

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

METZGER, ARNOLD. *Existentialismus und Sozialismus. Der Dialog des Zeitalters*. Neske, Pfullingen 1968. 281 pp. DM. 28.00.

The central theme of the present volume is the changing self-consciousness of contemporary man. The author relates this to post-positivistic science as well as to a new way of looking at the relationship of individual and society, which he discerns in his dedicatees, "the turbulent youth of our time". Sociology is found wanting in this respect, but existentialism and Marxism have made valuable contributions in spite of their philosophical weaknesses. The book is written in a style which is influenced by, though not so difficult as, that of Heidegger.

POST, WERNER. *Kritik der Religion bei Karl Marx*. Kösel-Verlag, München 1969. 327 pp. DM. 24.80.

One of the main characteristics of this study is the critical exposé the author gives of the present-day debates on Marxism and especially on the young Marx. The latter's critique of religion is explained from the totality of his philosophy. It is further argued that the problem of the relationship of "theory and practice" (a true Marxist "practice" never materialized) applies to modern theology and philosophy as well.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

BERDING, HELMUT. *Rationalismus und Mythos. Geschichtsauffassung und politische Theorie bei Georges Sorel*. R. Oldenbourg, München, Wien 1969. 157 pp. DM. 28.00.

Lenin was no doubt right when he called Sorel a *putanik*, a muddle-head. Yet there was something which made this head tick, and according to Dr Berding it was a deep moral concern, aiming at a free producers' society. But the means to that aim as propounded by Sorel, myth and violence, were wholly inadequate, typically *fin de siècle*, even catering for fascist demagogues. And so the evil he did lived after him, the good being interred with his bones.

Case Studies in Social Power. Ed. by Hans-Dieter Evers. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1969. v, 161 pp. Hfl. 25.00.

These nine papers, which were originally published in the *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, deal with a variety of not fully institution-

alized power structures all over the world. We mention, more or less at random, the study of San Cristóbal in Venezuela, by G. Hoskin, that of union democracy by "countervailing power" in the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, by J. D. Edelstein, and "The Power to Plan in American Metropolitan Areas", by W. C. Johnson.

FARNER, KONRAD. *Theologie des Kommunismus?* Stimme-Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1969. 362 pp. DM. 24.80.

The author of the present volume is no theologian, but a Marxist with a sincere interest in a dialogue between Christians and Communists for the sake of Man rather than of God. He has collected a number of writings and lectures on the subject, including a revised edition of his book *Christentum und Eigentum bis Thomas von Aquin* (1947), a study of early Christian and patristic "communism".

FELDHOFF, JÜRGEN. *Die Politik der egalitären Gesellschaft. Zur soziologischen Demokratie-Analyse bei Alexis de Tocqueville.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1968. 211 pp. DM. 22.00.

This is a thought-stimulating analysis of Tocqueville's conception of democracy as embodied in the famous volumes *De la démocratie en Amérique*. Dr Feldhoff's most interesting thesis is no doubt that what the liberal Count anticipated as *despotisme démocratique* is closer to our "one-dimensional society" than to Communist or Nazi totalitarianism.

GARDET, LOUIS. *La Cité Musulmane. Vie sociale et politique.* 3me éd. augmentée (d'une préface et de deux annexes). Librairie Philosophique J. Vrin, Paris 1969. 437 pp. F.fr. 38.00.

Since the subject of this book is the traditional social and political teaching of Islam rather than Moslem society, the title is somewhat misleading. The first edition was published in 1954; among the appendices that have been added since then there is one on Islam and contemporary Socialism.

HELLE, HORST JÜRGEN. *Soziologie und Symbol. Ein Beitrag zur Handlungstheorie und zur Theorie des sozialen Wandels.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1969. 118 pp. DM. 20.00.

Berdjaev defined symbols as bridges built between two worlds. In this "contribution to the theory of action and of social change" Dr Helle even distinguishes several types of bridge: between matter and meaning, between *is* and *ought*, and between past and future. The volume is a pioneering study in a field that sociologists have hitherto tended to neglect.

HOSELITZ, BERT F. *Wirtschaftliches Wachstum und Sozialer Wandel. Mit einem Vorwort von Rudolf Braun und Wolfram Fischer.* Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1969. 301 pp. DM. 44.60.

Because of his multi-disciplinary approach, Professor Hoselitz is one of the few real authorities on the problems of economic growth. Although he is not a historian, his knowledge of the past is truly remarkable, and it was a good idea of the editors of the *Schriften zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte* to give the floor, in the present Vol. 15, to this Austrian-born scholar, who has himself selected eleven of his essays for translation. "Social Structure and Economic Growth" is the title of the first, and this theme is varied in different ways: economic organization, economic policy, development and underdevelopment, tradition, social values and "thought patterns" come up for discussion. A bibliography of the author's writings is appended.

Immagine della società e coscienza di classe. A cura di Massimo Paci. Marsilio Editori, Padova 1969. xxxvi, 202 pp. L. 3500.

Theoretical problems, including those of methodology, involved in the study of stratification, social mobility, class and status determinants are approached from different angles in the articles and extracts presented here. They have been selected from a variety of studies most of which originally appeared in English, and cover several countries. To mention a few contributors: C. A. Moser and J. H. Hall, on "The Social Grading of Occupations" in Great Britain; A. Sarapata, on occupational grading in Poland; H. Popitz, on workers' consciousness and their view of society; and D. Lockwood, on "Sources of Variation in Working Class Images of Societies".

KIRCHHEIMER, OTTO. Politics, Law, and Social Change. Selected Essays. Ed. by Frederic S. Burin and Kurt L. Shell. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1969. xlii, 483 pp. \$ 12.50.

Otto Kirchheimer, who left Germany in 1933 and died in 1965 at the age of sixty, was a distinguished lawyer and political scientist with a keen eye for social realities. Professors Burin and Shell have now selected twenty essays that present a balanced cross-section of Kirchheimer's shorter writings during the various phases of his intellectual development. They range from a translation of *Weimar... und was dann?* (1930) and contributions to *Die Gesellschaft* to papers on the problems of post-war democracy.

MAREK, FRANZ. Philosophy of World Revolution. A Contribution to an Anthology of Theories of Revolution. International Publishers, New York 1969. 141 pp. \$ 5.95. (Paper: \$ 1.95.)

The original edition of Marek's "anthological" outline was noticed in IRSH, XI (1966), p. 284. The present volume is a slightly revised and expanded translation, by Daphne Simon.

Sowjetsystem und demokratische Gesellschaft. Eine vergleichende Enzyklopädie. Band II. Diplomatie bis Identität. Herder, Freiburg, Basel, Wien 1968. viii pp., 1336 columns. DM. 148.00.

A general appraisal of the set-up of this monumental work was given in IRSH, XII (1967), pp. 307f. Many contributions are of a high standard. We

mention – choosing more or less at random – those on the developing countries (H. Bräker), early Socialism (H. Stuke), Federalism (K. von Beyme), History (G. G. Iggers and W. Schulz), Trade Unions (F. Deppe) and Historical Materialism (A. von Weiss). The scope is a broad one; there are contributions on subjects varying as widely as embargo and folklore or fear and diplomacy. One of the main characteristics is that the new approach has inspired an unusual amount of re-thinking and re-formulation; this is no old encyclopaedia in a new cloak.

Theorien des sozialen Wandels. Hrsg. von Wolfgang Zapf. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1969. 534 pp. DM. 26.00.

The contributions to “macrosociology” collected in this volume (three of them were not published before) concentrate on general models and theories, on the conditions of stability and the potentials of change, on modernization and growth, and on international consequences of social change. They were written between 1950 and 1966. There are studies and essays, some of them reproduced in extracts, by, e.g., T. Parsons, R. Dahrendorf, A. Etzioni (“Elements of a Macrosociology”), R. Bendix, W. W. Rostow (“The Phase of the Take-off”), D. Lerner, R. Tanter and M. Midlarsky (“Revolutions: A Quantitative Analysis”), K. Davis, and M. A. Kaplan.

Twentieth Century Interpretations of Utopia. A Collection of Critical Essays. Ed. by William Nelson. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) 1968. viii, 120 pp. \$ 3.95. (Paper: \$ 1.25.)

A short biography of More and a general discussion of his *Utopia* by the editor precedes a number of extracts from twentieth-century books and essays grouped under two headings, “Interpretations” and “View Points”. Among the former we mention Karl Kautsky’s work on More (from which a short extract is reproduced) and D. M. Bevington’s treatment of the reasons why *Utopia* could lend itself to widely different interpretations. Among the contributions of the (smaller) second section there are a few pages from E. Cassirer’s work on the Platonic Renaissance in England.

HISTORY

Annales de Démographie Historique 1968 (Études, chroniques, bibliographie, documents). Directeur: P. Goubert. Réd. en Chef: J. Dupaquier. Éditions Sirey, Paris 1968. 429 pp. Maps. F.fr. 36.00.

As usual, the present fifth volume of the yearbook of the *Société de Démographie Historique* consists of papers, book reviews, a current international bibliography, and documents. We mention the paper on the floating proletariat in Marseilles during the French Revolution, by M. Vovelle.

CAMP, RICHARD L. The Papal Ideology of Social Reform. A Study in Historical Development 1878-1967. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1969. viii, 180 pp. Hfl. 32.00.

This is a valuable historical study of the stand, or rather the stands, taken by the Popes vis-a-vis the "social question". Their teaching on the subject is argued to be neither original nor uniform: Pius XI "committed himself to a more thoroughgoing corporatist reform program than Leo XIII would have considered", while Pius XII and his successors emphasized the dignity of the individual. Yet the author is of the opinion that the development of Vatican social theory is one of the most significant chapters of modern social history.

DARLINGTON, C. D. *The Evolution of Man and Society*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1969. 753 pp. Maps. 70/-.

Professor Darlington is a prominent botanist and geneticist, who in the present volume applies his view of evolution to world history. His approach of society and social stratification is essentially biological: "Indeed class differences ultimately all derive from genetic and, usually, racial differences. For us it is the inequalities which create advances in society rather than advances in society which create the inequalities. [...] The breeding system of a social group determines its success or failure."

Der Kapitalismus. Von Manchester bis Wall Street. Texte, Bilder und Dokumente. Hrsg. von Diether Stolze und Michael Jungblut. Verlag Kurt Desch, München 1969. 384 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 64.00.

Together with the volumes *Der Faschismus* (vide IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 277), *Der Sozialismus* and *Der Kommunismus* (vide below), the present volume makes up the magnificent work *Mächte und Kräfte unseres Jahrhunderts*. All contributors have aimed at a wide readership, but Messrs Stolze and Jungblut undoubtedly bear the palm in that respect. This is not to say that they are debunkers of the Kurt Pritzkoleit type: their story, which reaches back as far as "Pharaoh, the supercapitalist", is not without an apologetic tinge.

Der Kommunismus. Von Marx bis Mao Tse-tung. Texte, Bilder und Dokumente. Hrsg. von Iring Fetscher und Günter Dill. Verlag Kurt Desch, München 1969. 383 pp. Ill. DM. 64.00.

The "formula" (many documents, many illustrations) employed in the present volume is the same as that of *Der Sozialismus*, which was noticed above on pp. 117f. Both the chronicles preceding the individual chapters and the short biographies of a number of leaders are useful. The evolution of Soviet Communism is dealt with by R. Lorenz and I. Fetscher. The latter has also contributed a relatively short chapter on Communism in China and a general evaluation of "Communism to-day". It was of course impossible to represent all countries. Apart from those mentioned there are contributions on Germany (R. Gripenburg, J. Harrer and S. Schardt), France (A. Kriegel), Italy (H. König), Yugoslavia (P. Vranicki), Japan (G. Hielscher), Eastern Europe (C. G. Ströhm), and on Castrism (B. Goldenberg).

LANDES, DAVID S. *The Unbound Prometheus. Technological change and industrial development in Western Europe from 1750 to the present*. Cambridge University Press, London 1969. ix, 566 pp. 70/-.
(Paper: 25/-.)

This is undoubtedly one of the most fascinating and thought-stimulating works on economic and technological history, which throws also many side-lights on social and political history. The story of Britain's self-generated change and the emulative response given by Germany, France and other countries especially since 1850 is told in an original way. The advantages of these countries over against the present underdeveloped countries become manifest, as are the causes why Germany could outstrip Britain (the education system is an important point). As to the technological side, the author concentrates on the textile, metallurgical and chemical industries. But the scope of his book is general as regards trends demonstrated and conclusions drawn. The explanation of the deflatory economic tendency in the last quarter of the nineteenth century is as clear as the discussion – sober and doing justice to various views – of the almost unbroken growth of the European economies since 1945.

TRAINA, RICHARD P. *American Diplomacy and the Spanish Civil War*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1968. xi, 301 pp. \$ 10.95.

On the basis of many published as well as unpublished sources the author has traced the development of the US non-involvement policy and the debates on its appropriateness in the light of the growing awareness of the danger constituted by Nazi Germany. Although the views held by Roosevelt, Hull and Ambassador Bowers are in the focus of attention, other opinions, both American and British or French, are analyzed in depth. The book therefore contributes to a general understanding of international politics 1936-39.

VILANOVA, ANTONIO. *Los olvidados. Los exilados españoles en la segunda guerra mundial*. Ruedo Ibérico, Paris 1969. xix, 512 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 51.00.

The present volume is a fine monument to the Spanish exiles who got from the frying pan of the Civil War into the fire of Hitler's Europe. They suffered in concentration camps, but they also fought in the resistance movement (notably in France) and the regular armies of the Allies. The volume partly consists of personal accounts.

WINTER, EDUARD. *Revolution, Neoabsolutismus und Liberalismus in der Donaumonarchie*. Europa Verlag, Wien 1969. 246 pp. S 176.

This study constitutes a sequel to *Romantismus, Restauration und Frühliberalismus* (cf. IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 277). In particular, national and religious issues ("Reform Catholicism") are dealt with, special attention being given to philosophical currents (Bolzano, Herbart, Krause), the long-term effects of the revolution of 1848-49, and the rise of liberalism and its opposition to the Church.

OTHER BOOKS

Anuario de historia economica y social. Año I, Num. 1. Seminario de Historia Social y Economica, Facultad de Filosofia y Letras de la Universidad de Madrid, Madrid 1968. iv, 963 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

DUMONT, RENÉ [et] MARCEL MAZOYER. Développement et socialismes. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1969. 331 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

Socialism is argued in this book to be the best way out of underdevelopment, provided that it be anti-authoritarian and diversified, i.e., adapted to the different conditions of the countries concerned. This is the central theme of R. Dumont's contributions which amount to about 80 per cent of the contents. He compares the "greatness and difficulties" of the "religious Socialisms" (China, North Viet Nam, Cuba) with "humanist" Socialism as practised in Zambia and Tanzania, and with, e.g., the anti-Communist regime of South Korea. M. Mazoyer gives an analysis of the economic situation of Algeria and of the chances of very radical reform.

L'homme dans la société en mutation. [Semaines Sociales de France, 58e [*recte* 55e] session, Orléans 1969 [*recte* 1968].] Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon 1969. 276 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

The fifty-fifth conference of the *Semaines Sociales de France* took place only a few weeks after the events of May and June, 1968. The echo of that "revolution" was clearly audible, and the theme of man, society and social change was very topical indeed. The meeting was not only addressed by Roman Catholics; there is, for instance, a noble piece of Marxist self-criticism, by Maxime Rodinson.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

MAZRUI, ALI A. Violence and Thought. Essays on Social Tensions in Africa. Longmans, London 1969. vii, 351 pp. 30/-.

The essays included in this volume were published as articles in various journals. What connects them is a certain flavour of intelligent speculation, sharp observation and inclination to combine disciplines. Western and/or Christian values and attitudes are often confronted with African cultures and styles. The title of the book could not cover the scope of subjects dealt with, such as, e.g., the thoughts on "sacred suicide" (Christ, Hammarskjöld) or the treatment of intellectual acculturation *versus* ideological conversion (Tanzanian politicians).

NEULOH, OTTO, in Zusammenarbeit mit Klaus Bissmann, Richard A. Jacob [und] Enrico Taliani. Der ostafrikanische Industriearbeiter zwischen Shamba und Maschine. Untersuchungen über den sozialen und personalen Wandel in Ostafrika. Weltforum Verlag, München 1969. 440 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 68.00.

The studies in the field of empirical sociology contained in this volume are the outcome of intensive teamwork, including that undertaken in Kenya and Uganda. The social realities of these countries and the conditions for develop-

ment are exposed in detail. Apart from the methodologically pertinent contributions by the editor and his summarizing conclusions, we mention K. Bissmann's discussion of industry and workers in both countries, E. Taliani's treatment of the impact of tribal customs, and R. A. Jacob's analysis of the psychological factors involved in industrialization.

Ghana

DICKSON, KWAMINA B. *A Historical Geography of Ghana*. Cambridge University Press, London 1969. xiv, 379 pp. Maps. 150/–.

This "historical geography" is a history intended to explain features of land use and changes in the "landscape". The prehistory of the area, the period – since roughly 1200 – of the settlement, and the crystallization of tribes and political units are treated. Then follows a full survey of the impact of the colonial administration; stress is laid on economic and social developments as well as on particular institutions, such as that of "social slavery" or the influence of fetish priests which hampered economic progress. The causes for urban expansion since the second half of the nineteenth century are analyzed.

Morocco

BENSIMON-DONATH, DORIS. *Évolution du judaïsme marocain sous le Protectorat français 1912-1956*. Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1968. 149 pp. F.fr. 31.00.

"Schooling [*scolarisation*] after the European model is the prime and by far the most important factor in the evolution of Moroccan Jewry." The first school was founded in 1862 by the *Alliance Israélite Universelle*; it was the first of a whole network. The teachers, who were faced with strong local opposition (rabbis who presided over traditional schools), were ardent supporters of Western civilization. The author offers an excellent account of the inroads made by Western values and ideas and of their impact on the family, the economic situation of the Moroccan Jews and on their political affiliations. The negative aspects of the "psychological shock" and the effects on relationships with the Islamites are also treated in depth.

AMERICA

LEWIS, GORDON K. *The Growth of The Modern West Indies*. Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1968. 506 pp. \$ 12.50.

This work covers the British and formerly British Antilles, Guiana, British Honduras, Bermuda and the Bahamas. The period dealt with is roughly that from the aftermath of World War I to 1966. There are some chapters dealing with all countries and regions as a whole; others are devoted to special regions or islands. The replacement of British rule by the impact of American "imperialism" is one of the main subjects. US influence is largely seen as obnoxious. Thus, the tourist traffic is defined as "fundamentally parasitic" and contributing, especially on Bermuda and the Bahamas, to the maintenance of the *ancien régime*. The solution, according to the author, lies in unity and progressiveness.

REDEKOP, CALVIN WALL. *The Old Colony Mennonites. Dilemmas of Ethnic Minority Life.* Foreword by Everett C. Hughes. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1969. xiv, 302 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

The Old Colony Mennonites are at the same time a sect (in the sense of Park and Burgess) and a (Low-)German-language minority group which has settled in Canada, Mexico, British Honduras and Bolivia. Unlike the Hutterian Brethren they are not "communists" and have extensive commercial intercourse with the outside world; spiritually they are no less inflexible. Having spent many months in their midst, Professor Redekop has written a remarkable book on their history, their will to be different ("World, you are too insignificant"), their way of life, and their problems.

Tableau des partis politiques en Amérique du Sud. [Par] Jean-Pierre Bernard, Silas Cerqueira, Pierre Gilhodès, Hélène Graillot, Leslie F. Manigat, Hugo Neira. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 171.] Armand Colin, Paris 1969. 430 pp. Maps. F.fr. 58.00.

The six above specialists treat the complicated party system of South America thoroughly and country by country, leaving out the Guianas. The general approach is that of political science, but (social) historians may well find the volume a useful tool. A bibliography and an index are appended.

Brazil

RUSSELL-WOOD, A. J. R. *Fidalgos and Philanthropists. The Santa Casa da Misericórdia of Bahia, 1550-1755.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1968. xvii, 429 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

The lay brotherhoods, a common phenomenon in Portugal, were also transmitted to the colonies. The most important – the Brotherhood of Our Lady, commonly known as the *Misericórdia* – received royal favours and privileges. Its branch in Bahia, the capital of Brazil in colonial times, is the subject of the present highly informative study, which is largely based on archival sources. The author gives an impressive account of Portuguese life in Bahia, and of the relations between Portuguese, Indians and Negroes. It is argued on the basis of much evidence that Bahian society was characterized by considerable internal flexibility. The *Misericórdia* played an important role by providing social services (it ran a hospital, for instance) to people irrespective of race or status. An interesting comparison is drawn with the Spanish Empire in America and with the Portuguese settlements in Asia and Africa. The Iberian colonization is viewed in a dispassionate way.

Canada

NISH, CAMERON. *Les bourgeois-gentilshommes de la Nouvelle-France 1729-1748.* Préface de Eugene D. Genovese. Fides, Montréal, Paris 1968. xxxix, 202 pp. C\$ 6.00.

Over against the traditional view that French-Canadian society was a replica of the European *ancien régime*, Professor Nish puts forward the thesis that there was one "ruling class", which was predominantly bourgeois and entrepreneurial. The volume is not only richly documented, but also of considerable methodological interest.

ROBIN, MARTIN. *Radical Politics and Canadian Labour 1880-1930*. Industrial Relations Centre, Kingston (Ont.) 1968. xi, 321 pp. C\$ 7.95.

The half century preceding the foundation of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation witnessed activities that were very much more radical than is generally assumed. Concentrating on English-speaking Canada, and notably on Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba and Alberta, the author traces, on the basis of a wealth of sources, the interaction of trade-union and Socialist movements, including the syndicalist, IWW-inspired "One Big Union" movement of 1919. The overall weakness of the support of Canadian labour for independent representation is, in his opinion, due to both the regionalism of the labour organizations and the strong roots of the traditional parties.

Cuba

HUBERMAN, LEO and PAUL M. SWEEZY. *Socialism in Cuba*. Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1969. 221 pp. \$ 5.95; 54/-.

This book has been written in a revolutionary Socialist spirit. Homage is paid to the achievements of the Castro regime in the fields of education and public health. The discussion of economic policy necessitated a more sober tone, and that of recent political developments and the future course is critical: the trial of Anibal Escalante and his co-accused is interpreted as a warning signal against any kind of opposition. It is also expected that the "long-standing policy of allowing wide latitude to artists and writers may [...] be coming to an end". This evolution is explained from the unsatisfactory economic situation and from bureaucratic rule.

Dominican Republic

El campesino dominicano. Un estudio de marginalidad. DESAL - Centro para el Desarrollo Economico y Social de America Latina, Santiago, Chile, n.d. [1969.] iii, 231 pp. US\$ 4.00.

A sociological study of the peasantry in the Dominican Republic. The features characterizing this marginal group prevail elsewhere in Latin America, too: poverty, egoism and drift from the land. The volume consists for a considerable part of tables.

United States of America

BENNETT, DAVID H. *Demagogues in the Depression. American Radicals and the Union Party, 1932-1936*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1969. x, 341 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

Dr Francis E. Townsend with his curious "old age revolving pension plan" – originally a general pension project, developed into a panacea – and the presidential candidate for the "Union Party" in 1936, William Lemke, Father Charles E. Coughlin and the Rev. Gerald K. Smith – the latter two became maniacal racialists – were the leading men in one of the attempts to create a strong third party; it failed dismally. The careers of the four men (the first two were of a quite different mentality than the two priestly demagogues) are recounted with eloquence, as is the story of the Union Party, in which both right-wing and left-wing currents met. Populist traditions formed a combination with notions similar to extremist rightist movements in Europe.

BROOKS, THOMAS R. *Picket Lines and Bargaining Tables. Organized Labor Comes of Age, 1933-1955.* Grosset & Dunlap, New York 1968. v, 154 pp. Ill. \$ 4.59.

This is a popular account of the history of American labour, especially of the CIO and the United Mine Workers. The origins of organized labour are sketched. A number of major conflicts previous to 1935 have been singled out for a less brief discussion. The story of the years mentioned in the title focuses on conflicts and ensuing contracts for big industries.

CONLIN, JOSEPH R. *Big Bill Haywood and the Radical Union Movement.* Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1969. xii, 244 pp. Ill. \$ 6.95.

"Big Bill" Haywood's public career is described here in detail, his further biography in a more summary way. The years during which Haywood was the foremost IWW leader are not over-emphasized. His rapid rise in the Western Federation of Miners, the famous Steunenberg criminal trial (1907), Haywood's connections with members of the intellectual Greenwich Village community and with Emma Goldman come up for ample treatment. His last years (he died in 1928 at the age of 59) in the Soviet Union constitute the very anticlimax of a hectic life – the protracted episode (from 1921 onward) is recounted as far as sources permitted.

DONALDSON, SCOTT. *The Suburban Myth.* Columbia University Press, New York, London 1969. xi, 272 pp. \$ 10.00.

Notably in the United States, the suburb has become a symbol of all that is middle class in the worst sense. Scott Donaldson relates the idea of the "Garden City" to the Jeffersonian myth of the yeoman farmer, and its present vilification to the disillusionment which ensued when reality fell short of expectations. The author is perhaps too confident a suburbanite to be unbiased, but his critique of the intellectual and literary detractors of his milieu is shrewd and well-informed. An annotated bibliography is appended.

DUBOFSKY, MELVYN. *When Workers Organize. New York City in the Progressive Era.* The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst 1968. xiii, 225 pp. \$ 7.50.

After a valuable introduction on the general social and political climate in New York as it developed during the last quarter of the nineteenth century the author, on the basis of many secondary and primary materials (among them private paper collections), deals with the attempts at uniting the unskilled workers from the beginning of the twentieth century to 1916. In that year a general strike, ending in a fiasco, ushered in a long pause in industrial conflict of the type particularly common in the needle trade and, to a smaller extent, among other workers (e.g., in the transport system). The author has explored the influence of an environment conducive to reform on the attempts to organize, and on the measure of acceptance of big strike movements by public opinion.

The Engineers and the Social System. Ed. by Robert Perrucci [and] Joel E. Gerstl. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1969. xii, 344 pp. \$ 9.95.

Apart from the overall essay on "The Engineering Profession: A Cross-cultural Analysis", by William M. Evan, the contributors to the present volume concentrate on the social aspects and problems of technology in the United States. We draw special attention to the contributions "Authoritarian and Prejudiced Attitudes of University Faculty Members", by Elmer L. Struening and Stanley Lehmann, and "Engineering Unionism", by Joel Seidman.

LUNDBERG, FERDINAND. *The Rich and the Super-Rich. A Study in the Power of Money Today.* Lyle Stuart, Inc., New York 1968. 812 pp. \$ 15.00.

The author of *America's Sixty Families* now deals with the 500 super-millionaire families and, by extension, with the 200,000 very wealthy people in the USA, as a mighty elite whose economic position is largely based on their control of politics. The range of topics is too vast to allow of enumeration here. It comprises all kinds of bribery, the use made of legislation concerning foundations, the role played by the civilian and military servants of the present order of things, and contains telling lists of net taxable incomes, comparisons between salaries, e.g., of college professors, judges and big company managers. One quotation from the book, which is written for laymen in a critical but undogmatic, predominantly pragmatic, vein, may be helpful to understand its spirit: "the American propertied elite with the connivance of a malleable, deferential Congress deals itself substantial continuing tax advantages at the expense of the vast majority of the population." Tax-evading practices as adopted both by individuals and companies occupy an important place in this book and are not the least startling facts communicated.

NELSON, LOWRY. *Rural Sociology. Its Origin and Growth in the United States.* University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1969. x, 221 pp. \$ 6.75.

The record of rural sociology in the United States is here recounted by one who was a pioneer in the field himself. The author also sheds light upon the background of American agriculture and its specific problems.

O'NEILL, WILLIAM. *Everyone was brave. The rise and fall of feminism in America.* Quadrangle Books, Chicago 1969. xiii, 369 pp. \$ 7.95.

Professor O'Neill has written a history of the women's movement in the United States which is not only well-documented but also very readable. As the subtitle indicates, he is sceptical of the success achieved half a century ago; the real "revolution" is still to come.

SCHAPSMEIER, EDWARD L. and FREDERICK H. *Henry A. Wallace of Iowa: The Agrarian Years, 1910-1940.* The Iowa State University Press, Ames 1968. xiii, 327 pp. Ill. \$ 8.95.

The Schapsmeier twin brothers, both Midwest associate professors of history, have primarily investigated the origins and development of Henry Wallace's political philosophy. But they also relate his career in agricultural politics, and their chapters on Wallace and the New Deal are an important contribution to the history of the Roosevelt administration up to 1940.

ASIA

China

Chinese Communist Politics in Action. Ed. by A. Doak Barnett. Contributors: Roy Hofheinz, Jr., Ilpyong J. Kim, Mark Selden a.o. University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1969. xxvi, 620 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 12.50. (Paper: \$ 3.95.)

The studies included in this volume were first presented at a conference on the "Microsocietal Study of the Chinese Political System" held in 1967. They cover, taken together, the years 1923-65. In a remarkable study on "rural influence patterns" one of the contributors, R. Hofheinz, Jr, stresses the variety of local and regional conditions, which suggests a less generalizing approach to an explanation of the Communists' successes among the rural population than has been usually assumed. "The Mass Line", conceived of as "The Yen-an Legacy", is dealt with especially by M. Selden. Some other contributions concern the rise of local rural (M. Oksenberg) and urban (Wuhan: Ying-Mao Kau) elites, and Mao Tse-tung's attempts to create new attitudes, including childhood socialization (R. H. Solomon; J. R. Townsend deals specifically with the revolutionizing of Chinese youth).

DOMES, JÜRGEN. *Vertagte Revolution. Die Politik der Kuomintang in China, 1923-1937.* Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1969. xx, 795 pp. DM. 124.00.

Those readers who conceive of history as a process in which necessity dictates necessity, leading to unavoidable doom or salvation, may find this book irritating; but its outstanding qualities of unbiased approach, informative value and ripe judgment can scarcely be doubted. The history of the Kuomintang regime in the years under discussion is seen from the angle of its own achievements (e.g., economically comparable to the first ten years of Communist rule), its own weaknesses (the problem of land reform was not satisfactorily tackled), and its own ideology. Of course, the Communist

efforts at disrupting the regime are brought into the picture, but the Kuomintang's later failure (because of the strains and corruption caused or aggravated to a decisive extent by the long war against Japan) is not allowed to colour the picture of its previous history, which is discussed in an admirable way in its own right.

HSIA, TSI-AN. *The Gate of Darkness. Studies on the Leftist Literary Movement in China.* University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1968. xxix, 266 pp. \$ 7.95.

"The fate of individuals in a collective movement can be tragic; and the purpose of my work is to recreate that tragedy." Thus the draft of the preface to a projected book on the leftist literary movement in China of which the present, posthumously published, study constitutes an essential part. Six essays are included, all dealing with writers – most of them without high literary achievements, but all victims in one way or the other of their belief that the ideals of the May 4th movement were realizable. The lives and careers of Ch'ü Ch'iu-po, Chiang Kuang-t'zu and the "five martyrs" (young writers betrayed by their own comrades to the Kuomintang police) are described with much perspicacity. Two essays are devoted to the later years of Lu Hsün.

NEEDHAM, JOSEPH. *The Grand Titration. Science and Society in East and West.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1969. 350 pp. Ill. 63/–.

Most of the eight papers that make up the present volume concentrate on China, its society and its civilization. The author, who was educated as a biochemist, is a first-rank authority on the subject, witness his monumental *Science and Civilisation in China*. The paper from which the subtitle has been taken contains a discussion of the Asiatic mode of production.

Rural People's Communes in Lien-chiang. Documents Concerning Communes in Lien-chiang County, Fukien Province, 1962-1963. Ed., with an Introd. Analysis, by C.S. Chen. Transl. by Charles Price Ridley. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1969. xi, 243 pp. \$ 9.50. (Paper: \$ 4.50.)

The 25 documents published here in an English translation were captured in a raid by Chinese Nationalist commandos. They are dated from February, 1962 to March, 1963 – i.e., from a period when the bad effects of the Great Leap Forward began to be overcome and the economy recovered, and give a microcosmic view of rural China. Seventeen documents pertain to the "Socialist Education Movement" – which shows elements reminding of the later Cultural Revolution – directed against the "three evils" of capitalism, feudalism and "extravagance" (the giving of parties on various occasions). The different behaviour of cadres and "masses" is clear. The extremely interesting, secret, documents are preceded by a good introduction.

SCHICKEL, JOACHIM. *Große Mauer, Große Methode. Annäherungen an China.* Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1968. 356 pp. DM. 28.50.

Impressions from a journey, comments and views held by Chinese and foreigners are reproduced in the loosely connected essays assembled in this volume. The author, who has translated poems by Mao Tse-tung into German, is sympathetic towards China, and appears to attach much value to Chinese traditions and national feelings independent of the Communist regime. This regime is put in a fairly favourable light. Life in the Communes, the Cultural Revolution and international policy are also described in this vein.

SCHURMANN, FRANZ. *Ideology and Organization in Communist China*. 2nd ed., enlarged. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1968. lii, 642 pp. Ill. \$ 4.95.

Professor Schurmann's pioneering study of Communist China (noticed in IRSH, XII (1967), pp. 141f.) was originally published at the time when the Cultural Revolution was launched. The present paperback edition is enlarged with an important supplement on ideology, organization and society from 1961 to 1967.

OTHER BOOKS

ROBINSON, JOAN. *The Cultural Revolution in China*. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1969. 151 pp. Ill.

India

IRSCHICK, EUGENE F. *Politics and Social Conflict in South India. The Non-Brahman Movement and Tamil Separatism, 1916-1929*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1969. xviii, 414 pp. Maps. \$ 10.00; 93/-.

The author has drawn largely upon previously unused sources in the Tamil language in this pioneer study in a field where two currents meet: first, the non-Brahman opposition to Brahman pre-eminence, and secondly, the Tamil self-consciousness fed by views on the Dravidian past. The Madras Presidency provides the geographical focus. The impact of the Indian Home Rule Movement, which was started in 1916, and of the provincial policies adopted by the British is thoroughly analyzed. The effect of the non-Brahman movement on many Tamil Brahmins is interesting: the latter often adopted a more all-Indian outlook.

ROTHERMUND, INDIRA. *Die Spaltung der Kommunistischen Partei Indiens. Ursachen und Folgen*. Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1969. vii, 109 pp. Maps. DM. 24.00.

In this timely study, which, apart from a concise survey of the Indian CP's history, covers the years 1958-68, the author gives a full exposé of the causes and effects of the party split of 1964, followed in 1968 by a further split of the - left-wing - so-called CPI (Marxist). She concentrates on the impact of the Indian border incidents with China and the Sino-Soviet conflict, but even more on the different interpretations of the "national-democratic" phase in which India is assumed to find herself. Very valuable information is given on the strength of both parties, both on the all-Indian (elections of 1967) and the regional levels. A summary in English is appended.

Israel

WEINSTOCK, NATHAN. *Le sionisme contre Israël*. François Maspero, Paris 1969. 622 pp. F.fr. 27.80.

Nathan Weinstock, a one-time member of the Hashomer Hatzair movement, has come to see and denounce Zionism as a form of colonialism. Indeed the present volume is a long indictment which reaches from 1882 to the "neofascism of Dayan and his friends". The author, who subscribes to the views of the *Matzpen* group, advocates the establishment of a Socialist Federation of the Middle East.

Malaysia

SCOTT, JAMES C. *Political Ideology in Malaysia. Reality and the Beliefs of an Elite*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1968. xiii, 302 pp. \$ 8.75; 79/-.

Seventeen Malaysian civil servants in leading positions were interviewed; the results have been worked up into this study, which focuses on the problem of the chances for democracy – even with an unavoidable rule by a small elite for the time being – in a developing country with as yet a high percentage of illiterates, and only a very restricted layer of people capable of understanding democratic procedures and values. Thus the impact of environment in the broadest sense on the adoption of Western ideas is one of the recurrent themes. Comparisons are drawn with other countries with (allegedly) similar problems such as that of an ethnic division into two major groups (Malayans and Chinese), but they are not always convincing; the "Swiss division between French Catholicism and German Protestantism" is, of course, erroneous.

Singapore

JOSEY, ALEX. *Lee Kuan Yew*. Donald Moore Press Ltd, Singapore 1968. ix, 657 pp. Ill. S\$ 25.00.

The author of this very full biography of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore says in his introduction that it is "a book about Lee Kuan Yew, told in part by Lee himself"; and the latter's speeches are quoted at length indeed. The work is mainly a chronology of Lee's political career, with chapters on special questions. Of major importance is the discussion of the problem whether Lee has created a model for a Socialist, multiracial democracy; the author strongly sympathizes with Lee's achievements.

Viet Nam

O'NEILL, ROBERT J. *General Giap. Politician and Strategist*. Cassell Australia, Melbourne 1969. xii, 219 pp. Ill. Maps. A\$ 5.50; 50/-.

The author, a reputed student of military affairs, deals objectively with Giap's significance as a strategist (which should not be overrated), and with his remarkable ability "to combine the roles of senior politician and top soldier". The origins of Giap's career and the war against the French are in the

focus of attention. The sources used are exclusively printed ones – in English and French (including materials published in those languages by the North Vietnamese and the Chinese).

EUROPE

Austria

TREMEL, FERDINAND. *Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte Österreichs*. Franz Deuticke, Wien 1969. viii, 486 pp. Maps. S 440.

Professor Tremel has done good work by writing the first handbook of Austrian economic history which meets scholarly standards. It should be stressed that the focus is definitely on agriculture, trade and industry (notably mining); social relations, let alone the labour movement, are discussed in relatively short sections only. However, on the subject proper the volume is a reliable guide, equipped with a bibliography of 675 titles and a triple index.

OTHER BOOKS

Victor Adler im Spiegel seiner Zeitgenossen. Verlag der Wiener Volksbuchhandlung, Wien 1968. 237 pp.

Belgium

L'année sociale 1968. [Par] Guy Spitaels, Simone Lambert, Gustaaf Lefevere, Anne Spitaels-Évrard. Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1969. 211 pp. B.fr. 315.

The present survey of social life in 1968 is shorter than its predecessors. The plan is the same as that of the eighth annual survey, which was noticed in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 473, but the section on Europe has been omitted.

ELIAS, H. J. *Vijfentwintig jaar Vlaamse Beweging 1914/1939*. Deel 1. De eerste wereldoorlog en zijn onmiddellijke nasleep. Augustus 1914 / november 1919. Deel 2. Vlaamse wederopbouw in jaren van politieke onmacht en stijgende verwarring. November 1919 / december 1928. Uitgeverij De Nederlandsche Boekhandel, Antwerpen 1969. 267 pp.; 199 pp. B.fr. 300 (paper: B.fr. 245) per vol.

While the same author's *Geschiedenis van de Vlaamse Gedachte* focused upon the evolution of the Flemish consciousness up to 1914, the present four-volume work is intended as an overall history of the Flemish movement from 1914 to 1939. Vol. 1 deals with the various manifestations of Flemish nationalism during the First World War, Vol. 2 with developments during the 'twenties.

MAYENCE, SERGE. *Le Service Social en Belgique*. Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1969. 325 pp. B.fr. 330.

The *service social* is defined as "a function" interposed in private or public institutions which are aimed at giving material and psycho-social aid to those in need of it. It is thus not identical with, but partly overlaps, the conception of social security. A full survey is presented of the history and organization of the social service in Belgium. The author concentrates on concrete issues such as the selection and formation of social workers. The results obtained from interviews with working-class people are interesting. Comparisons are made with other countries.

PESKI, A. M. VAN. Hendrik de Man. Desclée De Brouwer, Brugge, Utrecht 1969. 201 pp. B.fr. 195.

A commendable exposé of De Man's thought and its evolution. The author, who is very familiar with De Man's writings, deals systematically with the most important among them. He also offers a critical evaluation of De Man's political record, including his attitude during the German occupation.

Bulgaria

GEORGEOFF, PETER JOHN. The Social Education of Bulgarian Youth. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1968. xii, 329 pp. \$ 10.00.

A detailed account of the elementary school system and of the Pioneer and Komsomol organizations is given in this informative work, which reveals the author's familiarity with his subject. The fact that indoctrination takes the form of well-prepared "discussions", i.e., standard questions and answers, is interesting. The way in which the various disciplines are taught is set forth with precision. Half the book consists of appendices; they comprise educational statistics, laws and regulations, extracts from textbooks, etc.

OTHER BOOKS

DIMITROVA, STELA. BKP protiv desnija oportunizám – za pobedata na leninizma (1917-1925 g.). Izdatelstvo na Bálgarskata Komunističeska Partija, Sofija 1968. 221 pp.

KOVAČEV, VELČO. Nelegalnijat periodičen pečat v Bálgarija 1918-1944. Analitičen ukazatel na sádăržanieto na partijnite i antifašistkite vesnici, spisanija i bjuletini. Izdatelstvo na Bálgarskata Komunističeska Partija, Sofija 1968. 590 pp.

Czechoslovakia

BEER, FRITZ. Die Zukunft funktioniert noch nicht. Ein Porträt der Tschechoslowakei: 1948-1968. S. Fischer Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1969. 388 pp. DM. 20.00.

The author, who was born in Brno in 1911, left Czechoslovakia in March, 1939, and did not return to the country as a British journalist until 1967; further travels were undertaken in 1968 both before and after the Warsaw Pact intervention. In a series of lively interviews, partly with people whom he knew in the 'thirties, and comments based on the contemporary Czechoslovak press organs, he draws comparisons, evaluates the phases the Communist regime went through, and tries to grasp the fundamental meaning of the

Prague "spring" of 1968. The book, besides being uncommonly fascinating, appears to be itself a valuable document, as it provides many instantaneous descriptions of particular atmospheres and behaviour of obvious authenticity.

OTHER BOOKS

Bibliografie k dějinám ČSR a KSČ 1917-1938. Historiografická produkce za léta 1945-1967. Zpracovali: Helena Engová, Miloš Měšťánek, Květa Náhlovská. Knihovna Ústavu Dějin Socialismu, Praha 1968. 4 vols. viii, 453 pp.; 408 pp.; 339 pp.; 360 pp.

France

Actes du colloque Saint-Just (Sorbonne, 25 juin 1967). Avant-propos par Albert Soboul. Société des Études Robespierriéristes, Paris 1968. 466 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

For the most part the present volume consists of studies on Saint-Just. Two contributions, both by Jean-Pierre Gross, are likely to be of special interest for social historians: one treating of the myth created around Saint-Just even in his lifetime, and one of his social policy in connection with the loan forced upon the Strasbourg well-to-do on October 31, 1793. The volume further contains a few hitherto unpublished documents, and a detailed bibliography of Saint-Just, also by Mr Gross.

BARNARD, H. C. Education and the French Revolution. Cambridge University Press, London 1969. viii, 268 pp. 45/-.

The educational activities of the French Revolution and its influence in that field are the subject of this valuable outline. All the revolutionary projects come up for discussion, but the author is rather sceptical as to practical achievements.

BITTON, DAVIS. The French Nobility in Crisis 1560-1640. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1969; Oxford University Press, London. ix, 178 pp. \$ 6.50.

Professor Bitton analyzes the public image of the French nobility from about 1560 to the death of Richelieu, the debate over its *raison d'être* and its privileges, the ambiguity of its status, etc. A sense of crisis was common to nobles and non-nobles. The author bases himself mainly on contemporary tracts, pamphlets and treatises; as to the secondary materials, he does not mention Catherine Holmès' study of seventeenth-century counsel's addresses (cf. IRSH, XII (1967), p. 502), which overlaps the period treated in the present volume.

BONTE, FLORIMOND. Les antifascistes allemands dans la résistance française. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1969. 391 pp. Ill. F.fr. 21.00.

After a chapter on resistance in Germany, in which the "Free Germany" movement sponsored by the Communists and the Soviets receives most

space, the author deals extensively with the contributions made by Germans (again preponderantly Communists) to the French resistance. The focus is on the propaganda carried out among German soldiers and on the Germans taking part in the *maquis*. The last chapter is a eulogy on the German Democratic Republic and an indictment of the Federal Republic.

BRÉCY, ROBERT. *La Grève générale en France*. Préface de Jean Maitron. *Études et Documentation Internationales*, Paris 1969. x, 102 pp. Ill. F.fr. 9.90.

This essay deals with the views on general strike in France between, roughly speaking, 1880 and 1914. The inspiration from abroad (e.g., the First International) is summarized. Surveys of the trade union movement and Socialist parties' congresses as well as the writings of Pelloutier, Briand, Guesde and others have been used for an exposé which – though no conclusions for the present are drawn – betrays a warm sympathy with the early propagandists of general strike as a means of establishing the Socialist order.

CHEVALLIER, P., B. GROSERRIN [et] J. MAILLET. *L'Enseignement français de la Révolution à nos jours*. Éditions Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1968. 244 pp. F.fr. 25.40.

The authors, all teaching in the University of Grenoble, present a valuable survey of the complicated history of French education as well as its social and political background. Professors Chevallier and Maillet have taken the period from 1789 to 1940 for their account, Mr Groperrin that from 1940 to 1967. A bibliography is appended.

COBB, RICHARD. *A Second Identity. Essays on France and French History*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1969. xii, 316 pp. 55/–.

The author, who calls himself an "Anglo-French historian", has brought together twenty-five articles and book reviews, for the most part published before in the *Times Literary Supplement*. If there is a common subject it is the revolutionary tradition and the Left, with which Mr Cobb largely identifies himself. But apart from that the volume bears testimony to expert knowledge and a close acquaintance with the French way of life.

DECOUFLÉ, ANDRÉ. *La Commune de Paris (1871). Révolution Populaire et Pouvoir Révolutionnaire*. Éditions Cujas, Paris 1969. 316 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

Using contemporary newspapers issued in Paris, and other sources, the author of this interesting and well-documented study reconstructs the attitudes of the people and what the revolutionary Commune meant to them. The interaction of spontaneous moves and the leaders' policies is illustrated with regard to a great number of issues, also seemingly insignificant ones, which shed light on often very deeply rooted clashes of opinion. The (modest) social programme of the Commune is also discussed.

DROULERS, PAUL. *Politique sociale et christianisme. Le Père Desbuquois et l'Action Populaire. Débuts. Syndicalisme et intégristes (1903-1918)*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1969. 435 pp. Ill. F.fr. 31.00.

The early years of the *Action Populaire* and the career and views of its animator and (since 1905) director, Father Gustave Desbuquois (1869-1946), who in his native city of Roubaix had become acquainted with proletarian misery, are described here in great detail on the basis of primary sources, many of which have not been used before. A major trend in social Catholicism, which aims at abandoning the traditional rejection of democracy and industrialization and integrating Catholics into modern society, is dealt with from the angle of one of its most active bearers, the *Action Populaire*, which did much to propagate, by way of periodicals (*Le Mouvement Social*) and pamphlets (the famous *brochures jaunes*), a religiously inspired social consciousness. A number of persons, such as Father Henri-Joseph Leroy, come up for ample discussion. The opposition against the *Action Populaire* and Christian trade unionism among more conservative Catholics is not neglected.

FERRIER, JEAN-PIERRE. *La pensée politique de Constantin Pecqueur. Préface de Jean-Jacques Chevallier*. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, Paris 1969. 189 pp. F.fr. 26.60.

An excellent exposé of the social philosophy and political thought of Pecqueur, whose unpublished manuscripts provided the author with many a clue to understand the published works. Pecqueur's "Christianizing" rather than Christian philosophy is explained in its relation with his collectivism, which has repeatedly been compared with Marx's doctrine: Ferrier is of the opinion that in Pecqueur's writings "almost everything can be found" which is expressed in the *Communist Manifesto*. Pecqueur's most important teachers, Saint-Simon and Fourier, come up for discussion as well.

FOSSAERT, ROBERT. *Le contrat socialiste*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1969. 286 pp. F.fr. 19.50.

The author, who denies a revolutionary perspective for a long time to come, starts by considering the international and national factors to be taken into account in any attempt to revive a "Socialist contract" involving the forces of the Left. He deals intelligently with general and specific problems such as, e.g., the age structure and the rise of the lower and middle middle classes, the characteristics of the French tradition (centralization, individualism, Jacobinism and instability). The argument ushers in an appeal to establish new common practices between left-wing parties (including the CP, which should give up its leaning toward Moscow) and the trade unions. Socialism is defined as a "method of social organization" which would open perspectives especially in the context of an integrated Europe.

KESSLER, MARIE-CHRISTINE. *Le Conseil d'État*. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 167.] Armand Colin, Paris 1968. 390 pp. F.fr. 42.00.

As an advisory body the *Conseil d'Etat* occupies a position beside the Government and the administration, as a judicial organ even above them. Nearly the whole literature on the subject is juridical in nature, but the present author has investigated, partly by means of interviews, the external life of the Council as a political scientist, its internal life as a sociologist. Its stability, its cohesion and its influence are treated in detail in the three main parts of the volume.

KROSIGK, FRIEDRICH VON. *Philosophie und politische Aktion bei Jean Paul Sartre*. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1969. xiii, 190 pp. DM. 26.00.

This is a useful study of Sartre's philosophy and political activities from *L'Être et le néant* to *Critique de la raison dialectique I*; the discussion of these major works takes up over half the space. Unlike Günter Zehm, who criticized Sartre from the vantage point of Ernst Bloch's philosophy (cf. IRSH, X (1965), p. 335), the present author scarcely commits himself.

LAMBERT, JEAN. *Le patron: de l'avènement à la contestation*. Bloud et Gay, Paris 1969. 245 pp. F.fr. 19.70.

A useful historical outline of the entrepreneurial class in France. The author does not confine himself to economic history, but enters into the political record of the industrial bourgeoisie, their mentality and ideology, and industrial relations. A short bibliography is appended.

LEFRANC, GEORGES. *Le mouvement syndical. De la libération aux événements de mai-juin 1968*. Payot, Paris 1969. 311 pp. F.fr. 29.90.

This volume constitutes a sequence to the author's work on the trade-union movement under the Third Republic (cf. IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 115). Many printed and unpublished materials have been worked up into this vivid and scholarly study, which gives full attention to the general political and ideological atmosphere, especially during the aftermath of war and occupation. The mentality as well as the views expressed by the leaders of the different currents (CGT, CFTC, *Force Ouvrière*) are treated with perspicuity.

MAYER, DANIEL. *Pour une histoire de la gauche*. Plon, Paris 1969. 447 pp. F.fr. 27.00.

An ex-minister of Labour and a Socialist member of parliament for many years, D. Mayer tries in this lively book to delineate essential aspects which lend some concrete structure to the idea of the "Left" as it has evolved in France. For each side and, to a certain extent, for each period he draws the portraits of those persons who appear to have embodied typical traits. Among them are Louise Michel (Commune) and Gambetta, Guesde and Jaurès, Cachin and Mollet, and Mendès-France. The author does not shun clear-cut opinions and judgments; his quest for unity in diversity is made perfectly plain.

NOVICK, PETER. *The Resistance versus Vichy. The Purge of Collaborators in Liberated France*. Columbia University Press, New York 1968. xv, 245 pp. \$ 7.50.

The actual theme of this well-documented monograph is somewhere between the title and the subtitle: it might be defined as the purge of collaborators before and after D-Day. The author shows how closely the idea of a purge was bound up with that of a *France pure et dure*. After describing how it was prepared and carried out, he discusses the question whether it was a real fury or a failure, and what part the Communists played in it. There are a few interesting pages on the trade-union movement and its purge.

RÉMOND, RENÉ. *La vie politique en France depuis 1789*. Tome 1: 1789-1848. Tome 2: 1848-1879. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1965; 1969. 424 pp.; 379 pp. Maps. F.fr. 32.20; 28.00.

Professor Rémond, in this work, adapts insights obtained by modern political science to history, and both volumes (1789-1848 and 1848-79), which offer mainly institutional history and history of political ideas, strike a remarkable balance between a more generalizing and a more individualizing approach. Elements of continuity are stressed, and factors in the evolution which are still clearly recognizable in present-day developments are accentuated. The author has included many extracts from contemporary and also later historical studies as illustrating texts; they have been selected from well-known as well as from often very telling, but largely forgotten writings. Bibliographical information is included in each section. As far as social or Socialist movements are concerned, the focus is heavily on the side of ideology. As a textbook in the broadest sense this work will serve the interests of students of history, political science and sociology.

RITTER, ALAN. *The Political Thought of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1969. xii, 222 pp. \$ 6.75.

This is a critical evaluation of Proudhon's thought, considered, notwithstanding its inconsistencies, as a unity. The author, basing his judgment on the (relatively speaking) clearest among Proudhon's many writings, tries to differentiate between the substantial and the more arbitrary or accidental elements. His refutation of numerous attempts to annex Proudhon (to revolutionary Socialism, chauvinism, Fascism) is interesting. Proudhon's realism (as opposed to his predecessors' utopianism) is confronted with his radicalism and his moralism.

SIWEK-POUYDESSEAU, JEANNE. *Le corps préfectoral sous la Troisième et la Quatrième République*. Armand Colin, Paris 1969. 181 pp. F.fr. 28.00.

This psycho-sociological study, which opens with a summary of the history of the prefectural system up to 1870, deals with the continuity and discontinuity (the former is more typical than the latter) in backgrounds, education and even regional origins of the prefects; the *sous-préfets* come into the picture for reasons of comparison. What can be called the tradition of a special style and mentality is borne out by the data collected.

ZELLER, ANDRÉ. *Les hommes de la Commune*. Librairie Académique Perrin, Paris 1969. 470 pp. Ill. F.fr. 25.90.

General Zeller, who was imprisoned during five years because of his role in the French-Algerian mutiny of 1961, in this popularly written book retraces the main lines of the developments which led to the *Commune*. His description of the latter, which gives evidence to the author's detailed knowledge, concentrates on persons rather than on groups or organizations. The main tendencies of opinion both among the *Communards* and among the *Versaillais* are vividly dealt with.

OTHER BOOKS

TOLLET, ANDRÉ. *La classe ouvrière dans la résistance*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1969. iii, 314 pp. Ill.

Germany

Appelle einer Revolution. Dokumente aus Bayern zum Jahr 1918/1919. Das Ende der Monarchie. Das revolutionäre Interregnum. Die Rätezeit. Mit einem Vorwort von Carl Amery. Zusammenstellung und historische Einführung von Karl-Ludwig Ay. Süddeutscher Verlag, München 1968. 38 pp. Ill. (in part loose-leaf.) DM. 19.80.

More than 100 documents – proclamations, newspapers, leaflets – are photomechanically reprinted in this beautifully produced album. They are selected so as to be representative of the various parties and positions, and are preceded by a lavishly illustrated introduction. In the latter, for instance, the problem is discussed of how lower middle-class opinion in Munich could switch from the Left (immediately before and during the Eisner government) to the Right.

BOCK, HANS MANFRED. *Syndikalismus und Linkskommunismus von 1918-1923. Zur Geschichte und Soziologie der Freien Arbeiter-Union Deutschlands (Syndikalisten), der Allgemeinen Arbeiter-Union Deutschlands und der Kommunistischen Arbeiter-Partei Deutschlands*. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1969. xiv, 480 pp. DM. 49.60.

Although the common denominator under which the Anarcho-Syndicalist and left-wing (Council) Communists have been brought here may be open to criticism from a purely theoretical point of view, a concentration on the sociological aspects of both major currents – which in the historiography of the labour movement have been almost completely neglected so far – shows the existence of strong common roots. The treatment, based on a broad variety of sources, does perhaps more justice to the history of the left-wing Communists than to the Anarchists. A wealth of material is presented, not only on the many organizations split off first from the KPD and then from the main stock of the KAPD (Communist Workers' Party, cf. below, p. 509), but also on the FAUD (the Anarcho-Syndicalists). There is a very commendable discussion of the pre-1914 labour movement in Germany, which provides a solid historical background from which the origins of left-wing tendencies can be understood in depth.

BOELCKE, WILLI A. *Verfassungswandel und Wirtschaftsstruktur. Die mittelalterliche und neuzeitliche Territorialgeschichte ostmitteldeutscher Adelherrschaften als Beispiel.* Holzner-Verlag, Würzburg 1969. xv, 614 pp. DM. 66.00.

Dr Boelcke has written a pioneering monograph on the institutional and economic transformation of the feudal system in Upper Lusatia. The focus is not on the agrarian sector or the lord-peasant relationship, but on government, jurisdiction, and the rise of modern trade and industry. The volume is based on a wealth of hitherto unpublished and even unknown sources.

CHILDS, DAVID. *East Germany.* Ernest Benn Limited, London 1969. 286 pp. Ill. 45/-.

Dr Childs, a young political scientist, presents a comprehensive, informed and well-balanced survey of the German Democratic Republic. Though dominated by orthodox Communism, East Germany is shown to be many-faced and more complicated than most people in the West imagine.

DIEHL-THIELE, PETER. *Partei und Staat im Dritten Reich. Untersuchungen zum Verhältnis von NSDAP und allgemeiner innerer Staatsverwaltung 1933-1945.* Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1969. xv, 269 pp. DM. 38.00.

The relationship of the Nazi movement and the State administration after 1933 was characterized neither by subordination nor by co-ordination, but by a very real antagonism, which was consciously fostered by Hitler. This picture, with which Hannah Arendt acquainted us in her *Origins of Totalitarianism*, has now been elaborated by Dr Diehl-Thiele. The author focuses upon the political organization of the NSDAP and the civil service at the local level; he has worked up a considerable amount of unpublished materials.

ERGER, JOHANNES. *Der Kapp-Lüttwitz Putsch. Ein Beitrag zur deutschen Innenpolitik 1919/20.* Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1967. 365 pp. DM. 48.00.

Dr Erger has written a real monograph, based on an impressive amount of printed and manuscript materials, on the so-called Kapp Putsch. He takes the view that it was an essentially military affair, started by the senior commanding officer v. Lüttwitz, and smoothed down by the "majority *Reichswehr*". The fundamental weakness of the Republican Centre is thrown into full relief, and the consequence of the general strike is given a sober estimate. A number of mainly unpublished documents are appended.

Freiligraths Briefwechsel mit Marx und Engels. Bearb. und eingel. von Manfred Häckel. Teil I: Einleitung und Text. Teil II: Anmerkungen. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1968. c, 183 pp.; ix, 253 pp. Ill. DM. 58.00.

The first volume contains a lengthy introduction with many interesting details on Freiligrath's life and on his views, which are approached from an angle characterized by an almost complete identification with Marx's and Engels's opinions on the poet. The bulk of the volume consists of the correspondence; there are more letters by Freiligrath to Marx and/or Engels than the other way round. The majority was never published in German before. Some letters are of importance for an understanding of the gradual estrangement of Freiligrath (never a "renegade", according to the editor) from the "founders of scientific Communism". The second volume consists of an eminently valuable apparatus; scores of important letters and other documents, many of them published for the first time, are given here in full or in extract form. The edition is really exemplary.

Gesellschaftliche Unterschichten in den südwestdeutschen Städten. Protokoll über die V. Arbeitstagung des Arbeitskreises für südwestdeutsche Stadtgeschichtsforschung, Schwäbisch Hall 11.-13. November 1966. Hrsg. von Erich Maschke und Jürgen Sydow. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1967. viii, 184 pp. DM. 21.00.

The present volume reports the proceedings of a symposium on the lower strata in South-West German towns from the later Middle Ages to about 1800. The (expanded) opening paper, by the first editor, is by far the longest, and of considerable methodological interest.

GOTTSCHALCH, WILFRIED, FRIEDRICH KARRENBERG [und] FRANZ JOSEF STEGMANN. Geschichte der sozialen Ideen in Deutschland. Hrsg. von Helga Grebing. Günter Olzog Verlag, München, Wien 1969. xii, 757 pp. DM. 95.00.

A short introduction, written by the editor and Dr Stegmann, makes it clear what, in the present Vol. 3 of the *Deutsches Handbuch der Politik*, is understood by social ideas: humanitarian theories which were propounded in response to the "social question" and had some form of organization behind them. Professor Gottschalch, a Marxist after the latest fashion, has taken the ideological history of German Socialism upon himself, while Dr Stegmann and the late Professor Karrenberg deal with the Roman Catholic and the Protestant social movements, respectively. Partly owing to this set-up, a number of groups or currents – for instance, the Liberals, the Anarchists and the Kreisauers – are not discussed, though the *Kathedersozialisten* (including Bismarck!) have been taken up by Professor Karrenberg. None the less, we do not hesitate to call the volume a valuable tool for social historians; a detailed bibliography and indices of names and subjects are appended.

GROSS, REINER. Die bürgerliche Agrarreform in Sachsen in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts. Untersuchung zum Problem des Übergangs vom Feudalismus zum Kapitalismus in der Landwirtschaft. Hermann Böhlau Nachfolger, Weimar 1968. 245 pp. DM. 26.00.

Although the peasants in the Kingdom of Saxony, unlike those in Prussia, did not need emancipation, they were still saddled with a number of survivals

of feudalism. Dr Gross describes how these were abolished, and how capitalism permeated Saxon agriculture. A number of unpublished documents are appended.

HAMMEN, OSCAR J. *The Red '48ers. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.* Charles Scribner's Sons, New York 1969. xvii, 428 pp. Ill. \$ 8.95.

This is a rather popular account of life and thought of both Marx and Engels up to the early 1850's. No new vistas are opened, but a readable discussion is offered of milieu and backgrounds, the evolution of the subjects' ideas, and their political activities. The major writings are dealt with in an almost strictly chronological order. Wherever the author appears to reject sophisticated interpretations (he is of the opinion, e.g., that Marx's Jewish origins were quite indifferent to him), he does so bluntly – without any confrontation with those differing interpretations. Judgments are also given on other heatedly debated issues without much argument.

HENNING, FRIEDRICH-WILHELM. *Dienste und Abgaben der Bauern im 18. Jahrhundert.* Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1969. vii, 183 pp. DM. 54.00.

In the present volume Dr Henning compares his findings on fees and statute labour in East Prussia (embodied in the monograph noticed above on p. 298) with what is known of the situation in other parts of Germany during the eighteenth century. The result is a variegated picture, which is illustrated by means of a considerable number of tables and graphs. This is Vol. XXI of the *Quellen und Forschungen zur Agrargeschichte.*

IHLAU, OLAF. *Die roten Kämpfer. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung in der Weimarer Republik und im Dritten Reich.* Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1969. xiv, 223 pp. Ill. DM. 26.50.

The *Rote Kämpfer*, a left-wing Socialist group active within and without the SPD in the later 'twenties until their suppression by the Nazis in the 'thirties, were inspired by the ideas cherished in the Communist Workers' Party (KAPD) and notably in a splinter group, the so-called *Essener Richtung*. After the failure of the "Essen" KAPD, various theoreticians, notably Karl Schröder, entered the ranks of Social Democratic cultural organizations (and in some cases those of the SPD itself). There they propagated their anti-parliamentarian and anti-trade-union ideas, which were rooted in an elaborated conception of the councils as the true organs of a genuine workers' democracy. At an early time the *Rote Kämpfer*, conscious of the rising Nazi danger, went underground; the Gestapo arrested them in 1936. The history of the KAPD is related in so far as it is relevant to an understanding of the group. The latter's activities are described in detail, as are its relations with other left-wing organizations such as the SAP.

MARX, KARL. *Secret Diplomatic History of the Eighteenth Century and The Story of the Life of Lord Palmerston.* Ed. and with introd.

and notes by Lester Hutchinson. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1969. 237 pp. 45/-.

The text of the *Secret Diplomatic History* is the one published in Urquhart's *Free Press*, with stylistic improvements made by Eleanor Marx, that of *The Story of the Life of Lord Palmerston* is a re-publication of the definite text published in 1899 by Eleanor Marx. Both writings belong to those in which Marx – Russophobe *par excellence* – appears to be very un-Marxist as he seems to suggest that wicked politicians and not social classes play the devil's role: the betrayal of Europe and even English interests to Russia. The editor provides a concisely drawn historical picture.

REICHARD, RICHARD W. Crippled From Birth. German Social Democracy 1844-1870. The Iowa State University Press, Ames 1969. xiii, 349 pp. Ill. \$ 9.50.

The positive qualities of this work are obvious: here is a clear-cut thesis, supported by a wealth of material (mainly newspapers) and apparently corroborated by history itself. After a hopeful beginning, German Social Democracy was crippled as early as 1848, when the "instinct of men in the upper strata of the working class was already the same as that of their descendants, the social-democrats who refused to carry out revolution in the winter of 1918-1919". The author cites numerous factors – economic as well as political – which were unfavourable to a democratic development in Germany. And the few chances there might have been missed; thus in the early 'sixties a Lassalle elevated to power would have been the prisoner of conservative forces. The book is open to criticism wherever the uniqueness of the German situation is stressed too much, or when parallels are drawn with later developments which serve to create a picture of unavoidable doom.

RÖDER, WERNER. Die deutschen sozialistischen Exilgruppen in Grossbritannien. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Widerstandes gegen den Nationalsozialismus. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1969. 322 pp. DM. 32.00.

A detailed account of German political emigration to Great Britain and of the organizations (Socialist and non-Socialist, and including Austrian and Sudeten-German ones) which represented the different currents of thought is followed by a systematic treatment of the issues debated among Socialists such as the *Sopade* (party presidium in exile of the SPD), the *Sozialistische Arbeiter-Partei*, the *Internationale Sozialistische Kampfbund* and the *Volkssozialisten*. The Communists come up for critical discussion, as do the trade-union emigrants. A thorough exposé is given of the relations with the Labour Party and groups within it, and of the different standpoints on the German question. Of special interest are the efforts to arrive at a new programme; European and world federalist ideas came to the fore as well as the proclaimed necessity of fundamental socio-economic and educational reform. In a documentary appendix various source materials are published for the first time. The apparatus containing, apart from an index of names, lists of persons and organizations is useful.

THIEME, H. JÖRG. Die sozialistische Agrarverfassung. Ein Ausnahmehereich im Wirtschaftssystem der DDR. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1969. viii, 180 pp. DM. 28.00.

The exceptional position of agriculture in Western Europe as regards government interference has its counterpart in the Communist countries. Here the situation of agriculture in East Germany is analyzed economically. After a survey of Communist conceptions on agriculture (the exceptional treatment given to this sector is motivated by the backwardness of agricultural producers), the author deals with the regulation and management policies of the government and with the state-controlled price mechanism and its function. He points out the tendency, prevalent since collectivization, of concentration and specialization in agrarian units.

WERNER, KARL-GUSTAV. Organisation und Politik der Gewerkschaften und Arbeitgeberverbände in der deutschen Bauwirtschaft. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1968. 384 pp. DM. 68.00.

Employees in the building trade were first organized in trade unions – established by political parties: Liberals and Lassallean Socialists, respectively – in 1868, the employers' association dates from 1899. The author concentrates on the evolution of collective bargaining (since about the turn of the century), and points to its importance as an indicator of a "reformist" integration of the working class into society. Collective bargaining became fully legalized in 1918: its rules and practice were refined and adapted to changing views and situations especially after 1945. The book provides very full and solid information.

WULF, PETER. Die politische Haltung des schleswig-holsteinischen Handwerks 1928-1932. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1969. 160 pp. DM. 27.60.

The reader must not expect to find any sensational revelations in the present monograph. After the farmers, the handicrafts of Sleswick-Holstein (largely dependent on agriculture) went over to the Nazi camp, and the fact that the *Wirtschaftspartei* was the great loser is no new feature either. The author offers a careful reconstruction of small-trade political attitudes based on printed and unpublished materials.

OTHER BOOKS

RÜRUP, REINHARD. Probleme der Revolution in Deutschland 1918/19. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1968. 59 pp.

Great Britain

ABRAMS, PHILIP. The Origins of British Sociology: 1834-1914. An Essay with Selected Papers. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1968. x, 304 pp. \$ 10.75; 97/-.

A representative selection of texts, chosen from the works of R. Giffen, J. K. Ingram, H. Spencer, B. S. Rowntree (*The Causes of Poverty*), J. A.

Hobson, L. T. Hobhouse, F. Galton, P. Geddes, A. L. Bowley, G. C. Wheeler and M. Ginsberg, is preceded by a study by the editor which comprises more than half the volume. The focus is on the difficulties in institutionalizing the new intellectual profession of sociology in Britain, and the latter's relationship to statistics, economics and politics. The roles played by the Statistical Society of London, the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science and the Sociological Society come up for thorough discussion.

ALTSCHUL, MICHAEL. *Anglo-Norman England 1066-1154*. Cambridge University Press, London 1969. xii, 83 pp. 35/-.

In the framework of the series of *Bibliographical Handbooks* edited by the American Conference on British Studies, Professor Altschul has listed 1838 books and articles on the century after the Norman Conquest. Apart from the section on religion, those on constitutional history and social history are the most extensive.

BLUM, FRED H. *Work and Community. The Scott Bader Commonwealth and the Quest for a new Social Order*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1968. xviii, 392 pp. 45/-.

"The Scott Bader Commonwealth owes its existence to a deeply religious inspiration and is an attempt to realize" the standards of moral health, "wholeness" (a balanced integrative development of man's potentialities), and meaningfulness of work. The Commonwealth was founded in 1951; it is characterized by common ownership of a small resin industry. The author has interviewed the participants, and deals with such questions as the influence exerted by the founder (Ernst Bader), the development of new attitudes within a competitive environment, and the general conclusions to be drawn from an as yet short and partial experiment.

CALDER, ANGUS. *The People's War. Britain 1939-45*. Jonathan Cape, London 1969. 656 pp. Ill. 65/-.

The author of this book was born during the crucial years he describes, but it must be said that he has succeeded in making a lively and valuable contribution to contemporary social history. He provides a comprehensive picture of the (ordinary) British people during the Second World War, their experiences, their fears and their hopes. He is personally committed, not to the well-known rhetoric that has survived to the present day, but to the trend of democratization that was largely frustrated in later years. If this is a biased view, it focuses attention on hitherto neglected aspects of "their finest hour".

CHILD, JOHN. *British Management Thought. A Critical Analysis*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1969. 272 pp. 55/-.

For the greater part this book consists of an historical account of management thought in twentieth-century Britain. Its rise and decline are closely bound up with its dual function: technical and "legitimatory". The latter element, which ran parallel with the views of the Mayo school, came close

to what Mannheim termed a "particular ideology" (including certain "utopian" features), and has been seriously challenged by social scientists since the 'fifties.

CONE, CARL B. *The English Jacobins. Reformers in late 18th Century England.* Charles Scribner's Sons, New York 1968. viii, 248 pp. Ill. \$ 6.95.

The English radicals, who were called "Jacobins" by their political enemies, were influenced by the American Revolution as well as by the French; their major ideas on constitutional reform dated from the years before 1789 or 1792, and are treated here as one current of thought which is defined sufficiently broadly to include a scala of opinions. Thomas Paine, Joseph Priestley and John Thelwall, but also less-known men such as Thomas Hardy and John Horne Tooke (accused in the 1794 trial), are portrayed with remarkable incisiveness in this scholarly and fascinating study.

The Correspondence of Edmund Burke. Vol. VIII. September 1794 – April 1796. Ed. by R. B. McDowell. Cambridge University Press, London; The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1969. xxv, 475 pp. 160/-.

More than half of the 218 letters by Burke included in this volume are printed here for the first time, and many letters to Burke were not known previously either. In the period under consideration, Burke had retired from active politics. Notwithstanding bad health and the death of his most beloved son he remained a keen observer and commentator. His preoccupation with what he considered to be the disease of Jacobinism, which constituted a potential threat for every country, is, of course, in the foreground. But no less interesting are his comments on the Irish question; his friend Fitzwilliam's short Lord Lieutenantship in Dublin and its failure because of the London opposition to reform projects are among the most important themes in the correspondence. Some letters foreshadow the famous *Letters on a Regicide Peace*.

GREENBERGER, ALLEN J. *The British Image of India. A Study in the Literature of Imperialism 1880-1960.* Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1969. x, 234 pp. 45/-.

Both the title and the subtitle of this book are misleading: Seeley and Churchill are not so much as mentioned, and "the literature of imperialism" is restricted to Anglo-Indian fiction from E. M. Forster down to pot-boilers. Dr Greenberger is of course right in asserting that this type of writings can be valuable evidence for the historian. One of his findings is that even the anti-imperialists were concerned about Britain and the British rather than about India and the Indians.

HOPWOOD, EDWIN. "A History of the Lancashire cotton industry and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association". *The Lancashire Weavers Story. The Amalgamated Weavers Association, Manchester 1969.* xiii, 199 pp. Ill. 32/6.

The title indicates the double purpose of this book, which is a very full description of both the technological and the economic history of the industry, and of the social struggles of the weavers and their attempts at, and successes in, organization from the end of the eighteenth century up to the present day. Of special interest is the description of the appalling factory conditions before and after 1800, and of the early efforts undertaken by the workers to find strength in combination.

JONES, GARETH. *History of the Law of Charity 1532-1827*. Cambridge University Press, London 1969. xxiii, 270 pp. 75/-.

This is a legal history of the protection and encouragement of charitable uses and legacies from the Reformation to the end of Lord Eldon's Chancellorship. The actual situation of the poor is scarcely mentioned, but the impact of religious, economic and social pressures in moulding the substantive law is duly considered. Over a third of the volume consists of appendices.

MIDWINTER, E. C. *Social Administration in Lancashire 1830-1860. Poor Law, Public Health and Police*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1969. vii, 193 pp. Maps. 45/-.

Poverty, public health and crime were issues of more than average concern in Lancashire, where from 1801 to 1830 the population rose by 100 per cent, and urban development accelerated "at a mammoth rate". The author in this scholarly work deals separately with the responses given to those challenges. The first part is devoted to the (small) effect of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834: both in personnel and in measures taken there was no abrupt change. Neither was public health reform successful in most of the period under discussion (Part II); only in 1861, for instance, promising schemes of water-supply and sewerage began to be carried out. Part III is devoted to crime and the police system; the latter was efficiently reformed in 1856. The Benthamite or Utilitarian ideology is the common denominator, and is critically examined on the basis of concrete evidence.

NAYLOR, JOHN F. *Labour's International Policy. The Labour Party in the 1930s*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1969. viii, 380 pp. 75/-.

In this dispassionate account of (the shifts in) Labour's foreign policy the author explains the painfulness and slowness of the party's reappraisal of its attitude. The debates in the party between the left wing and the majority, which was persuaded by Dalton and Bevin rather than by Attlee to accept a realistic position on national defense, are dealt with lucidly. The author discusses the problem whether Labour in 1937-39 could have provided a better answer to the German threat than Chamberlain's appeasement; his answer tends to be affirmative. The book is illuminating, too, for the question of the impact of traditional ideology on political alertness.

OWEN, ROBERT. — on Education. Selections ed. with an introd. and notes by Harold Silver. Cambridge University Press, London 1969. vii, 240 pp. 35/-.

In a good introduction the editor deals with the shifts in Owen's thought – his rationalism becoming increasingly overshadowed by utopian elements – and with its impact on later generations of Socialists. The selections from Owen's writings are extensive enough to be representative. The autobiography, *A New View of Society*, the *Report to the County of Lanark* and the *Six Lectures delivered in Manchester* are among the works from which parts are reproduced.

ROTHSTEIN, ANDREW. *British Foreign Policy and Its Critics 1830-1950*. Lawrence and Wishart, London 1969. 130 pp. 21/-.

After a chapter on British foreign policy since the nineteenth century, the Communist author focuses on the radical critics Wilfrid S. Blunt, E. D. Morel and Robert Dell, whose record is discussed in the well-known patronizing manner.

RUSSELL, BERTRAND. *The Autobiography of —. 1944-1967 (Vol. III)*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1969. 232 pp. Ill. 42/-.

This third and last volume of the autobiography is much more descriptive than analytical: the author's change of mind on world affairs and especially his re-appraisal of the role played by the USA are taken for granted rather than explained or argued. The autobiographical story itself, which thus gives the impression of being haphazard, contains nevertheless a wealth of interesting details. The latter is true also of the correspondence published. We mention a remarkably pessimistic letter by H. G. Wells, letters from and to Erich Fromm, Julian Huxley, Field Marshall Auchinleck, to W. Ulbricht and to U Thant. The first two volumes were noticed in *IRSH*, XIII (1968), pp. 308f.

SUTHERLAND, DOUGLAS. *The Landowners*. Anthony Blond, London 1968. x, 180 pp. Ill. 50/-.

After an historical introduction, the author examines the landowners of today – the Crown, the aristocracy, the gentry, and the corporations. He does so with sympathy and expert knowledge. The usual cries of alarm and indignation are suggested to be equally groundless: sound administration, combined with mineral royalties and urban rentals, may well keep landed property viable.

OTHER BOOKS

HARRISON, BRIAN and BARRIE TRINDER. *Drink and Sobriety in an Early Victorian Country Town: Banbury 1830-1860*. [The English Historical Review, Suppl. 4.] Longmans, London 1969. 72 pp.

PEACOCK, A. J. *Bradford Chartism 1838-1840*. St. Anthony's Press, York 1969. 53 pp.

Hungary

LACKÓ, M. *Arrow-Cross Men, National Socialists 1935-1944*. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1969. 113 pp. \$ 6.00.

In this abridged version of *Nyilasok, nemzetiszocialisták* (Budapest 1966) the focus is even more on the years 1938-41, the crucial period of the Arrow Cross movement. Subscribing to the Communist scheme of interpretation, the author sheds much light on the "contradictory yet close" relations between these Hungarian fascists, the Old Right, and Nazi Germany. He disposes of the social radicalism of the Arrow Cross men as "demagoguery", but at least on one score he brings out that they "practically expropriated the social questions".

Italy

Enciclopedia dell'antifascismo e della Resistenza. Vol. I. A-C. La Pietra, Milano 1968. xix, 744 pp. Ill. Maps. L. 14000.

In accordance with the Communist conception of Fascism, anti-Fascism and Resistance, the encyclopaedia beginning with the present volume covers a variety of topics of Italian and even world history before and after 1945, from Bakunin, Bissolati, Cafiero and Costa to *Apartheid*, Castro and Korea. The article on Budapest, is restricted to what happened in 1945, and whereas the *Ceka del Viminale* has been given almost a full page, the Russian ČK is glossed over in a line or two. The contributors have tried to combine a roughly left and a PCI approach, but the latter is definitely predominant. Though the work is aimed at a wide readership (bibliographies are appended only by way of exception), it may be of use to students of twentieth-century Italy.

MAMMARELLA, GIUSEPPE. *Riformisti e rivoluzionari nel Partito Socialista Italiano 1900-1912*. Marsilio Editori, Padova 1968. 372 pp. L. 4000.

A very balanced treatment of the position of the Italian Socialist Party within the general political context, and of the main currents which developed in the party largely under the impetus of concrete questions of national and international policy, but were rooted in the different currents of thought within the Socialist movement. The latter had, in Italy, a strong syndicalist component which rendered the opposition between right and left wings more complicated than in other European countries. The Libyan War and the ensuing Party Congress of Reggio Emilia marked a trend towards radicalization, which made itself felt during World War I.

The Netherlands

HULST, H. VAN, A. PLEYSIER [en] A. SCHEFFER. *Het Roode Vaandel volgen wij. Geschiedenis van de Sociaal Democratische Arbeiderspartij van 1880 tot 1940*. Kruseman's Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V., 's-Gravenhage 1969. xv, 320 pp. Ill. Hfl. 19.50.

Literature on the history of Social Democracy in the Netherlands being scarce, the present work, which has no scholarly aspirations but is based in part on unpublished sources, fills a gap. A. Pleysier gives a bird's eye view of the years up to 1910, and a still rather summary discussion of the decade of 1910-20. H. van Hulst's account of the 'twenties is somewhat more substantial,

but A. Scheffer comes nearest to providing a representative history in his exposé of the 'thirties. The three authors, who took part in the movement they describe in a readable manner, also evaluate events, trends and special decisions from their own vantage point, which could be called constructively "reformist".

SPAHR VAN DER HOEK, J. J. *Samenleven in Friesland. Drie perioden uit de sociale geschiedenis van boeren, burgers en buitenlui*. Drukkerij en Uitgeverij Laverman N.V., Drachten 1969. 307 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 21.50.

After an introductory chapter on the traditional "peasant" villages of Friesland the author successively discusses the following types of non-agrarian society: mediaeval settlements such as the towns, modern settlements such as the peat colonies, and twentieth-century industrial villages. Though notably the comparative final chapter savours of sociology, the volume is no doubt a valuable contribution to Frisian social history. A summary in German is appended.

WINDMULLER, JOHN P. *Labor Relations in the Netherlands*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1969. xvi, 469 pp. \$ 14.00.

After an historical survey of the emergence of the trade unions up to 1914 and that of the industrial relations system in the quarter of a century preceding World War II, the author gives a very full account of the conditions under which reforms were introduced since 1945, and of the operation of the very centralized bargaining system which was loosened only recently. The pre-eminence of the Government is one of the mainstays of the system, the reliance on organized consultation another, and the centralization a third. The description of the unions' structures and aims and of the employers' organizations is precise and does not neglect ideological and political views.

Poland

BOHMANN, ALFRED. *Menschen und Grenzen. Band 1. Strukturwandel der deutschen Bevölkerung im polnischen Staats- und Verwaltungsbereich*. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1969. 448 pp. DM. 72.00.

The demographic data given in this book concern Poland in its pre-1939 frontiers as well as the annexed territories in the West. They cover the period since the rebirth of an independent Poland in 1918. Though the focus is on the German population, the other ethnic groups are also dealt with, for instance, in a survey of the demographic effects of the Nazi occupation. Many tables (reproducing the results of official and sometimes private censuses undertaken by or on behalf of minorities) are included.

Righteous Among Nations. How Poles helped the Jews 1939-1945. Ed. by Władysław Bartoszewski and Zofia Lewin. Earls Court Publications Limited, London 1969. lxxxvii, 834 pp. 84/-.

This is the enlarged and revised English-language version of the Polish edition published by the *Spółeczny Instytut Wydawniczy "Znak"*, Cracow, in 1967. The first mentioned editor in his commendable, sober introduction provides much information on the position of the Jews in pre-war Poland, on the Nazi policy, and on the attitudes of the Polish resistance organizations. From a multitude of testimonies letters, articles, etc. have been selected (many in extract form), which illustrate ways and means of the help extended by "Aryan" Poles to Jews. More general evaluations alternate with personal accounts. A special section is devoted to documents issued by the German occupation authorities and the Polish and Jewish resistance organizations, and to contacts between the latter and the Polish Government in London.

OTHER BOOKS

- BAUMGARTEN, LEON. *Dzieje Wielkiego Proletariatu. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1966. 815 pp. Ill.*
- Kółka socjalistyczne, gminy i Wielki Proletariat. Procesy polityczne 1878-1888. Źródła. Zebrał, opracował i wstępem opatrzył Leon Baumgarten. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1966. 1162 pp. Ill.
- WACHOWSKA, BARBARA. *Strajki okupacyjne w łódzkim okręgu przemysłowym w latach kryzysu gospodarczego 1929-1933. Wydawnictwo Łódzkie, Łódź 1967. 288 pp.*

Spain

- ARRARÁS, JOAQUÍN. *Historia de la Segunda República Española. Tomo I. 4a ed. corr. y muy aum. Tomo II. 2a ed. Tomo III. Tomo IV. Editora Nacional, Madrid 1969; 1964; 1968. 569 pp.; 667 pp.; 307 pp.; 517 pp. Ill. Ptas 450; 450; 350; 400.*

In this work, his most important one, Arrarás gives an extensive description, closely following the events, of the political occurrences during the Second Spanish Republic, which, for him, ends with the outbreak of the Civil War. He leaves the social, economic and cultural backgrounds as well as the preliminary history of the Republic out of account. The volumes contain an abundance of information (often taken from the contemporary Spanish press, particularly on political life in Madrid and attempts at revolution by Left and Right), illustrations, and a number of documents which are difficult of access elsewhere. But on account of the author's standpoint his statements should be viewed with some reserve. He implicitly holds the Republican parties, the workers' organizations and the regional autonomy movements responsible for the difficulties and problems of the Republic and the outbreak of the Civil War. In addition he greatly exaggerates the revolutionary character of these parties and the Popular Front, the influence of the Communist Party on other workers' organizations, and the role of "agitators". He takes rightist conspiracies and attempts at revolution practically for granted, but any understanding for those of the Left is beyond him. The author even goes so far as to attribute the election victory of the Popular Front in 1936 partly to falsifications. Finally, it is strange to see the Madrid-born Socialist MP Margarita Nelken described as a "German Jewess" (I, p. 287).

- NETTLAU, MAX. *La Première Internationale en Espagne (1868-1888). Révision des textes, traductions, introduction, notes, appendices,*

tableaux et cartes aux soins de Renée Lamberet. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht 1969. xxvii, 683 pp. Loose-leaf maps and tables. Hfl. 192.40; \$ 52.00.

Under the auspices of the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis Miss Lamberet has edited the manuscript which Nettlau wrote and revised in the late 'twenties and early 'thirties. It is of major interest: using a wealth of sources, some of which have been lost since, and knowing many Spanish Anarchists, Nettlau described, commented and explained especially the policies of the Spanish Federation of the IWMA, and although his story concentrates on the national leadership, it contains many details on regional and local organizations, some only bordering on the Federation. The editor has corrected only errors of orthography, leaving Nettlau's style intact. The loose-leaf maps and tables illustrate the diffusion of the International in Spain in two periods.

Switzerland

COLLART, YVES. Le parti socialiste suisse et l'Internationale 1914-1915. De l'Union nationale à Zimmerwald. [Librairie Droz, Genève] 1969. xii, 373 pp. S.fr. 60.00.

This work, modestly presented by the author, is of eminent importance. By cautious and full exploration of the sources it is demonstrated that what happened in the course of one year or so in a small Socialist party of a neutral country illuminates (more often than not: latent) motives, conflicts of loyalty, and the possible use to be made of an ideology which had largely been sapped by long years of a different practice. The story is one of continuity and rupture. The Helvetian version of the *union sacrée*, the national consciousness which may have been stronger in Socialist circles than in others where sympathy, e.g., among the German-speaking Swiss for Germany, could overrate purely Swiss considerations (the evaluation of the invasion of Belgium is a relevant point), and the nature of "internationalism" are issues dealt with lucidly and suggestive of parallels. Of course, the controversy about Zimmerwald is related in detail. The book is extremely well-documented.

FREY, CONSTANT. La grève générale de 1918. Légendes et réalités. Préface de Georges Diacon et Jean Möri. 3e éd. Éditions Générales S. A. Benjamin Laederer, Genève 1969. 218 pp. Ill. S.fr. 24.80.

Mr Frey, a former trade-union and Socialist Party leader, has written what in a sense can be styled a personal companion volume, concentrated more on the French-speaking parts of the country, to the more scholarly work by P. Schmid-Ammann (cf. IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 134). Many contemporary sources are quoted, and the long-term consequences of the strike – which are very positively evaluated – are discussed. The author explains the strike movement of 1918 from an unrevolutionary angle: economic relief and political equality were the central issues.

GAUTSCHI, WILLI. Der Landesstreik 1918. Benziger Verlag, Einsiedeln, Zürich, Köln 1968. 440 pp. Ill. S.fr. 36.00.

On the basis of many unpublished and published sources (he had access to important materials in the Federal Archives and elsewhere), the author gives a very full and balanced account of the so-called general strike of November, 1918, which in fact was a series of partly economic, partly political strikes. An excellent, thorough treatment of the preliminary history of the strike movement sheds much light on social and political conditions in the country and the cantons (especially Zurich and Berne) during the years preceding the end of World War I. Moreover, the effects of the strikes are analyzed with acumen.

MARBACH, FRITZ. *Der Generalstreik 1918. Fakten, Impressionen, Illusionen.* Verlag Paul Haupt, Bern 1969. 79 pp. Ill. S.fr. 8.80.

The author took an active part in the general strike of 1918. This lends an atmosphere of vividness to his short, but very matter-of-fact discussion. The picture Professor Marbach draws of Robert Grimm (and the left-wing Socialists in general) is particularly rewarding.

REYMOND-SAUVAIN, PIERRE. *Le Syndicalisme en Suisse. Préface de Jean Möri.* Éditions Générales S.A., Genève 1966. 297 pp. S.fr. 28.80.

A concise history of trade unionism in Switzerland (including the impact of Marxism and the First International) constitutes the first part of this lucid work. The second part is devoted to the present organizations and institutions of trade unionism, the third to the aims (economic, social, cultural), and the fourth to the significance of international agreements (GATT, for instance) and the European integration trends. The special characteristic of Swiss trade unionism is its efficacy combined with its readiness to avoid strikes.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

AKIMOV, VLADIMIR. — *On the Dilemmas of Russian Marxism 1895-1903. The Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party. A Short History of the Social Democratic Movement in Russia.* Two texts in transl. ed. and introd. by Jonathan Frankel. Cambridge University Press, London 1969. x, 390 pp. 60/-.

Akimov was the most important theoretician of the "Economists" and became, like Lenin on the other side of the Marxist spectrum, impatient with "the equivocations on which Plechanov had built". His faith in truly democratic processes and in the increasing maturity of the masses – without denying the role of the intelligentsia – is characteristic of Akimov's position. In a commendable introduction these and other points are made by J. Frankel, who repeatedly defines Lenin's position in the debates of the very first years of the century in an original way. Lenin, according to him, at this time opted for a full proletarian dictatorship and full Socialism as an immediate goal, not unlike the theory of the "permanent revolution" as propagated by Trockij in 1905 and then – until 1917 – strongly opposed by Lenin. Both documents are published for the first time in a Western language. Akimov traces the Jacobin line in both Plechanov's and Lenin's views.

KAPLAN, FREDERICK I. *Bolshevik Ideology and the Ethics of Soviet Labor. 1917-1920: The Formative Years.* Philosophical Library, New York 1968. ix, 521 pp. \$ 10.00.

In a "Prospect" to this masterly study the author summarizes its contents: it presents "the conflicting welter of intentions, goals, standards and values held variously among Russian workers who, at times and to degrees, acted with or against each other and the parties". An analysis of the Bolshevik ideology, in which Lenin's theory of knowledge and his theory of history receive special attention, precedes the very detailed treatment of the first years of Bolshevik rule, of workers' aspirations, of the short-lived workers' control, and of the establishment of labour discipline. The enormous difference in outlook between the ordinary workers and the party leadership is lucidly described and discussed, as is the affinity of sections of the working class with the views held by other parties, notably the Anarchists. The work is of the broadest possible scope, and the author has taken into account a great variety of opinions and attitudes. For example, the intra-party debate on one-man management – which meant that the Bolsheviks relinquished "even the pretense of schooling the workers in management" – is dealt with; especially Sapronov proposed, without success, the Lenin-Trockij line.

Leon Trotsky. *The Man and His Work. Reminiscences and Appraisals.* By Joseph Hansen, James P. Cannon, Natalia Sedov Trotsky a.o. Merit Publishers, New York 1969. 128 pp. Ill. \$ 2.45.

The reminiscences in this volume pertain in their majority to Trockij's last months (a description of his assassination written by his wife, J. Hansen's account of the first attempt to murder Trockij), but a few are sketches from earlier times (A. Rosmer on Trockij in Paris during World War I). The appraisals are for the greater part vindications of the Trotskyite position (E. Germain, P. Frank, J. van Heijenoort and others).

LEWIN, MOSHE. *Lenin's Last Struggle.* Transl. from the French by A. M. Sheridan Smith. Faber and Faber, London 1969. xxiv, 193 pp. 36/–.

In this book the last months of Lenin, the months when he turned against Stalin, are recounted on the basis of recently published materials (latest Russian edition of Lenin's Works). The famous "Testament" provides the guiding line. The author discusses the economic difficulties and the political alternatives, and deals with the personalities of Lenin's collaborators. In an appendix some documents are published in an English translation; part of them were already accessible in this language. The French original appeared under the title *Le dernier combat de Lénine.*

MEDVEDEV, ROY. *Faut-il réhabiliter Staline?* Traduit et annoté par François Olivier. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1969. 93 pp. F.fr. 8.00.

Attempts undertaken by several authors in the Soviet periodical *Kommunist* are severely criticized by the present author. He is a Soviet historian and a member of the CPSU. His aim is not only to offer a refutation of unfounded claims, but to explain why the latter have recently re-emerged.

TROTSKY, LEON. Writings of — (1939-40). Merit Publishers, New York 1969. 128 pp. Ill. \$ 2.45.

This volume covers the last year of Trockij's life (August 22, 1939 – August 21, 1940); it is the first of a series devoted to the years 1929-40. Excluded are materials from books (*In Defense of Marxism*, the Stalin biography, whose editor and translator is severely criticized); included are three slightly earlier articles on the Ukraine. It is remarkable to note how, e.g., the Stalin-Hitler Pact caused no fundamental change in outlook. Notwithstanding the view that Stalin functioned as "Hitler's quartermaster", the "defense of the USSR" is upheld. During the Soviet-Finnish War (the Finns' resistance is recognized, but the accent is on the international background) Trockij defined this conception once more as coinciding "in principle with the preparation of the world proletarian revolution".

OTHER BOOKS

- INKELES, ALEX. *Social Change in Soviet Russia*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1968. xviii, 475 pp.
- SPIRIN, L. M. *Klassy i partii v graždanskoj vojne v Rossii (1917-1920 gg.)*. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl'", Moskva 1968. 438 pp. Ill.
- TVARDOVSKAJA, V. A. *Socialističeskaja mysl' Rossii na rubeže 1870-1880-ch godov*. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1969. 241 pp.
- ZLOKAZOV, G. I. *Petrogradskij sovet rabočich i soldatskich deputatov v period mirnogo razvitija revoljucii (fevral' - ijun' 1917 g.)*. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1969. 285 pp.

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