

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

GEBHARDT, JÜRGEN. Politik und Eschatologie. Studien zur Geschichte der Hegelschen Schule in den Jahren 1830-1840. C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, München 1963. x, 183 pp. DM. 19.50.

The present opening volume of the series of *Münchener Studien zur Politik* is edited and prefaced by Professor Eric Voegelin, and entirely written in the spirit of this Roman Catholic political scientist (cf. this journal, Vol. VI (1961), p. 128). The author places Hegel's pretension of divine knowledge in the tradition of gnosticism, and shows what practical conclusions pupils such as Marheineke, Strauss and Cieszkowski drew from it. Heine's story of his own Hegelian past (in *Geständnisse*, 1854) is quoted as an apt peroration.

LIM, SOK-ZIN. Der Begriff der Arbeit bei Hegel. Versuch einer Interpretation der „Phänomenologie des Geistes“. H. Bouvier u. Co. Verlag, Bonn 1963. iii, 187 pp. DM. 19.80.

The author gives a systematic survey of the history and meaning of Hegel's conception of "labour" as it was developed foremost in his *Phänomenologie des Geistes*. The real-concrete and speculative aspects of the conception are discussed both separately and in their interrelation.

MASSICZEK, ALBERT. Gott oder Tabu? Befreiung des Bewusstseins durch Juden, Christen und Marxisten. [Europäische Perspektiven.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 166 pp. S. 84.

Christianity, Judaism (or even Jewry) and Socialism are dependent on each other: this is the author's thesis. As an Austrian Christian and Socialist he deals with a variety of themes revolving around that thesis, such as Marx' antisemitism, the Christian churches' guilt both as regards the workers' fate in the nineteenth century and as to antisemitism, and the growing understanding between Catholicism and Socialism.

Die Philosophie und die Frage nach dem Fortschritt. Hrsg. von Helmut Kuhn und Franz Wiedmann. Verlag Anton Pustet, München 1964. 352 pp. DM. 32.00.

"Progress" was the name of the theme of the 7th congress of the German Philosophical Society. The papers and the discussions are reproduced in this interesting volume. The main papers were those by K. Löwith and Th. W. Adorno, but others deserve no less interest. H. Barth, e.g., offers a very lucid analysis of the political function of philosophy

since the end of the eighteenth century under the title "Revolution and Tradition". J. Habermas discusses the impact of the "natural" law conception on revolutionary thought. We can only mention, more or less at random, other contributors: B. Rensch, A. Gehlen, H. Lübke and H. Schelsky. The book as a whole has also the quality of presenting a good up-to-date survey of modern views and standpoints.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ARON, RAYMOND. *La lutte de classes. Nouvelles leçons sur les sociétés industrielles.* Éditions Gallimard, Paris 1964. 379 pp. NF. 4.95.

Following up the *Dix-huit leçons sur la société industrielle* the present work contains the course of lectures held by the author in 1955-1956 at the Sorbonne. With unsurpassed lucidity he analyzes the Marxian conception or conceptions of classes, stratification in Western countries and in the USSR, and the problem of power in industrial societies; these, at least, are the major themes. The superb way in which economics, sociology and history are interwoven into a pattern in which colourful interpretations are to be found alongside cool and unbiased facts makes the book interesting for a variety of specialist as well as general readers.

BOURDET, YVON. *Communisme et marxisme. Notes critiques de sociologie politique.* Éditions Michel Brient et Cie., Paris 1963. 157 pp. NF. 9.00.

Articles originally published in *Arguments, Socialisme ou Barbarie* and other periodicals have been reprinted in this volume. Very suggestive for the author's way of thinking is an essay on Swedish "reformism" which is considered here not as a distortion of Socialism but as a partial truth, viz. by providing material welfare, and yet evaluated negatively: the measuring stick being that of a society free from every form of alienation such as Marx taught. His Marxian-Marxist faith induces the author to condemn Soviet Communism as a new kind of exploitation and power over the workers. It also reinforces his belief in the working class being capable of material and intellectual self-emancipation. The first item is a critical review of Trotsky's *History of the Russian Revolution*.

A Dictionary of the Social Sciences. Editors: Julius Gould and William L. Kolb. Tavistock Publications, London 1964. xvi, 761 pp. 136/6.

Under the auspices of UNESCO and under the direction of Professors Gould and Kolb a large number of social scientists have written roughly one thousand short essays on more or less controversial terms in the fields of sociology, political science, social anthropology, social psychology and economics. Each item outlines the history of the usage of the term, discusses the variations of current usage, and assesses the significance of the concept. The exposition is illustrated by extensive quotations from the literature, but bibliographies in the proper sense are lacking. Curiously enough, linguistics is better represented than social history, but nonetheless the volume may be of use also to readers of this periodical.

DUMON, W. De middenstand als sociologische categorie. Een explorerend onderzoek naar het middenstandsbe­grip. Uitgeverij Nauwelaerts, Leuven 1963. 254 pp. B.fr. 290.

Like the German *Mittelstand* and the French *classes moyennes*, the Dutch word *middenstand* has a double meaning: it indicates a professional group, viz., the self-employed in the sense of "small business", but at the same time a social group, viz., the (lower) middle class. Dr. Dumon describes what advantages for the self-employed are implied in this ambiguity, but also, what disadvantages are implied for sociological conceptualization and for a sound economic policy vis-a-vis the self-employed. The existing definitions of *middenstand* are analyzed in detail; summaries in French and English are appended.

FETSCHER, IRING. Der Marxismus. Seine Geschichte in Dokumenten. Bd. II. Ökonomie Soziologie. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1964. 490 pp. DM. 11.80.

In this volume Marx' and Engels' economic theory and their sociological conceptions are reproduced in the most essential texts, the majority of which is offered in extract form. A wide range of Marxists of various shades are represented, as are some predecessors (Smith, Ricardo) and critics (Böhm-Bawerk, Tugan-Baranowsky). The editor, whose introductions are commendable, has brought together many very interesting fragments also from less known authors. Mention should be made especially of the discussion on imperialism (Hobson, Hilferding, Luxemburg, Lenin, Grossmann a.o.) and that on the Marxian concept of class (Bernstein, David, Kampfmeyer, Kautsky, Cunow, Pannekoek, Lenin, Lukács, Gramsci).

FLECHTHEIM, OSSIP K. Eine Welt oder keine? Beiträge zur Politik, Politologie und Philosophie. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1964. 267 pp. DM. 14.80.

Fifteen essays, most of them written during the early 'sixties, have been brought together in this interesting volume. They are partly in the fields of political science, history and contemporary issues, but most of them are somewhere in between; the transformations and dangers specific to our time (e.g., the problem of war and peace) are given much relief. The historical essays include those on Marx and the SPD, on the KPD during the Weimar Republic, and on international Communism.

GOLDMANN, LUCIEN. Pour une sociologie du roman. Gallimard, Paris 1964. 231 pp. NF. 13.60.

The first three chapters of this book have been published previously in the periodical of the Solvay Institute (*vide* this journal, Vol. IX (1964), Part 1, p. 129); the longest is entitled "Introduction to a Structural Study of the Novels of Malraux". The fourth chapter, "The Structuralist Genetic Method in the History of Literature", has appeared simultaneously in Vol. 79 of the *Modern Language Notes*.

GURVITCH, GEORGES. The Spectrum of Social Time. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht 1964. xxvi, 152 pp. Hfl. 20.00.

In this volume, originally published under the title *La multiplicité des temps sociaux*, Professor Gurvitch applies his depth level analysis and his „hyper-empirical dialectics” to the varieties of social time. He distinguishes “enduring time”, “deceptive time”, “erratic time”, “cyclical time”, „retarded time”, “alternating time”, “time pushing forward”, and “explosive time”, but also, e.g., the specific time scales of the different social classes. The translator, Myrtle Korenbaum, has included a useful general introduction.

HAAS, ERNST B. *Beyond the Nation-State. Functionalism and International Organization*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1964. xii, 195 pp. \$11.50.

The second and by far the largest part of the present volume is an examination of the International Labour Organization in relation to the so-called functionalist theory, according to which international collaboration in special fields is bound to induce overall political co-operation and integration. This case-study is designed to illustrate those aspects of the theory most in need of implementation: organizational ideology, leadership, programming and relations with clients as well as the impact of these factors on the international environment. The final part of the book re-examines the functionalist theory in the light of the ILO findings.

HILLIG, GÖTZ und IRENE RAUCH. A. S. Makarenko. *Das deutschsprachige Schrifttum bis 1962*. Berlin 1963; distr. by Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. iii, 102 pp. DM. 6.80.

This booklet lists everything by and on Makarenko published in German through 1962, in all 756 titles. In the German Democratic Republic the Soviet educationalist is held to be a first-rate authority, but, as we learn from the chapter “Publications on A. S. Makarenko”, he also receives full attention in the Federal Republic. A separate chapter “Towards the Realization of Makarenko’s Pedagogics” (consisting of Communist contributions) as well as an index of author’s names are included.

KLAUS, GEORG. *Kybernetik und Gesellschaft*. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1964. xiv, 358 pp. DM. 16.40.

The present volume is an application of the principles set forth in the same author’s *Kybernetik in philosophischer Sicht* (mentioned in this journal, Vol. VII (1962), p. 460 f.) to the relative problems of the social sciences. The importance of cybernetics for historical materialism and political economy (e.g., planning) are specially dealt with.

KÖBBEN, A. J. F. *Van primitieven tot medeburgers*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1964. 281 pp. Ill. Hfl. 14.90.

Professor Köbben has collected ten studies in the field of cultural anthropology, most of them published before in periodicals. Attention is focused on the processes of acculturation and westernization as well as on the resistance against them; the examples have mostly been taken from the non-literate peoples in Africa south of the Sahara. There are also some theoretical chapters (“What is Cultural Anthropology?”, etc.) and a longer one on the backgrounds of *apartheid*.

KOFLER, LEO. *Der proletarische Bürger. Marxistischer oder ethischer Sozialismus?* [Europäische Perspektiven.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 285 pp. S. 98.

Marxism is defended here as the real clue to the understanding of reality, also in our time. The author attaches central importance to the fundamentally unchanged master-servant relation – the expression of a class antagonism that no ethical Socialism can explain away. The author discusses with acumen such conceptions as alienation, the existence of a modern proletariat and reification.

MEHTA, J. K. *Economics of Growth.* Asia Publishing House, London 1964. ix, 190 pp. 32/–.

The social philosophies underlying various conceptions of economic growth and stability are treated by the Indian economist as providing more fundamental issues than the study of mathematic models. The latter, however, are used throughout in the book to elucidate the factual consequences of various given norms of economic policy. The author does not wish to accept a pattern of continuous rise as normal and, therefore, attaches great importance to the educative tasks of government. The discussion of the many problems involved is thought-provoking and constitutes at the same time, thanks to the manner of treatment, a good introduction to economics as a science.

MEYNAUD, JEAN. *La technocratie. Mythe ou réalité?* Payot, Paris 1964. 294 pp. NF. 20.00.

There is, in Professor Meynaud's view, no complete technocracy yet, but there is a clear tendency towards it. The author lucidly explains why he considers technocracy avoidable and why he wishes to arrest it, although this is not so simple in an era in which a high value is set on efficiency and the fable of depoliticization is systematically exploited. Starting from the French situation and continually critically appraising it with reference to the contemporary literature, he investigates where, in how far, and through what circumstances the decision-making power has already been transferred to the men of the technical skills. He warns against identification of technocracy with technicity and bureaucracy and against classing the technological developments in the public sector with influence from the private sector on the public sector. He also outlines the history of the concept of technocracy. An eminently valuable contribution to the formation of ideas and concepts in this field.

NAVILLE, PIERRE. *Vers l'automatisme social? Problèmes du travail et de l'automation.* Gallimard, Paris 1963. 261 pp. NF. 12.00.

The treatment of automation in this book is not restricted to the technical and the business-economical aspects. The author, a well-known sociologist and psychologist, is primarily concerned with the consequences of automation for the whole life of the workers – economically, socially and psychologically – in and also outside the business. In this investigation, in which he develops important labour-sociological and labour-philosophical viewpoints, he manipulates the concept of alienation, which is in need of a new delineation. He also enters into the broader social aspects and possibilities of automation, pointing at the need for education (not only training) to take the further growth of automation as a starting-point. Besides a

change in the property relations, automation is, according to the author, conditional to any essential improvement of the standard of living. Its development must, however, not be left to the present business leaders.

PAGANI, ANGELO. *La formazione dell' imprenditorialità*. Edizioni di Comunità, Milano 1964. 348 pp. L. 3.000.

The present volume is chiefly an attempt at making the work of the Harvard Research Center in Entrepreneurial History (1948-58) better known in Europe; a systematical survey of the Center's publications is appended, together with a general bibliography of international standing. Professor Pagani gives a good insight into the new theory of the entrepreneur (e.g., the relation of invention and renewal) and also pays attention to his present role in developing countries.

The Realities of World Communism. Ed. by William Petersen. Prentice Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) 1963. 222 pp. \$ 2.25.

It has been the editor's purpose to contribute to a better understanding by the general reader of the problems of international Communism. He offers an excellent selection of very appropriate essays and studies including, among others, one by B. D. Wolfe on the relation between Communist ideology and Soviet foreign policy, another by P. E. Zinner on the changes undergone by Soviet society since the death of Stalin, and a third by R. J. Alexander, which deals with – the title is telling enough – “the Jacobin Left and the future of the Communists in Latin America”. A good reading list for the interested layman is appended.

REINER, THOMAS A. *The Place of the Ideal Community in Urban Planning*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia 1963. 194 pp. Maps. \$ 8.50.

Although the author is mostly interested in setting forth the physical aspects of a great number of (partly typical utopian) ideas for community or urban planning, he also deals with their underlying philosophies. In his analysis he incorporates mainly schemes of the twentieth century. Moreover, he himself offers practical suggestions for a model of a neighbourhood plan which meets the highest social and cultural demands.

RENNER, KARL. *Die Nation: Mythos und Wirklichkeit*. Manuskript aus dem Nachlass. Hrsg. von Jacques Hannak. Mit einer Einleitung von Bruno Pittermann. Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 144 pp. S. 62.

The manuscript of this book – which originates from 1936 and 1937 – was found among Renner's papers and is here published for the first time. It is a learned dissertation on the conceptions of “nation”, in which the idea of a civil-law “personal autonomy” is once again advocated. The absolute sovereignty is criticized for the very consequences it produced at the time of writing in totalitarian countries.

RENNER, KARL. *Die Rechtsinstitute des Privatrechts und ihre soziale Funktion*. Ein Beitrag zur Kritik des bürgerlichen Rechts. Einl. und

Anm. von Otto Kahn-Freund. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1965. x, 291 pp. DM. 28.00.

This classic juridical-sociological work, in its ultimate form of 1928, is here once more presented in the original language with a translation of the extensive introduction and notes, with which Professor Kahn-Freund provided the English edition in 1949. This introduction contains a survey of Renner's ideas and analysis, finding that Renner's positivist juridical-theoretical view has changed, and discussing in how far, the norm having become less rigid, his expositions on the social function are still generally applicable, especially to English law with its deviating or differently defined institutions and different conceptions of the judicial task. Professor Kahn-Freund's opinion – confirmed in a short preface – is, that the book remains of eminent value for the sociology of law. By continually pointing at the reality behind formal law – rigid or less rigid – it is an excellent guide towards that reality which is here analyzed so methodically and lucidly.

RENOUVIN, PIERRE et JEAN-BAPTISTE DUROSELLE. Introduction à l'histoire des relations internationales. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1964. iv, 521 pp. NF. 38.00.

The present "Introduction" is theoretical rather than historical in nature. Professor Renouvin generalizes on the "basic forces" of international relations, whereas Professor Duroselle focuses on the idiosyncrasy and the role of the statesman; the factual illustrations largely refer to the twentieth century. In spite of the theoretical approach especially the latter author has an open eye for the irrational aspects. A useful bibliography is appended.

SCHILLER, KARL. Der Ökonom und die Gesellschaft. Das freiheitliche und das soziale Element in der modernen Wirtschaftspolitik. Vorträge und Aufsätze. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. viii, 249 pp. DM. 19.50.

From a socio-historical point of view Professor Schiller's shorter studies collected here derive special interest from the author's serious efforts to contribute to an economic theory for modern democratic Socialism. One of the major theses is that of a necessary competition of forms of ownership and management in order to guarantee freedom and an avoidance of monopoly positions. We mention further essays on the growth of West German economy, on the problems of developing countries and on constant economic development as a political task.

SCHULMAN, MARY. Moses Hess. Prophet of Zionism. Thomas Yoseff, New York, London 1963. ix, 128 pp. \$ 3.95; 25/-.

Although some chapters, especially those on Hess' conversion to and interpretation of Judaism and the interaction between his and other people's growing Jewish consciousness, are not devoid of interest, this biography is full of simplifications and errors. The bibliography and the consistent mis-spelling of German titles go only to corroborate this conclusion.

Science and Technology for Development. Report on the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas. Vol. V. People and Living. United Nations, New York 1963. viii, 217 pp. \$ 7.00.

The present part of the eight-volume UN report on science and technology in the developing areas is devoted to the social aspects of the problem. Experts from many countries discuss population trends, public health and nutrition, and rural development and urbanization. A complete list of the reports and papers summarized in this volume is appended.

The Socialist Register 1964. Ed. by Ralph Miliband and John Saville. The Merlin Press, London 1964. 308 pp. 30/-.

The great majority of the contributions in this volume reflect the typical biases as well as the critical power of the British intellectual Left.¹ This, and especially, the biased quality, is also true of the contributions by foreigners such as A. Abdel-Malek on "Nasserism" or H. Alavi on old and new imperialism. As examples we mention some other authors and subjects: in Part I (Contemporary Politics) I. Deutscher (Maoism), in Part II (Britain) J. Saville (a devastating criticism of "the politics of *Encounter*"), and a review article – in Part III – on Marxist ethics by D. C. Hodges; Part IV (Socialist History) contains an excellent article on the British labour movement and the International in 1864 by R. Harrison.

STOYANOVITCH, K. *Marxisme et Droit*. Préface de H. Batiffol. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1964. iii, 406 pp. NF. 52.40.

A new approach to Marxist doctrine and practice is offered in this book: that from the angle of the discipline of law. Marxism is said to be an enemy of that discipline as an autonomous, non-derived one. It is argued that Marxist "humanism" of necessity evolves into its very opposite. Moreover, the author deals with the general Marxist attitude towards science, morals and philosophy.

Wissenschaft im totalitären Staat. Hrsg. und eingel. von Walther Hofer. Nymphenburger Verlagshandlung GmbH., München 1964. 232 pp. DM. 19.80.

The papers read during a general course at the University of Bern are here reproduced, partly in a revised form. The general introduction is by Professor H.-J. Lieber (entitled "Ideology and Science in the Totalitarian System"). Other contributions deal with separate disciplines in the Soviet Union. Among them we mention philosophy (J. M. Bochenski) and historiography (the editor, who also takes into account National-Socialism). Throughout, the authors have been addressing themselves to an auditory of interested laymen; consequently, the book should have a wide appeal. For the specialist reader its interest lies in the excellent and up-to-date presentation.

HISTORY

Acta Historica. Revue de l'Académie des Sciences de Hongrie – Zhurnal Vengerskoi Akademii Nauk – Journal of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences – Zeitschrift der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Tomus IX, Nr. 1-2. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1963. 332 pp. Ft. 84.00.

The *Acta Historica* publish papers on history in French, Russian, English and German; each issue contains studies, documents, research reports, book reviews, etc. Of the studies included into the present issue we mention “The Rise of Nationalism and the Nationality Problem in Hungary in the Last Decades of Dualism”, by Z. Horváth (in English), and “Plans of the Pan-German League towards a Reorganization of the Hapsburg Monarchy”, by Gy. Tokody (in German); of the documents, “The Relations of the American and the Americo-Hungarian Labour Movements as Revealed in the Correspondence of Ervin Szabó”, by J. Jemnitz.

BRAKELMANN, GÜNTER. Die soziale Frage des 19. Jahrhunderts. Luther-Verlag, Witten/Ruhr 1964. 238 pp. DM. 9.80.

An unbiased, concise survey of the social transformation caused by the industrial revolution and of the various different “utopian socialist” responses to the economic and social challenge is followed by a more detailed discussion of Marxism and German Social Democracy. Next comes a balanced treatment of German Protestant social theories; a shorter one on the Catholic social movement concludes the book which can be of great use to the general reader.

BRITAIN, VERA. The Rebel Passion. A Short History of Some Pioneer Peace-makers. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1964. 240 pp. Ill. 35/-.

This book was published to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, founded at Cambridge in December 1914. The author, a distinguished pacifist, describes not only the record of the organization in Britain and in many other countries, but tries particularly to interpret leading personalities and their ideas; a number of short biographies are included.

CACHIN, MARCEL. Écrits et Portraits recueillis par Marcelle Hertzog-Cachin. Préface de Jacques Duclos. Les Éditeurs Français Réunis, Paris 1964. 294 pp. Ill. NF. 14.00.

A selection of articles – mostly published in *L'Humanité* – by the late M. Cachin comprises the eighty years from the Paris Commune to 1951. The majority consists of “portraits” and commemorative *hommages* (e.g., Varlin, L. Michel, Marx, Jaurès, Vaillant, Lenin, C. Zetkin), the rest are essays on various subjects; among them are two longer ones on Balzac and on “science and religion”.

La corrispondenza di Marx e Engels con Italiani 1848-1895. A cura di

Giuseppe Del Bo. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1964. xxvi, 652 pp. L. 9.000.

Of the 529 letters included in this volume 272 have not been published before in any language. Only 220 had already appeared in print in their original language. Among them there are truly important ones, especially those discussing problems such as "Bakunism", the relation between workers and small peasants or poor intellectuals. To the letters in German an Italian translation has been appended, to those in French this procedure has not been adopted. Among the correspondents we mention C. Cafiero, Th. Cuno, V. Regis, A. Loria for the period up to Marx' death, and for the years 1883-1895, apart from Loria, P. Martignetti (an extensive correspondence with Engels on translations of some of Marx's and Engels' writings and on various personal difficulties, to which Engels reacted generously), Antonio Labriola (some of them of considerable interest for an interpretation of "Marxism"), F. Turati and E. Ferri. The presentation is perfect.

DEUTSCHKRON, INGE und FRITZ HEINE. Die Internationale. Aus ihrer Geschichte, aus ihrer Politik, aus ihrer Arbeit. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1964. 144 pp. Ill. DM. 8.80.

This is a popular survey of the history of the successive Socialist Internationals; the present one (under whose auspices the booklet has been edited), its organization and its activities are given pride of place. Albert Carthy has contributed a preface.

DUTT, R. PALME. The Internationale. Lawrence & Wishart Ltd., London 1964. 418 pp. 36/-.

The author announces this book as "a very rapid and elementary sketch for the new reader" of the history of the Internationals and present-day Communism. His is an extremely partial interpretation culminating in the view of Communism's superiority. Notwithstanding the fact that the author is familiar with the main sources he does not avoid obvious errors of omission.

HUMBERT-DROZ, JULES. Der Krieg und die Internationale. Die Konferenzen von Zimmerwald und Kienthal. [Europäische Perspektiven.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 262 pp. S. 92.

This is a lively documentary survey not only of the conferences mentioned in the title but also of what may be called their preliminary history in the broadest sense, including pre-war congress resolutions of the Second International, and of the preparation of the Third International. The documents have been chosen from printed sources, but also the archives of the Swiss Social-Democratic Party were used and Mr. Humbert-Droz for his connecting text, took advantage of his private archive as well as his intimate knowledge of persons and events.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau et son œuvre. Problèmes et Recherches. Librairie C. Klincksieck, Paris 1964. xxxi, 374 pp. NF. 36.00.

Besides a short report on the memorial meeting in the *Sorbonne* this collection contains the texts of twenty-five papers read at the symposium held in October 1962 in the *Collège de France*. Some of the subjects dealt with by the expert speakers are Rousseau's

qualities of character, his attitude in life, the motives underlying his literary activity, his style pattern and peculiarities, his general views and his ideas on, for instance, education, religion, the experience of nature, society, state, and individual freedom as they are expressed in his work. The influence of the circumstances of his time and of contemporaneous ideas is discussed besides that of his childhood milieu and of his own career, while the impact of his personal manner, his writings and his correspondence generally and in specific fields are also dealt with. Buffon's influence on him and his own influence on Kant are the subjects of separate papers.

JOLL, JAMES. *The Anarchists*. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1964. 303 pp. 35/-.

This is an attractively written and fascinating book dealing with the history of Anarchism and Anarcho-Syndicalism – from Godwin through Proudhon, Bakunin, Malatesta, Kropotkin, Goldman, the IWW, to the Spanish Anarchists during the Civil War. The choice is broad, the presentation of the many issues is both objective and lively. Much use has been made of the most important secondary sources. For a thorough general orientation the book can be commended without reservation.

Julikrise und Kriegsausbruch 1914. Bearb. und eingel. von Imanuel Geiss. Mit einem Vorwort von Fritz Fischer. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH, Hannover 1963; 1964. 2 vols. 442 pp.; 854 pp. DM. 36.00; 62.00.

These two volumes contain the more important documents from the Austrian, German, Russian, French and British publications of diplomatic correspondence on the July crisis, 1914 (June, 28-August, 4), as well as a number of extracts from memoirs etc. As for the official documents, of the 5,000 published 1,100 have been reproduced and some 500 more have been quoted in the footnotes. The arrangement of the documents is as excellent as their selection. The short introductions to each of the chapters into which the work is divided, the footnotes and the general introduction betray the unmistakable purpose to demonstrate the large measure of "guilt" of Germany – in line with Albertini's and Fritz Fischer's books (the latter author wrote a preface). Very sharp is the critique not only of earlier German standard interpretations, but also of Professor Gerhard Ritter's recent statements. Though the documents themselves are convincing enough, the notes sometimes take on a too educative character. The work as a whole is, however, a very commendable contribution to an objective study of the subject, useful both for the specialist and the general reader.

Karl Marx und die Gründung der I. Internationale. Dokumente und Materialien. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. xxiv, 162 pp. Ill. DM. 5.80.

Various documents printed here are published for the first time in German; this is true, for instance, for the Minutes of the General Council of the International. Apart from the official texts, a number of letters have been included. The annotation has been carefully prepared and constitutes, together with the short biographies, a useful apparatus.

KATZ, FRIEDRICH. *Deutschland, Diaz und die mexikanische Revolution. Die deutsche Politik in Mexiko 1870-1920*. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1964. 515 pp. DM. 45.00.

The economic and political activities of imperial Germany vis-a-vis Mexico are here extensively described. Since the author takes the Communist stand his judgment on these activities is very negative, but Germany's rivals (France, Britain and the United States) do not fare much better; the Mexican revolutionaries are of course the heroes in the play. The volume owes its importance mainly to the abundance of German, Austrian, French and Mexican unpublished sources used by the author.

KON, I. S. *Die Geschichtsphilosophie des 20. Jahrhunderts. Kritischer Abriss. Bd. I. Die Geschichtsphilosophie der Epoche des Imperialismus. Bd. II. Philosophie und Geschichtsschreibung. Geschichtsphilosophische Fragen der heutigen bürgerlichen Historiographie.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1964. vi, 384 pp.; v, 334 pp. DM. 20.00 per vol.

Originally published in Russian, this book provides a good example of Soviet scholarship. The author, who is very competent as regards his knowledge of the various currents and individual philosophers (e.g. Dilthey, Neo-Kantianism, Th. Lessing, Max Weber, Croce, Popper's anti-"historicism", Berr) interprets them along fully orthodox Marxist-Leninist lines. Especially interesting are the comments on the socio-economic formations as stages of social progress.

KVASNIČKA, JÁN. *Československé Légie v Rusku 1917-1920.* Vydavateľstvo Slovenskej Akadémie Vied, Bratislava 1963. 344 pp. Ill. Kčs. 23.00

The present volume deals with the role played by the Czechoslovak Legion during the Civil War in Russia. Alas the present reviewer is not proficient in Slovak, but the spirit of what is said may be gleaned from the summary in Russian: "The counter-revolutionary performance of the Czechoslovak corps against the peaceful Soviet people will remain a black spot in our history for ever. Our gratitude and love belong exclusively to the Czech and Slovak Communists and Red Army men who, if only partly, have redeemed the debt incurred with the Soviet people and their government by the Czechoslovak revolt."

MEHNERT, KLAUS. *Peking en Moskou.* T. Wever, Franeker 1964. 288 pp. Hfl. 24.50.

The Dutch edition of this already famous book – which is suited for the general reader – has been brought up to date (Khrushchev's fall). It is a wonderful book, a masterpiece of scholarship combined with journalistic qualities. Much attention is paid to traditions and conditions at the time of their respective revolutions in both Russia and China (the greater share has been given to the latter country). Tsarist Russia is presented as the exact opposite of China; of the elements of Messianism and materialism inherent in international Communism the latter is said to be more alien to Chinese, the first to Russian traditions; the Chinese Communists have applied different approaches, as compared with their Soviet comrades, towards workers (of which least is known), peasants, bourgeoisie and intellectuals. Yet there is no original Maoist theory. Prophecies are cautiously avoided. Indeed, the focus is on the description of significant particulars, especially mentality, in the history and at present.

La Première Internationale Ouvrière. [Cahiers de l'I.S.E.A. No. 152.] Institut de Science Économique Appliquée, Paris 1964. 275 pp. NF. 23.00.

The variety of contributions to this issue of the *Études de Marxologie* which is devoted to the First International makes it impossible to do more in a short notice than mention its contents. M. Rubel contributes a month-to-month chronology, J. Verdès deals with the French delegates, W. D. McClellan with the Russian section; he gives a critique of recent Soviet historiography. The documents included are a very interesting pamphlet published by the Blanquist group (Vaillant) in November, 1872, and containing revolutionary criticism of the General Council's policy to transfer the International's seat to America, speeches by Marx and Bakunin, and an article by Engels on the Hague Congress. M. Rubel has also contributed a substantial bibliography on the First International. The various items mentioned are, taken separately and *a fortiori* in combination, an important asset to the study of the International.

Die revolutionäre Arbeiterbewegung im Kampf um den Frieden 1848-1964. Dokumente. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 270 pp. DM. 6.40.

The major portion of the 118 years' period, notably the first 66 years, are represented by 25 pages of extracts from the Communist Manifesto, other nineteenth century documents and International Congress resolutions (Stuttgart 1907, Basle 1913). From the First World War onward a real selection has been made from speeches and writings of left-wing Socialists and Communists and from appropriate declarations mainly of the KPD and the SED. Even the Potsdam agreement has found its place among these documents testifying to "the revolutionary labour movement's struggle for peace".

SCHARLAU, WINFRIED und ZBYNĚK A. ZEMAN. Freibeuter der Revolution. Parvus-Helphand. Eine politische Biographie. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1964. 382 pp. Ill. DM. 24.00.

It is Helphand's life itself which can be held responsible for the lack of consistency in the composition of this first biography of that remarkable man. The book is based on a great variety of sources, but Helphand used to destroy his papers and what survived him is not of much importance. Nevertheless, printed sources provided material for a full-fledged political biography which puts right many misconceptions. The early "Parvus" radicalism is proved to be of a curious originality and containing a dose of "revisionism". Much attention is given to Helphand's role in trying to revolutionize Russia during the First World War. Although on many points the reader might want more and especially more integrated information or explanation, the book is one of pioneering in a *terra* very unsatisfactorily known up to the appearance of this study.

SCHMID, CARLO. Tätiger Geist. Gestalten aus Geschichte und Politik. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1964. 214 pp. DM. 16.80.

As an author and a speaker, Carlo Schmid may well be called a socialist counterpart of the late Theodor Heuss: he knows how to bring the essentials of a personality or a problem to the fore in a small compass and in a graphic style. This comes out clearly

in the nine essays and speeches here collected on, resp., Machiavelli, Rousseau, Heine, Lorenz von Stein, Lassalle, Henri Dunant, Ludwig Frank, Wilson and Wilsonism, and Kurt Schumacher as a speaker.

Weltwende 1917. Monarchie, Weltrevolution, Demokratie. Für die Ranke-Gesellschaft Vereinigung für Geschichte im öffentlichen Leben hrsg. von Hellmuth Rössler. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen 1965. 214 pp. DM. 19.80.

The present volume collects the papers and discussions of a symposium convened by the *Ranke-Gesellschaft* in 1963. Attention is focused on the epoch-making events of the years 1917 and 1918 including the breakdown of the Central European monarchies. Among the contributors we mention G. von Rauch, K. H. Janssen, E. Hölzle and J. Droz.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Aspecten van de koude oorlog. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1964. 132 pp. Hfl. 4.50.

Only three of the seven essays included in this Vol. IV of the *Polemologische Studien* directly cover the subject mentioned in the title, viz. "The Origins of the Cold War", by A. F. Manning (a rather inexperienced contribution), "China and the Cold War", by Kwee Swan-Liat, and "Cold War and Peaceful Coexistence", by B. V. A. Röling. The other essays range from "The Marxism of Marx" (B. Delfgaauw) to "Developments in the Economic Systems of East and West" (J. Tinbergen).

BERQUE, JACQUES. Dépossession du monde. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1964. 215 pp. NF. 15.00.

The author attempts to arrive at the meaning of decolonization, in his opinion the historical event *par excellence* of our time. In doing so he draws first of all on his extensive and intimate knowledge of the North African countries, of which he analyzes significant moments and recent developments. Besides historiography, the philosophy of history and social epistemology he includes in his argument the attitudes towards colonization in different periods and of different groups in the ex-colonizing countries, as well as the economic, cultural and psychological consequences in these countries. He sounds a note of warning against much-used analogies and identifications, and replaces old slogans by new terms. Without taking collaboration between ex-colonized and ex-colonizers for granted the author is of the opinion, that decolonization, in spite of disquieting collateral phenomena, provides an opportunity for a world-wide endeavour towards the realization of a common "utopia".

CROZIER, BRIAN. Neo-Colonialism. [A Background Book.] The Bodley Head, London 1964. 112 pp. 10/6.

The Leninist prophecy, that capitalism would not survive old-style colonialism and ex-colonial nations would go communist, has not so far fulfilled itself. In order to save their beloved dogma, and simultaneously to divert attention from their own coloni-

alism, the Russian Communists have set up the theory of Western "neo-colonialism". This abusive word has strongly appealed to the Asian and African nationalists because it offered a welcome alibi for their own failures and frustrations. Mr. Crozier tries to puncture the theory, and offers an able defense of French and British policies vis-à-vis their former colonies (e.g., Malaysia); his account of Western economic interests is rather one-sided.

FEJTŐ, FRANÇOIS. *Chine-URSS. La Fin d'une hégémonie. Les origines du grand schisme communiste 1950-1957.* Librairie Plon, Paris 1964. 360 pp. NF. 18.00.

As the title indicates, this book is mainly concerned with Soviet-Chinese relations from the founding of the People's Republic up to the Moscow conference of 1957. The introduction, however, deals with the relations between the two parties since the 'twenties, and, further on, the whole field of Communist inter-party relations is discussed. Some assertions (such as dating an alleged "Russification" in China from 1952) are not sufficiently corroborated, but on the whole the book gives an appreciable survey.

HINDELS, JOSEF. *Lebt Stalin in Peking? Die ideologische Auseinandersetzung im Kommunismus. [Europäische Perspektiven.]* Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 192 pp. S. 78.

As a late "Austro-Marxist" the author defines Khrushchev as "the executor of the social process which Otto Bauer predicted and explained historio-sociologically two decades before the 20th Congress of the CPSU". Stalin's spirit is said to live on in Peking – ever since the puzzling Chinese aberration of the "Great Leap Forward" and the fateful "People's Communes". Gomulka, Togliatti and neorevisionist writers are praised.

MARTINET, GILLES. *Le Marxisme de notre temps ou les contradictions du socialisme.* René Julliard, Paris 1962. 172 pp. NF. 9.00.

The Marxism proclaimed by the author to be the ideology of the Left of the future is to all intents and purposes a collection of left-wing socialist beliefs. Mr. Martinet, director of *France-Observateur*, in an intelligent argument criticizes both the lack of political freedom in the East and the lack of Socialist planning in the West. The "*tiers monde*" comes in for a considerable share of justification for the return to true Marxism.

PALOCZI-HORVATH, GEORGE. *The Facts Rebel. The Future of Russia and the West.* Secker & Warburg, London 1964. 256 pp. 36/-.

"The facts that rebel" against established social and political conceptions both in the Soviet Union and the West are – in the main – the effects of modern science, especially cybernetics and automation. In an essayistic manner and style, avoiding arguments which would surpass the ability of the average reader to understand, he deals with several aspects of Soviet science (branches of which were more independent even under Stalin than is generally assumed), the gradual adoption of new insights contrary to dogma, and the challenge this reformation means to the West. The second part

deals with the developments especially in the USA, stressing the necessity of more education to be prepared to avoid defeat in the race with the USSR and to forestall social catastrophes.

Russian and Communist Imperialism in Action. Ed. by Roman Smal-Stocki and Alfred J. Sokolnicki. The Slavic Institute of Marquette University, Milwaukee (Wis.) 1963. v, 295 pp. \$ 5.00.

The first five of the ten papers collected in this volume are texts delivered at the Slavic Institute Conference on "National Communism", held in November, 1960, and contain general surveys as well as more specific treatments of Yugoslavia, Poland and Hungary. Of the other five papers two were read at another conference (March, 1960) and discuss, together with two others, both the development of Soviet education and the knowledge of the Soviet Union among American high-school students and the problems of teaching Soviet-Union and Slavic history. The last paper discusses the economic activities of Imperial Russia in South America. All papers, though of unequal quality, are semi-popular.

The Third World in Soviet Perspective. Studies by Soviet Writers on the Developing Areas. Ed., with an introd. by Thomas Perry Thornton. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1964. xx, 355 pp. \$ 7.50.

Thirteen studies by Soviet authors on the non-Communist underdeveloped world offer an interesting sample of the competence and the doctrinarianism, of the obvious divergencies of views and the obligatory conceptualizations which are characteristic of modern, post-Stalin Soviet "orientology". I. I. Potekhin is also represented by an extract from a paper dating from the Stalinist period. Each item is preceded by a short introduction. The general introduction posits clearly the problems confronting Soviet theory and summarizes its tendency towards a gradualistic approach to national revolution in developing areas. Of fundamental importance is the Soviet author's interpretation of the role of social classes (e.g., national bourgeoisie, democratic intelligentsia, agricultural proletariat); the question is discussed in all the items included.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

AJAYI, J. F. ADE and ROBERT SMITH. *Yoruba Warfare in the Nineteenth Century*. Cambridge University Press, London 1964. x, 160 pp. Maps. 30/-.

The West African Yoruba people constituted a cultural unity but were politically divided; economic, social and political developments other than the slave trade made for a number of wars between them. The authors of this study which is of significance for an understanding of West African history before the coming of European rule give a general survey of Yoruba warfare from 1817 to 1893 and a very detailed study of the Ijaye war of 1860-1865. A contemporary report by a British officer on the army of the Egba tribe is appended.

Economic Transition in Africa. Ed. by Melville J. Herskovits and Mitchell Harwitz. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1964. xviii, 444 pp. 50/-.

Revised versions of papers presented at a conference held in November, 1961, under the auspices of the Committee on Economic Growth of the Social Science Research Council, Northwestern University, are printed in this volume together with a summary of discussions and a bibliography. They constitute a valuable inter-disciplinary survey, with anthropology at one extreme end of the scale, and economy at the other, while the sociologist's approach represents rather a middle position. Indigenous and induced elements influencing economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa are analyzed separately and in their interrelation. There are over-all studies and others pertaining to individual areas. Among the authors are American scholars such as the late M. J. Herskovits and his co-editor M. Harwitz, who has written the excellent introductory chapters, but also a Nigerian, P. N. C. Okigbo, whose contribution discusses, among other things, the dilemma of raising the level of living and at the same time accumulating capital quickly, and stresses the necessity to increase the productivity of investment. Such a problem is indicative of the central issues discussed in all the papers. We mention, more or less at random, the study by H. W. Singer on demographic factors (especially the "very high rate of dependency") in economic development, that by W. E. Moore on the adaptation of traditional African labour systems to social change, and that by J. S. Coleman on the relation between economic growth and political reorientation.

PLUM, WERNER. Gewerkschaften im Maghreb. UGTT-UMT-UGTA. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1962. 121 pp. DM. 14.80.

The Moroccan, Algerian and Tunisian trade union movements are the subject of this comparative study. The general issues facing the three countries, the differences in their political structures and the interrelationship of motives and problems are set forth. Attention has been paid to underlying spiritual forces which helped to shape specific traits in the outlook of leadership and members.

Social Scientists specializing in African studies. Directory prepared by the Secretariat of Unesco. - Africanistes spécialistes de Sciences sociales. Répertoire établi par le Secrétariat de l'Unesco. Mouton & Co. Paris, La Haye 1963. 375 pp. NF. 40.00.

The present "Who's Who" is a first attempt to group, in a single reference work, data on social scientists from the whole African continent as well as on social scientists from countries all over the world who specialize in African studies. The volume contains over 2,000 names, including archaeologists, historians and linguists. A subject index and a geographical index add considerably to its usefulness; thus, on p. 361 f., one finds the "numbers" of those engaged in the history of the continent.

SURET-CANALE, JEAN. Afrique noire occidentale et centrale. L'ère coloniale (1900-1945). Éditions Sociales, Paris 1964. 636 pp. NF. 28.00.

Former French West and Equatorial Africa under colonial rule is the sequel volume to that on the native civilizations, reviewed in this journal, Vol. IV (1959), Part 3, on p. 497 (*vide* also Vol. VI (1961), Part 3, p. 482). It offers a very detailed survey, based on thorough familiarity with the literature on the various parts of the region at large, but the interpretation sticks firmly to Communist theory. Stress is laid on independence and other rebellious movements as well as on the harsh practices of colonization.

Algeria

Travail et Travailleurs en Algérie. I. Données statistiques par Alain Darbel, Jean-Paul Rivet, Claude Seibel. II. Étude sociologique par Pierre Bourdieu. Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1963. 566 pp. Ill. NF. 55.00.

This work deals with the situation in Algeria before the country's independence. The first part provides, in the text and in numerous tables, invaluable detailed information – based to a considerable extent on comprehensive inquiries – on the country's demography, the economy and social conditions. Both the indigenous population and the Europeans have been dealt with. The second part is a sociological study based on a great number of interviews; it discusses the transition from a traditional society to a modern, rational one with special regard to the changing position of social classes. Each part is set up as the other's compendium and both give insight not only into their subject matter proper but also into the methodology of research in the field of social evolution in developing countries and in that of the impact of colonization on a backward society.

Congo

La pensée politique de Patrice Lumumba. Préface de Jean-Paul Sartre. Textes recueillis et présentés par Jean Van Lierde. Présence Africaine, Paris 1963. xlv, 401 pp. Ill. NF. 28.00.

This volume contains the texts of the major speeches by the late Patrice Lumumba between December, 1958, and his death in January, 1961, and a number of memoranda, articles, letters, interviews, government communiqués and a poem. Moreover, there have been included letters by others to Lumumba; the most interesting – and revealing – are some written by President Nkrumah. In a long preface Sartre compares Lumumba, the representative of the petty bourgeoisie that became the martyr of Pan-Africanism, with Robespierre – who was equally concerned with national unity and whose concern drove him on to the path of radicalism.

Nigeria

EZERA, KALU. Constitutional Developments in Nigeria. An Analytical Study of Nigeria's Constitution-Making Developments and the Historical and Political Factors that Affected Constitutional Change. Cambridge University Press, London 1964. xvi, 315 pp. Maps. 30/–.

The first edition of this pioneering study was noticed in Vol. V (1960), Part 3, p. 505 f. of our periodical. Professor Ezera has now brought it up to date by adding a long chapter on the crucial period 1960-63, in which some attention is paid to the country's foreign policy.

TULATZ, HERBERT A. Die Gewerkschaftsentwicklung Nigerias. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH., Hannover 1963. v, 160 pp. DM. 19.80.

In a relatively small compass a wealth of information is given, not only on the Nigerian trade unions, but also on the political situation, social conditions and economic development. The complicated problems involved, e.g., in the different degrees of development, religious affiliations, traditional powers versus modern patterns of organization etc. are competently dealt with.

Republic of South Africa

DUNCAN, PATRICK. South Africa's Rule of Violence. Methuen & Co. Ltd., London 1964. 139 pp. Ill. 7/6.

This book contains a number of appalling stories of police terror against non-whites, describes official government policy (especially Minister Swart's) and discusses the system of forced labour. Also the attitude of private persons in conformity with *apartheid* is illustrated with many factual details. Some of the included photographs have particular exclusivity value.

AMERICA

Continuity and Change in Latin America. Ed. by John J. Johnson. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1964. xiii, 282 pp. \$ 6.75.

A number of social groups which are crucial for the economic and social development of Latin America are discussed in the contributions collected in this book, the general plan of which is set forth in an introduction by J. J. Johnson. Ch. Wagley, starting from a comparison between a mestizo settlement and an Indian community in Guatemala, deals with the situation and mentality (both, of course, varying considerably according to country, region, economic position etc.) of the peasants, R. N. Adams with the rural workers, F. Bonilla with the urban workers (stressing the enormous population concentrations in big cities with relatively weak industries), and W. P. Strassmann analyzes the behaviour of Latin American industrialists (pointing out such phenomena as semi-legalized fraud, repression of labour, ultra-conservatism). There are also articles on writers, artists and university students (the latter – at least in the southernmost states on which the study is based – rather conservative in outlook) by F. P. Ellison, G. Chase and K. H. Silvert, respectively. The position of the military is discussed by L. N. McAlister. The British scholar R. P. Dore compares Japan (successful industrial transformation in a culturally homogeneous *and* distinct country) with Latin America.

Latinamerika zwischen Emanzipation und Imperialismus 1810-1960. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1961. v, 297 pp. DM. 22.00.

Apart from a bibliography of literature on Latin America this volume contains a number of contributions by Soviet, East German (W. Markov), Chilean, Argentinian and Uruguayan (C. M. Rama) scholars on a variety of subjects. The majority have in common that they deal with aspects of what is called the "bourgeois revolution". Also

in some communications on research work it is made clear how much attention Latin American politics and history are being given in East Germany.

PFLAUM, IRVING PETER. *Arena of Decision. Latin America in Crisis.* Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) 1964. xvii, 334 pp. \$ 6.50.

With much assertiveness in his analyses and proposals the author surveys the problems of Latin America in general and the various countries in particular, making many interesting observations. His main thesis is that Latin American revolutionarism is the spiritual child of North American democracy, and that the USA have contributed to spoil their own chances of effectively supporting progress. Cuba is used as an illustration. The position of Social Democrats such as the former President Betancourt of Venezuela is discussed with much sympathy, as is the Alliance for Progress. The book ushers in a call for Western hemisphere unity.

SMITH, ROBERT F. *What happened in Cuba? A Documentary History.* Twayne Publishers, Inc., New York 1963. 360 pp. \$ 6.00.

Contrary to what the title might suggest, this book contains documents on the history of USA-Cuban relations from 1783 onward and the years of the Castro regime fill only about a fourth of the volume. The selection is good; American documents are in the majority – for the pre-Castro times an overwhelming one. Short introductions precede each of the groups into which the 120 odd documents have been divided.

Cuba

CONSTANDSE, A. L. *Cuba. Dictators en rebellen. J. A. Boom en Zoon, Meppel 1964. 267 pp. Ill. Hfl. 11.25.*

This popular book on Cuba's geography, its history and its economy and social structure is full of facts and figures which, however, do not in the least infringe on its readability. Indeed, the many details enhance its value for those who ask for broad information in the form of what, without any pejorative meaning, might be called journalistic historiography. The Castro revolution occupies an important, not a preponderant place; it is explained largely as a Latin American phenomenon although the import of Soviet and Chinese Communism is fully recognized. Interesting are also the descriptions of aspects of every-day life and in this connection the five photographs should be mentioned.

Surinam

WAAL MALEFIJT, ANNEMARIE DE. *The Javanese of Surinam. Segment of a Plural Society. With a Preface by Margaret Mead.* The Humanities Press, Inc., New York 1963. x, 206 pp. \$ 5.50.

The Javanese form about 15 percent of the Surinam population. They came to the country as indentured labourers between 1890 and 1939. The overwhelming majority are now small peasants. The group's history is dealt with, but most attention has been given to the question why it has retained – in a simplified form – so much of the traditional culture pattern. Using the method of interviews the author has collected significant information on the economy, religion, family life and kinship relations of the Javanese.

United States of America

American Socialism 1900-1960. Ed. by H. Wayne Morgan. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) 1964. v, 146 pp. \$ 1.95.

The Socialist Party's spokesmen are represented here by various of their most typical statements on American society and politics and on the chances of American Socialism. The latter at its pre-1914 height constituted, under the leadership of Eugene Debs, a rising force; between the two world wars the over-all trend was one of decline. It is argued (especially by Norman Thomas) that what is now the Socialist Party/Social Democratic Federation has influenced thought and action much deeper than election results might suggest. There are also endeavours at explaining the numerical weakness of the SP (First World War, New Deal).

The American Voter. An Abridgment. By Angus Campbell, Philip E. Converse, Warren E. Miller, Donald E. Stokes. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1964. x, 302 pp. \$ 2.95; 23/-.

The wealth of information given in the original 1960 edition of this book has been ably condensed by Professor B. C. Cohen into the present 300-page volume. Indeed the most essential, especially viewed from a long-range standpoint, has been fully preserved. The programme of research which forms the basis of the book reaches back to 1948, but the election campaigns of 1952 and 1956 have got the lion's share of attention. Motives are carefully analyzed and the impact of race, social status, social position, tradition and cultural environment is shown in exact data or figures. Electoral behaviour is, moreover, studied in close connection with the political system and its functioning.

BOARMAN, PATRICK M. Union Monopolies and Antitrust Restraints. Labor Policy Association, Inc., Washington (D.C.) 1963. x, 203 pp. \$ 5.00.

The author of this book, a follower of Hayek and Röpke, enlarges upon the harmful consequences of the monopoly exercised by organized labour. He advocates a reduction of their power by application of the Sherman Act. William Ingles has written a foreword.

COOK, FRED J. Building the House of Labor: Walter Reuther. Encyclopaedia Britannica Press, Chicago, New York, London 1963. 192 pp. Ill. \$ 2.36.

This book is a good example of popular biography – not documented, but plainly based on an impressive amount of knowledge. Walter Reuther's family background, his conviction and character are described vividly. His role in American labour is told in a way also to interest readers not familiar with American trade unionism.

Herzl Year Book. Essays in Zionist History and Thought. Vol. V. Studies in the History of Zionism in America: 1894-1919. Ed. by Ralph Patai. Herzl Press, New York 1963. 384 pp. \$ 7.50.

The sixteen papers that make up the present volume were read before the two conferences held at the Theodor Herzl Institute in December 1957 and December 1962, both devoted to the beginnings of Zionism in the United States. The papers are divided into four parts, viz., "Zionism and American Jewry", "Zionism and Non-Jewish America", "Zionism in the Midwest", and "In the Political Arena". In the final part J. Adler discusses the Morgenthau Mission of 1917.

JOHNSON, DONALD. *The Challenge to American Freedoms. World War I and the Rise of the American Civil Liberties Union.* University of Kentucky Press, Lexington 1963. xi, 243 pp. \$ 5.00.

The National Civil Liberties Bureau was founded in 1917, especially in defence of pacifists, conscientious objectors and opponents of war. During the "Red Scare" it also turned against the persecution of radicals, and then it was reorganized into the American Civil Liberties Union. The present volume tells the story of this organization up to 1924; it contains a very interesting chapter on the case of the Industrial Workers of the World. The author has drawn upon a considerable amount of unpublished sources, particularly the archives of the Justice, Post Office and War Departments.

KENDALL, WILLMOORE. *The Conservative Affirmation.* Henry Regnery Company, Chicago 1963. xv, 272 pp. \$ 5.95.

The original views of the Founders (expressed in the Federalist Papers) are interpreted here in a Conservative sense (with which many Conservatives will not wish to be identified), notably as the negation of "Liberal" egalitarianism. In this spirit and in a popular tone the issues of McCarthyism, freedom of speech, racial discrimination, the present regime of Spain, and Communism are discussed. A number of book reviews has been included. They, too, betray the attitude of protest against institutions and opinions styled "Liberal".

KILLIAN, LEWIS and CHARLES GRIGG. *Racial Crisis in America. Leadership in Conflict.* Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) 1964. xiii, 144 pp. \$ 1.95.

Although the authors of this eminently lucid and thoughtful book deal with a number of experiments in biracial co-operation, their main concern is indicated by their expectation that the forthcoming "era will be one in which neither personal goodwill nor mutual understanding, but impersonal power, will be the most significant factor in race relations". Thus, the role of the liberal whites in the South is not to be that of leaders of the movement, "tokenism" is both "too little and too late", and conflict, not consensus will characterize the struggle for desegregation.

LEUCHTENBURG, WILLIAM E. *Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal.* Harper & Row, Publishers, New York, Evanston, London 1963. xvii, 393 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00; 45/-.

This is the first volume in a series (*The New American Nation Series*, ed. by H. S. Commager and R. B. Morris) which is going to comprise some forty volumes. It is a very promising opening: appealing both to the general reader and to the specialist, it provides historiography of the highest standard. A very balanced interpretation, based on a wealth of sources (including more than 200 manuscript collections), is given not

only of the issues at stake in the New Deal policy, but also of the various problems which confronted American society besides those connected with unemployment and recovery. Masterly sketches are drawn of such curious extremists as Huey Long and Father Coughlin. Social, economic, cultural and political history are well integrated into an organic whole.

MANDEL, BERNHARD. *Samuel Gompers. A Biography.* The Antioch Press, Yellow Springs (Ohio) 1963. xxiii, 566 pp. Ill. \$ 8.00.

Dr. Mandel may well be said to have written the standard biography of Samuel Gompers. The man, who had such a decisive influence on the making of American trade unionism, cannot be separated from the contemporary American scene, and this background receives full emphasis. Basing himself on a wealth of published and unpublished sources (e.g., the AFL archives) the author presents a meticulous and at the same time balanced record of Gompers' activities, both on the national and the international levels. Louis Filler has provided an introduction entitled "Samuel Gompers: Labor Statesman or Labor Faker?"

MILLGATE, MICHAEL. *American Social Fiction. James to Cozzens.* Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, London 1964. xi, 217 pp. 35/-.

Dr. Millgate, who teaches English literature at the University of Leeds, gives a useful survey of social fiction in the United States since Henry James' novel *The American*. Dreiser, Sinclair Lewis, Scott Fitzgerald, Dos Passos and some less-known authors pass in review; Upton Sinclair is deemed hardly worthy of attention. The concept of social fiction is taken very widely; separate chapters are devoted to the army, Hollywood and the academy.

NYE, RUSSEL B. *Fettered Freedom. Civil Liberties and the Slavery Controversy 1830-1860.* Michigan State University Press, East Lansing 1963. xii, 353 pp. \$ 6.50.

The merging of civil liberties with anti-slavery in the abolition movement is the subject of this excellently documented study, which was first published in 1948. The present rewritten and revised edition is, in the 'sixties, certainly of topical interest, but above all the volume should be evaluated as a scholarly performance. There are chapters on petition strategy, on the defence of academic freedom and press freedom, on mob law in the North, etc., and, very interesting for the readers of this journal, on "Workmen and Runaways".

PECK, SIDNEY M. *The Rank-and-File Leader.* Foreword by Eugene V. Schneider. College and University Press, New Haven (Conn.) 1963. 398 pp. \$ 6.00.

The sociologist Dr. Peck worked from 1953 to 1957 in various Milwaukee industries for the purpose of getting familiar with the attitudes of the rank and file of organized labour by means of participant observation and by provoking group discussions. The central character in the research design was the shop steward, who may be supposed to reflect the thought of the average working man. In this way the author discovered very interesting things, particularly a very definite class conscientiousness belying the

prevailing view of American sociologists. The shop stewards' attitudes vis-a-vis all kinds of issues, from the working woman to the cold war, are presented and analyzed in detail. Needless to say that sociological studies of this type are most essential to the social historian.

The Radical Right. The New American Right expanded and updated. Ed. by Daniel Bell. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City (N.Y.) 1964; Europese Boekcentrale N.V., Amsterdam. xii, 468 pp. \$ 1.45.

The original edition mentioned in the subtitle was noticed in Vol. I (1956) of this journal, on p. 327. The contributors, viz., D. Bell, R. Hofstadter, D. Riesman, N. Glaser, P. Viereck, T. Parsons and S. M. Lipset, have supplemented their essays (written under the impression of McCarthyism) with separate chapters, in which the John Birch Society and similar groups are given pride of place; Professor Lipset's new essay, "Three Decades of the Radical Right: Coughlinites, McCarthyites, and Birchers", merits special mention. There are two entirely new contributions: "The John Birch Society", by A. F. Westin, and "England and America: Climates of Tolerance and Intolerance", by H. H. Hyman.

The Search for Identity: Essays on the American Character. Ed. by Roger L. Shinn. Publ. by The Institute for Religious and Social Studies; distr. by Harper & Row, New York, Evanston, London 1964. xi, 204 pp. \$ 4.00.

The essays collected in this volume are not only of interest for American or specialist readers familiar with the subjects dealt with. The editor's introductory essay and his discussion of the question whether there is any "crisis" are models of clarity, as are the contributions by Margaret Mead ("The Idea of National Character"), Kyle Haselden (the racial problem) and Eugene J. McCarthy (politics). Industrial relations are ably discussed by Theodore W. Kheel. Other contributors are Robert W. Lynn and Herman F. Reissig.

SELLERS, JAMES BENSON. *Slavery in Alabama.* University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa 1964. xiii, 426 pp. \$ 5.95.

A vivid account is given here of the history of slavery and of the Negro population of Alabama from the French colonial period to the Civil War inclusive. It is made clear that there existed a wide variety of conditions, and the chapter on the free Negroes describes only one – if a particularly interesting – extreme. The slave trade, the hiring of slaves, the different positions of plantation and town slaves are among the topics discussed in this vividly written book which constitutes a valuable contribution to Southern history.

The Steel Strike of 1919. Ed. with an Introd. by Colston E. Warne. D. C. Heath and Company, Boston 1963. xvi, 109 pp. \$ 1.50.

A number of testimonies, partly given before a Senate Investigating Committee, and other relevant texts on the big American Steel Strike of 1919 have been collected here. The strike, fought in order to achieve union recognition, better wages and a shorter workday, led to a disastrous defeat of the coordinating committee of craft unions

affiliated with the AFL. Among the texts (partly in extract form) there are statements by S. Gompers and W. Z. Foster. The short introduction by the editor posits the problems very lucidly.

SUFRIN, SIDNEY C. and MARION A. BUCK. *What Price Progress? A Study in Chronic Unemployment*. Rand McNally & Company, Chicago 1963. xiii, 146 pp. Maps. \$ 2.25.

In the authors' opinion chronic unemployment is the price the United States has to pay for maintaining a high level of economic growth. After a good survey of the "distressed areas" they enter into the possibility of "lowering" that price by adjustment and redevelopment. The volume is provided with a considerable number of tables and figures.

TAYLOR, LEE and ARTHUR R. JONES, JR. *Rural Life and Urbanized Society*. Oxford University Press, New York 1964. xvi, 493 pp. \$ 7.50.

The purpose of this book is to present a new interpretation of rural life in the United States. The impact of "urbanized social organization" is treated in a broad historical perspective, in which even the "ruralized social organization" of medieval Europe finds a place. North America was colonized during a period of dynamic rural-urban differentiation in Western Europe, and thus the immigrant society here could, in spite of untoward circumstances, be quickly urbanized. The authors enter in detail into the distinctive features of contemporary agriculture ("agribusiness") and social relations and institutions in the countryside; special attention is paid to the food and fibre industries.

THERNSTROM, STEPHAN. *Poverty and Progress. Social Mobility in a Nineteenth Century City*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1964. xii, 286 pp. \$ 5.95.

Newburyport was the site of W. Lloyd Warner's "Yankee City" study; the present author has made it the site of an admirably conducted socio-historical research into local newspapers, census data and various kinds of records, e.g. on savings banks' accounts. Working-class conditions over the period 1850-1880 (the years of rapid industrialization) are reproduced with great clarity. Though occupational mobility was very limited, there was a strong tendency of full integration into the community at large for the workers who by way of purchasing houses etc. became respectable citizens. Besides being one of the most important contributions to American social history this book contains a systematic critique of the "Yankee City" series' a-historical approach.

Toward the Well-Being of Mankind. Fifty Years of The Rockefeller Foundation. Text by Robert Shaplen. Foreword by J. George Harrar. Ed. by Arthur Bernon Tourtellot. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City (N.Y.) 1964. ix, 214 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

Since its incorporation in 1913 the Rockefeller Foundation has done much good work, first in helping to fight diseases, later also by sponsoring agricultural improvements,

the social sciences and the humanities. The present anniversary volume contains a good survey of these many-sided activities towards "the well-being of mankind throughout the world". The fine production and the well-chosen illustrations merit special mention.

UNGER, IRWIN. *The Greenback Era. A Social and Political History of American Finance, 1865-1879.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1964. 467 pp. \$ 10.00.

The conflict over national finance following in the wake of the Civil War, according to Beard and his disciples just a stage in the perennial struggle between agriculture and big business, was, according to Professor Unger, not such a single issue. In the present volume he subjects the "soft money" interest, the "hard money" interest, and the various intermediate points of view, to a new scrutiny largely based on unpublished sources. The description of this multiplicity of interests, as it finds expression especially in the genesis and passage of the Resumption Act, is very illuminating indeed.

ASIA

BURCHETT, WILFRED G. *The Furtive War. The United States in Vietnam and Laos.* International Publishers, New York 1963. 224 pp. \$ 3.95.

South Vietnam and Laos are both depicted as the scenes of wars for which "American intervention" is held fully responsible. A very unfavourable judgment is passed on General Nosavan and on Ngo Dinh Diem (who was still in power at the time of writing). As a reporter the author collected many data on the spot, but his own involvement leads to a black-and-white interpretation.

Constitutionalism in Asia. Ed. by R. N. Spann. Asia Publishing House, London n.d. [1964.] xii, 249 pp. 35/-.

The present volume contains the papers and discussions of the Seminar on Constitutionalism in Asia, held at the Australian National University in August, 1960. The contributors and participants, for the most part non-Asian political scientists and lawyers, approach the subject from many sides. India and Indonesia receive most attention; H. Wolfsohn discusses some aspects of the social structure of underdeveloped countries.

SILCOCK, T. H. *Southeast Asian University. A Comparative Account of Some Development Problems.* Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1964. xiii, 184 pp. \$ 6.00.

The author, an economist who taught at the Universities of Malaya and Singapore, has chosen as his object of study the universities of Burma, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaya, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Many of them are treated of separately, but the overriding purpose is to demonstrate the existence of problems common to all. The structure and organization of the universities are set forth with lucidity, and questions such as that of language are discussed at length. A penetrating analysis ushers in the statement that the four Western university systems which were copied in the area could not meet satisfactorily the challenges resulting from the

special milieus and traditions, and that "mistaken loyalties and irrelevant symbols" had to be replaced by others that are in harmony with indigenous political structures and economic possibilities or necessities.

La tradition et le développement économique dans l'Asie du Sud-Est. Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1964. 208 pp. B.fr. 240.

The papers read – in French or English – before a conference at the Solvay Institute in December 1962 by a number of Asian and European scholars are of greatly different standard and scope. We mention a good introductory contribution on Islamic traditions by Professor A. Abel, a general discussion – rather vague and commonplace in its conclusions – on Buddhism's impact on modern life by Dr. Nguyen Tran Huan, a sound, but extremely concise survey by Mr. Aamir Ali on "traditional attitudes of workers", in which he lucidly compares the latter with the attitudes that obtain in industrial societies, and a critical evaluation of traditionalism and modernism in South-East Asian politics by Mr. Surindar Suri.

Women in the New Asia. The changing social roles of men and women in South and South-East Asia. Ed. by Barbara E. Ward. Unesco, Paris 1963. 329 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

The volume opens with a good study by the editor on the position of women in various Asian countries; she demonstrates, e.g., why only in the Roman Catholic Philippines a strong feminist movement could arise. The second part of the book contains contributions mostly by Asians on Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. They deal with the position and role of woman in particular, but many throw light on the social situation and cultural sphere at large. The third part contains two general studies, one on the history of female emancipation in southern Asia (R. Tharpar), the other on population characteristics in the region (T. E. Smith), as well as a short, but very informative survey of family planning.

China

GELDER, STUART and ROMA. *The Timely Rain. Travels in New Tibet.* Foreword by Edgar Snow. Photography by Stuart Gelder. Hutchinson, London 1964. 248 pp. Ill. 50/-.

Although it is granted by the authors that "some Chinese claims for the improvements they had brought were ludicrous even if they were harmless", their story is one of consistently refuting all major accusations against the Communists, especially that of cruelty. Instead, their abolition of serfdom and moderation are praised. The book, a 1962 travel account, is largely based on interviews with Tibetans held with the help of a Chinese interpreter. The Dalai Lama emerges as a tragic tool in the hands of "reactionaries". The illustrations – some colour photographs – are very remarkable.

JANECEK, OTTO. *Die Mitte ist links. China und die kommunistische Weltbewegung.* [Europäische Perspektiven.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 147 pp. Ill. S. 62.

As a correspondent of the Viennese *Volksstimme* the author travelled some months in China. He gives a very sympathetic account of Chinese Communist achievements and policies; however, it is not quite without critical distance – least so regarding Chinese foreign policy. Two documents on the Sino-Soviet conflict are appended in extract form: the letters of the CPC and the CPSU of June, 14, and July, 14, respectively.

SCHRAM, STUART R. Documents sur la théorie de la “Révolution Permanente” en Chine. Idéologie dialectique et dialectique du réel. Mouton & Cie., Paris, La Haye 1963. xlix, 65 pp. NF. 14.00.

This book consists of two parts. The second contains texts on the Chinese conception of “permanent revolution” such as it emerged with the “Great Leap Forward” movement and the Communes experiment. The first part offers a learned survey of the history of the “permanent revolution” theory and the differences in the various conceptions such as those held by Marx, Trotsky, Mao Tse-tung and his followers.

WINT, GUY. Communist China’s Crusade. Mao’s road to power and the new campaign for world revolution. Pall Mall Press, London, Dunmow 1965. v, 136 pp. Maps. 21/-.

This book was first published seven years ago under the title *Dragon and Sickle* and was then noticed in this journal, Vol. IV (1959), on p. 506. Three new chapters, “The New Asian Power”, “Peking Shows its Strength”, and “The New Apostle of Communism”, have now been added; the Sino-Soviet dispute is covered up to and including the fall of Khrushchev. The volume is written for the educated layman but based on expert knowledge.

India

BAILEY, F. G. Politics and Social Change. Orissa in 1959. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1963. xviii, 241 pp. \$ 5.00.

The author has adopted the techniques of social anthropology “in the analysis of a complex and diversified society”, viz. that of Orissa, one of the constituent states of the Indian Union. His main problem is that of the relation between the new, parliamentary and democratic institutions and the traditional patterns of behaviour and thought. Congress, in 1947 in a clear majority position, in 1959 had to share power with coalition partners. It is the political evolution and the underlying forces shaping it that are described and explained with much acumen. The study is therefore of great interest for an understanding of contemporary Indian developments at large.

Journalism in Modern India. Ed. by Roland E. Wolsley with chapters by Fourteen Co-Authors. Introd. by A. D. Mani. 2nd rev. ed. Asia Publishing House, London 1964. xxii, 279 pp. Ill. 50/-.

The first edition of this book was published in 1953. The present, second, edition has been brought up to date. The English language press, the vernacular newspapers, the news agencies are made the themes of contributions by able specialists. Others deal with more technical matters and with such subjects as the growth of public relations,

the role played by the radio, and the "education for journalism". The introduction by A. D. Mani presents, among other things, an intelligent comparison with the press of England and the USA.

MALHOTRA, PREM CHAND. *Indian Labour Movement. A Survey.* 2nd. ed. S. Chand & Co., Delhi, New Delhi, Bombay 1963. xii, 218 pp. Rs. 5.00.

Within a relatively small compass the author provides much information not only concerning the labour movement proper and its history, but also concerning social conditions and social legislation both on Union and on regional levels. The strength of the labour force, grouped according to trades, is also fully dealt with. Productivity and efficiency problems get their share of the treatment. The position, rights and duties of workers are largely discussed in accordance with Gandhian views; the latter have been made the subject of a special chapter.

METCALF, THOMAS R. *The Aftermath of Revolt. India, 1857-1870.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1964. xiii, 352 pp. \$ 7.50.

In this excellent study the conservative British attitude since the Mutiny is seen both as a consequence of the latter and as a result of Victorian liberalism losing its capacity for reform. Thus, in India support was given to aristocratic forces, the land tenure system was left intact and traditionalism was encouraged also in that the principle of non-interference in the structure of Indian society became an established policy. From the point of view of social history the book is of no less value than from that of political history.

RAMANADHAM, V. V. *The Control of Public Enterprises in India.* Asia Publishing House, London 1964. xi, 304 pp. 60/-.

The position of various categories of public enterprises in India is objectively compared with that of private ones. For instance, railways operated at a loss can not be compared with wholly commercial enterprises in public hands. The mechanisms of control are set forth with great knowledge of details and compared with conditions in other countries, notably in Britain. Measures to improve both direct and indirect controls are suggested. Three separate case studies on the Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation and Electricity Board and on the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. have been included.

SINGH, CHARAN. *India's Poverty and Its Solution.* 2nd. rev. ed. Asia Publishing House, New York 1964. xx, 527 pp. \$ 13.00; 75/-.

One of the most stimulating, original and scholarly works, *Joint Farming X-rayed*, has gone into its revised second edition under the present title. With rare lucidity and great boldness the author, who is Minister for Agriculture of Uttar Pradesh, produces one argument after the other for an independent approach to India's economic (and social) problems. He rejects "every form of concentrated economic power" as "inherently dangerous" to a democratic future and advocates a series of reforms in order to stimulate peasant farming output, small-scale industries, and - as an imperative to stop impoverishment - a deceleration of population growth.

SUBRAMANIAM, SHANKERIER. *Die Wirtschaftsentwicklung Indiens 1951-1961*. [Kieler Studien. Forschungsberichte des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, 69.] J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1965. vii, 161 pp. DM. 25.00.

Economic development during the first and the second Five-Year Plans is the subject of this rather specialist study. The various handicaps, e.g., the population growth, are given due consideration. The volume is provided with a great number of tables and graphs.

VAKIL, C. N. *Poverty and Planning*. Allied Publishers Private Ltd., Bombay, London, New York 1963. xv, 337 pp. Rs. 22.50.

Papers written over a period of some 35 years have been collected here together with two discussion articles by Gandhi with whom the author differed (in 1938) over the spinning wheel issue – which was symptomatic of his modern outlook. Interesting are also his observations on the interdependence of the social sciences. As regards the Five-Year Plans he strongly advocates more importance to be attached to small private companies which with the help of appropriate incentives could grow at a greater rate.

Indonesia

GEERTZ, CLIFFORD. *Agricultural Involution. The Process of Ecological Change in Indonesia*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1963. xx, 176 pp. Maps. \$ 4.00.

–. *Peddlers and Princes. Social Change and Economic Modernization in Two Indonesian Towns*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1963. ix, 162 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

In the 'fifties Professor Geertz was a member of the Indonesia Field Team of the MIT Center for International Studies, and in 1960 he published a standard on *The Religion of Java*. In the present two volumes he reports and analyzes his findings on the economic problems of the country. By "agricultural involution" he means the over-elaboration of labour-intensive methods; the historical background and the specific nature of this phenomenon are discussed with acumen. In *Peddlers and Princes* the author compares the chances of economic growth in two towns, one in Java, the other in Bali; curiously enough the displaced nobles of the Balinese royal court appear to be better qualified in this respect.

Israel

EDELMAN, MAURICE. *Ben Gurion. A Political Biography*. Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., London 1964. Ill. 214 pp. 30/–.

The author, who was elected Member of Parliament for Coventry in 1945 and has followed British policy on Israel intensively during the crucial years, has drawn the material with which to write this lively and attractive biography from a great variety of sources. The book is rather popular in character and in some cases (to mention a recent issue: the controversy around Mr. Lavon) it is somewhat lacking in thoroughness. A tone of sympathetic admiration pervades the whole book which presents, especially on the mandate period, valuable data on the Palestinian Jewish community and on international Zionist action.

Japan

VOGEL, EZRA F. *Japan's New Middle Class. The Salary Man and His Family in a Tokyo Suburb.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1963. xiii, 299 pp. \$ 6.50.

This book is the result of a field study carried out in a Tokyo suburb. It provides insight into the life and conditions of the salaried employees, especially those with higher, notably university, education. The class in its broader sense of white collar workers generally has its own standard of (a much envied) security, which lends it its prestige. The entrance examination system is "the gateway to salary" and is accordingly described in great detail. Also family relationships and the impact of social change upon them come up for elaborate discussion. The significance of the attitudes dealt with for an understanding of Japan's capacity for modernization is underlined.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

CHILDE, VERE GORDON. *How Labour Governs. A Study of Workers' Representation in Australia.* Ed. and with a Foreword by F. B. Smith. Melbourne University Press 1964; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. xxii, 193 pp. 35/-.

The well-known Marxist archaeologist, who died in 1957, was from 1919 to 1921 private secretary to the then Labour Premier of New South Wales. In 1923 the first edition of this book on the Australian Labour Party and its internal conflicts during and immediately after the First World War appeared and the present second edition is, apart from a few minor corrections, a re-impression. Childe's approach is a radical one and his main target is the Labour Party's (and trade unions') apparatus whose functioning and power are elucidated.

JUPP, JAMES. *Australian Party Politics.* Melbourne University Press, Melbourne 1964; Cambridge University Press, London. ix, 235 pp. 37/6.

Although primarily the last decade is considered, the history and fundamental characteristics of the Australian party system – notably its roots in English tradition and its response to the particular demands of its own milieu – are not neglected. An able argument is put forward to prove the thesis that there is a definite evolution away from the "provincial" concentration on economic advantage towards a sense of responsibility also in the field of international affairs, and towards national versus State policy. Very commendable is, further, the picture of the functioning of the party machines.

YARWOOD, A. T. *Asian Migration to Australia. The Background to Exclusion 1896-1923.* Melbourne University Press, Melbourne 1964; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. v, 210 pp. 55/-.

At its first session the Federal Parliament in 1901 passed the Immigration Restriction Act, directed against Asian immigration. A very vivid account is given in this book of the debates which preceded the Act and of its consequences. Time and again opposition became loud, but strong interests prevented that concessions were made. Special chapters deal with the – differently treated – main nationalities concerned: the Chinese, the Japanese, the Indians and the Syrians. The aspect of the complications within the field of foreign policy (Britain and Japan) is also discussed.

EUROPE

The Balkans in Transition. Essays on the Development of Balkan Life and Politics since the Eighteenth Century. Ed. by Charles and Barbara Jelavich. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1963. xvii, 451 pp. \$ 8.50.

The essays collected in this volume are of different scope and quality. Though it is somewhat eclectic in character, T. Stoianovich's contribution on (aspects of) "the social foundations of Balkan politics, 1750-1941", deserves attention from a socio-historical point of view. Rich in information is N. Spulber's survey of the changes in the economic structures of the Balkan countries during the last 100 years. This is not to say that the other contributions (by C. E. Black – on Russian influence in tsarist times, since 1917 and since 1945 –, J. C. Campbell, and other American and British scholars) are of less value, or for that matter, not relevant from the vantage point of social history. Good, sometimes somewhat short, bibliographies have been included. One contribution (by G. C. Soulis) deals thoughtfully with Balkan historiography itself since the nineteenth century.

HOUTTE, J. A. VAN. Economische en sociale geschiedenis van de lage landen. Uitgeversmaatschappij W. de Haan N.V., Zeist; Standaard Boekhandel, Antwerpen 1964. xv, 366 pp. Hfl. 32.50.

The title of this volume is in so far misleading that in fact it covers economic rather than social history. As it is, however, the book offers a very useful and reliable survey of agrarian, commercial and industrial developments in the "Benelux" countries from prehistoric times to the present. We draw special attention to the chapters on "The Industrial Revolution" and "The Agrarian Revolution". The author, who addresses himself also to the interested layman, has dispensed with footnotes, but added an extensive bibliography of twenty pages.

KIS, THÉOPHILE. Les pays de l'Europe de l'Est. Leurs rapports mutuels et le problème de leur intégration dans l'orbite de l'URSS. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1964. 271 pp. B.fr. 340.

Soviet civil law, the organization of the Union, and the formal relations with the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe are the main subject of this book. There is, among other things, a good survey of the Comecon. The too concise discussion of Marxist and Leninist theories on the state seems less satisfactory. An elaborate bibliography is appended; it includes a great many Russian titles,

PLASCHKA, RICHARD G. Cattaro – Prag. Kriegsmarine und Heer Österreich-Ungarns im Feuer der Aufstandsbewegungen vom 1. Februar und 28. Oktober 1918. Verlag Hermann Böhlau Nachf., Graz, Köln 1963. 313 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 28.00.

Three important events during the last year of the Hapsburg monarchy, viz., the sailors' mutiny in the naval port of Kotor, the abortive Socialist revolt in Prague, and the successful Czech revolution, are here dealt with together. The author writes in the turgid style cherished by Germans and Austrians when posing as dethroned gods; "*im Bannkreis des Untergangs*" is only one of his flowers. The book is valuable, however, because of the many published and unpublished sources worked up.

PULZER, P. G. J. The Rise of Political Anti-Semitism in Germany and Austria. John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1964. xiv, 364 pp. 45/-.

Antisemitism, and especially racialist antisemitism in Germany and Austria from about 1848 to the First World War with an epilogue on the period 1918-1933, is traced here in its origins and evolution on the basis of an admirable familiarity with the sources. The various antisemite writers and politicians – both obscure ones and recognized coryphaei (Treitschke, for instance) – are studied also in their obvious interdependence, and their ideas are discussed against the background of political realities. The latter come up for special treatment, too, and in this connection the chapter on Social Democracy is a good example of the unbiased spirit and capacity for balanced interpretation characteristic of the book as a whole.

STRÖHM, CARL GUSTAF. Zwischen Mao und Chruschtschow. Wandlungen des Kommunismus in Südosteuropa. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. 304 pp. DM. 12.80.

Though offering (well-written and thoughtful) *capita selecta* rather than an exhaustive treatment, this book is a good contribution to an understanding of the position of the Communist-dominated states of South-East Europe. The lion's share has been reserved for a survey of Yugoslav politics in connection with the zigzagging Moscow line and the change in Soviet-Chinese relations. Further, Albania is discussed at some length, as are Hungary and, to a lesser extent, Rumania.

SUETENS, LOUIS PAUL. De werkstaking in het publiekrecht van de landen der Europese Gemeenschappen. Met woord vooraf van Ferdinand van Goethem. Uitgeverij Die Keure, Brugge 1963. xviii, 298 pp. B.fr. 275.

After a sociological and juridical definition of the conception and the various types of "strikes" the author discusses the problems involved in strikes in the public sector. Civil law in the various Common Market countries varies greatly as to this issue; the survey of these different regulations is very full and of a high standard of excellence. The author concludes with making suggestions for a general regulation applying to all countries.

Die wirtschaftliche Situation in Deutschland und Österreich um die Wende vom 18. zum 19. Jahrhundert. Bericht über die Erste Arbeitstagung der Gesellschaft für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte in Mainz 4.-6. März 1963. Im Auftrag des Vorstandes der Gesellschaft hrsg. von Friedrich Lütge. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. viii, 254 pp. DM. 39.00.

The present volume collects eight of the nine papers read before the conference mentioned in the subtitle. They are all devoted to the transition period from Mercantilism to Industrial Revolution in Germany and the Hapsburg monarchy; we mention the most important of them. H. Kellenbenz discusses the foreign trade of Germany; H. Hassinger the foreign trade of the Hapsburg monarchy and the manufactories in Austria; W. Fischer the status of the early factory workers in Germany; and W. Abel the situation of German agriculture.

ZEMAN, ZBYNĚK A. Der Zusammenbruch des Habsburgerreiches 1914-1918. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1963. 278 pp. DM. 19.80.

The decomposition of the Dual Monarchy during the First World War is here described in detail. Characteristic of the work is the interesting approach mainly from the various positions held at the time by representatives (both in the Monarchy and abroad) of the Slav national groups (especially the Czechs, but also the Poles and the Ruthenians). This approach does not involve bias; it is purely methodological and helps to throw light on tendencies and differences somewhat obscured by historiography that is based preponderantly on German language sources. The latter are not neglected in this book.

Austria

LEICHTER, OTTO. Österreichs Freie Gewerkschaften im Untergrund. Mit einem Nachwort von Franz Olah. [Österreichprofile.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1963. 155 pp. S. 58.

The "underground" period discussed in this commendable popular study is that from 1934 (end of Socialist and Free Trade Unions freedom) to 1938 (*Anschluss*). The illegality was in part more a semi-legality and the book contains also details on the endeavours to arrive at an armistice with the Schuschnigg government in the face of the Nazi threat.

NECK, RUDOLF. Arbeiterschaft und Staat im Ersten Weltkrieg 1914-1918. (A. Quellen). I. Der Staat. (1. Vom Kriegsbeginn bis zum Prozess Friedrich Adlers, August 1914-Mai 1917). Europa Verlag, Wien 1964. xl, 331 pp. S. 255.

Three volumes of documents on the working class and the Austrian State in the First World War have been projected; a fourth volume will give a systematic historiography. The present volume contains especially documents which throw light on the attitude of the State towards the Socialist labour movement for the period up to May, 1917 (Friedrich Adler trial). The documents are mainly related to Austria within its present frontiers. They are extremely important both for the temper of the workers (strikes,

protests against rising costs of living, the effects of rationing) and for the relations between the government officials and the Socialist Party. The years 1914 and 1915 are represented by a relatively small number of items; a central issue is the assassination of Minister Stürgkh by Friedrich Adler and the diverse reactions it provoked. The method of approach does not exclude a great variety of Socialist opinions to be reproduced; in their majority they are to be found in police and other authorities' reports, but also in letters written by newspaper editors and members of parliament protesting against censorship. Mr. Neck asserts in his preface that not only the national antagonisms but also the social crisis – which the documents should help to prove – was responsible for the desintegration of the Empire.

SCHMIDT, HELGA und FELIX CZEIKE. Franz Schuhmeier. Mit einem Vorwort von Franz Jonas. [Österreichprofile.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 103 pp. S. 52.

Franz Schuhmeier (born in 1864, murdered by a political opponent in 1913) was one of those typical Social Democrat leaders who, originating from a working-class milieu, through self-education came to be capable functionaries. His role in the workers' educational societies and in the campaign for universal suffrage as well his fierce struggle against militarism are described in this popular biography.

STEINER, HERBERT. Die Arbeiterbewegung Österreichs 1867-1889. Beiträge zu ihrer Geschichte von der Gründung des Wiener Arbeiterbildungsvereines bis zum Einigungsparteitag in Hainfeld. Europa Verlag, Wien 1964. viii, 308 pp. S. 235.

The "heroic years" of the Austrian labour movement are described here, with an unmistakable sympathy for the "Left", on the basis of many sources. Much archival material has been brought to light which was never made use of before. Apart from Austria within its present frontiers attention has been given to mainly the German and Czech Socialist and trade union activities in Bohemia and Moravia. To the Party Congress of 1874 held at Neudorf great importance is attributed; a second theme which is treated in detail are the influences from abroad (Lassalleanism, the International and Marxism, Anarchism).

Belgium

Bibliographie de Hem Day. Éditions Pensée et Action, Paris, Bruxelles 1964. ii, 116 pp. Ill. \$ 2.00.

The Belgian anarchist Hem Day, who has already compiled many bibliographies of kindred spirits, has wanted to spare others the trouble of compiling his own. Besides listing his books and numerous articles he has included excerpts from laudatory critiques as well as a report on anarchism in Belgium since 1918.

ELIAS, H. J. Geschiedenis van de Vlaamse Gedachte. Deel I. De grondslagen van de nieuwe tijd. 1780-1830. Deel II. Van de taal- en letterkundige hernieuwing naar een politieke beweging. 1830-1859. Deel III. Verwezenlijkingen en ontgoochelingen. De scheiding der wegen.

1860-1883. De Nederlandsche Boekhandel, Antwerpen 1963; 1964. xii, 455 pp.; viii, 433 pp.; viii, 373 pp. B.fr. 438 per vol.

This history, which is not only impressive by its very broad scope, will encompass four volumes in total. Vol. I is not restricted to a Flemish movement scarcely discernible as such, or to a Flemish consciousness which sprung in part from regional loyalties and feelings, but includes the general history of what was to become the Belgian state in 1830. The Austrian reign preceding the French occupation is discussed in so far as it was necessary to demonstrate the historical roots of later developments. The French Revolution and German Romanticism are, however, the two currents from which nationalism and both Belgian and Flemish national conscience are said to have originated. The French domination is mainly studied from the angle of the frenchification of Flemish culture and outlooks, the union with Holland to a great extent from that of a language policy gone wrong. Vol. II deals with the first three decades of Belgian independence, the almost complete suffocation of the Flemish conscience and the latter's resurrection in an incipient movement of revival. Vol. III covers, among other things, the first Language Acts, the part played by the West Flemings, the relations with the Northern Netherlands and with Germany, and the parting of Belgian consciousness and Flemish consciousness. The impact of social issues in their broadest meaning is given due attention. The book is well documented and constitutes a very full and – as regards the presentation of facts – authoritative work based on painstaking research.

HAAG, H. Les archives personnelles des anciens ministres belges. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Leuven-Louvain, Paris 1963. 35 pp. B.fr. 45.

In this bibliography on the whole only personal archives of former Belgian ministers are mentioned, irrespective of whether they are now in archives or in private hands. For social history some collections seem to be relevant, although, e.g., Vandervelde's archive has been lost.

Lettres adressées à la maison Rothschild de Paris par son représentant à Bruxelles. II (L'époque des susceptibilités). 1843-1853. Présentées et annotées par Bertrand Gille. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Louvain; Béatrice Nauwelaerts, Paris 1963. xviii, 400 pp. B.fr. 500.

The first volume of letters written by Rothschild's representative in Brussels, covering the years 1838-40, was noticed in this journal, Vol. VII (1962), Part 1, p. 135. The present volume covers the decade 1843-53 along the same lines. The subject matter is rather one-sidedly financial; there are not many letters from the year 1848, and those extant are in the key of "*Tout est parfaitement tranquille ici*".

VAN ISACKER, KAREL. De Antwerpse Dokwerker 1830-1940. De Nederlandsche Boekhandel N.V., Antwerpen 1963. 243 pp. Ill. B.fr. 160.

The spirit of sympathy and understanding has a considerable effect in making of this book not only a competent history, but also a readable work for a broader readership. The life of the dock workers is reproduced on the ground of the available documentary evidence – which is demonstrated to be more abundant than might be expected. Apart

from the excellent description of social conditions the book gives a very commendable history of the labour movement which so essentially helped to ameliorate them, and especially of the trade unions. The controversies between Christian and Socialist unions are in the focus of attention – both standpoints are judged with mildness.

VERVAECK, SOLANGE. *Enkele bronnen uit de Franse tijd. Hun belang voor de sociale geschiedenis.* Éditions Nauwelaerts, Leuven-Louvain, Paris 1962. 108 pp. B.fr. 110.

Many national, regional and especially local sources are listed in this carefully annotated bibliography of documents concerning taxes, tax payers' registers, census outcomes etc., which were destined to serve as a basis for selection of people for the National Guard. The war indemnities demanded by the French in 1794 are also dealt with.

Czechoslovakia

LUŽA, RADOMÍR. *The Transfer of the Sudeten Germans. A Study of Czech-German Relations, 1933-1962.* The New York University Press, New York 1964. xxiv, 365 pp. \$7.50.

The massive deportation of the Sudeten Germans after the Second World War is here dealt with in a broad historical perspective. Indeed the volume covers the millennial problem of Czech-German relations, the genesis of the Czechoslovak Republic, the share of Henlein and his followers in Hitler's grand design, the years of terror and resistance in the *Protektorat*, the consequent expulsion of the German residents and even their present political activities in the Federal Republic. Dr. Luža, who as a young man participated in the Czech resistance movement and had to leave his country in 1948, offers a sober account of these events which, though he approves of the deportation, is remarkably free from moralizing and based on a wealth of published and unpublished sources. Professor A. William Salomone has written a preface.

France

CAUTE, DAVID. *Communism and the French Intellectuals 1914-1960.* André Deutsch Ltd., London 1964. 413 pp. 45/-.

This book offers an appreciable, though surely not final, contribution to the understanding of the phenomenon of the sympathy many French intellectuals feel and have felt for Communism, whether they joined the party or not. The "group" is given relief, rather than (famous) individuals. A well-documented and thoughtful history of the ups and downs is followed by a commendable analysis of the ways and measures in which commitment to Communism influenced the intellectuals' and artists' work and of their motives. The problems involved in an evaluation of the role of Marxist theory are indicated rather than solved.

COBBAN, ALFRED. *The Social Interpretation of the French Revolution.* Cambridge University Press, London 1964. xii, 178 pp. 21/-.

It is argued in this important book of great critical value that the structure of *ancien régime* society was more complex than is allowed for in a simple pattern of bourgeoisie and feudalism. A new approach is given which cautiously discerns between a "bour-

geoisie" of *rentiers* and proprietors on the one hand and the industrialists on the other. The sociological theory based on situations of later times is proved to have misguided historians such as Lefebvre into simplifying the class relations picture.

DALBY, LOUISE ELLIOTT. Léon Blum. Evolution of a Socialist. Thomas Yoseloff, New York, London 1963. 447 pp. \$ 6.00; 42/-.

This political biography, though it is based on Blum's writings and other contemporary literature as well as on interviews with Mrs. Blum and others, is rather popular in character. In the interpretation of the intellectual background there are some obvious shortcomings or a lack of precision. The picture drawn is, on the whole, convincing, and the author's sympathy for her subject has not deterred her from a critical approach.

FABRÈGUES, JEAN DE. Le Sillon de Marc Sangnier. Un tournant majeur du mouvement social catholique. Librairie Académique Perrin, Paris 1964. 315 pp. Ill. NF. 15.00.

This book tries to determine the position of the *Sillon* movement and describes its development up to its, in the author's view inevitable, denunciation by Pope Pius X in 1910. With this group once more after decades a democratic movement arose in French Catholicism side by side with Catholic-social endeavours of individuals and trends. Its activity was wide and many-sided, but its ideas were extremely vague. Besides through these activities it should be studied particularly through its leading personalities and their spiritual climate. In this connection the author dwells at length on the personality of Sangnier and the degree to which he has put his stamp upon the movement. Sangnier's extensive and often original public action after 1910 is briefly discussed. The author traces many of his views in the MRP (which appointed him honorary chairman); that party, however, knew how to exercise restraint, which Sangnier had never been able to do.

GÉRARD, RENÉ. Un journal de province sous la Révolution. Le "Journal de Marseille" de Ferréol Beaugeard (1781-1797). Préface de Jacques Godechot. Société des Études Robespierriistes, Paris 1964. 307 pp. NF. 35.00.

In this doctor's thesis the author extensively and scientifically discusses the history of the *Journal de Marseille*, which appeared from 1781 to 1797 with an interval of two years. He deals with its financial position, which was always precarious, the sources and possibilities of its information – its attitude towards the Paris press comes up here – its technical production and distribution and its character. These are described separately for the different periods. The journal, initially an interesting information organ without political bias, gradually evolved towards being the mouthpiece for Marseilles and the whole *Midi* of those who wanted, after 1795, to end or undo the Revolution. The author shows, how this arose from an interaction between the qualities and position of the editor and the development of the thought of its readership. His method carries with it, that the economic and social development in this area and the political development of the leading groups are also taken into account.

GOGUEL, FRANÇOIS et ALFRED GROSSER. La politique en France. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1964. 299 pp. Maps. NF. 19.50.

Professors Goguel and Grosser have written a well-composed introduction to French politics in the first place intended for undergraduates. In nine chapters they deal with political behaviour at the various levels, parties, interest groups, parliament, government, etc. Useful bibliographical surveys are appended to each chapter and to the volume as a whole. The amended Constitution of the Fifth Republic is also appended.

Histoire du Parti communiste français (Manuel). Éditions Sociales, Paris 1964. 774 pp. NF. 12.00.

Prepared by an authors' collective under the leadership of J. Duclos and Fr. Billoux and comprising some well-known Communist intellectuals, this official history of the CP of France betrays a measure of doctrinarism reminiscent of earlier periods. This becomes clear, e.g., from the treatment of the period August-September, 1939-June, 1941. It is curious that even serious errors of fact have been made, such as the alleged administrative incorporation of part of France into ... the Netherlands under the German occupation. The bibliographic notes are sometimes useful.

LABI, MAURICE. *La grande division des travailleurs. Première scission de la C.G.T. (1914-1921)*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1964. 332 pp. NF. 27.75.

The author, who is active in the trade-union movement, in his dissertation presents a detailed and scholarly study of the developments of thought within the CGT in the decisive years 1918-21, the years of rupture. This minute investigation is placed against the background of the ideas that developed before and during the war, which are briefly outlined. The author tries to establish the influence of the objections prevailing against the policy of *Union sacrée* during the war, of the Russian Revolution and the struggle against the intervention policy, the failure of the big strikes and the general social troubles in this period as a consequence of the rapid industrial changes. He points out the dilemma of the leaders, who clung to both the independence of the trade-union movement and the revolution. The real losers – besides the workers in general – were, according to the author, the revolutionary syndicalists, whom he prefers. The book contains, in the form of annexes, numerous tables and charts of membership, strikes, price trends, and shifts in proportional numbers of the various schools of thought.

LAUDRAIN, MAURICE. *La voie française du socialisme*. Postface de M. Jacques Duboin. Diffusé par La Maison du Livre Français, Paris n.d. 142 pp. NF. 6.50.

The author of this collection of articles printed before in *La Grande Relève* is a member of the *Mouvement Français pour l'Abondance*. His ideas are inspired by the typical French brand of syndicalism. He advocates the spontaneous mass action to put an end to capitalism and to avoid the pitfalls of a dictatorship of the Soviet type.

MASSIN, JEAN. *Almanach de la Révolution Française*. Le Club Français du Livre, Paris 1963. 336 pp. Ill. Maps. NF. 29.00.

This (almost) day-to-day chronology of the French Revolution up to the fall of Robespierre is not intended as a scholarly work; the choice of subjects and events

betrays a bias in favour of the "Left" or the most radical elements. What lends the volume its special character is the rich illustration. Each page contains one or more very suggestive pictures.

NAVILLE, PIERRE. *Questions du Socialisme. I. La classe ouvrière et le régime gaulliste.* Études et Documentation Internationales, Paris 1964. 489 pp. NF. 18.00.

This collection of prefaces to books and articles which appeared between 1955 and 1963 in journals such as *Arguments*, *France-Observateur*, *Présence Africaine*, *La Nouvelle Revue Marxiste*, *Temps Modernes*, *Tribune Marxiste* and others is characteristic of a way of thinking common to various French intellectuals representing a rather orthodox Marxism independent from any party, but sympathetic to the PSU. Remarkable are the clinging to class-antagonism conceptions, the solidarity with Algeria, and the definition of Socialism in the Soviet Union.

PHILIP, ANDRÉ. *La Gauche. Mythes et réalités.* Éditions Aubier-Montaigne, Paris 1964. 228 pp. NF. 15.00.

The author, in his well-known crystal-clear style, deals in this book with a variety of subjects, ranging from an interpretation of the industrial revolution to an evaluation of the chances for a democratic and Socialist re-orientation in France. His criticism of the present French policy (a "*petite politique de grandeur municipale*") is as trenchant as his expectations are optimistic – the latter are based no less on the author's view of long-term socio-economic developments (the role of co-operatives, for instance) than on his (Protestant) Christian faith.

Procès des Communards. Présentés par Jacques Rougerie. René Julliard, Paris 1964. 258 pp. Ill. NF. 4.80.

Mr. Rougerie, who is preparing an important thesis on the subject, here presents a vivid picture of the Commune by means of the, mainly unpublished, reports and documents used as evidence in the subsequent trials.

PSICHARI, HENRIETTE. *Anatomie d'un chef-d'œuvre "Germinal".* Mercure de France, Paris 1964. 204 pp. NF. 11.40.

Zola's novel *Germinal* is analyzed here both as a whole and in a number of details. Extracts have been appended. The author has taken great pains to trace what was real and to establish the imaginary traits and the anachronisms, without in the slightest degree concealing her admiration for this work, unsurpassed among the novels in which the working class plays a role.

RÉMOND, RENÉ. *La Droite en France de la première Restauration à la Ve République.* Nouvelle édition revue et augmentée. Éditions Aubier-Montaigne, Paris 1963. 414 pp. NF. 18.00.

The "Right" in France is a diversity, and the three main currents which reflect three traditions that have stamped its picture are those of the ultras of the Restauration, the

Orleanists and the Nationalists (Bonapartism being a precursor to the latter). The author gives both a very lucid survey and a valuable interpretation of the history of "the" French Right since 1815; the present second edition has been brought up-to-date. A great number of documents and quotations (pro and contra) have been appended. They constitute a remarkable collection of pronouncements which eloquently demonstrate the thesis of the diversity of tendencies making up the Right. The treatment of the Vichy regime may be cited here as an example of the author's cautious approach which undoubtedly has provided useful insights.

REYNAUD, JEAN-DANIEL. *Les syndicats en France*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1963. 290 pp. NF. 19.50.

The present volume is a good survey of the employers' and workers' organizations in France; those of the farmers will be dealt with in a separate volume of the same series. Most attention is paid to the trade unions, their history and their structure, and in this field the author gives evidence of expert knowledge; though his book is in the first place intended for undergraduates, it may be very useful to students of social history.

STEIN, LORENZ VON. *The History of the Social Movement in France, 1789-1850*. Introd., ed. and transl. by Kaethe Mengelberg. The Bedminster Press, Totowa (N.J.) 1964. xi, 467 pp. \$ 10.00.

Of Stein's famous work (in the last version of it during the author's lifetime) this is the first English translation. Some chapters have been omitted. In an excellent introduction the translator deals with the influence Stein had, for instance on Marx. Moreover, she discusses Stein's other works with full knowledge also of contemporary and later evaluations.

VIDALENC, JEAN. *Les émigrés français 1789-1825*. Association des Publications de la Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines de l'Université de Caen, Caen 1963. 471 pp. NF. 40.00.

Basing his argument on a wealth of sources, Professor Vidalenc has succeeded in analyzing the importance and scope of the emigration during the Revolution and First Empire. What documentary evidence there is on this part of the problem points to a substantial exaggeration both of the numbers and of the politically conscious motives of *émigrés* who socially, too, were not exclusively or predominantly aristocrats as is commonly believed. Many local data have been worked up into this work of remarkable scholarship which is published as Vol. 2 of the *Publications de la Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines de l'Université de Caen*.

WURMSER, ANDRÉ. *La Comédie inhumaine*. Gallimard, Paris 1964. 806 pp. NF. 40.00.

Balzac's work is described and analyzed here by a well-known Communist intellectual in connection with the economic, social and political realities of the time when it was written. The book is remarkable for the broadness of its scope. The author's fundamental thesis is that of Balzac's realism (prevailing even where it is unintended or contrary to the intentions of the writer), which justifies his being admired by Marx,

Engels and the modern Communists. One of the most instructive parts is that devoted to the critique at large: it is to a considerable extent an able defense of the Communist position on nineteenth century realism against manifold and manysided attacks.

ZOUAOU, AHMED. *Socialisme et internationalisme*. Constantin Pecqueur. Librairie Droz, Genève 1964. 223 pp. S. fr. 24.00.

The author of this dissertation, a Tunisian historian, aims at demonstrating the importance of Constantin Pecqueur. The tenor of the book is, that many of his ideas are still valid in our time. The author regards him as the first French socialist to have drawn up a complete collectivist system, and points out the importance attached by Pecqueur to the fostering of certain religious and moral feelings for the benefit of social development. Pecqueur's views are discussed in great detail, not only those on nation and national organization, but also those on the social problems and economics. In this latter field the author considers the work of this evolutionist and pacifist Communist masterly. He also deals with the relation of Pecqueur's ideas to the insights of contemporary Socialists and takes up once again the old controversial question of whether, and in how far, Pecqueur influenced Marx.

Germany

Aus der Frühgeschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1964. 307 pp. DM. 19.00.

A number of important studies by East German historians has been brought together in this volume. They are all based on primary sources and deal with details of the history of the working class and Socialism in the 1840's and early 1850's. We mention the contribution by K. Obermann on D'Estes, G. Becker's study on the Cologne Workers' League, 1848-1849, and the new facts communicated by H. Förder and G. Ziese on the preliminary history of the second of the "addresses" of the Grand Council of the Communist League in 1850.

BALSER, FROLINDE. *Aufbruch zur Freiheit 1863-1963. Wege zu Mitverantwortung und sozialer Sicherheit*. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH, Hannover 1963. 139 pp. DM. 7.50.

The author has written this book for the general reader. Although it gives many little-known details, the survey as a whole does not open up new vistas. It is written in an attractive style. Ten-year periods are each dealt with in separate chapters (1863-1873, 1873-1883, etc.). Freedom and social security are presented as twins - in accordance with the author's Social Democratic convictions.

BAUMGÄRTEL, HANS. *Bergbau und Absolutismus. Der sächsische Bergbau in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts und Massnahmen zu seiner Verbesserung nach dem Siebenjährigen Kriege*. VEB Deutscher Verlag für Grundstoffindustrie, Leipzig 1963. 192 pp. Ill. DM. 42.80.

This work deals with the mining industries (coal, copper, iron, silver, salt etc.) in the electorate of Saxony in the eighteenth century and especially with the technological

and administrative reforms after the Seven Years' War. A very detailed survey is given of the social conditions which makes the book into a valuable contribution to social history besides providing insight into the complicated interaction between politics and economy at the time of Absolutism.

BONTE, FLORIMOND. *Six millions de crimes*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1964. 470 pp. NF. 10.00.

Having attended the East-Berlin "trial" of Dr. Hans Globke (1963) the author uses the occasion to show up the "*maffia des revanchards*" in the Federal Republic, consisting of Globke, Minister Lemmer, General Trettner, etc., all of them "major war criminals". Raymond Guyot has contributed a laudatory foreword.

BUCHHEIM, KARL. *Militarismus und ziviler Geist. Die Demokratie in Deutschland*. 2. erw. Aufl. Kösel-Verlag, München 1964. 143 pp. DM. 8.80.

A truly historical (also strongly sociohistorical) approach to the problem why, in Germany, society for so long bore such strong militarist traits, and to the related one of the repeated failures of "civilian" currents to have their way, is tried here with success in a popular form. The phenomenon is fully recognized, but not seen as anything fatal. The author attaches much importance to Rhenish Catholicism as a democratic factor.

BURKHARDT, JÜRGEN. *Bauern gegen Junker und Pastoren. Feudalreste in der mecklenburgischen Landwirtschaft nach 1918*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1963. xix, 192 pp. DM. 19.00.

Feudal remnants in agrarian Mecklenburg remained even after 1918. The author presents a collection of them, for instance statute labour obligations and church tributes. He condemns both Nazi and earlier Social Democratic policy in this field.

Correspondance Marx-Engels. *Lettres sur "Le Capital"*. Présentées et annotées par Gilbert Badia. Traductions de l'allemand par Gilbert Badia et Jean Chabbert. Trad. de l'anglais par Paul Meier. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1964. 456 pp. NF. 22.00.

In this volume 234 letters and extracts from letters by Marx and Engels have been brought together. They all deal with economic problems. The first dates from 1845, the last from 1895; the title is thus too narrow. Marx' famous letter to Annenkov (1846), originally in French, may serve as an example that not only pure economics are represented.

Die deutsche Geschichtswissenschaft vom Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts bis zur Reichseinigung von oben. Hrsg. von Joachim Streisand. [Studien über die deutsche Geschichtswissenschaft, I.] Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1963. 355 pp. DM. 27.00.

This is the first attempt at writing (collectively) a history of German historiography during the period of roughly 1800-1871 on the basis of historical materialism. The best-known historians and philosophers of East Germany are almost all represented by one or more contributions, some of which present previously unknown details. This holds true for a study by K. Obermann on the German historians in the revolution of 1848-49. There is a clear dividing line between pre- and postrevolutionary thought and its interpretation here: Fichte, e.g., is on the whole positively evaluated (E. Engelberg), Ranke rather negatively (G. Schilfert). H. Heitzer discusses Marx' and Engels' view on history, R.-O. Gropp the significance of the emergence of historical materialism.

Deutsche Literatur im Exil. Briefe europäischer Autoren 1933-1949. Hrsg. von Hermann Kesten. Verlag Kurt Desch, Wien, München, Basel 1964. 379 pp. DM. 36.50.

The present volume collects about 300 letters written by German authors in exile and by helpful non-Germans such as Hendrik Willem Van Loon; the addressee is, but for the letters written by himself, Hermann Kesten. The letters date from the period 1933-49, the years 1934-37 showing considerable gaps. Thomas Mann is only one among the famous names represented, but it is especially the human side of the emigration to which these documents owe their lasting value.

Deutsches Judentum. Aufstieg und Krise. Gestalten, Ideen, Werke. Vierzehn Monographien. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1963. 426 pp. Ill. DM. 19.80.

Under the auspices of the Leo Baeck Institute Robert Weltsch has collected and introduced fourteen essays on German Jewry during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Several of them are devoted to the religious and cultural aspects, e.g., the excellent one on Martin Buber, by E. Simon; others deal with economic and political subjects, e.g., those on the Bleichröder banking house, by D. S. Landes, on the Conference of Berlin and Balkan Jewry, by N. M. Gelber, and on Salman Schocken, by S. Moses. Then there are five shorter essays under the heading "In the Face of Catastrophe"; here Dr. Baeck writes on Otto Hirsch and Julius Seligsohn, M. Gruenewald on the beginnings of the *Reichsvertretung der Deutschen Juden*, H. Gaertner on Jewish education under the Third Reich, M. T. Edelman-Muehsam on the attitudes of the Jewish press, and W. Rosenstock on the emigration of 1933-39.

DIERE, HORST. Rechtssozialdemokratische Schulpolitik im Dienste des deutschen Imperialismus. Der Geschichtsunterricht an den höheren Schulen Preussens zwischen 1918 und 1923 im Zeichen des Klassenverrats der rechten SPD-Führung. Volk und Wissen Volkseigener Verlag, Berlin 1964. 222 pp. DM. 9.50.

The author makes no secret of his polemical purpose – polemics continued to include Willy Brandt. In the period under systematic discussion it is especially Konrad Haenisch who comes in for criticism. Revanchism, imperialism, betrayal are the catchwords.

DÖHLER, WERNER. Die ökonomische Lage der Zwickauer Bergarbeiter im vorigen Jahrhundert. VEB Deutscher Verlag für Grundstoffindustrie, Leipzig 1963. 140 pp. Ill. DM. 26.25.

After a summary of the rise of capitalist production in the Zwickau coal mining industry the book gives a very detailed and well documented account of the nineteenth-century evolution of social conditions of the workers in the broadest sense. Thus, not only wage developments are minutely scrutinized, but the State social legislation, special social security measures taken in the industry etc. are dealt with in such a way as to make the book a valuable regional study.

DOERNBERG, STEFAN. Kurze Geschichte der DDR. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 558 pp. Ill. DM. 9.20.

The preliminary history (1945-1949) and the history of the East German "Democratic Republic" are told here in the unmitigated party spirit. In fact, the book is an eulogy of the Communist regime's achievements and of the co-operation with the Soviet Union and a calumny of West German "imperialism". Political and economic developments are given pride of place.

Dokumente zur parteipolitischen Entwicklung in Deutschland seit 1945. Bearb. und hrsg. von Ossip K. Flechthelm. Dokumenten-Verlag Dr. Herbert Wendler & Co., Berlin 1962; 1963. 3 vols. xxiv, 576 pp.; viii, 511 pp.; vii, 500 pp. DM. 35.00 per vol.

Professor Flechthelm has done an extremely useful work by carefully compiling the present documents on the German political parties since 1945. Vol. I contains a short introduction, materials on the origins and the legal position of the parties in West Germany, and the constitutions of the parties in both West and East Germany. Party programmes, resolutions, speeches, etc., have been collected in Vols. II and III; here, again, both halves of the country are covered. The CDU, the SPD and the SED are naturally given most of the space, but also the smaller parties down to the SRP, the DRP and the East German satellite parties are represented. Taken all together, this documentation may well be called an indispensable tool for all students of political life in contemporary Germany.

EBERT, FRIEDRICH. Der Sozialismus die Zukunft Deutschlands. Ausgewählte Reden und Aufsätze 1959-1964. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 602 pp. Ill. DM. 9.50.

The selected speeches and articles by the Lord Mayor of East Berlin (son of the first President of the *Reich*) conform in every respect to the SED line. The Berlin crisis is dealt with in a spirit leaving no room for discussion with other than the author's point of view.

ENGELS, FRIEDRICH. Die Rolle der Gewalt in der Geschichte. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 215 pp. DM. 4.00.

The three texts published here are a draft foreword to a separate edition envisaged by Engels of chapters II-IV of his "Anti-Dühring", those chapters themselves plus some

three printed pages of "preliminary studies", and a text written at the end of 1887 or the beginning of 1888 which remained unfinished. The present edition follows that of Vols. 20 and 21 of the Marx-Engels *Werke*.

GAMM, HANS-JOCHEN. *Führung und Verführung. Pädagogik des Nationalsozialismus*. List Verlag, München 1964. 499 pp. DM. 26.80.

Mr. Gamm has selected and extensively introduced about one hundred documents on national-socialist education, ranging from Hitler's and Rosenberg's pronouncements to the treatment of the Slav nations during the Second World War. The emphasis is on statements of principle and official instructions, but the practice was certainly in keeping. A useful bibliography is appended.

GARAUDY, ROGER. *Karl Marx*. Éditions Seghers, Paris 1964. 314 pp. NF. 5.00.

This is a systematical survey and interpretation of Marx' theory. The opening chapter is particularly interesting because it discusses in some detail not only Hegel's, but also Fichte's philosophy as one of the formative elements. For the rest, Marx' doctrine and, more in particular, his philosophy is for the author the very sense of our time.

GROSSMANN, KURT R. *Ossietsky. Ein deutscher Patriot*. Kindler Verlag, München 1963. 580 pp. DM. 24.00.

Mr. Grossmann, who knew Ossietsky at close quarters for years, has now written the overdue biography of this notable German pacifist. It is not only on personal recollections that the author draws, however, but on numerous documents (including state papers), some of which are printed *in toto* as an appendix; a chronology and a bibliography of Ossietsky's writings are also included. The volume caters for the educated layman, but it meets scholarly standards.

Die Hegelsche Linke. Texte aus den Werken von Heinrich Heine, Arnold Ruge, Moses Hess, Max Stirner, Bruno Bauer, Ludwig Feuerbach, Karl Marx und Sören Kierkegaard. Ausgew. und eingel. von Karl Löwith. Friedrich Frommann Verlag (Günther Holzboog), Stuttgart-Bad Canstatt 1962. 288 pp. DM. 30.00.

Die Hegelsche Rechte. Texte aus den Werken von F. W. Carové, J. E. Erdmann, K. Fischer, E. Gans, H. F. W. Hinrichs, C. L. Michelet, H. B. Oppenheim, K. Rosenkranz und C. Rössler. Ausgew. und eingel. von Hermann Lübke. Friedrich Frommann Verlag (Günther Holzboog), Stuttgart-Bad Canstatt 1962. 330 pp. DM. 30.00.

As regards get-up these two volumes of selections from Hegel's pupils left and right belong together, but their set-up is rather different. In *Die Hegelsche Linke* Professor Löwith writes an extensive and very philosophical introduction, after which the authors mentioned in the subtitle are given the floor with 38 pages at the outside (Marx). An exception, however, is made for Bauer, whose contributions (*Russland und das Germanentum* in part, and *Die Posaune des jüngsten Gerichts* even *in toto*) cover more than

half the space. The design of Dr. Lübke's volume is much better balanced. His introduction is short and to the point, his *Rechtsbegleiter* come into their own in proportion to their political importance (Rosenkranz, Hinrichs, Erdmann and Rössler are represented best), and a good bibliography with short biographies is appended.

HESS, ADALBERT. *Das Parlament das Bismarck widerstrebte. Zur Politik und sozialen Zusammensetzung des preussischen Abgeordnetenhauses der Konfliktzeit (1862-1866)*. [Politische Forschungen, Band 6.] Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1964. 166 pp. DM. 19.20.

For the Prussian Chamber of Deputies during its conflict with Bismarck Dr. Hess does approximately the same as Dr. Molt, in the study mentioned in this journal, Vol. IX (1964), Part 1, p. 170, did for the *Reichstag* of the subsequent Empire. He has carefully investigated the social characteristics of the 355 members and gives a systematic survey, partly by means of tables; he pays special attention to those members who were civil servants at the same time.

Die I. Internationale in Deutschland (1864-1872). Dokumente und Materialien. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 90*, 952 pp. Ill. DM. 16.80.

Many documents (mostly letters), some of great interest, have been published here either for the first time or for the first time in German. Among them are valuable letters to Marx and J. Ph. Becker by W. Liebknecht, Kugelmann a.o. There are an excellent annotation and an extensive chronological survey of Marx' and Engels' relations with the German labour movement. The introduction by the collective editorial committee (composed of Soviet and German scholars) is very biased; the Hague Congress has, in their opinion, dealt a decisive blow to Bakunism and at the same time transplanted the International's seat to the USA, in order to extricate it from Bakunist intrigues, and so forth.

Das Jahr 1813. Studien zur Geschichte und Wirkung der Befreiungskriege. Gesamtdirektion Fritz Straube. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1963. viii, 257 pp. DM. 9.30.

"Patriotism" is the *Leitmotiv* in this collection of studies on national resistance against French domination. Placing the events into a frame of timeless patriotism and a time-bound class situation the authors evaluate very positively the Tauroggen convention (R. Röder) as well as Jahn's activities (W. Schröder). Among the other contributors are K. Obermann and J. Streisand.

Die Junghegelianer (David Friedrich Strauss, Bruno Bauer, Arnold Ruge). Ausgewählte Texte. Zusammengestellt und eingel. von H. Steussloff. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1963. 110 pp. DM. 3.80.

A commendable introduction to the "Young Hegelians" precedes a good selection from some of their most important writings. Each item is also separately introduced. Represented are D. F. Strauss, B. Bauer and A. Ruge.

KANTOROWICZ, ALFRED. *Deutsche Schicksale. Intellektuelle unter Hitler und Stalin. [Europäische Perspektiven.]* Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 256 pp. S. 92.

One fiction story and a number of portraits of his contemporaries – some of them written during the author's stay in East Germany and postfaced after he had taken refuge in the West – form the contents of this interesting book. They reflect the motives leading to becoming a Communist and those leading to condemning the system (both the regime and the way of thinking). Central issues are the attitudes towards National-Socialism and the fanaticism or sophistication of various famous writers in adopting Communism. A great many of the details related are not to be found elsewhere. We mention, only to give a few examples, the essays on Franz Weiskopf, E. E. Kisch, L. Feuchtwanger, the devastating portrait of A. Kurella and the otherwise annihilating report on A. Koestler as the author has experienced him recently.

KOCH, HANS-GERHARD. *Neue Erde ohne Himmel. Der Kampf des Atheismus gegen das Christentum in der »DDR« – Modell einer weltweiten Auseinandersetzung.* Quell-Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. 392 pp. III. DM. 32.80.

The great number of quotations constitutes the framework of this exact survey of the increasingly fierce struggle of East Germany's regime against Christianity. Whereas immediately after the war Christians were welcomed as SED party members, this tendency was reversed in the 'fifties. Remarkable is the picture drawn of the various forms in which the party makes use of Christian symbols to replace church functions (Ten Commandments, initiation of youth etc.). The book is the best available survey of the subject.

KÖNIG, ERIKA. *Vom Revisionismus zum „demokratischen Sozialismus“.* Zur Kritik des ökonomischen Revisionismus in Deutschland. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1964. 242 pp. DM. 16.00.

Erika König is undoubtedly one of the most zealous adherents of a "partial" historiography. Thus, economic revisionism is interpreted not only as an anti-Marxist current of thought, but as part and parcel of a sinister plot of betrayal, "errors" being qualified as conscious distortions. Much material has been worked up into this diatribe.

LOZEK, GERHARD und HORST SYRBE. *Geschichtsschreibung contra Geschichte. Über die antinationale Geschichtskonzeption führender westdeutscher Historiker.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 328 pp. DM. 19.80.

After a long chapter on "Friedrich Meinecke – A Patriarch of the Imperialist Historiography in the Federal Republic" the authors try to make mincemeat of the "Rothfels Group", named after Meinecke's pupil who was dismissed by the Nazis because of his Jewish provenance, and returned to Germany after 1945. Against these historians all sorts of accusations are levelled, from lack of national feeling to "imperialism" and from cognitive scepticism to fanatical anti-communism; the volume is written in the yelping tone peculiar to East German Communists. Fitting quotations are, of course,

always at hand, but strange enough the authors have neglected to make the most of Meinecke's correspondence (published in 1962) and the second festschrift for Rothfels (noticed in this journal, Vol. VIII (1963), Part 3, p. 469 f.).

LÜBBE, HERMANN. *Politische Philosophie in Deutschland. Studien zu ihrer Geschichte.* Benno Schwabe & Co. Verlag, Basel, Stuttgart 1963. 242 pp. DM. 24.00.

The studies assembled in this volume are of exceptional value for an understanding of the relation between philosophy and political reality and strivings. That relation became increasingly obscure until during the First World War people such as Sombart tried to overcome isolation by proclaiming the most ridiculous theses. The "philosophical ideas of 1914" constitute the fourth and concluding part of the book. The first is devoted to the Hegelian Right, the second to Neo-Kantianism (and its significance for Socialist Revisionism) and the third to philosophical materialists (Büchner) and their critics (Lange). The introduction gives a very useful definition of ideology as compared with political philosophy.

MARX, KARL. *Ökonomische Schriften.* Hrsg. von Hans-Joachim Lieber und Benedikt Kautsky. Band 1; Band 2; Band 3. Cotta-Verlag, Stuttgart 1962; 1963; 1964. xxx, 957 pp.; xxxvii, 915 pp.; xi, 1114 pp. DM. 42.00; 36.00; 52.00.

The three volumes constitute Vols. IV-VI of the *Karl-Marx-Ausgabe* (cf. for the series as a whole and for Vols. I and III/1-2, the reviews in Vol. VI (1961), Part 1, p. 176 and Vol. VII (1962), Part 2, p. 333 of this journal). The first contains the first volume of "Capital"; the second, the second and the chapters 1-15 of the third volume; the third, chapters 16-52 of the third volume and the following "shorter economic writings": *Lohnarbeit und Kapital*, *Zur Kritik der politischen Ökonomie* and *Lohn, Preis, Profit* (all unabridged) and from the *Grundrisse der Kritik der politischen Ökonomie* the introduction. As to "Capital", I, the quotations in the text have been printed in the original language, those in the notes in German translation. Otherwise, the edition prepared by Karl Kautsky (*Volksausgabe*) has been followed, which itself has been based on the French translation made during Marx' lifetime. For "Capital", II and III, Engels' edition had to be followed. There are many references to other current editions which makes the present one a very useful tool indeed for more detailed research.

MARX, KARL. *Pre-Capitalist Economic Formations.* Transl. by Jack Cohen. Ed. and with an Introd. by E. J. Hobsbawm. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1964. 153 pp. 25/-.

An English translation of pp. 375-413 from the *Grundrisse der Kritik der politischen Ökonomie*, on the socio-economic formations which precede capitalism, is intelligently introduced. Dr. Hobsbawm's main interest is the Marxist view of historical evolution. As an undogmatic Communist he points out weaknesses also in later Marxist simplifications, though even Marx' own errors, in his view, are not essential for an evaluation of his theory.

MEHRING, FRANZ. *Gesammelte Schriften.* Band 14. *Politische Publizistik 1891 bis 1904.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 799 pp. DM. 12.50.

The first of two volumes containing a broad selection from Mehring's political articles and essays encompasses the years 1891-1904. The *Neue Zeit* and, to a lesser extent, the *Leipziger Volkszeitung* are the sources. Among them are contributions which belong to Mehring's best and to his most typical writings.

MEHRING, FRANZ. Krieg und Politik. Hrsg. von Ernst Engelberg. Band II. Über den nationalen Befreiungskampf in Deutschland zu Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts. Eingel. von Heinz Helmert. Deutscher Militärverlag, Berlin 1961. 554 pp. DM. 11.80.

This volume contains Mehring's writings on German and especially Prussian history from 1806 to 1819 – from "Jena" to "Karlsbad". Among them are the well-known *Jena und Tilsit* and *Von Tilsit nach Taurroggen* and also smaller essays. The introduction stresses Mehring's importance as a Marxist historiographer of an often misrepresented period.

MÖNKE, WOLFGANG. Neue Quellen zur Hess-Forschung. Mit Auszügen aus einem Tagebuch, aus Manuskripten und Briefen aus der Korrespondenz mit Marx, Engels, Weitling, Ewerbeck u.a. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1964. 117 pp. DM. 19.00.

This volume contains additions both to Professor Silberner's Hess bibliography and to the volume edited by the present author and Professor Cornu (*M. Hess: Philosophische und sozialistische Schriften, 1837-1850*). Thus, there is a list of articles (in part composed by B. Andréas), unprinted notes, and letters from and to Hess, but also a wide selection of such documents printed *in toto*. The edition is excellent as regards accuracy and apparatus. In the introduction the author's opinion on the intellectual interaction of Hess' and Marx' thought seems to have shifted to a position of further devaluating the former's influence on the latter as compared with the introduction to the previously mentioned volume "Philosophical and Socialist Writings".

MORGAN, ROGER. The German Social Democrats and the First International 1864-1872. Cambridge University Press, London 1965. xvi, 280 pp. 45/-.

Although the International failed to establish organized relations with Germany, it greatly influenced, especially in 1868 and 1869, the development of German Socialism. First, its very existence and Marx' fame had an impact on the two competing parties' decisions (ADAV and *Eisenacher*), secondly its statutes helped to re-inforce Socialist and internationalist convictions, and thirdly, J. Ph. Becker's organizational activities did something to foster unity. This book, largely based on a wealth of primary sources, is an authoritative contribution to the subject and elucidates with remarkable acumen the intricate problems involved in the various organizations', groups' and leaders' policies, tactics and animosities.

MOTTEK, HANS. Wirtschaftsgeschichte Deutschlands. Ein Grundriss. Bd. I. Von den Anfängen bis zur Zeit der Französischen Revolution. Bd. II. Von der Zeit der Französischen Revolution bis zur Zeit der

Bismarckschen Reichsgründung. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1964. xii, 376 pp.; ix, 296 pp. DM. 13.60 per vol.

The focal point of this study is the production relationships and the state as part of the "superstructure" – which, for instance, in the case of the Prussian monarchy of the eighteenth century assumed particular significance. The first volume (4th, almost unchanged reprint, original edition 1957) contains a thorough historical survey up to the end of the 18th century, the second volume (1st edition) up to 1871. The periodization is in accordance with the Marxist view of the historical societal conformations (for Germany, roughly, "original society", feudalism, capitalism). The technological evolution is given much attention, as are the social transformations.

NUSSBAUM, MANFRED. Vom „Kolonialenthusiasmus“ zur Kolonialpolitik der Monopole. Zur deutschen Kolonialpolitik unter Bismarck, Caprivi, Hohenlohe. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1962. 167 pp. DM. 13.20.

The main thesis of this book is that not earlier than the 1890's "monopolistic capitalism" or "imperialism" (in Leninist terms) became predominant in Germany's interest in its colonies. Many figures go to prove the utterly insignificant proportion of the trade with the colonies to foreign trade at large. But there were very real "profiteers". The arguments and schemes for colonization are discussed in detail for the period (roughly) from 1870 to 1900.

OERTZEN, PETER VON. Betriebsräte in der Novemberrevolution. Eine politikwissenschaftliche Untersuchung über Ideengehalt und Struktur der betrieblichen und wirtschaftlichen Arbeiterräte in der deutschen Revolution 1918/19. Hrsg. von der Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1963. 377 pp. DM. 54.00.

Although this book offers in the first place a very detailed description of the council movement, especially as a working-class organization within the factories (the councils' economic function is given much attention), the author also analyzes the theoretical discussion on the councils in so far as they influenced the workers' attitude. In this connection, Korsch's theory is carefully studied and its roots not only in Marxism but also in English syndicalism and guild socialism are uncovered. The author's own bias in favour of the council idea is most clearly demonstrated in his critique of Dahrendorf's power groups theory and his argument for a "direct democracy" as a real possibility for societal reconstruction.

OLLENHAUER, ERICH. Reden und Aufsätze. Hrsg. von Fritz Sänger. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH., Hannover 1964. 357 pp. Ill. DM. 22.80.

A short biography by the editor precedes the selection of speeches and writings by the late SPD leader. They have one trait in common – the faith in an unorthodox, more ethical and eclectic than rationally and exactly defined Socialism. The first item is a speech from 1920, when Ollenhauer's career as a socialist youth leader started. The years of emigration are also represented.

PATEMANN, REINHARD. *Der Kampf um die preussische Wahlreform im Ersten Weltkrieg*. Hrsg. von der Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1964. 275 pp. DM. 42.00.

The author deals with the debates concerning the franchise reform in Prussia as a symptom of the internal tensions which brought about, under the impact of a lost war, the internal collapse of 1918. As an introduction he gives a summary of the history of the "three-class franchise" and the attitudes of the various parties towards it. For the war years the treatment is very full with due stress on the effect of the July, 1917, crisis and the various influences exerted (government, General Headquarters, parties – the *Zentrum* swinging round to a pro-reform standpoint).

REISSNER, EBERHARD. *Alexander Herzen in Deutschland*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1963. vii, 447 pp. DM. 48.00.

This study offers a good, detailed survey – apparently exhaustive – of German opinions on and critique of Herzen from 1850 up to the present day. The Socialist sheep have been separated from the bourgeois goats. The author has aimed at and largely succeeded in presenting an objective picture. About half the volume consists of well-selected texts taken from contemporary German journals and expressing an enormous variety of opinions and evaluations.

SCHACHENMAYER, HELMUT. *Arthur Rosenberg als Vertreter des historischen Materialismus*. Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1964. 184 pp. DM. 24.00.

This is an interpretative survey of Arthur Rosenberg's political activities and especially of his scholarly work. It is preceded by a short biography. The major works by Rosenberg are systematically analyzed and the continuity of some of his conceptions (notably that of his materialist interpretation of history and of the foundations of change or evolution) is stressed. An exhaustive list of Rosenberg's writings and speeches and a survey of books and articles which discuss his ideas have been appended.

SHEEL, WOLFGANG. *Das „Berliner Politische Wochenblatt“ und die politische und soziale Revolution in Frankreich und England. Ein Beitrag zur konservativen Zeitkritik in Deutschland*. [Göttinger Bausteine zur Geschichtswissenschaft, Band 36.] Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1964. 204 pp. DM. 24.80.

The *Berliner Politisches Wochenblatt* was the mouthpiece of the "Christian Germanic" Conservatives during the 1830's; up to 1838 the Roman Catholic element was strongly represented (Radowitz, Jarcke), and in addition there was an unmistakable dependence on foreign Conservatives (Haller, Maistre, Bonald). The latter is particularly apparent in the *Wochenblatt's* criticism of the bloody and bloodless revolutions in France and England, which is Dr. Scheel's subject proper. Its ideas on the "revolutionary" aspects of both absolutism (cf. Taine!) and liberalism, on political reform and on the social question are lucidly expounded,

SCHUMACHER, HORST. Sie nannten ihn Karski. Das revolutionäre Wirken Julian Marchlewskis in der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung 1896 bis 1919. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1964. 194 pp. DM. 15.00.

The political importance of Karski (= Julian Marchlewski) is extolled in this systematically arranged work which opens with some biographical data and then continues to treat of various aspects. As an economist, Karski is given the honour of having made less errors than both Hilferding and Luxemburg in the question of "imperialism" (the measuring-stick is Lenin's theory). Much space is devoted to Karski's role as a co-founder of the *Spartakus* group.

Statistisches Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik 1964. Hrsg. von der Staatlichen Zentralverwaltung für Statistik. 9. Jahrgang. Staatsverlag der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Berlin 1964. xvi, 580, 72*, 30 pp. Maps. Ill. DM. 25.00.

This Statistical Yearbook offers a wealth of information on East Germany, and in a number of tables offers a handy means of quick comparison between, e.g., industrial production in that country and in all others in the world – in so far as statistics are available. The lion's share is given to East Germany's economic development, but vital statistics and those on education are also very detailed.

STERNBERGER, DOLF. Die grosse Wahlreform. Zeugnisse einer Bemühung. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1964. 251 pp. DM. 18.00.

Popular and scholarly speeches and writings dating from 1946 onward have been collected in this volume. They all stress one point: that of the disadvantages of a proportional representation such as it exists in Germany and the advantages of the British single majority system. Arguments are government stability, checks on the rise of anti-democratic parties (NSDAP) and the voters' commitment. They are presented with vigour and intelligence.

STOLPER, GUSTAV. Deutsche Wirtschaft seit 1870. Fortgeführt von Karl Häuser und Knut Borchardt. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1964. xii, 375 pp. DM. 29.50.

The new edition of the late Gustav Stolper's excellent concise economic history has been brought fully up to date. Social and political trends have been admirably included in the picture; the book is a model of lucidity and is especially suited for the general reader. Karl Häuser, who also revised the chapter on the Third *Reich*, wrote the section on 1945-1948, Knut Borchardt the sections on West Germany since 1948 and East Germany.

STROBACH, HERMANN. Bauernklagen. Untersuchungen zum sozialkritischen deutschen Volkslied. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1964. vi, 438 pp. DM. 48.00.

This work is based on very impressive research and reproduces its most valuable results. The peasant songs containing social criticism date from the seventeenth century onward (and earlier). From the point of view of social history the most interesting is the demonstration of an often very close connection of these songs with events and situations. Austrian and Swiss sources are also represented.

Studien und Materialien zur Soziologie der DDR. Hrsg. von Peter Christian Ludz. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1964. 540 pp. DM. 29.50.

In what amounts to be an unproclaimed introduction the editor discusses the various conceptions of "totalitarianism" and points to the fact that existing theories have not sufficiently accounted for social change within the totalitarian system. He thus posits the problem which is fundamental to most of the interesting studies assembled in this volume. We mention, somewhat at random, contributions on family policy (D. Storbeck), the role of the trade unions (H. Zimmermann), and the Lassalle-evaluation in the "national" view of history by the SED politicians and historians (F. Kopp). A selected bibliography has been appended.

VOIGT, FRITZ und WALTER WEDDIGEN. Zur Theorie und Praxis der Mitbestimmung. Band I. Hrsg. von Walter Weddigen. Verlag Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1962. 556 pp. DM. 56.80.

In the opening volume of this broadly planned work on codetermination in the Federal Republic, published in the well-known *Schriften des Vereins für Socialpolitik (Neue Folge, Band 24/1)*, Professor Weddigen writes by way of introduction on the concept and productivity of codetermination, after which Professor Voigt offers a very thorough analysis of its impact on management. The latter contribution, 450 pages long, is a book in itself and undoubtedly the best that has yet been written on the subject; it is based on an enquiry executed by a research team under Professor Voigt in the years 1956-61.

WICK, PETER. Versuche zur Errichtung des Absolutismus in Mecklenburg in der ersten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des deutschen Territorialabsolutismus. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1964. 274 pp. DM. 38.00.

Absolutism is defined as the transition from feudalism to capitalism. From this angle and starting from a discussion of classes in Mecklenburg society in the early eighteenth century the author gives an exhaustively documented political, economic and social history of the duchy in the period under treatment.

WIEDEMANN, HANS. Das sozialistische Eigentum in Mitteldeutschland. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1964. 142 pp. DM. 21.00.

This Vol. III of the series of *Abhandlungen zum Ostrecht* is a purely juridical exposition of the three forms of ownership in the German Democratic Republic, viz., State ownership ("Volkseigentum"), co-operative ownership (e.g., the *Landwirtschaftliche Produktionsgenossenschaft*) and private ownership. The relative principles and administration of justice are elucidated in a sober spirit.

WITTMER, WALTER. *Streit um Schicksalsfragen. Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie zu Krieg und Vaterlandsverteidigung 1907-1914*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1964. vi, 153 pp. DM. 15.00.

After an introduction on the official statements of the International (resolutions etc.) the "opportunists" positions and those of their opponents in the SPD are scrutinized. Remarkably enough the author refrains from discussing the real attitude of the "masses" – whereas he argues that previous to the war there was a growing alienation between the "revisionist-reformist traitors" and ordinary party members on the very war issue.

ZELLER, EBERHARD. *Geist der Freiheit. Der zwanzigste Juli*. 4., vollst. neu bearb. Aufl. Gotthold Müller Verlag, München 1963. 559 pp. DM. 27.80.

Ten years after it was first published Mr. Zeller's standard on the German resistance movement culminating on July 20, 1944, appears in a fourth edition. The book is clearly written with sympathy, but at the same time with scholarly accuracy. The author gives good characterizations of the various participants and groups of participants, and the preparation and the course of the revolt are described in detail. In the present edition much new source material has been worked up; the dark background of the Nazi regime is given even more relief.

Great Britain

BRAND, CARL F. *The British Labour Party. A Short History*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1964. v, 340 pp. \$ 7.50.

The author has succeeded in presenting an authoritative general history of the Labour Party, stressing its history since 1914. He has made use of a solid amount of sources and gives a never hesitant, but always cautious interpretation. The remarkable character of the party uniting many tendencies but retaining, through the decades, the stamp of a basically moderate and realist force embedded in British traditions is elaborated with mastery. The book is written in a lively style and is also suited for the general reader.

BUCK, PHILIP W. *Amateurs and Professionals in British Politics 1918-59*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1963. xii, 143 pp. \$ 5.00; 37/6.

This is a politicalological study of recruitment and selection of British political leaders through electoral competition and parliamentary service since 1918. The author, basing himself on interviews with former MP's and on much statistical material (printed as an appendix), offers a rather specialistic analysis of this process. The displacement of the amateur by the professional comes clearly to the fore.

CRAIK, WILLIAM W. *The Central Labour College 1909-29. A Chapter in the History of Adult Working-class Education*. With a foreword by Sydney Hill. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1964. 192 pp. Ill. 30/-.

After some chapters on Ruskin College at Oxford Mr. Craik, who writes from personal experience, gives an account of the students' strike of 1909 and the subsequent foundation of the Central Labour College. The rest of the volume is devoted to the history of this institution up to its closing in 1929.

GREGG, PAULINE. *A Social and Economic History of Britain 1760-1963*. Part I. The Rise of the Middle Classes. Part II. The Rise of the Working Classes. Part III. A Century of Social Reform. Fourth Edition Revised. George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd., London, Toronto, Sydney 1964. 623 pp. Ill. 27/6.

Economic history is offered here in so far as it is essential for an understanding of social history in the broadest sense – including, e.g., the evolution of education, health, housing, etc. The focus of attention is, however, on the rise of the middle classes first, and then on social conditions and social movements aiming at the emancipation of the working class. The book is probably the best general survey in its field and gives a balanced discussion of the major problems involved in interpreting the enormous developments described. Each chapter is concluded with a short, but extremely useful bibliography. The present fourth edition contains a section dealing with the most recent events, i.e. since 1960.

HAMBURGER, JOSEPH. *James Mill and the Art of Revolution*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1963. xiii, 289 pp. \$ 6.50; 48/-.

The art of revolution mentioned in the title did not consist in armed revolt but in whipping up public opinion and (as E. G. Wakefield had it) "putting forward images of revolution". Professor Hamburger offers a detailed account of how Mill, Parkes, Place and other Radicals, by means of extraparliamentary activities, by organizing mass meetings and publishing highly coloured news, tried to create an atmosphere of uncertainty that would dispose Government and Parliament to accept "voluntarily" the reforms of 1832. The volume is in part based on unpublished sources and is written with acumen.

MAGEE, BRYAN. *The New Radicalism*. Secker & Warburg, London 1962. 238 pp. 25/-.

The fundamentals of (general and British) Socialism are here analyzed afresh – and many are the long-standing issues which are proclaimed obsolete (such as the stress on nationalization) or erroneously approached (e.g., the left-wing emotionalism which makes socialists uncritical towards Communism). The author, in this important contribution to re-thinking the Left's positions, gives a provocative answer which is at the same time a- and antitraditional (in the sense also of anti-Marxist) as well as radical (education, foreign policy). The author declares his indebtedness to K. Popper whose views are elaborated with intelligence and boldness.

MOFFAT, ABE. *My Life with the Miners*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1965. 324 pp. Ill. 42/-.

Three subjects are in the focus of attention in this autobiography: the conditions under which the Scottish mine-workers lived and worked, the miners' unions (the author was President of the Scottish Mine-workers from 1942 to 1961, when he retired) and political action (in 1922 Mr. Moffat joined the CP). As such the book is of interest for an understanding of the particulars of the controversies with the NUM over fundamentally political questions.

REDFORD, ARTHUR. *Labour Migration in England 1800-1850*. 2nd. ed., ed. and rev. by W. H. Chaloner. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1964. xx, 209 pp. 35/-.

The late Professor Redford's study of labour migration in England during the first half of the nineteenth century was first published in 1926 and has achieved and maintained the status of an authoritative monograph; its main thesis, viz., that the movement within England was essentially short distance migration, is still unchallenged. The new edition is therefore much to be welcomed; Dr. Chaloner has added a preface (with a survey of subsequent publications on the subject) and a memoir.

SHARF, ANDREW. *The British Press and Jews under Nazi Rule*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Bombay 1964. xi, 228 pp. 30/-.

This book is based on a rich collection of cuttings from the national and local press on Britain dating from 1919 to 1951 and assembled by Mr. Joshua Podro, and notably of those from the years 1933 to 1945. There is a very wide range of attitudes towards, e.g., the Nazi persecutions as an issue for the civilized world at large, the refugee problem, the guilt question, or Zionist vs. Arab demands. An impressive survey of such attitudes is given, their interpretation does not always seem to be incontestable, but often intelligent comments are made.

Italy

La federazione Italiana dell'Associazione Internazionale dei Lavoratori. *Atti ufficiali 1871-1880*. (Atti congressuali; indirizzi, proclami, manifesti.) A cura di Pier Carlo Masini. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1963. 365 pp. L. 3.000.

The Italian Federation of the IWMA took sides with Bakunin and continued to exist as an anarcho-communist organization. Many important documents on the almost ten years since the Paris Commune (which is time and again held up as an example) and especially since the split at the Hague Congress are reproduced. In part they are reports, statements and manifests by the local or regional sections.

GODECHOT, THIERRY. *Le Parti démocrate-chrétien italien*. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1964. iii, 303 pp. NF. 37.60.

The Christian Democratic Party, its predecessors, its political ideas, its organization, its supporters and its role in Italian politics successively are dealt with in the five parts

of the present volume; the author has studied all this at close quarters for a year. The question of the relation to the Roman Catholic Church and the different trends within the party are given much relief. A bibliography of mostly Italian titles is appended.

LAPALOMBARA, JOSEPH. *Interest Groups in Italian Politics*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1964. xv, 452 pp. \$ 8.50.

The methodological interest of this book for sociologists and politicologists is obvious: starting from generally held propositions especially on the effects of interest groups in developing areas the author has done a year's field work to prove their validity for the special political and social setting of modern Italy. Such institutions as the Catholic Action and the General Confederation of Italian industry, but also a great variety of political parties and trade unions have been studied. The general observations (e.g., that Italy apparently is well on its way to follow France's example politically) are presented with impressive arguments supporting them.

The Netherlands

Anderhalve eeuw belastingen. Ondeugd en deugd onzer 19e-eeuwse belastingen. Door H. Schuttevâer. – Ontwikkelingslijnen van de belastingheffing in de 20ste eeuw. Door J. G. Detiger. N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij Æ. E. Kluwer, Deventer, Antwerpen 1964. 100 pp. Hfl. 7.50.

The first author deals with the evolution of the tax system in the nineteenth century since the foundation of the Kingdom, the second with the more conspicuous developments since about 1900. Both devote much attention to underlying social and political philosophies and in their general surveys do not hesitate to pronounce their own opinions on such burning issues as the question whether the tax system can, in the long run, be a decisively important means to effect a re-distribution of income.

HOOF, J. A. P. VAN. *Autonomie en motivatie van arbeiders in industriële bedrijven*. Dekker & Van de Vegt N.V., Nijmegen, Utrecht 1964. x, 229 pp. Hfl. 16.50.

After three theoretical chapters which cover more than half the volume, Dr. Van Hoof describes the relation of autonomy, motivation and supervision of workers in four factories (paper, transistors, typewriters and electric bulbs) at Nijmegen and Cuyk. A chapter of conclusions, a short summary in English, a bibliography and twelve tables are appended.

JOOSTEN, L. M. H. *Katholieken en Fascisme in Nederland 1920-1940*. Uitgeverij Paul Brand, Hilversum, Antwerpen 1964. 457 pp. Hfl. 14.90.

Although this doctorate thesis is too unsystematic in its composition, gives evidence of unmistakable gaps, and lacks, in a few cases, accuracy, it contains a wealth of material on Fascist and "fascisizing" Catholic authors, as well as on their coreligionist opponents. Anti-semitism, but especially authoritarianism and admiration for the Italian model (rather than the German) were the main characteristics. The major National-Socialist (largely also "Fascist") movement is dealt with only incidentally.

LUKES, PIETER. *Industrialisatie- en migratieproblemen van Friesland. Problems of Industrialisation and Migration in the Province of Friesland. With a Summary in English.* N.V. Erven Koumans Smeding, Leeuwarden 1964. xii, 186 pp. Maps. Hfl. 14.50.

The typically agrarian province of Friesland has suffered, for the past century, migration losses as well as extensive unemployment. The present volume contains the outcome of an investigation into the importance of Friesland as a labour reservoir for the other provinces, and into the local industrialization process.

Welvaart, welzijn en geluk. Een katholiek uitzicht op de Nederlandse samenleving. Vols. III, IV and V. Uitgeverij Paul Brand N.V., Hilversum, Antwerpen 1963. 245 pp.; 295 pp.; 380 pp. Hfl. 15.00.; 21.50; 24.50.

In Vol. VI (1961), Part 1, p. 189 of this journal the Roman Catholic outlook on political, social, economic and cultural issues was favourably reviewed. The three volumes now under discussion deal on the whole with subjects in more practical fields where the specifically Catholic approach often has to give way to a more purely technical one. Volume III, entitled "Christian economic policy", contains chapters of a fundamental nature in which the Catholic social philosophy is discussed and compared with classical Liberalism and Socialism, but the lion's share is given to a survey of achievements in wages, social, agrarian and housing policy, for which normative principles obtain which the Catholics have in common with the overwhelming majority of non-Catholics. Volume IV deals with education, cultural policy and the press. Volume V (as well as a chapter of Volume III) is devoted to international problems and also contains an interpretation of the Communist doctrine as part of the ideological forces at work in the world at large. Here, too, concrete political views are often identical with those of other supporters of a moderate, but firm attitude of the West. The five volumes considered together offer, besides their special purpose, a valuable comment on the policy of the Dutch governments since 1945.

Poland

KISIELEWSKI, STEFAN. *An dieser Stelle Europas. Ein Pole über Ost und West – und andere Fragen von heute.* R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1964. 337 pp. DM. 10.80.

Written in a fascinating style, this remarkable book, which contains a selection of essayistic articles by the "People's Democracy's court-fool", member of parliament, writer and composer, is a curious document. It combines acceptance of the alliance with the Soviet Union, and as its consequence a Marxist regime, with a thoughtful criticism directed against many phenomena inherent in that regime. A sort of "realism" solves the controversy. The astonishing freedom of expression which the author allows himself thus has its own natural frontiers. There are, among other things, chapters on literature as well as on Poland's orientation to the East, reports on West Germany and on the Soviet Union.

Spain

The Civil War in Spain 1936-1939. Gathered and Annotated by Robert Payne. Secker & Warburg, London 1963. 377 pp. 36/-.

A good selection has been made from written impressions and observations by participants and reporters, Spaniards and foreigners, loyalists and rebels, on various events. We mention the rapport on the defence of the Alcázar by its commander, José Moscardó, and extracts from books and articles by A. Barea, G. Bernanos, V. González ("El Campesino"), A. Koestler, G. Orwell, J. Dos Passos, to mention some of the best known. The result is a very vivid picture; the annotation by the editor is beyond praise.

GEORGES-ROUX. La guerre civile d'Espagne. Fayard, Paris 1963. 316 pp. NF. 16.00.

The French amateur-historian Georges-Roux – author of books on Mussolini and Nero – offers an account of the Civil War that is no more than a compilation, but certainly absorbingly written. The conflict is considered to be a specifically Spanish affair, with which foreign countries should not have meddled (especially the French intervention is severely criticized). The author pretends to objectivity but is in fact biased in favour of the Nationalists.

GIRONELLA, JOSÉ-MARIA. Un millón de muertos. Roman. Traduit de l'espagnol par Paul Werrie. Plon, Paris 1963. 2 vols. 404 pp.; 372 pp. NF. 38.00.

Un millón de muertos, first published in Barcelona in 1961, is the second part of a trilogy on Spain since 1931; its subject is the Civil War. The novel has been received as badly by the Spanish authorities as has *Doctor Zhivago* by their ideological antipodes, and for similar reasons: both books are characterized by a sceptical humanism that is forbidden for true believers. Though from a literary point of view Gironella is inferior to Pasternak he gives a convincing picture of the Spanish tragedy in its human aspects.

IBARRURI, DOLORES. Mémoires de la Pasionaria. Traduit de l'espagnol par Françoise-Marie Rosset. René Julliard, Paris 1964. 443 pp. NF. 21.00.

These memoirs (original title: *El Único Camino*) do not go beyond the end of the Civil War. The author relates her life, and especially her experiences as a politician. Her story is strongly biased, Largo Caballero and the "Trotskyists-Anarchists" playing the role of the villain in the piece. Any mildness that might have resulted from the distance in time is absent. The Communists are always right, the others only in so far and as long as they support the Communist line. Yet the picture has been retouched: Stalin's name is suppressed. The book is of interest for a number of factual details and especially for the self-image of a world-famous Communist leader it contains.

NELLESSEN, BERND. *Die verbotene Revolution. Aufstieg und Niedergang der Falange*. Leibniz-Verlag, Hamburg 1963. 216 pp. DM. 19.80.

After a survey of modern Spanish history viewed as a continued struggle between a more traditionalist and a more liberal current the author discusses the origins and development of the elder Falange (greatly different from the political organization for which Franco adopted the name). The preliminary stages in the early 'thirties, the strong influences of the German and Italian models, the specifically Spanish elements in "National Syndicalism" and "Falangism" are clearly set forth. The role of the young Primo de Rivera is studied in connection with the various currents that went into the making of the Falange.

RAMÍREZ, LUIS. *Francisco Franco. Historia de un mesianismo*. Ruedo Ibérico, París 1964. 282 pp. NF. 16.50.

"This is not a biography in the academic sense, but a biographical interpretation", writes the author in his foreword. This interpretation is very critical: the Caudillo is characterized as an ambitious and frustrated man. Some attention is paid to the social background.

SÁNCHEZ, JOSÉ M. *Reform and Reaction. The Politico-Religious Background of the Spanish Civil War*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1964. xii, 241 pp. \$ 6.00.

For many people, both in Spain and abroad, the Civil War was not in the last instance a conflict between the Republic and the Roman Catholic Church, and particularly the role played by the latter was, and still is, an issue of much passionate argument. The American historian Professor Sánchez approaches this complicated as well as controversial subject in a sober spirit; after tracing the nineteenth-century origins of clericalism and anti-clericalism he shows how, in the 'thirties, these positions gave rise to a conflict which is said to have been both unavoidable and unnecessary.

SOUTHWORTH, HERBERT RUTLEDGE. *El mito de la cruzada de Franco. Crítica bibliográfica*. Ruedo Ibérico, París 1963. 314 pp. NF. 16.50.

Mr. Southworth has done useful work by composing a bibliographical essay on the Civil War. As is evident from the title he is no friend of Franco and his supporters, but in his criticism he shows much acumen. The documentation of the literature pro and con is generally careful.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BALABANOFF, ANGELICA. *Impressions of Lenin*. The Michigan University Press, Ann Arbor 1964. xxiv, 152 pp. \$ 5.00.

Miss Balabanoff's *Lenin visto da vicino* was noticed in Vol. IV (1959), Part 3, p. 541 of this periodical. The present volume is a translation, by Isotta Cesari, of this important booklet on Lenin, with whom the author closely collaborated both before and after 1917. Bertram D. Wolfe has written a foreword.

BRAHM, HEINZ. *Trotzkij's Kampf um die Nachfolge Lenins. Die ideologische Auseinandersetzung 1923-1926.* Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1964. 232 pp. DM. 22.50.

Some 60 pages in this book are exclusively devoted to Trotsky's pre-1917 activities and views, and especially to his enmity towards Lenin. The subject proper is itself misrepresented by the title. The author endeavours to prove that Trotsky did not put up a real fight for power since Lenin's illness, that he – who allegedly did not understand Marx – had a “blind faith” in the forces of history and that his “boyish bumphtiousness” outbalanced his brilliant capabilities. The weakness of the book lies not in any lack of documentary basis, but in a clear tendency to interpret explicitly and astoundingly. Nevertheless it contains valuable analyses.

CAZALBOU, JEAN. *Du moujik au spoutnik. Essai sur l'évolution de l'URSS.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1964. 285 pp. Ill. NF. 13.00.

A sophisticated interpretation of Soviet history is coupled here with many observations made during various stays in, and travels through, the country. As a Communist, the author sticks firmly to the party views on “freedom”, but he also describes, in fairly great detail, facts of everyday life which have some freshness.

CUSACK, DYPHNA. *Holidays among the Russians.* William Heinemann Ltd., London 1964. 281 pp. 30/–.

In recent years the popular Australian author was five times in the Soviet Union in order to spend the royalties from translations of her books. Under the circumstances, she enjoyed not a few advantages, and these have contributed to a very favourable picture of Soviet life. She does not appear to be interested in politics, but relates innumerable personal experiences – mainly encounters with all kinds of Soviet people – which happen to be of an extremely positive nature.

FISCHER, LOUIS. *The Life of Lenin.* Harper & Row, Publishers, New York, Evanston, London 1964. ix, 703 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

Although – for a biography – there is an unmistakable disequilibrium in the treatment of the pre- and post-1917 periods (in favour of the latter) this book is in many respects an exceedingly important political biography. It betrays a very thorough knowledge, especially of internal party conflicts since the October Revolution, besides the familiarity with the general atmosphere that could be expected from this author. Even the most recent more important literature has been worked up into this fine example of scholarly achievement, presented in a superior form of readability.

LENIN, W. I. *Werke. Band 40. Hefte zur Agrarfrage 1900-1916.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. xxi, 549 pp. DM. 7.50.

LÉNINE, V. *Œuvres. Tome 30; Tome 35.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1964. 587 pp.; 638 pp. NF. 7.00 per vol.

The first mentioned volume contains various notes and drafts made by Lenin on the agrarian question in the years 1900-1916. Most of them were published for the first

time in Russian in the years 1932-1938. A great many consist of critical comments on writings by non-Bolshevik Socialist and non-Socialist authors. They help occasionally to clarify Lenin's intentions and views which, by and large, were expressed sufficiently in his pamphlets on the subject. The two French volumes, 30 and 35, contain Lenin's speeches and writings from September, 1919 to April, 1920 (much on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the role of the party) and the letters (including notes and telegrams) written from February, 1912 to December, 1922, respectively.

LEWYTZYKJ, BORYS und KURT MÜLLER. *Sowjetische Kurzbiographien*. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1964. 352 pp. DM. 42.00.

This useful book of reference contains short biographies of some 1,000 of the higher state and party functionaries, as well as other leading people in the spheres of the economy, learning and the armed forces. Moreover, there are full lists of membership of the party's Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Soviet, Ambassadors etc. Comparable data are also given for the Union Republics.

MARKO, KURT. *Sowjethistoriker zwischen Ideologie und Wissenschaft*. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1964. 108 pp. DM. 22.00.

After a concise treatment of the fundamentals of Leninist and Stalinist conceptions of history and historiography a learned, interpretative survey is given of the developments in Soviet historiography since Stalin's death. With great knowledge both of official policies and of the work of Soviet historians the author elaborates the main trends – one of emancipation from the party line, the other of a kind of Neo-Stalinist hegemony of ideology over science.

PAYNE, ROBERT. *The Life and Death of Lenin*. Simon and Schuster, New York 1964. 672 pp. Ill. \$ 8.50.

This popular biography in some respects almost borders on fiction in that it offers far-flung interpretations. The introduction states that Lenin "was closer to the medieval autocrats than to Marx", "The State and the Revolution" is proclaimed to be Lenin's work that "speaks most authoritatively in the tones of Nechayev". The last but one chapter is entitled "The Murder of Lenin" – indeed, presented apodictically as a fact. The book is written in a vivid style and apart from various rather perplexing and sensational utterances there are also plain facts based on a not too small documentary foundation.

PIPES, RICHARD. *The Formation of the Soviet Union. Communism and Nationalism 1917-1923*. Rev. ed. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1964. xiv, 365 pp. \$ 7.95.

After a good introduction on the tsarist administration of the Empire's borderlands and national minority problems there follows what appears to be the most complete over-all study of the Communist achievement in building up a new centralized state. The disintegration of the old Empire is described in detail. The gradual emerging of

Communist cells in such regions as the Ukraine and the Caucasus and the end of borderland areas independence they helped to effect constitute the central part of the book. The last chapters in the present, second, edition have been thoroughly revised; they deal with the years of consolidation (1921-1923), but precisely on these years new sources have become available in the Soviet Union since the Twentieth Party Congress of 1956.

SCHARNDORFF, WERNER. *Moskaus permanente Säuberung*. Günter Olzog Verlag, München, Wien 1964. 389 pp. DM. 27.00.

Mr. Scharndorff describes, from exclusively Communist sources, the political purges that have followed each other at recurring intervals in the Soviet Union, and that have amounted to an incredible wastage of competent human material. Also after Stalin's death this practice was continued, although less blood was spilt; the book was published two weeks before the fall of Khrushchev. The author puts down the phenomenon to the Leninist party organization, the myth of the infallible CPSU and the attendant need for scapegoats.

The Soviet Economy. A Collection of Western and Soviet Views. Ed. by Harry G. Shaffer. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1964. xvii, 456 pp. 50/-.

Systematically arranged according to special themes, the selections presented here are drawn from articles in various journals, in which Western experts and their Soviet colleagues express themselves on questions related to the Soviet economy and to the comparative study of growth. In two cases M. Dobb's views are included as those of "a Western Marxist". The procedure is a very fruitful one. Among the contributors are A. Nove, V. N. Starovsky (director of the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR), N. Jasny, A. H. Hansen (who strongly argues the necessity of a Federal investment policy for the USA), K. Bieda (who criticizes Hansen's standpoint) and many others. Among the categories of subjects we mention further the reliability (in Soviet view: the task) of Soviet statistics, the meaning of "the transition to Communism", the role of trade unions, the use of mathematical methods in Soviet planning, and the economic relations between the "Socialist Bloc" countries.

Der Sowjetkommunismus. Dokumente. Band 2. Die Ideologie in Aktion. Hrsg. von Hans-Joachim Lieber und Karl-Heinz Ruffmann. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1964. 664 pp. DM. 26.00.

The first volume was favourably reviewed in Vol. IX (1964), Part 2, p. 359 of this journal. The present, second, volume is certainly not inferior to the first. It contains an excellent selection of – sometimes apparently rather short – texts on a great variety of subjects in the fields of the total "politicization" of state and society, the instrumental role of the party, nationalities policy and foreign policy (B. A. Osadczuk-Korab), Soviet law (H. Bahro), economic policy (P. Knirsch), cultural policy (K. Meyer) – including the policy vis-a-vis the church and presenting in a masterly way the zigzag "line" as regards literature and arts and military affairs (G. Ritter).

Strategie und Abrüstungspolitik der Sowjetunion. Ausgewählte sowjetische Studien und Reden. Mit einer Einführung von Curt Gasteyger. Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt/M., Berlin 1964. 346 pp. DM. 36.80.

Thirty extracts have been selected from among politicians', technicians', scholars', journalists' and high military personnel's speeches and articles which – in more or less demagogic and doctrinal form – reflect the gradual shift of thought on (nuclear) war and disarmament in the Soviet Union. There are contributions by N. S. Khrushchev, R. Malinovsky, V. D. Sokolovsky and many less known people whose views are often revealing for the issues in the debate going on. The introduction by Dr. Gasteyger is a model of cautious and intelligent interpretation.

The Trotsky Papers 1917-1922. Ed. and annotated by Jan M. Meijer. I. 1917-1919. Mouton & Co., The Hague, London, Paris 1964. xv, 858 pp. Ill. Hfl. 90.00.

The first volume of the "Trotsky Papers" constitutes the first volume of a "Russian Series" published under the auspices of the Institute responsible for this journal. The Papers themselves are a collection which Trotsky called the "Lenin-Trotsky correspondence". In fact they comprise also many communications to and from other persons. The edition is based on the collection of typewritten copies and a number of photocopies in the possession of the Institute and (in two cases) on the Trotsky Archives in the Harvard College Library. The present volume contains 435 documents; among these are short telegrams as well as extensive communications, some of which are extremely important for the history of the Civil War period. One communication by Trotsky advocates an "Asian orientation". All documents are reproduced in the original language (Russian and in a few cases German) with an English translation. Editing and annotation present models of meticulousness and accuracy; the notes contain very interesting references and communications.

TSERETELI, I. G. *Vospominaniia o fevral'skoi Revoliutsii*. Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1963. 2 vols. xxxi, 492 pp.; 429 pp. NF. 60.00; \$ 12.00.

Iraklii Georgievich Tsereteli (1881-1959) was a Menshevik leader, who played a role both in the Petrograd Soviet and in the Provisional Government during the months of March to July of the year 1917. In the present memoirs (introduced by Boris Nikolaevsky) he gives a very detailed account of this crucial period; they are divided into three parts, viz., "The First Months of the Revolution", "The Politics of Revolutionary Democracy", and "The July Crisis". Part II, which is the longest, contains, for instance, a very interesting chapter on the negotiations with the French, English and Belgian Socialists. Further in this and the final part much light is shed on the intrigues of the Bolsheviks and the attitudes of the democratic Socialists towards them. The above is, however, only a selection from the contents of these strikingly reliable memoirs.

UTECHIN, S. V. *Russian Political Thought. A Concise History.* J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., London 1964. xvi, 320 pp. 25/-.

Basing himself to a great extent on acknowledged authorities, the author has succeeded in presenting a very useful, well-balanced and concise survey of Russian political thought from the Middle Ages up to and including the most recent developments in Communist and emigrant thought. By his method of placing the various theories and conceptions against the solid background of political and social realities he enables the non-specialist reader better to understand functions and significance of the former.

WESSON, ROBERT G. *Soviet Communes.* Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1963. 275 pp. \$ 7.50.

Although numerically never important, the Soviet village Communes (*komyuny*, not *obshchiny*) played an important ideological role as the foremost realization of egalitarianism and the collectivist patterns of agrarian life. They should be clearly discerned from the artels which provided the model for the later kolkhozes; the option for the latter brought the Commune experiment to an end in the early 'thirties. This book is the first full study of their greatly neglected history from 1917 onward which reflects to a considerable extent the optimistic belief in an early transition to full Communism and the revolutionary ideal whose inspiration dwindled definitely since the First Five-Year Plan.

Yugoslavia

AVAKUMOVIC, IVAN. *History of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.* Vol. I. The Aberdeen University Press, Aberdeen 1964. xii, 207 pp. 60/-.

After an introduction on the history of Social Democracy in what was to become Yugoslavia and a lucid discussion of Marxist attitudes towards the small Slav nations the author presents the most detailed general history of the Yugoslav CP until 1941. The book is based on a wide range of sources (including unprinted ones), excellently documented and very objective. The curiously strong position of the CP immediately after the First World War is thoughtfully explained; the growing bolshevization is likewise satisfactorily demonstrated and the party's policy since August, 1939, is treated with commendable frankness.

HORY, LADISLAUS und MARTIN BROZAT. *Der kroatische Ustascha-Staat 1941-1945.* Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1964. 185 pp. DM. 9.80.

The authors offer a well-documented history of the Kroatian state under Pavelić's terrorist regime. They pay due attention to the extremely complicated position of the various Yugoslav groups and organizations which were handled rather inconsistently by the German and Italian authorities. The main story is that of the gradual decomposition, largely by its own faults, of the inconceivably ruthless and at the same time inefficient Ustasha regime.

MCCLELLAN, WOODFORD D. *Svetozar Marković and the Origins of Balkan Socialism*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1964. xi, 308 pp. \$ 7.50.

Marković (1846-1875) is a typical representative of the “alienated intelligentsia” which, together with the peasantry, in his opinion should become the bearers of a Socialist society. In Russia he came under the influence of Chernyshevsky, in Switzerland he became an adherent to the First International. Returned to Serbia he founded the radical-socialist movement. This is a very vividly written biography which criticizes both the Soviet and Yugoslav Communists’ interpretations of Marković as an honest “utopian Socialist” – indeed he rejected Marx’ class theory for Serbia, but not from any lack of familiarity with Marx’ position. The social and political settings are described in an exemplary way.

