshevik agrarian programme, the latter two constitute the main contributions made by Lenin to communist philosophy. The subject indexes to these two volumes are particularly useful.

LENIN, V. I. *The Development of Capitalism in Russia. The Process of the Formation of a Home Market for Large-Scale Industry.* Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow 1956; Publ. in Gr. Britain by Lawrence and Wishart Ltd., London 1957. xvi, 751 pp. 9/6.

The present translation has been made from Lenin's Works, 4th Russian edition, Vol. 3, and contains the prefaces to the first and second editions by Lenin, as well as the article "Uncritical Criticism", which is a reply to a critical review of the book. The latter is itself one of the earliest of Lenin's major works. In it he discusses the Narodnik economists and the peasant question in relation to the development of industry and the changes in agriculture.

LENIN, W. I. Werke. Band 7. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956. viii, 584 pp. DM. 7.50.

This volume of Lenin's Works in a German translation based on the fourth Russian edition contains his speeches and writings from the period September 1903-December 1904. Among them are some items which have been published in this edition for the first time. The notes and the chronology at the end of the book are of great help for the non-specialized reader.

PETROV, VLADIMIR and EVDOKIA. Empire of Fear. Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1956. 351 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

Together with his wife Mr. Petrov, who was Third Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, Australia, and head of the espionage system in that country, deserted the Soviet camp. In this book both of them give their autobiographies, in which living conditions in the U.S.S.R. are stressed, as well as the motives that led them to work for the intelligence service. Their gradually increasing inner aversion to this work, finally leading to their break with the past, is also outlined.

PLECHANOW, G. W. (N. BELTOW). Zur Frage der Entwicklung der monistischen Geschichtsauffassung. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956. 360 pp. DM. 5.80.

This is a carefully translated and annotated German edition of Plechanov's work against the idealistic philosophy and in defense of Marxist conceptions which follows the Russian edition of 1949. The strongly polemical character of the book should not hide the fact that it is a good exposé of Marxist philosophy and answer to its critics, in particular in Russia at the end of the previous century.

ROEDER, BERNHARD. Der Katorgan. Traktat über die moderne Sklaverei. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1956. 251 pp. DM. 12.80.

Of the vast number of works on the Soviet concentration camps and prisons Mr. Roeder's book is undoubtedly one of the most interesting. It presents the reader with an inside picture of the life and the ideas of the inmates, classified according to their national and social origins, and with an analysis of the structure of Soviet society which is often stimulating. In Vorkuta also political tendencies manifest after Stalin's death were discussed. The writer is of the opinion that gradual evolution of economic, political and social conditions might weaken communist radicalism.

Das Sowjetsystem in der heutigen Welt. Von Hans von Rimscha, Erik Boettcher, Roman Rössler, F. W. Neumann, Georg von Rauch, Walter Meder, Paul Mikat, Karl Thieme. Isar Verlag, München 1956. 279 pp. DM. 15.00.

This book is based on the revised papers read at a conference of the Auslands- und Dolmetscher-Institut der Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz in Germersheim, January 1956. The very names of the contributors are a guarantee for the high standard characteristic of these studies which range from the ideological evolution under Lenin to the present foreign policy of the Soviet Union, and which also include the developments in the satellite countries in so far as they are directly related to the Soviet system.

TOKAEV, G. A. *Comrade X*. Transl. by Alec Brown. The Harvill Press, London 1956. ix, 370 pp. Ill. 21/—.

Mr. Tokaev, once a leading expert in Soviet aerodynamics and in this capacity introduced into higher political circles – he met people such as Stalin, Berija and Serov – escaped to the West in 1948. This book deals mainly with his personal experiences. In these, “Comrade X”, a highly placed Soviet official who is said to be the leader of an underground revolutionary democratic movement certainly plays a role, but naturally this could not be made too obvious. The writer tells more of oppositional attitudes in general and of national opposition – he himself is an Ossetian – in particular. The period dealt with is roughly from 1935 until 1948.

Die UdSSR in Zahlen. Statistisches Sammelwerk. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1956. 269 pp. DM. 9.50.

In lucid tables a general (and with regard to economy more detailed) picture is given in this official statistical work, originally published in Russian, of the present state of affairs in the Soviet Union and of the developments which have taken place there since the Revolution. The book is exclusively based on official sources and also contains the figures for the production target to be achieved by the end of the present sixth five year-plan (1960).

WETTER, GUSTAV. *Der dialektische Materialismus. Seine Geschichte und sein System in der Sowjetunion.* 3., unveränderte Aufl. Verlag Herder, Wien 1956. xii, 647 pp. S. 126.40 (DM. 28.00).

Originally this work was published in Italian, in 1948. The German edition has been written, however, by the author himself, and considerably enlarged so as to include the more recent developments, e.g., Stalin's linguistic theory. Professor Wetter holds the chair of Russian philosophy at the Pontifical Oriental Institute at Rome. In the first part he discusses, after an introduction on the influence of Hegel on Marx and Engels, the Russian radical philosophies and the Marxism of Plechanov, Lenin etc., the various controversies in the 'twenties, and finally the philosophy officially adopted since about 1930, when free discussions came to an end. The relations between foreign and home policy and philosophy are dealt with, as well as the differences between original Marxism and Leninism. The second part is a systematic exposé of Soviet philosophy. The work as a whole is authoritative in its field, and is unsurpassed in its elaborateness.