

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

JEANSON, FRANCIS. *Le problème moral et la pensée de Sartre. Lettre-préface de Jean-Paul Sartre. Suivi de Un quidam nommé Sartre (1965)*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1965. 351 pp. F.fr. 19.50.

In 1947 the 25-year-old Francis Jeanson published a book on Sartre's moral thought which earned him a place in the philosopher's inner circle. Notably the postface to the present reprint bears witness to a great admiration and gratitude, but the author is fortunately neither a parrot nor a zealot *à la* Simone de Beauvoir. The argument moves between the two poles of ambiguity and authenticity, and the idea that "no matter how important natural factors are, the evil that afflicts mankind comes from other men" is set forth with great vigour.

LEFEBVRE, HENRI. *Métaphilosophie. Prolégomènes*. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1965. 335 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

The author states that a Marxist philosophy has developed, and that theorists who call themselves Marxists have laid down tenets which aim at the perpetuation of the so-called Socialist States. He rejects these ideas and adheres to Marx's opinion that philosophy will be eliminated by its realization (*dépassement*) and that the state will wither away. He attempts to assess the meaning of this by a renewed study of the texts, and concludes that more is needed for an analysis and understanding of present-day reality than the concepts formulated by Marx. He goes on to analyze this present-day reality with the help of the concepts that philosophy and modern science have put at our disposal. This method gives him an opportunity to test the relative applicability and validity of these concepts, and he adds some of his own. In the course of his disquisitions, which also treat of the historical themes and aims of philosophy, he arrives at an increasingly comprehensive description and clearer demarcation from anthropology and sociology of the metaphilosophy which is to replace philosophy. The aim of this metaphilosophy is, for instance, to determine in which sector, and in which forces and phenomena of the present world, the radical negation can be found that guarantees the future now that the proletariat has failed in its task.

*Marxism and Alienation. A Symposium*. Ed. by Herbert Aptheker. Humanities Press, New York 1965. xii, 158 pp. \$ 3.50.

Published for the American Institute of Marxist Studies this work contains seven contributions apart from the introduction and a bibliography of titles in English. We mention H. Aptheker's essay on "alienation and the American social order", H.L. Parson's critique of Sartre's "Problem of Method" and M. Almasi's contribution on

“alienation and Socialism”, in some respects a remarkable comment on the consequences of “the distortions brought about by the personality cult” and the impact of the “modern production methods” on the “integrity of man” also under the conditions of Socialism.

### SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOTTOMORE, T. B. *Classes in Modern Society*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1965. 82 pp. 16/–.

In this extended version of a booklet originally published in 1955 Professor Bottomore elucidates the sociological concept of class and goes on to examine its place in Marxist theory and in the critical revisions and rejections of that theory. He then proceeds to a study of the main features of class structure in capitalist and communist countries, and uses the results of his comparison to indicate some of the new problems which have arisen in the theory of social classes. In his last chapter the author discusses the implications of class differences and class conflicts in the sphere of politics and social policy.

DUVERGER, MAURICE. *Sociologie politique*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1966. 506 pp. F.fr. 20.00.

Professor Duverger, who has a reputation both as a political scientist and as a political commentator, has now written a political sociology in the *Thémis* series. The volume is divided in a general (“*vue d'ensemble*”) and a special part (“Political Parties and Pressure Groups”); each section is provided with a reasoned bibliography. The author is known as a man of the Left, but he is too keen an observer to believe that the socialist moon is made of green cheese.

EISENSTADT, S. N. *Essays on Comparative Institutions*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1965. xiii, 376 pp. \$ 7.95; 60/–.

The first of the fourteen studies collected here, “The Study of Processes of Institutionalization, Institutional Change and Comparative Institutions”, sets the tone for all of them. Professor Eisenstadt aims at integrating the study of fully structured institutions, e.g., age groups and bureaucratic organizations, and the study of social mobility, communication and other behavioural processes and attitudes towards organizations. He approaches his subject not only as a sociologist, but also as a social anthropologist and a social psychologist.

FLECHTHEIM, OSSIP K. *History and Futurology*. With a Foreword by Robert Jungk. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1966. ix, 126 pp. DM. 13.40.

“Futurology” – the term was coined by the author of the contributions collected in this volume – is intended to be a science of the future, substituting, as R. Jungk says in his foreword, “the oneness inherent in projections, extrapolations, prognoses, and planning projects of the individual disciplines by a set of more comprehensive

views and surveys". Among the contributions are critical evaluations of Hegel's and Marx's philosophies of history and Toynbee's and Max Weber's theories as well as dissertations on the possibility of forecasting the future and on the chances of achieving a synthesis of liberty and equality on a global scale (precondition: elimination of war).

HOFBAUER, HANS. *Zur sozialen Gliederung der Arbeitnehmerschaft. Arbeiter und Angestellte in der Gesellschaftshierarchie*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1965. 169 pp. DM. 22.50.

Dr. Hofbauer presents a critical and comprehensive survey of the theories on social mobility and class structure, especially but not exclusively in Germany and the USA. He arrives at well-founded conclusions. The discussion of the conceptions of "equal", "homogeneous" and "equivalent" is essential. The "value" of the various occupations is defined as dependent on scarcity and replaceability. Family background and education are studied in their significance for social status. Although the manual workers have managed to approach the level of the lower employees or white collar workers, there are still remarkable differences in behaviour patterns – as there are between skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

*Industrialisation and Race Relations. A Symposium*. Ed. by Guy Hunter. Oxford University Press, London, New York 1965. ix, 285 pp. 42/-.

This work was sponsored by UNESCO. Regional studies on Brazil (R. Bastide), the Caribbean, the Southern United States, South Africa (Sh. T. L. van der Horst), India and Malaya (T. H. Silcock) deal with the impact of industrialization on race relations; any simple causality is defied by the facts. Three more general studies are devoted to the questions involved in the spread of Western industry and commerce in the developing countries (A. P. Blair); a more theoretical approach to the problem mentioned in the title, in which it is convincingly argued that as a rule an already established racial scheme is largely maintained under different conditions (H. Blumer); and a conclusion by the editor who discusses the wide variety of patterns adopted in the countries where the race issue has arisen.

KRISAM, RAYMUND. *Der »Mittelstand« im hochindustrialisierten Wirtschaftsraum*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1965. 330 pp. DM. 86.00.

The current definitions and "images" of the Protean concept of *Mittelstand* ("classes moyennes", no equivalent in English) are here subjected to sharp criticism. Dr. Krisam has used the results of a more comprehensive inquiry carried out by the *Sozialforschungsstelle* of the University of Münster in the Rhine-Ruhr area in 1957; a great many tables are included. He considers the whole concept less suitable from a sociological point of view. Among the literature used by the author the recent studies by Gantzel and Dumon (*vide* this periodical, Vol. VIII (1963), p. 113, and Vol. X (1965), p. 122) will be looked for in vain.

LHOMME, JEAN. *Pouvoir et société économique*. Éditions Cujas, Paris 1966. 314 pp. F.fr. 20.00.

In his book *La grande bourgeoisie au pouvoir* (cf. this periodical, Vol. V (1960), p. 327)

Professor Lhomme distinguished three kinds of power, economic, social and political. In this volume the author concentrates on the first two, and his approach is here highly theoretical; much attention is paid to the conceptual framework. By far the greatest part of the book is devoted to economic power.

MAREK, FRANZ. *Philosophie der Weltrevolution. Beitrag zu einer Anthologie der Revolutionstheorien. [Europäische Perspektiven.]* Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1966. 140 pp. S. 68.

The "anthological" character of this book consists in the fact that the author has brought together some conceptions of revolution (Marx, Engels, Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, Mao and various *dii minores*); the "philosophical" character consists partly in the circumstance, that Gramsci's views (on necessity and voluntarism) and the polemic around Sartre provide a general frame of reference. The scope is, therefore, very broad, the level of discussion sometimes superficial. The author presents the book as a "Marxist inventory".

RENESE, ERNST-ALBRECHT v., WERNER KRAWIETZ und CHRISTINE BIERKÄMPER. *Unvollendete Demokratien. Organisationsformen und Herrschaftsstrukturen in nicht kommunistischen Entwicklungsländern in Asien, Afrika und im Nahen Osten. Überarb. und erg. von Ernst-Albrecht v. Renesse. Hrsg. und eingel. von Hans-Ulrich Scupin.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1965. 429 pp. DM. 16.80.

A number of countries in South Asia, the Arab world and West Africa are successively dealt with under the aspect of organizational patterns and power structures. The authors have ventured on a more general treatment only for West Africa. Nevertheless the book does have a certain *leitmotiv*; the problem of development and democracy recurs everywhere and the authors have a number of concrete suggestions to make in this respect.

RIVIÈRE, MARC. *Économie bourgeoise et pensée technocratique. Contribution à l'étude de la pensée économique universitaire bourgeoise au XXe siècle.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1965. 238 pp. F.fr. 8.00.

The author has selected the theories of Colin Clark and Fourastié – with due recognition of their differences – as most representative of modern "bourgeois" economic theory and as targets for Marxist criticism of the belief in the socio-economic power of technical progress under the conditions of a capitalist order. He argues that the latter, in its phase of a "monopolistic state capitalism", has produced a new methodology which, though superior to earlier economic thought, suffers by an incomplete and distorted adoption of Marxist categories.

*Schule und Beruf als Sozialisationsfaktoren. Der Mensch als soziales und personales Wesen, Band II.* Hrsg. von Theodor Scharmann in Gemeinschaft mit Georg Dietrich, Rainer Fuchs, Friedrich Fürstenberg, Joachim Hellmer, Detlef Kantowsky, Dorothea-Luise Schar-

mann, Theodor Wilhelm und Gerhard Wurzbacher. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1966. xi, 266 pp. DM. 39.00.

The volume with which the present one links up was noticed in this periodical, Vol. VIII (1963), Part 3, p. 464. The nine authors mentioned in the title deal with the problems of socialization, cultururation and personalization in two special fields, viz., school education and vocational training.

Social Change in Developing Areas. A Reinterpretation of Evolutionary Theory. Ed. by Herbert R. Barringer, George I. Blanksten and Raymond W. Mack. Schenkman Publishing Cy., Cambridge (Mass.) 1965. 328 pp. \$ 2.95.

The editors posit the problem dealt with in the studies in this volume (which is based on a conference held in June, 1961, at Northwestern University) in a simple way; it is "whether or not the current interest, in various of the social sciences, in the underdeveloped areas represents a species of revival of evolutionary theory". On the whole, the question is answered in the negative, though among the three alternative concepts: unilinear development, random change and multilinear development, the latter is the most relevant to the contemporary study of change. But within this concept "the analogy to the variation-and-selective-survival mechanism is regarded as more valid [...] than the analogy to a progressive direction of increased size and complexity of integration *per se*" (D. T. Campbell). Various approaches, economic, historical, political, psychological and sociological, are represented. There are also a number of contributions on special countries (Algeria, Barbados) or wider areas (Latin America). We mention a – somewhat schematic – survey on "the social transformation of the Albanian elite" (a comparison between the Monarchy and present-day Communism) by Ch. C. Moskos, Jr.

The Socialist Register 1966. Ed. by Ralph Miliband and John Saville. The Merlin Press, London 1966. 320 pp. 15/-.

This third volume and its predecessors have in common the double stress on left-wing criticism of West European Social Democracy and on events and currents in Africa and Asia. For the first category the article by Mr. Liebman on the "degeneration" of the Socialist Party and on the efforts at providing alternatives in Belgium, for the second the contribution by J. Mohas on "Varieties of African Socialism" is representative. P. Sedgwick wrote a critical study on Herbert Marcuse.

STEINHAEUER, MARGARETE. Die politische Soziologie Auguste Comtes und ihre Differenz zur liberalen Gesellschaftstheorie Condorcets. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1966. xi, 267 pp. DM. 19.00.

The two most striking facts of this important study are, first, the attention given to the basic ideas of the *Système de politique positive* and, secondly, the original comparison, carried on with precision and acumen, between Condorcet and Comte. The former stresses the conception of "praxis" as instrumental in social change, the latter represents a view of constancy in the history of society. This is one of the results arrived at in a thorough analysis of Comte's views, so different from Condorcet's democratic liberalism, on the relation between state and society, defined by Heinz Maus in his

preface as one of political power as the expression of the despotic arbitrariness of the "positivist" leading elite versus the socio-economic interests of society.

STONE, JULIUS. *Social Dimensions of Law and Justice*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1966. xxxv, 933 pp. \$ 18.50.

This very remarkable study – the third and concluding volume of a trilogy (the first and second volumes, *Legal System and Lawyers' Reasoning* and *Human Law and Human Justice* appeared in 1964 and 1965, respectively) – is of interest from the vantage point of social history for several reasons. It concerns a field where legal study, sociology and social philosophy confront each other. It deals extensively with the growth and functioning of modern social institutions, especially in the West, but also with regard to the developing countries. It summarizes theories – Godwin, Kropotkin – which deny the necessity of political organization and therefore of legal force (and a legal order as it is generally conceived), and, fourthly, it contains a thought-provoking chapter on Marxist, and in particular Soviet, theory of law, including the "withering away of the state" and the evolution of legal conceptions during the half century of Communist rule in Russia. A table of cases (Great Britain, USA, Australia), an extensive bibliography and indexes of names and subjects are, *inter alia*, appended.

Thorstein Veblen: A Critical Reappraisal. Lectures and Essays Commemorating the Hundredth Anniversary of Veblen's Birth. Ed. by Douglas F. Dowd. Cornell University Press, Ithaca 1965. xiii, 328 pp. \$ 6.50.

Eighteen studies, among which a bibliography of Veblen's writings (by J. Dorfmann) have been collected in this volume. It encompasses a wide range of both themes and opinions. The editor in his preface stresses Veblen's unorthodoxy, and points to the importance of the questions he posed rather than of the answers he gained. We mention as examples two contributions which betray different vantage points and sometimes arrive at similar conclusions: F.G. Hill's study on Veblen and Marx, in which the former's greater flexibility is one of the points argued, and P.M. Sweezy's study on "Veblen on American capitalism", which states, for instance, that the treatment by "the various Marxist schools of thought" of nationalism never approached that by Veblen in explanatory power.

TIKOS, LASZLO. E. *Vargas Tätigkeit als Wirtschaftsanalytiker und Publizist in der ungarischen Sozialdemokratie, in der Komintern, in der Akademie der Wissenschaften der UdSSR*. Böhlau-Verlag, Köln, Graz 1965. 101 pp. DM. 14.00.

Hungarian and Russian sources are among the materials used in this book which offers more than the title modestly suggests. It is also a very commendable political biography, well-balanced in that it does not neglect the years before Varga's fame as an economist was firmly established. The development of his political views and his reasons for embracing Communism as well as the evolution of his scientific opinions are fully expounded.

TOURAINÉ, ALAIN, en collaboration avec Claude Durand, Daniel Pécaud, Alfred Willener. *Les travailleurs et les changements tech-*

niques. Une vue d'ensemble des recherches. Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques, Paris 1965. 187 pp. F.fr. 26.00.

A useful survey of the findings of industrial sociology concerning workers' attitudes vis-a-vis technological change. The volume consists of a number of separate chapters, for each of which one author is responsible. A valuable international bibliography is appended.

UHLIG, CHRISTIAN. Das Problem der „Social Costs“ in der Entwicklungspolitik. Eine theoretische und empirische Analyse. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1966. vii, 178 pp. DM. 28.00.

Social costs are, roughly defined, all the negative effects caused by productive activities (private or public sector) and manifesting themselves as harmful for the national economy as a whole. This conception and, in general, external factors hampering economic growth in developing countries are studied primarily from the theoretical side, but also in relation to practical issues of economic and social policy. The author argues that a mixed economy is appropriate for (and adoptable to the needs of) the countries concerned.

VILLIGER, ANDREAS. Aufbau und Verfassung der britischen und amerikanischen Gewerkschaften. Wachstum und Strukturentwicklung der Gewerkschaftsbewegung. Probleme der innerverbandlichen Demokratie. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. 208 pp. DM. 36.00.

The author has made a useful attempt at summarizing the main findings of the very large body of literature on trade unionism in Britain and the United States for German readers. The focus is on the structural development and the well-known issue of union democracy.

## HISTORY

ABEL, WILHELM. Agrarkrisen und Agrarkonjunktur. Eine Geschichte der Land- und Ernährungswirtschaft Mitteleuropas seit dem hohen Mittelalter. 2., Neubearb. und erw. Aufl. Verlag Paul Parey, Hamburg, Berlin 1966. 301 pp. Maps. DM. 54.00.

Since its first publication in 1935 Dr. Abel's *Agrarkrisen und Agrarkonjunktur in Mitteleuropa* has made its mark as a pioneering study that has had great influence also outside Germany. The book has introduced a number of new insights into the ups and downs of Central European agriculture, and the publication of this very much extended second edition is extremely welcome. The author has carried his investigation forward into the twentieth century, and a great many tables and graphs have been added.

The Anarchists. Ed., with an introd. by Irving Louis Horowitz. Dell Publishing Co., Inc., New York 1964. 640 pp. \$ 0.95.

Any definition of anarchism is hampered by the "linguistic ambiguity" in what the term signifies. Professor Horowitz both in his introduction and postscript, and in his

selection of texts, takes into account individual and communistic anarchism, includes also marginal currents of thought, offers space to Diderot and Sorel, and gives attention to some studies on aspects of anarchism. The text of Th. G. Masaryk on "peasant anarchism in Russia" is typical. The whole forms a fascinating picture of controversy and widely varying approaches; the classical anarchists, however, have not been neglected. The documents are grouped systematically into five sections.

Archiv für Sozialgeschichte. Hrsg. von der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. V. Band, 1965. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH., Hannover 1965. 553 pp. DM. 24.80.

In this fifth annual volume S. Na'aman deals with some aspects of the history of the Communist League. E. Silberner's contribution on Moses Hess and the First International is of great importance both as part of a Hess biography and as a study of the International (Hess's attitude towards the Franco-German War is very remarkable). K. Koszyk has written on the pacifist and revolutionary Socialist Carl Minster. Of the other contributions we mention documents on the Willich-Schapper faction of the Communist League (edited by G. Eckert) and M. Vuilleumier's study on the French government's diplomatic actions directed against Weitling who from Switzerland influenced secret societies in Paris and elsewhere (1841-45); some documents are reproduced here. The bibliographical section in this volume comprises some 40 pages.

BRÜLS, KARLHEINZ. Sozialgeschichte. Paulus Verlag, Recklinghausen 1965. 188 pp. Ill. DM. 9.80.

The *Sozialkunde heute* series, in which this volume is No. 3, exclusively serves educational purposes. Mr. Brüls has planned his contribution a little peculiarly. In the first half he conceives of social history as the history of European social strata since antiquity, but in the second half it is the German labour movement and, of that, the Roman Catholic rather than the Socialist branch that dominates the field.

CAUTE, DAVID. The Left in Europe since 1789. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1966. 256 pp. Ill. 12/6.

Attractively written, this essayistic exposé of some aspects of the (mainly revolutionary) "Left" in Europe since 1789 is so broad in scope and the subject is so pretentious as to make errors of fact and interpretation (some serious ones) unavoidable. As a popular narrative and because of its well-chosen illustrations the book can be enjoyed by a wide readership.

Contributions à l'histoire du Comintern, publiées sous la direction de Jacques Freymond. Librairie Droz, Genève 1965. xxv, 267 pp. F.fr. 36.40.

This volume of studies and documents on the first years of the Comintern contains, apart from a commendable introduction by J. Freymond, some invaluable contributions. B. Souvarine communicates his correspondence with Trotsky from 1929 on the nature of Bolshevism and on the role played by the German Brandler-Thalheimer faction. Souvarine also treats Borodin's mission in America (1919) and publishes very interesting, relevant passages from M. N. Roy's memoirs. The late Boris Nicolaevsky presents "the story of 'Comrade Thomas'" – a Comintern emissary of high standing, whose

identity could not be established with certainty. Other contributions are by A. Balabanova, M. Body, L. Laurat, Y. Collart (two letters by Lunacharsky), E. Sinko and B. Lazitch.

DECOUFLÉ, ANDRÉ, FRANÇOIS BOULANGER et BERNARD-ANDRÉ PIERRELLE. *Études d'histoire économique et sociale du XVIIIe siècle*. Préface de Robert Besnier et Robert Villers. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1966. vii, 151 pp. F.fr. 10.00.

Three very different studies have been collected in this volume. The first, by A. Decoufflé, gives a very precise description of the state of opinion on the "aristocracy" from February, 1787, to May, 1789; the *cabiers* are not among the copious sources (very many manuscripts). It is interesting to note that already before the Revolution proper the nobles were in the defensive vis-a-vis the middle-class proprietors. F. Boulanger deals especially with the rescission for damage in the law of 1795 against the background of the history of the *biens nationaux* and the *assignats*. B.-A. Pierrelle ably discusses the efforts of minister Campomanes under Charles III of Spain to reform the country's economy.

HERRNSTADT, RUDOLF. *Die Entdeckung der Klassen. Die Geschichte des Begriffs Klasse von den Anfängen bis zum Vorabend der Pariser Julirevolution 1830*. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1965. 392 pp. DM. 16.00.

The origins and meanings of the conceptions of "estate" and "class" are sought for in the Middle Ages and in the Reformation era. The disintegration of "estate" is discussed for Germany. The history of "class" as an instrument of definition is most extensively dealt with for France since the Enlightenment, and less extensively for England. Guizot receives more than his share. Though containing many details, the book makes a somewhat confused impression and betrays an arbitrariness in the selection of literature which makes it clear that the author is not a historian. Wherever possible, he leans heavily on Marxist "classics".

*Ideas in History*. Essays presented to Louis Gottschalk by his former students. Ed. by Richard Herr and Harold T. Parker. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1965. xx, 380 pp. \$ 10.00.

The present festschrift for Professor Gottschalk on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday (a short intellectual biography, by the second editor, and a survey of his writings are included) contains some essays that may be of interest to the readers of this periodical. R.R. Palmer defends his thesis of the "Age of Democratic Revolution" (cf. this periodical, Vol. IX (1964), Part 2, p. 309), L.C. Tihany presents a short survey of utopian thought, and K. J. Weintraub discusses "social history" as conceived by Voltaire and by Condorcet. The three studies dealing with the French Revolution include "The Legend of Voltaire and the Cult of the Revolution, 1791", by R.O. Rockwood, and "Robespierre, Rousseau and Representation", by G.H. McNeil. Bentham's *Panopticon* is criticized by G. Himmelfarb. E.R. Tannenbaum deals with the myth of counter-revolution in France (1870-1914) and G.G. Iggers with the dissolution of German historicism. Last but not least, G.B. Carson, Jr. compares two recent studies of Diderot, viz., those by A.M. Wilson and by A.I. Kazarin.

JACQUEMYS, G. Langrand-Dumonceau, promoteur d'une puissance financière catholique. V. Chute et liquidation. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1965. 447 pp. Ill. B.fr. 300.

In rapid succession Vols. III, IV and V of this monograph on the activities of Langrand-Dumonceau have come from the press. The final volume covers the fall and the liquidation of the financial empire that had been built up by this simple Brabantine peasant. A detailed subject index referring to all five volumes of Professor Jacquemys's standard work is appended.

KERSTIENS, THOM. The New Elite in Asia and Africa. A Comparative Study of Indonesia and Ghana. Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1966. vi, 282 pp. \$ 12.50.

The emergence and the role of the new (mainly political) elites in Indonesia and Ghana are studied here in comparison. For both countries a short survey is given of pre-colonial and colonial times, but the origins of national parties and their history under alien rule are described in some detail. The most voluminous single part (one of three) is a systematic treatment of the "role" played by the elites after independence and their functioning under the increasingly dictatorial rules of Presidents Sukarno and Nkrumah. Much is said on the "challenge to the West" and to Christianity.

LOENEN, D. Eugenia. Adel en adeldom binnen de Atheense democratie. Polak en Van Genneep, Amsterdam 1965. 91 pp. Hfl. 6.90.

The late Professor Loenen, a great admirer of "liberal" ancient Athens, discusses the part played by the nobles in this society: a part that, according to the author, was harmonious and functional even if there were, of course, tensions. Later meanings of the term of *eugenia* are also gone into.

Mouvements ouvriers et dépression économique de 1929 à 1939. Étude et Rapports préparés pour le VIIe Colloque International de la Commission Internationale d'Histoire des Mouvements Sociaux et des Structures Sociales du Comité International des Sciences Historiques... N.V. Van Gorcum & Comp., Assen 1966. viii, 404 pp. Hfl. 27.50.

How did the labour movement in its various currents react to the Great Depression and how did it adapt itself to the situation created by that Depression until the outbreak of the war? Twenty-four reports on seventeen countries in America, Asia and Europe were prepared for the seventh International Conference of the International Commission on the History of Social Movements and Social Structures held in Stockholm in 1960, and published in this book under the general editorship of Mrs. D. Fauvel-Rouif who also, together with the Professors D. Demarco and K. Dhondt, wrote a comparative study which is at the same time a good summary of the major problems posited in the reports. Among the latter we mention – selecting more or less at random – the study by W. Conze on Germany 1929-33, L. Valiani's contribution in which, in particular, the attitude of the workers vis-a-vis Fascism (and its feats: the popular Abyssinian war and the unpopular intervention in Spain) is discussed, the reports by W. Campbell Balfour on British Labour and on union-management relations in the steel industry, and A. Sjöberg's study on Sweden in the years under discussion. The

book appears as the third volume in the series of *Publications on Social History* issued by the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis.

NETTL, J. P. Rosa Luxemburg. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1966. xxvi, 984 pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. 126/—.

In this very remarkable biography the author presents the first full portrait of Rosa Luxemburg which is both a study of her scholarly and political work and an eminent picture of her personal life. Numerous unpublished sources and personal recollections have been worked up into the book. A completely balanced treatment has been achieved between Luxemburg's role in the Russian, Polish and German as well as in the international labour movements. Materials in each of the relevant languages are quoted. Such controversial problems as Luxemburg's differences with Lenin, her criticism of the recently victorious Bolshevik regime or the attitudes adopted since her death by official Communism towards "Luxemburgism" are discussed with great precision and objectivity. Though – as befits a real biography – it is foremost a historical study, the work takes account of the sociological questions evoked by Luxemburg's theories.

Opstand en revolutie. Eerste serie. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1965. 225 pp. Hfl. 10.00.

After two introductory chapters, "Civil War in International Relations", by B.V.A. Röling, and "War and Revolution", by F.C.Spits, eight other authors, mostly historians, deal with the well-known revolts and revolutions in the following countries: the Netherlands (P. Geyl), North America (P.J. van Winter), France (H. Baudet), Russia (J.W. Bezemer), Indonesia (L.E.L. Sluimers), China (J. Last), Hungary (A.L. Constandse) and Cuba (H. Riemens). The volume is No. V of the series of *Polemologische Studiën*.

REIBEL, ROGER et PIERRETTE RONGÈRE. Socialisme et Éthique. Préface de Jean-Jacques Chevallier. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1966. vii, 124 pp. F.fr. 9.00.

The first mentioned author gives a systematic survey of Buechez' political ideas and their contemporary impact; what he says about Buechez, viz., that his originality did not exist so much in his ideas themselves but in the broad synthesis he made of very different currents of thought, holds true for his own synthetic treatment which does not surpass various existing studies, but integrates their results. P. Rongère's study on De Man, making less use of the interpretations of others, is still more of a summary, namely of De Man's own works grouped according to preponderant themes. As the title indicates, Buechez and De Man were chosen for their strongly ethical motivation of Socialism.

The Revolutionary Internationals, 1864-1943. Ed. by Milorad M. Drachkovitch. Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford 1966. xv, 256 pp. \$ 6.95.

The papers published in this volume derive from a conference held at the Hoover Institute in October, 1964, on "One Hundred Years of Revolutionary Internationals".

The three studies on the First International (J. Freymond and M. Molnár describe its rise and fall, the late B.I. Nicolaevsky the decisive role played by the secret societies in its forming, M. Nomad, who goes beyond the period of the First International proper, the anarchist tradition) are of good scholarly quality. The two essays on the Second International are both thought-stimulating (G. Niemeyer states that its ideology perpetuated "the alienation between workers and other people", C. Landauer upholds a much more positive evaluation). M. M. Drachkovitch and B. Lazitch summarize the history of the Comintern in a balanced way, S. T. Possony in the last – and least – contribution treats of some aspects of the function of the Comintern in Soviet strategy.

TIMASHEFF, NICHOLAS S. *War and Revolution*. Ed. with a preface by Joseph F. Scheuer. Sheed and Ward, New York 1965. xii, 339 pp. \$ 6.50.

Professor Timasheff, whose career began in St. Petersburg and who belonged to a team of scholars assisting Sorokin in preparing his *Social and Cultural Dynamics*, presents his sociological findings (derived from historical studies) concerning the conditions for a movement from peace to war or from order to revolution and, especially, *vice versa*. In his case studies of numerous wars and some revolutions he always looks for the particular precipitants and for the power systems in the parties to the conflict.

TUMA, ELIAS H. *Twenty-Six Centuries of Agrarian Reform. A Comparative Analysis*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1965. xi, 309 pp. \$ 6.95.

The title of this book could be somewhat misleading: the "tentative generalizations" resulting from the comparative study of (a restricted number of) agrarian reforms and their over-all analysis do not mean that the separate case studies should be general or summary. To cite one example, the reforms which accompanied the French Revolution are dealt with in fourteen pages, but the survey presented is one of the best available and betrays wide reading and familiarity with the most recent developments in agrarian history. Further topics are the Russian reforms, the Mexican revolution and the incisive changes which occurred in Japan after the last war.

WOLFE, BERTRAM D. *Strange Communists I Have Known*. Stein & Day, Publishers, New York 1965. 222 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

Ten portraits, five of them of one-time Communists known to the author personally (John Reed, the Irish Catholic and Communist James Larkin, the famous writer and translator Samuel Putnam, Angelica Balabanoff – "the Red Queen Victoria" – and the Indian Yusuf Meherally); the other five do not belong to the author's personal acquaintances. They – or problems around them – provoked his interest for similar though varying reasons: R. Luxemburg and Trotsky (mainly as the writer of the History of the Russian Revolution) are obvious choices, Inessa Armand's relationship to Lenin and the Malinovsky affair are both relevant for an understanding of Lenin's personality and for the limits of Soviet historiography, while "The Strange Case of Litvinov's Diary" is a masterpiece of scholarly criticism. The book, based in part on earlier publications, is vividly written and offers attractive and thought-provoking reading.

*Women in a Changing World.* The dynamic story of the International Council of Women since 1888. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1966. xii, 360 pp. 42/-.

This history of the International Council of Women, commissioned at the Council's meeting in Istanbul in 1960, was planned by Laura D. Barney, and subsequently compiled under the sponsorship of a group of ICW Board Members representing five continents, with the assistance of a research team of Council members working in different countries. It consists of three parts, "Evolution of the ICW", "ICW Standing Committees" and "Histories of the National Councils of Women". A number of appendices are included.

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

ARNAULT, JACQUES. *Du colonialisme au socialisme.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1966. 313 pp. F.fr. 18.00.

Brief introductions on the countries' experiences with colonialism and on their struggle for independence precede each of the major sections of this book which are devoted to six countries which have (or had) adopted some kind of Socialism: North Vietnam, Cuba, Algeria, Guinea, Ghana and Mali. The author had personal interviews with most state and party leaders (also with Mr. Senghor of Senegal) and collected a wealth of data. His sympathies are wholly with the regimes he describes.

GYORGY, ANDREW. *Issues of World Communism.* D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, Toronto, London 1966. viii, 264 pp. \$ 2.50; 20/-.

The essays selected for this volume present a trustworthy, cautious and sometimes rather colourless survey of the recent history and topical issues of Communism. Part I deals with the stages in the evolution of international Communism since 1945 (the "monolithic", "bipolar" and "polycentric" stages - by M. Salvadori, J. S. Gibson and F. Michael, respectively), Part II with some national variations (Poland since "October", Hungary, Rumania), Part III with the Sino-Soviet relationship. Part IV is devoted to causes of weakness or instability (irrational economic experiments, the shifts of power, the many abortive revolutions). By way of conclusion B.B. Burch gives an interesting exposé of the role played by the manipulation of goals and its elevation to a system of maintaining power; a comparison is made between recent Soviet and Chinese practices.

*L'Homme et la révolution urbaine. Citadins et ruraux devant l'urbanisation.* [Semaines Sociales de France, 52e session, Brest 1965.] *Chronique Sociale de France*, Lyon; distr. by Éditions Gamma, Paris 1965. 408 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

A number of prominent Roman Catholics, both priests and laymen, approach the phenomenon of urbanization and urban life inside but also outside France under many aspects. The human, social and religious problems involved get, however, most of the attention.

La vie juive dans l'Europe contemporaine – Jewish Life in Contemporary Europe. Actes du Colloque tenu à l'Institut de Sociologie de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles du 19 au 21 septembre 1962 – Papers and proceedings of a Conference held at l'Institut de Sociologie de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles on 19th-21st September 1962, with an abridged English version. Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1965. 368 pp. B.fr. 330.

This is the French text of the report of the symposium convened by the Institute of Contemporary Jewry of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Belgian Centre of Jewish Studies in 1962. The papers (of which English summaries are appended) have been grouped into four sections, viz., "Sources and Methods for Jewish Demographic Statistics", "Spiritual Trends and Cultural Life", "Reconstruction of Jewish Communal Life", and "Topics and Methods of Future Research". Extracts from the discussions are given in both languages.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

### *AFRICA*

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

FRIEDLAND, WILLIAM H. Unions, Labor and Industrial Relations in Africa. An Annotated Bibliography. Center for International Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1965. vii, 159 pp. \$ 2.00.

Tropical Africa receives most attention here, but the North and South of the continent have not been omitted. Especially for English literature, but also for French language books and periodicals, this reasoned bibliography is a reliable guide and the items (in total well over 700) are representative of problems of labour law, labour relations and labour movement (particularly, but not exclusively, unions).

The New Elites of Tropical Africa. Studies presented and discussed at the Sixth International African Seminar at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, July 1964. Ed. with an Introd. by P.C. Lloyd. Foreword by Daryll Forde. Oxford University Press, London 1966. x, 390 pp. 50/-.

The eighteen papers that make up the present volume, written in English or French with a summary in the other language, deal with the emergence and development of elites in West, East and Southern Africa. Several social categories, including farmers and even market women, are treated. The editor has contributed a comprehensive introduction, based on the discussions at the seminar.

NKRUMAH, KWAME. Neo-Colonialism. The Last Stage of Imperialism. International Publishers, New York 1966. xx, 280 pp. \$ 7.50.

The ex-President of Ghana launches a violent attack against neo-colonialism, "the worst form of imperialism", in Africa. The very detailed treatment of Western econom-

ic interests, which are exposed along "Leninist" lines, makes it more than probable that one or more white-skinned *nègres* have been at work here. Now that Nkrumah – in his own opinion – has fallen a victim to neo-colonialism himself, the present volume will perhaps be followed by a more personal account.

#### Tunisia

BELING, WILLARD A. *Modernization and African Labor. A Tunisian Case Study.* Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1965. xv, 259 pp. \$ 12.50.

To describe this study as "an attempt to reveal the consistent pattern of the Tunisian labor movement's international relations" both before and after independence appears to be a too modest definition. Indeed, apart from the shift from the WFTU to affiliation to the ICFTU (1951) and the relations with other African trade unions, UGTT's specific character is well expounded. So are the impact of nationalism in Bourguiba's style, the influences exerted by French and American examples and in particular the ideological and political role played by the UGTT in the country's policy vis-a-vis Pan-Arabism and the conception of Maghreb unity. Some "regional and Pan-African documents" have been appended.

#### AMERICA

HOUTART, FRANÇOIS and EMILE PIN. *The Church and the Latin American Revolution.* Transl. from the French by Gilbert Barth. Sheed and Ward, New York 1965. viii, 264 pp. \$ 5.95.

Apart from an historical introduction the present volume contains an analysis of social change in Latin America and of the part played by the Roman Catholic Church. The authors, two European priests, possess a sound sociological training so that they can write with expert knowledge on more subjects than religious practice and pastoral care. In their conclusions they take the stand that there is only one choice: "revolution, that is, a radical transformation of some kind or other".

LAUTERBACH, ALBERT. *Enterprise in Latin America. Business Attitudes in a Developing Economy.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1966. xix, 207 pp. \$ 6.75.

In this timely study based in part on 300 interviews carried out during a number of years in many Latin American countries the essential issue is that of native managerial attitudes toward economic development, although the foreign role in the broadest sense (including government policies) is not neglected. The author gives a balanced account of the mentality of typical business people (and of the populations of the countries dealt with) which is also noteworthy in that it destroys stereotypes. The weaknesses involved in reliance on family ties or political influence are clearly recognized, and it is argued that wide-spread misconceptions (held both in Latin American business circles and in the USA, e.g., the aversion against state interference in the economy defended with the help of black-and-white notions) will be overcome in a rational way. Sound recommendations are made as regards US assistance and foreign private investment.

Religion, Revolution, and Reform. New Forces for Change in Latin America. Ed. by William V. D'Antonio and Frederick B. Pike. Burns & Oates, London 1964. x, 276 pp. 42/-.

The editors of this volume are professors at the University of Notre Dame who participated in a conference held by Latin American and US social scientists, politicians and (Catholic) churchmen. The papers and the contributions to the discussion are reproduced here. Together they provide a wealth of material on the Church's attitude in the past (alliance with the upper classes) and of the efforts to arrive at a new relationship, viz., one of support for thorough social reform. It is the representatives of a progressive Catholicism who take the floor as can be exemplified by the contribution of the now president of Chile, Eduardo Frei. The themes evolve around the above problem, but they encompass a much broader field and avoid any narrow approach: there is a paper on the role of Protestantism in Brazil and Chile (E. Willems) and a general evaluation of the Alliance for Progress (W.P. Glade). The book is of eminent importance for an understanding of the special position of Latin America among the underdeveloped regions of the world.

#### Argentina

SCOBIE, JAMES R. Revolution on the Pampas. A Social History of Argentine Wheat, 1860-1910. The University of Texas Press, Austin 1964. xiv, 206 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

The economic and social revolution which took place on the Argentine pampas between roughly 1860 and 1910 is described in this book with much concern for the effects of an interrelationship between increasing immigration (millions over the period), agricultural developments, the opening up of the countryside by means of an impressive railway network, political conditions and cultural environment. Not very impressive cattle breeding made way for an immense wheat production soon to become the basis of the country's economy and responsible, indirectly, for the soaring growth of the metropolis and other urban centres, and for the social isolation of the peasant population: tenancy largely replaced small ownership. Transiency became characteristic of the agricultural population, wheat-growing being gradually replaced by large-scale cattle and sheep farming and now only remaining at great distance from the centres.

#### Brazil

BELLO, JOSÉ MARIA. A History of Modern Brazil 1889-1964. Transl. from the Portuguese by James L. Taylor. With a New Concluding Chapter by Rollie E. Poppino. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1966. xix, 362 pp. \$ 10.00.

The fourth Portuguese edition (1959) of the late Professor Bello's history has been used for this revised English edition which also contains a new chapter on the decade from 1954 to 1964. This fundamental work mainly offers political history, but the impact of economic and social factors (e.g., of immigration, of the rapid urbanization in many parts of the country, and of the emancipation of women) constitutes an integral part of the set-up. Thus a good synthesis has been achieved in which cautious interpretation supplements chronological description. Regional issues come up for discussion as well as national ones.

## Guyana

JAGAN, CHEDDI. *The West on Trial. My Fight for Guyana's Freedom.* Michael Joseph, London 1966. 471 pp. Ill. 63/-.

Since his defeat in 1964 Dr. Jagan has found time to write an autobiography. It has become a highly coloured book, full of gibes against the British and American imperialists. This is not to say that it does not contain many interesting details; moreover, it gives a good impression of the ex-Premier's general outlook.

## Mexico

SCHMITT, KARL M. *Communism in Mexico. A Study in Political Frustration.* University of Texas Press, Austin 1965. xii, 290 pp. \$ 6.00.

This book gives both an historical and topical exposé and a restrained and well-argued evaluation of Communism (party and front organizations) in Mexico. A special problem dealt with at length is President Cárdenas's attitude, another is that of giving an explanation of the recent relative weakness of Communism as compared with the situation in other Latin American countries with similar socio-economic conditions (one element being the lasting appeal of their own 1910 revolution to the masses). The trenchant discussion of the causes and effects of various splits is also of great interest. Mention should be made of the very full index which is a model of precision.

## United States of America

*The American Negro Reference Book.* Ed. by John P. Davis. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) 1966. xxii, 969 pp. \$ 19.95.

Twenty-six historians, social scientists and other writers have co-operated in this standard work, which consists of essays on the Negro population in the United States past and present. The "reference" element is in the footnotes, the bibliographies and the detailed index rather than in the text of the contributions, although together these constitute a reliable summary of the current information on the main aspects of Negro life. Apart from the general studies by John Hope Franklin and Karl E. & Alma Taeuber we mention "Employment Patterns of Negro Men and Women", by Eli Ginzberg and Dale L. Hiestand, and "The Negro in the National Economy", by Andrew P. Brimmer. Needless to say the legal and political issues are dealt with in several contributions.

APTHEKER, HERBERT. *Nat Turner's Slave Rebellion. Together with the full text of the so-called "Confessions" of Nat Turner made in prison in 1831.* Humanities Press, New York 1966. iv, 152 pp. \$ 4.00.

The most important single effort at liberation undertaken by Negroes themselves was the slave uprising in Southampton County, Virginia, in 1831, led by Nat Turner. The author describes the economic and social background, presents a biography of Turner and deals with the short-lived rebellion and its effects which he generalizes into the conclusion that it accentuated existing trends. The full text of *The Confessions of Nat Turner* (originally published in 1831) is reproduced; he was sentenced and put to death.

CHANDLER, MARGARET K. *Management Rights and Union Interests*. McGraw Hill Book Company, New York, Toronto, London 1964. xiv, 329 pp. \$ 7.95.

“Critical of the legalistic point of view” and embedding the “rights issue in a technological and organizational matrix” which also allows for due recognition of the existence of a complex system of interest groups inside and outside the firm with consequences both for management decisions and union reactions, Professor Chandler has opened up new approaches for the study of labour-management relations both in general and methodologically, and for the USA in particular. The author has collected data in a number of firms and undertaken a meticulous study of the management decision process. Her treatment of the factors which make for the arising of the rights issue is also noteworthy.

CLARK, KENNETH B. *Dark Ghetto. Dilemmas of Social Power*. Foreword by Gunnar Myrdal. Harper & Row, New York, Evanston, London 1965. xxix, 251 pp. \$ 4.95.

This timely book is remarkable as a strictly and eminently scholarly contribution by a man who himself lived through what he describes. As a psychologist, Professor Clark has had a long experience in the study of Negro life and problems; he was research assistant for the investigation which resulted in Gunnar Myrdal's *American Dilemma*. In the present work “the total phenomena” of the “ghetto” of Harlem have been made the object of careful research. The facts, assembled in part by interviews carried through by staff members of the Harlem Youth Opportunities Ltd. who had an intimate knowledge of the conditions and strivings of the people concerned, are related soberly and interpreted with great skill. It is especially the degrading effect of segregation which is analyzed in all its aspects (delinquency, IQ of school pupils declining with increase in years, weak family life, difficulties and frustration in contacts with liberal whites, etc.). The author is of the opinion that “the chances for any major transformation [...] are slim until the anguish of the ghetto is in some way shared [...] by the committed empathy of those who now consider themselves privileged and immune to the ghetto's flagrant pathologies”.

COMMONS, JOHN R. *Labor and Administration*. Augustus M. Kelley, New York 1964. ix, 431 pp. \$ 10.00.

In 1913 Professor Commons, who then taught economics at the University of Wisconsin, collected a number of papers and articles on American labour and trade unions. “Through them run the notions of utilitarian idealism, constructive research, class partnership and administrative efficiency – a programme of progressive labor within social organization”, the author wrote in his introduction. This important volume has now been reprinted without alteration.

FONER, PHILIP S. *History of the Labor Movement in the United States*. Vol. IV: *The Industrial Workers of the World, 1905-1917*. International Publishers, New York 1965. 608 pp. \$ 8.50.

In this thorough-going history of the IWW until the USA's participation in the First World War the author has made use of a great variety of sources, among which there

are many unpublished papers. His detailed description is framed in conceptual observations. Besides a fully anarchosyndicalist stage, in which the movement was almost restricted to the West, the author distinguishes a period of expansion also among the non-AFL workers in the steel, textile and automobile industries, and a third stage which lasted only two years, in which the IWW tried to keep up stable organizations (contrary to its own original ideology of *ad hoc* action and organization). As a Marxist, the author is of the opinion that repression during the war certainly hastened decline of the IWW, but that the end would have come inevitably without outward intervention because of the fundamental weakness of a workers' movement which stuck to its rejection of any and every political action.

GAVETT, THOMAS W. *Development of the Labor Movement in Milwaukee*. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Milwaukee 1965. vii, 265 pp. \$ 5.00.

In this thorough-going study the origins of Socialism in Milwaukee, its alliance with the unions, and its eventual desintegration in consequence of the First World War, the assimilation of immigrants, the economic boom of the 1920's and the stronger impact of national trade unions are dealt with. The strong German element among the population, in part "forty-eighters" and their descendants, was a factor of decisive importance which also facilitated a penetration of the First International, although the Socialists only won a really strong position many years later. By then the Socialist movement (the best known leader was Victor Berger) had become pragmatic and reformist. Its social achievements especially in the decade preceding the First World War are lucidly discussed. Although there is a chapter on the rise of Communism after 1945, the story proper ends in that year, and even earlier. The book is also important for an understanding of American labour, the Milwaukee exception throwing much light on the American rule.

HILLQUIT, MORRIS. *History of Socialism in the United States*. 5th rev. and enl. ed. Russell & Russell, Inc., New York 1965. 389 pp. \$ 7.50.

A welcome reprint from the fifth edition of 1909 of Hillquit's famous study is presented here. The systematic treatment especially of some communities which did not originate from Europe, but also that of, e.g., the various Fourierist groups or the growth of the American labour movement has remained fascinating; the book itself is, however, part of the history of American Socialism – its hopes and expectations at the time of writing.

KRAUS, MICHAEL. *Immigration, the American Mosaic: From Pilgrims to Modern Refugees*. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, Toronto, London 1966. 207 pp. \$ 1.75.

An extensive introduction which takes up about half the space is followed by 32 readings on all aspects of immigration into the United States, taken from letters, journals, songs and memoirs by those involved as well as from historical and sociological monographs. The volume is No. 88 of the *Anvil Books*.

LATHAM, EARL. *The Communist Controversy in Washington*. From

the New Deal to McCarthy. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1966. xi, 446 pp. \$ 7.95.

The author deals with two distinctive questions: a Communist problem, manifest especially during the 'forties, when years of soft party line and exceptional circumstances favoured penetration into various government agencies, and a Communist issue, which arose in its sharpest form during the McCarthy period (1950-54). On the basis of the hearings by the various committees and other contemporary sources he discusses the Communist problem and issue since the 'thirties. In search for objective answers to background questions he also deals extensively, for instance, with the Chinese policy and that of America concerning China, but the most rewarding are his analysis of McCarthyism as a "fundamentalist conservatism" betraying strong undercurrents in American politics and a crisis in the traditional party system, and his interpretation of the rather sudden disappearance of the Communist issue.

McMANUS, EDGAR J. A History of Negro Slavery in New York. Foreword by Richard B. Morris. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1966. xv, 219 pp. \$ 5.95.

This is a well-documented survey of the history of slavery in New York State from the introduction of some forms of bondage by the Dutch to the disappearance of the last vestiges of formal slavery in 1841. The nature of the institution under the English – which provided the subject for one of the most important portions of the book – and the growth of the anti-slavery movement which – together with Negro resistance finding expression, among other things, in conspiracies and attempts at rebellion – eventually led to abolition, are described with much concern for the telling detail. In a concluding chapter "The Failure of Freedom" (freedom brought no real emancipation) is discussed in its causes and consequences.

The Negro and Employment Opportunity. Problems and Practices. Ed. by Herbert R. Northrup and Richard L. Rowan. Bureau of Industrial Relations, Graduate School of Business Administration, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 1965. xiii, 411 pp. \$ 8.50.

This book developed from a conference held in November, 1964, in which scholars, representatives of companies with a good record of integration, labour officials and spokesmen of Negro organizations took part. A general survey of "the job problems of Negroes" is given by R. Marshall, while L.E. Gallaway deals with the income differentials between whites and Negroes (specified also according to major regions – North and South). The aspect of equal opportunities legislation is discussed by G. Schermer and H.R. Northrup. There are, moreover, 24 papers on concrete experiences in companies and unions, local situations, employment opportunities in urban industries and professional jobs, etc. The volume provides up-to-date insights into the general problems and into a great number of special topics (such as study projects).

OVERSTREET, HARRY and BONARO. The Strange Tactics of Extremism. W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York 1964. 315 pp. \$ 0.95.

The extremism of the Right is here analyzed with great critical power. The John Birch Society (Welch), the Church League of America (Bundy) and other groups are scrut-

inized. With admirable objectivity some general conclusions are drawn for the motives which lead people to adopt extremist standpoints; the similarities and dissimilarities to Fascism are summed up. In a personal comment the authors advocate the fearless adoption of a democratic stand, including the right to controversy.

ROMASCO, ALBERT U. *The Poverty of Abundance. Hoover, the Nation, the Depression.* Oxford University Press, New York 1965. xi, 282 pp. \$ 6.00.

President Hoover's term of office which coincided with the first years of the great depression is the object of this study which is something of a rehabilitation of the man at the helm. It is argued – in contrast to general opinion – that Hoover sincerely tried to win the nation over for action, but that he was hampered by his own views (equally sincere) of the restrictions involved in his office. This in itself reflected opinion in broad sections of American society. Thus the responsibility for what is recognized by and large as a policy of failure is more equally and more equitably spread in this unemotional study for which also unpublished sources have been used.

### ASIA

HILDEBRANDT, WALTER. *Siegt Asien in Asien? Traditionalismus, Nationalismus, Kommunismus. Strukturprobleme eines Kontinents.* Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Zürich 1966. 618 pp. DM. 37.80.

Broad historical and sociological generalizations here alternate with detailed discussions of special problems. This lends the book a rather ambiguous character. The main thesis is that there is no over-all pattern of evolution – that the impact of the West, real though it is, produces multiple forms of adaptation which often defy recognition of any Western model. However, "Asia" is Japan and India, the Arab countries and Indonesia; and in his more general observations Professor Hildebrandt seems to assume more of a common Asian pattern than is evident from his own descriptions – some of which are excellent – of the separate countries. His survey of Japanese post-war developments, his explanations of the nature of Japanese radical Socialism or the exposé of the role of the Emperor are among the very best portions of the book. Extensive treatment is also given to India, Indonesia and Burma.

SHARABI, HISHAM. *Nationalism and Revolution in the Arab World (The Middle East and North Africa).* D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, Toronto, London 1966. ix, 176 pp. \$ 1.95; 15/-.

A general synopsis of the forces which have shaped and are shaping the policies of the Arab countries. The author points out differences as well as ideals or practices held in common by groups of national governments. The monarchical and the revolutionary systems both get their share of attention; the most rewarding are the chapters on the new ideologies. Well-selected documents have been reproduced in a concluding section.

### Burma

SARKISYANZ, E. *Buddhist Backgrounds of the Burmese Revolution.* Preface by Paul Mus. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1965. xxix, 250 pp. Hfl. 28.50.

The cultural backgrounds of Burmese Socialism are here described in detail. The importance of Buddhist concepts both for the masses who find in it the mainspring of their ideals and for the rulers who use them as an ideological frame for national aspirations is clearly set forth. Old legends with a strong substance of social ethics have been combined with Marxist conceptions into a synthesis of a kind of welfare-state Socialism with forceful spiritual undertones. Many old and new Burmese sources have been used in this study of intellectual history which also elucidates modern policies, especially those of U Nu.

### China

**Chinese Communist Education. Records of the First Decade.** Compiled and ed. by Stewart Fraser. Vanderbilt University Press, Nashville 1965. xvi, 542 pp. \$ 10.00.

The documents selected for this volume are nearly exclusively English translations published by the Chinese Communists or by US government agencies in Hong Kong. The editor, himself a specialist on education, not a sinologist, appears to have made full use of the sources open to him – in fact, material voluminous and varied enough to allow for a lucid picture drawn in a readable introduction on “Education, Indocctrination, and Ideology”. This title indicates the purpose of the selection which encompasses all levels of school instruction as well as ideological and political education. The statements of official spokesmen are represented as well as the remarkable confessions – examples of an unsurpassed self-criticism and self-abasement. Special attention has been paid to the “hundred flowers” period when freedom of expression was a little greater. A full bibliography of books and articles in English is appended.

**LAST, J. C. F.** *China, land van de eeuwige omwenteling.* J. A. Boom en Zoon, Meppel 1965. 235 pp. Ill. Hfl. 18.00.

The Dutch belletrist Jef Last has been a great admirer of Chinese culture from his eighteenth year onwards, and he took a doctor's degree of Chinese literature at Hamburg University in his fifties. This volume is a popular but well-informed book on China past and present. The focus is on the people and on culture, but political developments are by no means neglected. As an independent Socialist Dr. Last is critical of the regime in power, but he is not without hopes.

**SHERIDAN, JAMES E.** *Chinese Warlord. The Career of Feng Yü-hsiang.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1966. xi, 386 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 10.00.

This is the first scholarly biography of a twentieth-century “warlord”. Basing himself on a huge amount of both published and unpublished sources Professor Sheridan tells the story of Feng Yü-hsiang (1882-1948), his recruitment and training of a personal army, his military and political moves, his nationalism and his “reforms”, the role this self-made man played during the 'twenties, etc.

**WANG, Y. C.** *Chinese Intellectuals and the West 1872-1949.* University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1966. xix, 557 pp. \$ 10.00.

In this pioneer study the impact of Western thought and practices on the formation of the Chinese elite is treated systematically. After an introduction on traditional ideas

and values a chronologically arranged survey is given which is both very comprehensive and lucid. The largest portion of the book has been reserved for a number of "facts of the impact on China". They include the political thought of Yen Fu, Sun Yat-sen and others, the causes and consequences of the revolution of 1911, the emergence of a layer of modern engineers, entrepreneurs and bankers. One chapter, dealing with "The Kuomintang Finance", gives a very valuable analysis of Soong's and Kung's financial policies and a good evaluation of their share of responsibility in the Kuomintang's eventual failure. Their operations, carried out under Chiang Kai-shek's leadership, were successful from the funds-raising aspect but helped to thwart thorough economic and social reform.

#### India

AIYAPPAN, A. *Social Revolution in a Kerala Village. A Study in Culture Change.* Asia Publishing House, London 1966. xii, 183 pp. 30/-.

Over-population and the sharp decline in emigration opportunities (Ceylon, Burma and Malaysia having restricted immigration), a certain weakening in the separation of castes and changes in inter-caste relationships, the atomization of the community are all problems confronting India as a whole. They are studied here in the microcosmos of a poor village of Kerala (Mayur). The (untouchable) Hindu caste of the Iravas is given special consideration. The author analyzes the factors making for the influence of the Communist and other parties, partly as a result of the social structure, and describes in full the working of local administration, religious and cultural life. These and other subjects are dealt with historically and in their present aspect. A remarkable feature is the rise of a new class of "worker-proprietors" in the coir business.

VAID, K. N. *State and Labour in India.* Asia Publishing House, London 1965. xii, 279 pp. 40/-.

The author presents this book as "a textbook on labour legislation, giving a full and accurate account of existing law in a readable form" – and his definition is a correct one. Legislation and interpretation by industrial tribunals and labour courts up to February, 1964, have been taken into consideration. An excellent survey is given not only of labour legislation for industry, but also of practices in employer-employee relations, workers' education, the role of trade unions and welfare regulations (apart from labour standards in the strict sense of the word) such as maternity benefits in the various states.

#### Indonesia

De Volksraad en de staatkundige ontwikkeling van Nederlands-Indië. Een bronnenpublicatie. *The People's Council and the Political Development of the Netherlands-Indies.* (With an introduction and survey of the documents in English.) Tweede stuk 1927-1942. Bewerkt door S. L. van der Wal. J. B. Wolters, Groningen 1965. xx, 727 pp. Hfl. 65.00.

The present Vol. 3 of the *Uitgaven van de Commissie voor Bronnenpublicatie betreffende de Geschiedenis van Nederlands-Indië 1900-1942* links up chronologically with Vol. 2

noticed in Vol. X (1965) of this periodical, on p. 497. The documents, which have a bearing on the *Volksraad* and related political events, reflect the various shades of opinion, both conservative and "liberal", during the fifteen years preceding the Japanese occupation. They have been edited along the same lines as those in Part I; the indices of subjects and persons refer to both parts.

#### Israel

CZUDNOWSKI, MOSHE M. and JACOB M. LANDAU. *The Israeli Communist Party and the Elections for the Fifth Knesset, 1961. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace*, Stanford University, Stanford 1965. vi, 101 pp. \$ 1.50.

The authors discuss the composition and the policies of the MAQI, which gained an advance of more than 50 per cent in the elections of 1961. This success turns out to be due, besides to the Arabs, to maladjusted immigrants.

LITVINOFF, BARNET. *Road to Jerusalem. Zionism's Imprint on History*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1965. 311 pp. Ill. 36/-.

Mr. Litvinoff, author of the first biography of Ben-Gurion (1954), has now written a popular but well-informed history of Zionism up to 1948, preceded by two chapters on Moses Hess and Eliezer Ben-Yehuda. The book is agreeable to read and inspired by sympathy, which is not to say that the author runs in blinkers. A useful short bibliography is appended.

PIRKER, THEO. *Die Histadrut. Gewerkschaftsprobleme in Israel*. Kyklos-Verlag, Basel; J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1965. vii, 134 pp. Loose-leaf charts. DM. 18.00.

Unlike many other Western observers Dr. Pirker does not regard the Histadrut as a living inconsistency but as a multi-functional labour organization and the ideal type of an integralistic labour movement. The focus is on the economic consequences of its unique position of power, and in a final chapter the author discusses the problem of its "imitability" in underdeveloped countries. A summary in English is appended.

#### Japan

KONO, SHIGEMI and MITSURU SHIO. *Inter-Prefectural Migration in Japan, 1956 and 1961: Migration Stream Analysis*. Asia Publishing House, London 1966. viii, 48 pp. 25/-.

The regular publication of resident registration data by the Japan Bureau of Statistics (since 1954) has enabled Dr. Kono and Mr. Shio to carry out the present study of migration patterns within the country. The most important factors turn out to be the differences in the income level (predominant in 1956) and the "industrialization factor" (predominant in 1961).

SWEARINGEN, A. RODGER. *Communist Strategy in Japan, 1945-1960*.

Memorandum RM-4348-PR, April 1965. The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica 1965. xii, 409 pp. \$ 7.00.

An outstanding specialist on the history of the Japanese CP, the author was well qualified to write this essential work on Communist strategy and tactics in the period under discussion, which can be called a model of succinct and precise analysis of the political rather than the economic and social aspects. The organization and structure of the party and its influence also through its newspapers and its impact on trade unions come up for careful scrutiny. Valuable data are given on the party's strength among university students and on the relative strength of factions as well as of other extremely left-wing groups.

## *AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA*

### Australia

FITZHARDINGE, L. F. William Morris Hughes. A Political Biography. Vol. I. That Fiery Particle 1862-1914. Angus & Robertson, London 1964. xiii, 321 pp. Ill. 63/-.

W.M. Hughes was born in 1862 in London from Welsh parents. When he was 22, he sailed as an assisted immigrant to Australia. He took up many occupations and ran a bookshop in the most politically conscious suburb of Sydney where he started his political career as a labour leader, first as a union organizer, soon as a member of parliament, and leading eventually to his premiership which will be dealt with in the second volume of this standard biography. The author had access to the very rich collection of Hughes papers in the National Library of Australia and made use of many more unpublished sources. The rise of Labour in which Hughes took such an important part is described against the background of Australian social and political conditions. The discussion of the evolution in national policy during the two decades preceding the outbreak of the war in 1914 is also of more than biographical interest.

GOODWIN, CRAUFURD D. W. Economic Enquiry in Australia. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1966. xvii, 659 pp. \$ 12.50.

This book is an essay both in economic history and in the history of economic doctrines. It proposes to shed light on the process of economic development in Australia and to trace the modification and advance of ideas in this new environment. The volume consists of two parts: the first, "Theory and Policy", covers the component parts of the Australian economy up to 1929, while the second, "The Science of Enquiry", deals with economics as a science. We draw attention to the chapters on evolution theory and social thought, on labour and the economy, and on population studies. A detailed index is appended. This is No. 24 of the *Duke University Commonwealth-Studies Center Publications*.

TURNER, IAN. Industrial Labour and Politics. The Dynamics of the Labour Movement in Eastern Australia, 1900-1921. The Australian National University, Canberra; Cambridge University Press, London 1965. xx, 272 pp. 52/6.

The labour movement is here taken to include both the industrial or economic and the political organizations in the broadest sense. A fully documented survey is given of

the whole period, but the emphasis is on the war years and after. The author has much to say about the differences of opinion on the war and on conscription, the general strike of 1917, the reactions to the October revolution in Russia and the origins of Communism in Australia. He also thoroughly expounds the different conceptions of Socialism within the movement at large, such as an IWW current and a kind of Guild Socialism. An excellent bibliography is appended.

#### New Zealand

SINCLAIR, KEITH. William Pember Reeves. New Zealand Fabian. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1965. x, 356 pp. Ill. 42/-.

The first outstanding New Zealand Socialist, William P. Reeves (1857-1932), has now been made the object of a biography based on published and many unpublished sources. The book is an important contribution to the history of New Zealand; Reeves became an MP in 1887 and a minister of labour and education in the Liberal governments from 1890 to 1895 and in this capacity he tried with some success to introduce labour legislation. In 1896 he went to England, where he belonged to Fabian circles and served as New Zealand's Agent-General and later High Commissioner. Reeves also was a Director of the London School of Economics and, at the end of his life, Chairman of the National Bank of New Zealand. The many-sidedness of his personality is brought forward, but his political activities are given preponderance.

#### EUROPE

Agrar-, Wirtschafts- und Sozialprobleme Mittel- und Osteuropas in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Hrsg. von Herbert Ludat. Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1965. 503 pp. DM. 48.00.

As its title suggests, this volume assembles a great variety of subjects ranging from purely geological or climatological questions to directly socio-historical problems. Various studies are relevant to social history as they combine a consideration of technical and social or political factors, for instance, the contributions on agriculture in the Communist countries. We single out E. Schinke's survey of Khrushchev's agrarian policy, H. Günther's study on the problem of manpower in Yugoslavia (unemployment and underemployment as a consequence of agrarian overpopulation, enormous increase of population, scarcity of investment facilities, shortage of trained workers and technicians) and K. Zernack's contribution on Rosa Luxemburg's attitude towards the agrarian question (Marchlewski's views in a more elaborate form) and its impact on Polish Communist agrarian policy during the inter-war years.

Communism in Europe. Continuity, Change, and the Sino-Soviet Dispute. Vol. 2. Ed. by William E. Griffith. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1966. xiv, 439 pp. \$ 12.50; 94/-.

This standard work, the first volume of which was noticed in this periodical, Vol. X (1965), Part 3, p. 499, had been planned in two volumes, but the contributions on France and Rumania turned out to be so long that they will be published separately. Apart from a new "1965" introduction by the editor the present volume contains elaborate studies on Communism in East Germany, by Carola Stern, and in Czecho-

slovakia, by Zdenek Eliáš and Jaromír Netík. The Nordic countries are more briefly dealt with, viz., Sweden by Åke Sparring, Norway by Jahn Otto Johansen, and Finland by Bengt Matti.

HENDERSON, W. O. J. C. Fischer and his Diary of Industrial England 1814-51. Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1966. xvi, 184 pp. Ill. 35/-.

J. C. Fischer of Schaffhausen was the founder of steel plants in Mühlental (Schaffhausen) and extended his entrepreneurial activities to Austria, France and Britain. This book contains the story of his life and a succinct account of his diaries (parts of which are reproduced in an appendix) which reflect his observations on England where he travelled widely. These diaries interestingly illuminate the mentality of a broad section of English industrialists and reveal a more positive picture than the usually held one: these industrialists were often interested in literature and the arts and many felt a sincere responsibility towards the workers. Curious about technical and economic inventions and achievement Fischer has often drawn striking sketches of the praxis of the Industrial Revolution.

#### Austria

BRAUNTHAL, JULIUS. Victor und Friedrich Adler. Zwei Generationen Arbeiterbewegung. Verlag der Wiener Volksbuchhandlung, Wien 1965. 341 pp. Ill. S. 179.

Although the author originally only intended to write a biography of Friedrich Adler, he felt that this would remain a "torso" if he did not expand it into a biographical study of Victor Adler and his son. Based in part on primary sources, the book evokes the atmosphere of pre-1914 Austrian Socialism. With particular skill the author traces the careers of both leaders. Remarkably, though certainly not accidentally, Friedrich Adler's biography becomes more of a concise sketch for the years from 1918 to 1960, when he died. Some 40 pages have been devoted to this period of 40 years and although Mr. Braunthal adds flavour to his treatment by recalling interesting details, his focus is on the Austrian Socialist movement before the First World War, and it is that period of ascendancy which is pictured with most warmth and vividness.

MACEK, JOSEF. Der Tiroler Bauernkrieg und Michael Gaismair. Deutsche Ausgabe besorgt von R. F. Schmiedt. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1965. 523 pp. Maps. DM. 45.00.

The Austrian scene of the German Peasants' War has always been somewhat eclipsed by what happened in the North, and the Tyrolese leader Michael Gaismair is much less known than Thomas Münzer. Dr. Macek has unearthed a wealth of new data on the subject in Czechoslovak, Austrian and Italian archives and has put them together with great acumen. Gaismair turns out to have been not only a military leader of high order, but also an able politician who was in continuous contact with Switzerland (Zwingli!) and Italy (he was murdered at Padua in 1532).

#### Belgium

NUYENS, YVO. Pressiegroepen in België. Een benaderend onderzoek.

Katholieke Universiteit te Leuven, Instituut voor politieke en sociale wetenschappen, Leuven 1965. 436 pp. B.fr. 340.

Although this is the first large-size study of pressure groups in Belgium, it contains by no means an all-round treatment of the subject. Dr. Nuyens begins with a more or less theoretical introduction and then confines himself to two case studies, viz., the "Association of Large and of Young Families" and the "Economical Committee for the Campine". He has a strikingly positive opinion on pressure groups in general.

VANDERVORST-ZEEGERS, J. Le « Journal de Bruxelles » de 1871 à 1884. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Louvain; Béatrice Nauwelaerts, Paris 1965. 315 pp. B.fr. 440.

The *Journal de Bruxelles* was a moderate Roman Catholic daily paper that flourished in the years 1871-1884. After two chapters on the paper's internal organization the author of this valuable monograph enters into the part played by the paper in Belgian domestic politics during the Malou and the Frère-Orban Governments. The sources used include a number of unpublished manuscripts.

VERMEERSCH, ARTHUR J. Répertoire de la Presse bruxelloise – Repertorium van de Brusselse Pers (1789-1914). A-K. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Leuven-Louvain; Béatrice Nauwelaerts, Paris 1965. 485 pp. B.fr. 680.

The present volume is the first of an inventory of the daily papers and other periodicals published in Brussels between 1789 and 1914 as far as they are in the custody of the Royal Library of Belgium (Fonds Mertens) and the *Musée Internationale de la Presse*. Each of the 1,155 entries in the present volume contains some details on the periodical in question. A large number of professional journals are included.

#### Finland

WUORINEN, JOHN H. A History of Finland. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1965. xv, 548 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 10.00.

After several decades of study and teaching Professor Wuorinen of Columbia University has written a standard history of the country of his birth. He starts with the Middle Ages, gives much attention to the nationalist movement after 1820, and is most circumstantial on independent Finland and its international relations (a number of relative documents are appended). The volume contains primarily political history, some economic history and only a small amount of social history.

#### France

BRUCLAIN, CLAUDE. Le socialisme et l'Europe. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1965. 140 pp. F.fr. 8.50.

This is a collective work – the author's name is a pseudonym of a group of young economists – aiming at a new Socialist approach. Starting from the observation that the old motive (poverty) has become obsolete it is argued that the solution of the Yugoslav workers' councils does not suit conditions in Western Europe. Much value

is attached to individual demands and wishes; the development of human personality is proclaimed as the major goal. This cannot be realized within the limits of the national state, but should be a target for a politically united (Western) Europe – itself a worthy goal for a modern French Socialism.

VIIIe Colloque d'Histoire sur l'artisanat et l'apprentissage. Organisé par la Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences humaines d'Aix-en-Provence, avec la collaboration de l'Assemblée des Présidents des Chambres des Métiers de France. – Les 8 et 9 mai 1964 –. Éditions Ophrys, Gap (Htes Alpes) 1965. 193 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

The *artisanat*, covering both handicraft and small business, is an important element in the economic and social history of France. The twelve papers collected in this volume throw fresh light on the subject, especially for the nineteenth century; attention is also paid to training (e.g., by A. Soboul) and to child labour. Geographically, the book is principally concerned with the Bouches-du-Rhône department.

DEMONDION, PIERRE. *La promotion sociale*. Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1966. 244 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

This book is about the possibilities of social and professional advancement in the Fifth Republic. It is conveniently arranged and is primarily informative in character, but also provides some suggestions of reform. Professor Léo Hamon has contributed a foreword.

Les écrivains témoins du peuple. Réunis et présentés par Françoise et Jean Fourastié, des textes de: Glaber, Chrétien de Troyes, Rutebeuf e.a. J'ai Lu, Paris 1964; distr. by Flammarion, Paris. 506 pp. F.fr. 4.86.

The word "writers" in the title should be taken in a very wide sense; besides belletrists like Lamartine, Hugo, G. Sand, Zola and E. Le Roy the editors have included shorter or longer fragments from such dissimilar figures as the fourteenth-century *Bourgeois de Paris*, Saint Vincent de Paul, Vauban, Arthur Young, Michelet and Le Play. These accounts of contemporary living conditions, especially in the lower strata, may be helpful to the social historian.

FAUCHER, JEAN-ANDRÉ. *Les Clubs politiques en France*. Les Éditions John Didier, Paris 1965. 299 pp. F.fr. 16.50.

A remarkable feature of recent political developments in France is the rise of "Clubs" often bearing names with a revolutionary flavour but sometimes representing right-wing tendencies. The author gives a – by no means complete – historical survey of clubs and secret societies from the French Revolution onward; this serves only as an introduction to the discussion of the clubs under the Fourth and especially under the Fifth Republic. A great many interesting data have been collected. In view of the clearly positive qualities of the book which outweigh its errors it is to be regretted that there is no apparatus and no index.

FAUVET, JACQUES. *Histoire du Parti Communiste Français*. I. De la guerre à la guerre 1917-1939. II. Vingt-cinq ans de drames 1939-1965.

En collaboration avec Alain Duhamel. Fayard, Paris 1964; 1965. 286 pp.; 404 pp. F.fr. 17.50; 19.75.

With the assistance of Alain Duhamel, who wrote the sections on the intellectuals and the party and on the Occupation, Jacques Fauvet has written a good account of the history of the French CP against the background of the country's policy and politics at large, with due regard for the "twofold nature" of the party as a national phenomenon and as the representative in France of alien interests and policies. Only during the heyday of the Popular Front and the few years around the liberation in 1944 the two roles merged. Avoidance of emotionalism does not imply that the author's treatment lacks critical power. He once again demonstrates a remarkable facility for synthesis and perspicacity, which is also evident from his cautious, but firm evaluation of the motives of French adherents to Communism and the outlook for the party in view of the emergence of a greater variety of opinion since about 1956.

La France contemporaine. Textes et documents présentés par Michel Beaujour et Jacques Ehrmann. Armand Colin, Paris 1965. xxi, 419 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

The compilers of this volume, professors at Yale University, have transformed themselves into "ethnologists of their own country" in order to provide American undergraduates with a mosaic picture of France since about 1950. Their texts and documents are well-chosen fragments from books, periodicals and sociological reports, classified under the following headings: "Education", "Attitudes", "Industry and Welfare", "Leisure", "Urban Life", "Rural Life" and "Citizens and Democracy". There are a good many self-critical thistles among the flowers of this anthology which can be warmly recommended to anyone interested in social and cultural life in contemporary France.

GRAHAM, B. D. The French Socialists and Tripartisme 1944-1947. The Australian National University, Canberra 1965; Weidenfeld & Nicolson Ltd., London. xi, 299 pp. Maps. 55/-.

This is the story of a significant experiment: an attempt to hold the balance between parties which were ideologically and politically divided but which co-operated in the government, especially the CP and the MRP. The SFIO, torn between a (rather sterile) traditionalism and open revisionism (Blum, D. Mayer, A. Philip), in this period ended by returning to formal radicalism under Mollet's leadership. Valuable information is given on the de-proletarianization of the party and the treatment of the trade union issues. The skill with which the Communists made use of the "alliance" to the detriment of the SFIO is demonstrated.

GRANDMOUGIN, JEAN. Histoire vivante du Front Populaire 1934-1939. Éditions Albin Michel, Paris 1966. 476 pp. Ill. F.fr. 20.00.

This vivid month-to-month account of the Popular Front from January, 1934 until the definite end in August, 1939 is based on wide reading of contemporary evidence. By quoting copiously the author has lent the flavour of directness to his story which encompasses all the major aspects. The focus of attention is, of course, on the year 1935 and especially on 1936. A sober evaluation of the significance of the Blum Government

and of Popular Front policies in general is given, in which also the question of the state of France's preparedness for war is assessed.

GUILLEMIN, HENRI. *L'Arrière-pensée de Jaurès*. Gallimard, Paris 1966. 235 pp. F.fr. 11.70.

The author argues that, at the time of writing his doctoral thesis and permanently afterwards, Jaurès believed in God as a complement to the human self. It is this belief in a supreme being and its normativeness without which Jaurès' political attitude cannot be fully understood. "Scientific Socialism" is thus denied any decisive role in the formation of Jaurès' most fundamental views.

IDIART, PIERRE et REINE GOLDSTEIN. *L'Avenir professionnel des jeunes du milieu populaire. Analyse des réponses de 60000 jeunes*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1965. 214 pp. F.fr. 19.65.

The present report, which in a sense links up with *L'Orientation professionnelle et la réussite ouvrière* (vide this periodical, Vol. IX (1964), p. 524), is the outcome of an "immense enquête-référendum" of the JOC and the JOCF. The vocational choices and chances of the young respondents are partly reproduced in tables.

ISAMBERT, FRANÇOIS-ANDRÉ. *De la Charbonnerie au Saint-Simonisme. Étude sur la jeunesse de Buchez*. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1966. 199 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

The author, who is well on the way to becoming an authority on Buchez, describes the early life of the later Christian Socialist up to his conversion about 1828. A thorough study of both published and unpublished documents has thrown a new light on his youth, his early political experiences, his record as a Carbonaro in Eastern France and his Saint-Simonism.

KAËS, RENÉ. *Quelques attitudes ouvrières à l'égard de l'école et de l'enseignement. Enquête dans deux entreprises françaises (1961), sous la direction de Marcel David*. Université de Strasbourg, Institut du Travail, Strasbourg 1964. viii, 296 pp. Not for sale.

The present stencilled report on the attitudes of French workers vis-a-vis (school) education links up with the one noticed in this periodical, Vol. IX (1964), Part 1, p. 162. Its scope is much more limited: this time the workers of two plants, one near Besançon, the other in Paris, have provided the samples.

KAPLOW, JEFFRY. *New Perspectives on the French Revolution: Readings in Historical Sociology*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, Sydney, London 1965. x, 354 pp. \$ 6.95; 53/-. (Paper: \$ 3.95; 30/-.)

Professor Kaplow has compiled this volume of readings for an educational purpose: making American undergraduates familiar with current research on the French Revolution. The focus is on what historians like Egret, Lefebvre and Soboul have

published during the past twelve years on the social background of events before and after 1789, popular movements, etc. Most readings have been taken from periodicals.

LARRUE, JANINE. *Loisirs ouvriers chez les métallurgistes toulousains. Préface d'I. Meyerson.* Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1965. 223 pp. F.fr. 45.00.

Interviews with 140 workers in the metallurgical industries (mainly aircraft production) provided the basic material for an account of the non-professional activities of these workers and their comments on their leisure life. It should be borne in mind that skilled workers were strongly represented in the sample; on them, however, much information is given. The author has extended her survey to the extent that it includes, e.g., a clear demonstration of the impact of overtime or of the influence of housing conditions on leisure activities.

MONPIED, ERNEST. *Terres mouvantes. Un maire rural au cœur du remembrement.* Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1965. 302 pp. F.fr. 14.40.

The young mayor of a village here called Vaux recounts the story of the local re-allotment. The focus is on the social and psychological side of the venture, and this gives the book a flavour of its own.

NANIA, GUY. *Un parti de la gauche: le PSU. Préface d'Édouard Depreux.* Librairie Gedalge, Paris 1966. 299 pp. Maps. F.fr. 20.00.

The *Parti Socialiste Unifié* was the outcome in 1960 of a fusion of three leftist splinter parties and has not been very successful since. The political scientist Dr. Nania presents a critical but sympathetic analysis of the party's organization and of its record. The National Secretary Edouard Depreux has contributed a preface.

PONTEIL, FÉLIX. *Histoire de l'enseignement en France. Les grandes étapes 1789-1964.* Sirey, Paris 1966. 454 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

Thanks to his great erudition the author has been able to place the history of education against a background of those philosophical and political views which were responsible for various predilections and accents on the possible effects of, e.g., an extension of the number of children to get any education at all, or of the years spent in school. An introductory chapter on national education before 1789 sets the tone and states the underlying problems. The reform projects of the Revolution are viewed in relation to the over-all socio-political aims. Although for the more recent period technical details occupy more space, the author always sketches in the currents of thought which influenced the educational system. Data and figures abound, but they are presented in such a way as not to obscure the main lines of the argument.

SEDGWICK, ALEXANDER. *The Ralliement in French Politics 1890-1898.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1965. xv, 183 pp. \$ 4.95.

The *Ralliement* is described here as "a significant political movement" in which Conservatives, both Royalist and Bonapartist, Catholics and (Republican) Opportunists tried

to adapt themselves to the framework of the Republic. The first phase (1890-1893) was dominated by the Conservatives, the second phase (1894-1898) by the Catholics. The role played by Pope Leo XIII and Cardinal Lavigerie is expounded convincingly. The author, who, apart from many printed contemporary sources, made use of the unpublished papers of Etienne Lamy, argues that the failure of the movement for Conservative unity should not be taken as proof of its significance. He has studied it in its own right, and demonstrates that the end of the *Raillement* was due to the power of traditional political attitudes rather than to the Dreyfus Affair.

SOBOUL, ALBERT. *La France à la veille de la Révolution. I. Économie et Société*. Société d'Édition d'Enseignement Supérieur, Paris 1966. 196 pp. F.fr. 15.00.

This is a revised edition of a mimeographed course of lectures published in 1961. The author, though clinging to the traditional Marxist interpretation of both the pre-revolutionary French society and the character of the Revolution, in his detailed treatment of the very intricate class relationships allows for much detail. Thus, the composition of the "bourgeoisie" is analyzed in such a way as to make fully clear the extremely broad scope of this particular "class". In a conclusion the Revolution is sociologically defined.

SUFFERT, GEORGES. *De Defferre à Mitterrand. La campagne présidentielle*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1966. 192 pp. F.fr. 9.50.

The author, himself a member of the club "Jean Moulin", gives a vivid account of and an intelligent comment on the history of the last presidential campaign and notably of the role played by the democratic Left and Centre. He gives a remarkable interpretation of the French political scene in general, not in a narrow partisan spirit, though the sympathy for the Defferre conception is obvious. The following documents are appended: extracts from a statement by the club "Jean Moulin" (1963), an interview with Defferre (1965) and the texts of two press conferences of Mitterrand and one of Lecanuet (1965).

WOLGIN, W. P. *Die Gesellschaftstheorien der französischen Aufklärung*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1965. x, 346 pp. DM. 38.00.

Till the time of his death in 1962 Professor Volgin was *the* Soviet authority on French social thought in the eighteenth century. His last book and summing up *Razpitie obshchestvennoi mysli vo Frantsii v XVIII veke* has now been translated from the revised edition of 1958. The authors of the Enlightenment are represented in all their contradictions and inconsistencies, and they are awarded higher marks as they approach and pave the way for Marxism; the greatest number of pages is devoted to the earliest of them, Meslier. The volume has been written well and bears witness to a remarkable erudition.

#### Germany

AST-REIMERS, INGEBORG. *Landgemeinde und Territorialstaat. Der Wandel der Sozialstruktur im 18. Jahrhundert dargestellt an der Verkopplung in den königlichen Ämtern Holsteins*. Karl Wachholtz Verlag, Neumünster 1965. 363 pp. DM. 30.00.

The dissolution of the agricultural community system in Holstein is studied here within the contexts of political reform and social evolution of the village. Interesting conclusions are drawn which appear to surpass validity for a single region, for instance, that any hypothesis of an original equality of property is refuted by facts. The impact of "natural law" ideas on the reform of the structure of the state (Denmark to which Holstein then belonged) is stressed, and another conclusion is that the disappearance of the agricultural community does not mean economic freedom for the individual or economic liberalism for the agrarian section of society.

Die bürgerliche deutsche Geschichtsschreibung von der Reichseinigung von oben bis zur Befreiung Deutschlands vom Faschismus. Hrsg. von Joachim Streisand. [Studien über die deutsche Geschichtswissenschaft, II.] Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1965. 442 pp. DM. 36.00.

This volume immediately follows the book mentioned in this journal, Vol. X (1965), Part 1, on pp. 162f., and contains studies on various historians and on currents in historiography (e.g., the *allddeutsch* historiography, by H. Krause). A special study, by H. Schleier, deals with part of the history of a historical journal, the *Historische Zeitschrift* – "the leading historical periodical of the German bourgeoisie" – from 1918 to 1943. The same author's contribution on Veit Valentin is considerably more friendly in tone. Other contributions deal, e.g., with Theodor Mommsen, Burckhardt, the attempts by Rickert, Dilthey a.o. at defining the place of history among the social sciences. An index of persons to both volumes has been appended.

BUSS, FRANZ. Die Struktur und Funktion der landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften im Gesellschafts- und Wirtschaftssystem der sowjetischen Besatzungszone Deutschlands. Distr. by Michael Tritsch Verlag, Düsseldorf 1965. 271 pp. DM. 19.80.

Agrarian policy in East Germany from 1945 to 1963 is subjected to a close scrutiny in this scholarly work. The agrarian reforms of the first years and the re-introduction of traditional patterns of co-operation are described as the preliminary stage to the ensuing collectivization. Of special importance is the discussion of how the authorities made use of the originally independent co-operatives (with which the name of Raiffeisen is linked) to further their own aim of a fully dependent agriculture, and of the peasant population stubbornly clinging to non-Communist conceptions.

CARLTON, GRACE. Friedrich Engels: The Shadow Prophet. The Pall Mall Press Ltd., London 1965. xi, 235 pp. 42/-.

As a popular biography this book has certain qualities. On various occasions, however, a firm dose of naivety and a strong urge at generalizing interpretation are evident. Minor inaccuracies may be due to the obviously preponderant use of literature in the English language. The style in which Mrs. Carlton tells Engels's life story is vivid.

CARSTEN, F. L. The Reichswehr and Politics 1918 to 1933. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1966. viii, 427 pp. 50/-.

The German edition of Professor Carsten's well-documented and very critical monograph on the political record of the *Reichswehr* was published two years ago and noticed

in this periodical, Vol. X (1965), Part 2, p. 336. In the present version a certain amount of documentary detail has been omitted, but some comment and new material has been added. This is a book that will no doubt remain a standard work for many years to come.

DROZ, JACQUES. *Le romantisme allemand et l'État. Résistance et collaboration dans l'Allemagne napoléonienne*. Payot, Paris 1966. 310 pp. F.fr. 21.00.

Over against the current view of "Napoleonic" Germany (best expressed in Meinel's *Weltbürgertum und Nationalstaat*) Professor Droz tries his hand at a "new" interpretation. According to him, resistance against the French Empire was *au fond* not a matter of Liberal Reform, but (much as it was in Spain) of obscurantist, notably religious, reaction. This interpretation is of course well in line with the traditional French view, which was also Heine's: when France rules the roost collaboration is fair and resistance is foul.

Edwin Hoernle. *Ein Leben für die Bauernbefreiung. Das Wirken Edwin Hoernles als Agrarpolitiker und eine Auswahl seiner agrarpolitischen Schriften. Mit einem Vorwort von Walter Ulbricht*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1965. 10\*, 700 pp. Ill. DM. 12.50.

N. Steinberger, S. Graffunder and K. Herholz prepared this book with the assistance of a number of collaborators. It consists of two main parts: the first is a political biography of Hoernle, who was a Protestant clergyman, left the church, joined the SPD in 1910, the Spartacus League and the KPD at its foundation and became the foremost specialist of the KPD on agrarian questions. He played an active role in East Germany after 1945 and died in 1952. The second part contains a selection of his writings (some 500 pages). The appendix gives biographical data and an extensive bibliography of Hoernle's writings in the field of agrarian policy.

ELBEN, WOLFGANG. *Das Problem der Kontinuität in der deutschen Revolution. Die Politik der Staatssekretäre und der militärischen Führung vom November 1918 bis Februar 1919*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1965. 194 pp. DM. 32.00.

Many hitherto unused archival materials have been worked up into this study, but its most striking feature is its originality of approach. In minute detail the attitudes of and relations between the new leaders and the bureaucratic apparatus by and large taken over by them, including the military, have been studied on the national and also on the state level. The lack of preparation of the Social Democrats for the "revolution", the enormous weight of the entrenched specialists (from state secretaries and generals to subordinate civil servants and army officers) and the urge for a continued autonomy of the states are ably treated.

*Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung*. Band 1. Von den Anfängen der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung bis zum Ausgang des 19. Jahrhunderts. Band 2. Vom Ausgang des 19. Jahrhunderts bis 1917. Band 3. Von 1917 bis 1923. Band 4. Von 1924 bis Januar 1933. Band 5.

Von Januar 1933 bis Mai 1945. Band 6. Von Mai 1945 bis 1949. Band 7. Von 1949 bis 1955. Band 8. Von 1956 bis Anfang 1963. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1966. 40\*, 700 pp.; 527 pp.; 697 pp.; 635 pp.; 665 pp.; 571 pp.; 517 pp.; 729 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 11.00 per vol.

This eight volume history of the German labour movement published on behalf of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Berlin is edited by an "authors' collective" consisting of W. Ulbricht (President), H. Bartel, L. Berthold, E. Diehl, F. Ebert, E. Engelberg, D. Fricke, F. Globig, K. Hager, W. Horn, the late B. Koenen, the late W. Koenen, A. Schreiner and H. Wolf. Other authors collaborated: G. Benser, S. Doernberg, R. Dlubek, G. Engel, W. Ersil, H. Förder, H. Gemkow, H. Heitzer, G. Hortschansky, A. Laschitzka, B. Löwel, W. Nitz, W. Schmidt, W. Schumann and W. Wimmer. In a preface it is argued that the "internal necessary coherence" of the history of the labour movement is to be "disclosed", that "the historical development is demonstrated to be a progress from the lower to the higher". The pre-conceived conception is fully put into praxis. The theory and the interpretation (and for the years since 1945 the achievements of the DDR) get more attention than the movement proper. The latter is preponderantly taken as the canonized movement - i.e., everything not belonging to Marxism and its legalized forerunners or to Communism and its allies is dealt with more as an illustration of erroneous conceptions than as, for instance, a "revisionism" or a Christian social organization in their own right. Thus the last volumes reproduce not only Communist policy in the DDR, but go so far as to criticize West German government policies strongly and elaborately; the first volume, however, scarcely outlines the history of early Socialism (except a few stereotypes) apart from that of the origins of Marxism. The fact that Vol. 1 deals with a period of some sixty years, Vol. 8 with seven, Vol. 3 with six years indicates the strong accent on the KPD and SED. Apart from the text of a great number of documents (several previously unpublished ones), each volume contains a useful index of persons and an index of geographical names. Not much new material has been worked up, but the existing printed sources have been used so as to give the work the character of a standard history representing both earlier extensive research on scores of details (e.g., the Communists' illegal struggle under Hitler) and a party-official authoritative interpretation.

GREBING, HELGA. *Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Ein Überblick.* Nymphenburger Verlag, München 1966. 334 pp. Ill. DM. 19.80.

In this general survey the first half of the nineteenth century is treated very summarily. The history of the SPD is the central theme, but the trade unions, including the Catholic and Protestant organizations, also come up for discussion. The scope of the subject is such as to prevent any more detailed treatment in a book presented not as an essay, but as a history; inaccuracies are thus unavoidable, though as a whole the book offers useful general information in a readable form.

HAMEL, HANNELORE. *Das sowjetische Herrschaftsprinzip des demokratischen Zentralismus in der Wirtschaftsordnung Mitteldeutschlands.* [Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft in Mitteldeutschland, Band 5.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. 210 pp. DM. 16.00.

To an economist who believes in the market mechanism the concept of "democratic centralism" when applied to the economy is of course a *contradictio in terminis*. Dr. Hamel examines the attempts of the Communist rulers of East Germany at combining the two elements of central planning and "codetermination" (in the broadest sense), and their (lack of) success. A separate chapter deals with the criticism on the part of the "Revisionists".

Hochschule in der Demokratie. Kritische Beiträge zur Erbschaft und Reform der deutschen Universität. Von Wolfgang Nitsch, Uta Gerhardt, Claus Offe, Ulrich K. Preuß, unter Mitarbeit von Heinz Großmann und Peter Müller. Hermann Luchterhand Verlag, Neuwied am Rhein 1965. xiii, 490 pp. DM. 25.00.

A first version of this book on university reform was written and circulated in 1961 when the authors were still undergraduates and members of the *Sozialistischer Deutscher Studentenbund*. The present version is considerably extended but permeated with the same radical spirit. The West German university system is an alien element in modern democracy, a quasi-independent stand-by of the conservative establishment. The patriarchal position of the professors and the ivory tower of traditional German culture are special targets for the authors' criticism.

20 Jahre Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands. Beiträge. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1966. 393 pp. DM. 6.20.

The present volume, published on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the SED, has been prepared by the *Parteihochschule* "Karl Marx". Six authors deal with various aspects of the party's record as an instrument of revolution and "socialist" construction; a chronological survey is appended.

JONAS, ERASMUS. Die Volkskonservativen 1928-1933. Entwicklung, Struktur, Standort und staatspolitische Zielsetzung. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1965. 199 pp. DM. 32.00.

The *volkskonservativ* current in the DNVP originated in the late 1920's and led to a new party formation in 1929-30 (Treviranus, Ullmann, Westarp a.o.) who in sharp contrast to Hugenberg supported Brüning and constituted one of the foundations of the authoritarian administration (*Präsidentkabinette*) between 1930 and 1933, although its predilection for the moderate Brüning was very outspoken. The *Volkskonservative* found something like a mass basis in the *Deutschnationale Handlungsgehilfenverband*. Their efforts to unite with the *Zentrum* (rather than with the DVP, let alone the NSDAP) are interesting. The author gives a thorough history and elucidates the role of the *Volkskonservative* as a relatively moderate right-wing movement during the death-struggle of the Weimar Republic.

KRUSCH, HANS-JOACHIM. Um die Einheitsfront und eine Arbeiterregierung. Zur Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung im Bezirk Erzgebirge-Vogtland unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Klassenkampfes im Zwickau-Oelsnitzer Steinkohlenrevier von Januar bis August 1923. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin n.d. [1966.] 399 pp. DM. 8.00.

In the spring of 1923 the left-wing Socialists ascended to power in Saxony with the help of the Communists who in the autumn joined the government. The events of the first seven months of the year are dealt with in great detail, contemporary newspapers and local archives providing the bulk of the material worked up in what amounts to a meticulous portrait of the mass strike and the political developments, but also a plea for Communist-Socialist unity.

LECKEBUSCH, ROSWITHA. *Entstehung und Wandlungen der Zielsetzungen, der Struktur und der Wirkungen von Arbeitgeberverbänden*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. 257 pp. DM. 48.00.

The author has used printed sources for this account of the objectives, structure and influence of the (industrial) employers' organizations up to 1933. The volume contains little news, but at any rate it is a useful survey. A number of documents and organizational data are printed as an appendix.

LÜTGE, FRIEDRICH. *Deutsche Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte. Ein Überblick*. 3., wesentlich verm. und verb. Aufl. Springer Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York 1966. xviii, 644 pp. DM. 59.00.

Professor Lütge's social and economic history of Germany since prehistoric times, first published in 1952, gained the position of a standard work in a relatively short time. A third edition has become necessary now. Even more than in the second edition (mentioned in this periodical, Vol. V (1960), Part 3, p. 526), contemporary history has come into its own; the final chapter on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has come to occupy one third of the space.

*Meldungen aus dem Reich. Auswahl aus den geheimen Lageberichten des Sicherheitsdienstes der SS 1939-1944*. Hrsg. von Heinz Boberach. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1965. xxxii, 551 pp. DM. 38.00. (Paper: DM. 26.00.)

From 1939 to 1944 *Amt III* of the *Reichssicherheitshauptamt* regularly composed reports for the information of top Nazis on the attitudes of the German population. In 1943, Dr. Goebbels got highly displeased with the reporters because they did not rate his performance as a propagandist at its true value (!), and that was the beginning of the end. To the historian this fairly realistic home intelligence, of which the present volume contains a selection, may be a valuable source for the study of psychological conditions in war-time Germany. Indices of names and subjects are appended.

*Moderne deutsche Sozialgeschichte*. Hrsg. von Hans-Ulrich Wehler. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1966. 585 pp. DM. 19.80.

The contributions collected in this volume are for the greater part easily accessible in other works, but the selection seems substantially appropriate. There are the definitions of "social history" by W. Conze and H. Mommsen and selections from E. Kehr, R. Stadelmann, J. Habermas, H. Rosenberg, etc., mostly on subjects of German social history.

MOHR, HUBERT. *Katholische Orden und deutscher Imperialismus*. [Beiträge zur Geschichte des Religiösen und Wissenschaftlichen Denkens, Band 5.] Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1965. 360 pp. Maps. DM. 41.00.

Mr. Mohr, a renegade of the Schönstatt Movement on which he wrote a Communist-inspired book (*vide* this periodical, Vol. VIII (1963), p. 461), continues his polemics with a monograph on the relation of the Roman Catholic orders and German imperialism. The confidential material he now makes use of (some of it is printed as an appendix) mostly comes from the German Central Record Office at Potsdam. The author aims at minimizing the differences and conflicts between the two "partners", whose whole conduct is explained from anti-Communism; Friedrich Muckermann, the currency and immorality trials of 1935-36 and the like are hardly mentioned. M.M. Sheinman has contributed a preface to this very biased book.

NAPP-ZINN, A. F. und H. G. SCHACHTSCHABEL. *Zur Theorie und Praxis der Mitbestimmung*. Band II. Hrsg. von Walter Weddigen. [Schriften des Vereins für Socialpolitik, Neue Folge, Band 24/II.] Verlag von Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1964. 217 pp. DM. 28.60.

The present Vol. II of the new work on codetermination in the Federal Republic consists of three studies. In the first, Professor Schachtschabel writes on codetermination on the works level in the view of the employers' and workers' organizations. In the second, Professor Napp-Zinn traces the history of the *Wirtschaftsräte* and *Wirtschaftskammern* on the national and regional levels, while, finally, Professor Schachtschabel discusses the relative demands of the workers' organizations and their compatibility with other demands.

NAUMANN, FRIEDRICH. *Werke*. Zweiter Band. *Schriften zur Verfassungspolitik*. Dritter Band. *Schriften zur Wirtschafts- und Gesellschaftspolitik*. Bearb. von Wolfgang Mommsen. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1964. lx, 649 pp.; xxxii, 563 pp. DM. 50.00; 40.00.

The publication of Friedrich Naumann's *Werke* is continued with the first two volumes of his political writings. More than half the space of Vol. II is taken up by *Demokratie und Kaisertum* (with variants), while Vol. III nearly wholly consists of *Neudeutsche Wirtschaftspolitik*. The minor writings that are included constitute only a small part of what Naumann wrote on constitutional politics and on economic and social politics; other writings on the subject are mentioned in Dr. Mommsen's introductions.

1917-1945. *Neue Probleme der Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung in Forschung und Lehre*. Wissenschaftl. Redaktion: Karl Drechsler, Karlheinz Jackstel, Ernst Laboor u.a. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1965. 265 pp. DM. 9.00.

The basic paper read at a conference of the East German Historians' Association was that by E. Diehl on problems of and for research into the study of the German labour movement, 1917-1945. In this, and also in other contributions (e.g., by H.-J. Krusch) some attempt is undertaken – qualified as "courageous" by K. Bittel – to stress more

than usually the diversity of factors in the political development of persons whose reputation among Communists was to wane (Thalheimer, Radek) and to acknowledge more objectively the role they have played. The scope of the volume is broad: there are, e.g., contributions on the West German interpretations of July 20th, 1944, the teaching of history in the schools during the first years of the Weimar republic, etc.

NOYES, P. H. *Organization and Revolution. Working-Class Associations in the German Revolutions of 1848-1849.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1966. x, 434 pp. \$ 10.00.

Starting from precise definitions of "workers", "proletariat", "artisans" and a good analysis of contemporary conceptions the author deals with the working-class associations (including artisans) and their leaders in meticulous detail. For him, Stephan Born who came into conflict with Marx was a typical representative, and his moderate and practical views and aims are given much attention. The divisions within the working class partly sprang from its heterogeneous character: there were the differences between workers and artisans, but also, among the latter, between masters and journeymen. These groups and their political actions, including petitions to the Frankfort Assembly, are fully described. A wealth of secondary and primary materials has been used.

POLZIN, MARTIN. *Kapp-Putsch in Mecklenburg. Junkertum und Landproletariat in der revolutionären Krise nach dem 1. Weltkrieg.* VEB Hinstorff Verlag, Rostock 1966. 333 pp. Ill. DM. 16.80.

Backward Mecklenburg with its very strong landed proprietor class provided a bulwark from which the Kapp Putsch received considerable support. The working class in the towns and the countryside, however, reacted violently. The events are described in detail and an interpretation is given which is extremely unfavourable to the "right-wing" SPD leadership. The book is based on many unpublished sources.

PROSS, HELGE. *Manager und Aktionäre in Deutschland. Untersuchungen zum Verhältnis von Eigentum und Verfügungsmacht.* [Frankfurter Beiträge zur Soziologie, Band 15.] Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1965. 248 pp. DM. 20.00.

The idea of a gradual hollowing out of capitalist property by managerial control has been a popular slogan since Burnham's well-known book, but also the object of much criticism. Dr. Pross traces the relationships in the big German industries and arrives at the conclusion that, even if the managers have got the better of the shareholders, they do not behave as revolutionaries but as staunch defenders of the capitalist system.

REGLING, HEINZ VOLKMAR. *Die Anfänge des Sozialismus in Schleswig-Holstein.* Karl Wachholtz Verlag, Neumünster 1965. 300 pp. DM. 27.00.

This treatment of the history of Socialism in Sleswick-Holstein is thorough, but somewhat pedantic in tone and length of comment, and not always balanced. The economic and social backgrounds are surveyed; much attention has been given to

non-Socialist currents of thought on the social question. Socialism proper was late in coming and it is only natural that the Lassalle period and the years immediately preceding the Anti-Socialist Law (1878) get the lion's share.

SCHMOLKE, MICHAEL. Adolph Kolping als Publizist. Ein Beitrag zur Publizistik und Verbandsgeschichte des deutschen Katholizismus im 19. Jahrhundert. Verlag Regensberg, Münster 1966. 349 pp. Ill. DM. 36.50.

The founder of the "Kolping family" was not only a man with an eye for social needs but also a prolific publicist. Dr. Schmolke has studied him in his latter quality, especially his *Rheinische Volksblätter* which were a commercial success. A separate account is given of Kolping's relation to his readers.

SCHWARZ, MAX. MdR. Biographisches Handbuch der Reichstage. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH., Hannover 1965. xii, 832 pp. DM. 145.00.

In this volume all 5,370 members of the National Assembly and of the *Reichstag* have been listed for the first time and in two ways. Most of the space is taken up by short but very useful biographies, while those elected are also listed according to their polling-districts. These facts, which Mr. Schwarz has compiled with admirable perseverance, have been divided into three parts, 1848-1849, 1867-1918 and 1919-1933, and to each of the parts Walter Tormin has written an introduction. The appendix includes tables of election results according to party affiliation. The great importance and the handsome production of this handbook which really fills a gap fully justify its price.

SEIDEL, FRIEDRICH. Die soziale Frage in der deutschen Geschichte. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des ehemaligen Fürstentums Waldeck-Pyrmont. Ein lehrgeschichtlicher Überblick. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1964. viii, 302 pp. DM. 48.00.

This "survey" consists of two not fully interlinking parts: a number of chapters on the emergence of the "social question" in Germany since about 1800 and, by way of exemplification, a very long chapter on the social history of the small Principality of Waldeck-Pyrmont (between Paderborn and Hanover). According to Dr. Seidel, the social question arose from the contemporary population explosion and the decay of the traditional system of agriculture rather than from "capitalism".

Das Selbstbild der Verbände. Empirische Erhebung über die Verhaltensweisen der Verbände in ihrer Bedeutung für die wirtschaftspolitische Willensbildung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Wissenschaftliche Leitung: Günter Schmolders. [Schriften des Vereins für Socialpolitik, Neue Folge, Band 38.] Verlag von Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1965. xii, 377 pp. DM. 59.60.

Under the auspices of the *Gesellschaft für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften (Verein für Socialpolitik)* Professor Schmolders and his co-workers carried out an investigation

into the "image" that the West German employers' and workers' organizations have of themselves and their activities. They did so by means of questionnaires, and although the information they acquired in this way is of course rather biased, the present volume is no doubt an important contribution to our knowledge of interest and pressure groups. More than half the space is taken up by detailed tables.

SLAWINGER, GERHARD. *Die Manufaktur in Kurbayern. Die Anfänge der großgewerblichen Entwicklung in der Übergangsepoche vom Merkantilismus zum Liberalismus 1740-1833*. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1966. xxi, 359 pp. DM. 64.00.

Dr. Slawinger, a pupil of Professor Lütge, carried out a very thorough investigation into the manufactories in the old Bavarian territories, and his book is decidedly a pioneering monograph. It is especially the economic history of the manufactories (fabrics, leather, ceramics, glass, gold- and silver-wire, tobacco) that is gone into, but the author also sheds some light on the social relationships. This is Vol. 8 of the *Forschungen zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*.

#### Great Britain

CHURCH, ROY A. *Economic and Social Change in a Midland Town. Victorian Nottingham 1815-1900*. Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1966. xxiv, 409 pp. Ill. 75/-.

This is the history of the transformation of a market town with a stagnant, traditional industry into an industrial city whose economy was largely based on the manufacture of lace. With great precision the author expounds the social consequences of economic change and the approaches to the problems of a growing urban community. It is interesting to note, for instance, that Chartism met with more support from workers in the outmoded factories than from those in the new industry, and that Nottingham provided the field for remarkable experiments in social engineering by such industrial-reformers as Mundella.

COLE, G. D. H. *The Life of Robert Owen*. New Introduction by Margaret Cole. 3rd ed. Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1965. xxii, 350 pp. 50/-.

This third edition of the late Professor Cole's study on Owen is an unaltered reprint from the second one but for a new introduction by Mrs. Cole. In it she deals in some detail with the necessity to "reconcile" the man of New Lanark and the man of New Harmony; the addresses to the meetings at the City of London Tavern of 1817 are considered more of an explosion of anger than lunacy.

CRUICKSHANK, C. G. *Elizabeth's Army*. 2nd ed. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1966. xii, 316 pp. 50/-.

Whereas the first edition of this scholarly and very readable book dealt mainly with the second half of the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, the present second edition has completed the study to include organization and administration of, as well as the expeditions undertaken by, the army during the whole of the Elizabethan reign. The chapters on

recruitment and the command structure are of great value for the social history of the age; the work as a whole gives a coherent picture of an institution which in the period dealt with was both an instrument and a partly autonomous force, but also (because of the system of conscription for the rank and file) a mirror of the lower layers of society.

HILL, CHRISTOPHER. *Intellectual Origins of the English Revolution*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1965. xiii, 333 pp. 42/-.

The enormous advance in science during the last decades of the sixteenth and the first of the seventeenth centuries, Bacon's political ideas – "in many respects closer to those of the Parliamentarians than to those of the kings whom he served" –, the influence of Comenius's thought, Raleigh's brand of utilitarianism, and Coke, the maker of the "historical myth of the English constitution", are treated in this erudite work as contributing a preponderant share to the intellectual origins of the seventeenth-century revolution. The varied opposition of the persons dealt with to the established powers and ideas ("neo-popery", traditional theology, royalism) and the affinity of much in their respective outlooks with that of the Puritans are discussed.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. *Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter unter dem Kapitalismus. Teil II. Band 26. Zur politökonomischen Ideologie in England und andere Studien*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1965. vii, 338 pp. DM. 28.00.

This volume consists of two very different parts. The first deals with the rise and fall of "bourgeois economics" – a comparison with contemporary French economists, as suggested by Marx (*Critique of Political Economy*), will follow in Vol. 34 – and extensively discusses Smith and Ricardo, and more concisely Owen (as a "Socialist" Ricardian), Malthus and John Stuart Mill. A concluding chapter is devoted to Keynes, who in the 'thirties "took over the leadership in apologetics of capitalism". The second part undertakes a Marxist analysis of English *belles lettres* – for instance Shakespeare, Bacon (*Novum Organon*), Defoe and Swift.

LASLETT, PETER. *The World we have lost*. Methuen and Company Ltd., London 1965. xiv, 280 pp. 35/-.

Mr. Laslett is one of the founders and directors of the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure. The present book on social relations and everyday life in pre-industrial England aims at a wide readership, but otherwise it is closer to the approach of the French *Annales* school than to social history in the traditional English sense. In the final chapters twentieth-century English society comes up for comparison.

MARSH, DAVID C. *The Changing Social Structure of England and Wales 1871-1961*. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1965; Humanities Press, New York. xiv, 273 pp. 35/-.

The first edition of Professor Marsh's book was noticed in this periodical, Vol. IV

(1959), Part 1, p. 165. In this revised and updated edition new material from the 1961 census and from a variety of government statistics has been included; the chapter on the distribution of wealth has been dropped. The greatest merit of this study is perhaps that, in spite of its being based on quantitative measurement (a great many tables are included), it is perfectly readable for the educated layman.

MARSHALL, T. H. *Social Policy*. Hutchinson University Library, London 1965. 192 pp. 15/-.

Social policy is defined here as mainly encompassing social insurance, public assistance, health and welfare services, and housing projects. The first part is historical and deals, after an introduction on the legacy of the Victorian era, with the very gradual adoption of some measures of social policy around 1900, the impact of the First World War, the inter-war years and the decisive influence of the Second World War and the immediately following years up to 1950. The enormous broadening of the scope of social policy accompanied the extension of its sphere from a small fringe of poor and destitute to include in principle the whole nation. The second part gives a balanced treatment of the operation of social welfare and the health service in the 1960's and some comparisons with other advanced countries.

MITCHELL, DAVID. *Women on the Warpath. The Story of the Women of the First World War*. Jonathan Cape, London 1966. xvi, 400 pp. Ill. 36/-.

This is a very readable account, partly based on interviews, of the multiple activities of British women during the First World War. The attention is focused on striking personalities which range from the Pankhursts to "Sapper" Dorothy Lawrence, and from Constance Markievicz to Lydia Smith; Edith Cavell barely gets a mention. The advertisement in the blurb, "and like all the best social history it is totally enjoyable by the ordinary reader for its splendid evocation of the glorious days and deeds of our mothers and grandmothers", is as broad as it is long.

PRALL, STUART E. *The Agitation for Law Reform during the Puritan Revolution 1640-1660*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1966. ix, 159 pp. \$ 5.75.

"In the last analysis it is by examining the laws a people live by that we see them in the raw." Starting from this somewhat paradoxical thesis Professor Prall tries to find out the social background of the Puritans' shifting attitudes vis-a-vis the idea of a "mixed monarchy" and vis-a-vis the common law. The Levellers and the "men of substance" come up for special discussion.

RILEY, P. W. J. *A Social and Economic History of England*. G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., London 1965. viii, 403 pp. Ill. 16/-.

This textbook is intended for those who are preparing for an O-level examination in social and economic history. References and a bibliography are absent, but there is a detailed index. The focus is on economic rather than on social history, and the Industrial Revolution and the nineteenth century take up sixty per cent of the space. The twentieth century is scarcely dealt with.

SILVER, HAROLD. *The Concept of Popular Education. A study of ideas and social movements in the early nineteenth century.* MacGibbon & Kee, London 1965. 284 pp. 63/-.

This study on popular education within the context of social thought and social movements is learned and fascinating. Already the first chapter on "some eighteenth century attitudes", concise though it is, provides much insight into an interrelationship which is eventually most clearly demonstrated in the case of Owen and Owenism. The aims of the champions of popular education and the motives of its enemies are lucidly set forth. Although international (and especially French) examples are cited, the book is predominantly devoted to Great Britain. The impressive bibliography bears this out.

THORNTON, A. P. *The Habit of Authority. Paternalism in British History.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1966. 402 pp. 45/-.

"Government *for* the people" – in Lincoln's trinity this is the component of democracy which to this day is preponderant in Britain – and it is a proof of the successful adaptation of traditional English paternalism to new needs. This broad historical essay, based on wide knowledge, is concerned with some phases in the evolution of English institutions and, more so, political mentality, beginning with the Norman conquest, "the colonization of England". Special attention is given to the challenges constituted by the American Revolution, the rise of Labour, the world wars and the disintegration of the one-time British Empire. Interesting comparisons are made with, e.g., American and French traditions.

*The Webbs' Australian Diary 1898.* Ed. by A. G. Austin. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd., Melbourne 1965. vii, 139 pp. 30/-.

The editor of this diary says in his introduction that it is "by no means a serious sociological document", but "a fascinating record of the impression Australia made on two highly intelligent and highly idiosyncratic visitors", and, moreover, "an important document about the Webbs". This latter conclusion is fully confirmed by the diary, two thirds having been written by Beatrice independently from her husband and for that reason allowing an insight into her uncorrected views and style.

#### Hungary

*A Parasztság Magyarországon a kapitalizmus korában 1848-1914. Tanulmányok. Szerkesztette és a bevezetést írta Szabó István. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1965. 2 vols. 479 pp.; 756 pp. Ft 210.*

A number of historians deal with various aspects and problems of Hungarian peasantry and agriculture between 1848 and 1914. Subjects of discussion are, successively, the remnants of serfdom, the production methods, farmers' ownership, the landless, culture, autonomy, and co-operation.

#### Italy

CASSINIS, UMBERTO. *Aspetti e problemi del mercato del lavoro nel Mezzogiorno.* Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1965. vii, 115 pp. L. 1200.

As the title suggests, the subject matter of the present volume is economic in nature. The "labour force" in Southern Italy, its professional level, its rate of pay and its adaptation to modern industry, these are the problems the author deals with. A good number of tables are included.

GREENFIELD, KENT ROBERTS. *Economics and Liberalism in the Risorgimento. A Study of Nationalism in Lombardy, 1814-1848*. Revised Ed. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1965. xxiii, 303 pp. \$ 8.50.

Since its first publication in 1934 Professor Greenfield's study of Lombardy in Metternich's time has proved to be a landmark in that it has given a strong impetus to non-political studies of the *Risorgimento*, also in Italy. The author enters into the expansion of the Lombard economy without, however, inferring that the national publicists – dealt with in Part II of the book – were mere mouthpieces of the industrial bourgeoisie. The present edition includes an introductory essay by Rosario Romeo and an additional chapter on capital and credit.

MANZOTTI, FERNANDO. *Il socialismo riformista in Italia*. Felice Le Monnier, Firenze 1965. vi, 208 pp. L. 1300.

To a great extent, but not exclusively, this scholarly work is a political biography of Bissolati from the Congress of Reggio Emilia when he and his group were expelled from the Socialist Party because of their continued support for the Giolitti Government though with reservations on the Lybian war. The complicated historical background of the shades of revisionism, reformism, syndicalism and orthodox Marxism is illuminated also for the years prior to the First World War. The problem of the attitude towards the liberal state is clearly stated and interestingly evaluated, but typically regional (Sicilian) determinants of political choice have also been brought into the picture. The well-known conflicts during and immediately after the war 1914-1918 do not provide opportunities for fresh insights, but Bissolati's motivations (pro-Entente, anti-nationalist) are expounded in full and the story of the Reformist Party after his death in 1920, also based in part on archival materials, gives data on the different attitudes towards Fascism.

ONOFRI, NAZARIO SAURO. *La grande guerra nella città rossa. Socialismo e reazione a Bologna dal 1914 al 1918. Con una lettera autocritica di Pietro Nenni*. Edizioni del Gallo, Milano 1966. 436 pp. L. 4000.

During the First World War there was no political truce in the "red city" of Bologna: the Right, backed by the "great army of the shopkeepers", saw their chance to thwart the Socialist Mayor, Zanardi, and after 1918 the war against the Socialists was continued. The present monograph, which is based on both published and unpublished source materials, is an important contribution to Italian social history. Nenni, who was a Radical and an *interventista* at the time, has contributed a preface.

#### The Netherlands

BOXER, C. R. *The Dutch Seaborne Empire 1600-1800*. Hutchinson, London 1965. xxvi, 326 pp. Ill. Maps. 50/-.

The subject matter of this fine book, one of the opening volumes of the new series entitled *The History of Human Society* (edited by Dr. J.H. Plumb), is the rise and decline of the Dutch Republic, its economy and its society, both at home and overseas. Professor Boxer, who is well acquainted with the Dutch source materials, has worked up a great many themes into a very valuable survey and broken new ground in several directions. When he turns to social history, the author's sympathy is with the lower strata of society at home and on the seas, whereas the "burgher oligarchs" are severely criticized.

ESTOR, MARITA. *Der Sozial-ökonomische Rat der niederländischen Wirtschaft. Institution und Funktion eines zentralen und repräsentativen Wirtschaftsrates als Problem der Organisation der Wirtschaftspolitik.* Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1965. 208 pp. DM. 33.60.

Although the central theme of this book is the functioning of the "Social and Economic Council" (*Sociaal-Economische Raad*) from 1950 (when it was founded) to 1962, the author also gives a survey of the history and, more in detail, of recent developments in Netherlands economic and social policy. The role of the Council is to establish and head the *Publiekrechtelijke Bedrijfsorganisatie* (economic organization based on public law). It is set forth meticulously, as are the attitudes adopted by the major political parties. On the whole the Council functions smoothly; it has a real influence, notwithstanding the fact that its formal task is only advisory. The author, in this work which is a pioneer study in its field, ascribes this to social values accepted by a majority.

PHILIPS, J. F. R., J. C. G. M. JANSEN, TH. J. A. H. CLAESSENS. *Geschiedenis van de landbouw in Limburg 1750-1914.* N.V. Van Gorcum & Comp., Assen 1965. xx, 306 pp. Ill. Hfl. 17.50.

The history of agriculture in the Dutch province of Limburg is thoroughly dealt with in this book which has some pioneering qualities. Although the focus is on the regional factors, the general trend in Dutch agrarian policy especially since the 1880's (no protection, better education) is clearly distinguishable. Most relevant from the viewpoint of social history are the interesting details concerning the origins of farmers' organization and the interrelation between demographic factors, mobility and the increasingly preponderant position of small farms.

STJES, B. A. *De arbeidsinzet. De gedwongen arbeid van Nederlanders in Duitsland, 1940-1945.* With an English Summary. Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1966. xi, 730 pp. Ill. Hfl. 39.00.

As compared with other works dealing with aspects of the German occupation of the Netherlands the present book is broad in scope and very thorough: it deals with the German policy of drafting labour in occupied countries as it developed since about 1937 a shortage of skilled workers had made itself felt, and with the Dutch policy before the war of encouraging the unemployed to work in Germany - a policy which helps to explain the attitude of some authorities during the occupation. Indeed, the role played by Mr. Verwey, Director of the State Labour Office and deputy Secretary-General of the Ministry of Social Affairs since August, 1940, and some of his collaborators, is one of the central themes of the book; it is discussed in a sober spirit. Other important sections treat of the conditions under which draftees lived in Germany, the

growing opposition to deportation, manifest in an increasing number of people in hiding, and the complicated organization of the various actions to draft workers (ending with outright raids carried out with crude force). Mr. Sijes' contribution deserves praise as the fullest and best study which has so far appeared on any single theme in the history of the Netherlands under occupation. It is a model of (well-documented) contemporary historiography.

Soziologie und Gesellschaft in den Niederlanden. Hrsg. von Joachim Matthes. Luchterhand, Neuwied am Rhein, Berlin 1965. 486 pp. DM. 39.00. (Paper: DM. 29.50.)

It was an attractive idea of the editors of the *Soziologische Texte* series to leave the floor, in the present Vol. 25, to a number of contemporary Dutch sociologists, thus bringing both their work and the society with which they are primarily concerned before an international public. Only the opening chapter by Prof. Dr. J. A. A. van Doorn (just called Jacques for the occasion) has been written specially for this volume, or rather, summarized from the survey mentioned on p. 348 of Vol. X (1965) of this periodical; the other contributions by Jacob Pieter Kruijt, Frederik van Heck, Evert Willem Hofstee and others have been published before in Dutch. Religion is of course given pride of place (*verzuiling* is rendered by the atrocious *Versäulung* instead of by the more adequate *Parzellierung*), but industrialization and urbanization have been designedly omitted. A selected bibliography, surveys of the Dutch sociological chairs, institutes, societies and periodicals, and indices of names and subjects are appended.

VONHOFF, H. J. L. De zindelijke burgerheren. Een halve eeuw liberalisme. Met een woord vooraf van P. J. Oud. Hollandia N.V., Baarn 1965. 272 pp. Ill. Hfl. 9.50.

A representative of modern Liberalism, the author mixes sympathy for its principles with candid humour on its many forms in this more topical and eclectic than chronological and full evaluation of Liberalism since about 1914. Dutch Liberalism until after the Second World War was deeply divided into an independent left and a more conservative wing. Both parties get their share of attention and criticism, but the weaknesses of the second are given most relief as they reflect the state of mind of a portion of the Dutch middle class which is now largely superseded. The illustrations deserve a special mention.

WICHERS, A. J. De oude plattelandsbeschaving. Een sociologische bewustwording van de 'overherigheid'. N.V. Van Gorcum & Comp., Assen 1965. xii, 285 pp. Maps. Hfl. 28.50.

Many Dutch historians will be familiar with Robert Fruin's proud stories of the prosperous and self-confident Dutch farmer. Dr. Wichers, a progressive agricultural sociologist, gives a much less rosy-tinted picture of traditional "peasant culture" in the Netherlands. South of the "frontier of feudalization" (52° 20' in the west and 52° 40' in the east), the Dutch peasantry has always been characterized by a social dichotomy, repressive authoritarianism and religious intolerance; it is a kind of Augean stables that must be cleansed as speedily as possible. The author, who subscribes to Rüstow's concept of *Ueberlagerung* and Redfield's *Peasant Society and Culture*, says of himself: "This observer no doubt focusses on the ever recurring principia media." He certainly

does not treat the past according to its own values, but at any rate he offers much that is interesting. A summary in indifferent English is appended.

#### Rumania

ADĂNILOAIIE, N. et DAN BERINDEI. La réforme agraire de 1864 en Roumanie et son application. Éditions de l'Académie de la République Socialiste de Roumanie, Bucaresi 1966. 127 pp. Lei 4.25.

The second author mentioned deals with the historical factors leading to the adoption and the contents of the agrarian reform law of 1864 (the revolution of 1848, the intellectual and social forces directed at abolishing serfdom and *corvée*). The first author discusses its effects, the means adopted by landed proprietors to circumvent its full operation and the actions undertaken and pressures exerted by the peasants to impose a just application.

Documente privind relațiile agrare în veacul al XVIII-lea. Vol. II. Moldova. [Ed. by] Vasile Mihordea, Ioana Constantinescu, Corneliu Istrati. Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România, București 1966. 794 pp. Lei 41.00.

The second volume of the documents concerning agrarian relations in the eighteenth century is devoted to Moldavia. It contains a detailed chronology, 719 documents, an index of names and a geographical index.

#### Spain

BRÖSSE, ULRICH. Wirtschaftsordnung und Arbeitsrecht in Spanien. Dargestellt anhand eines Vergleichs mit dem Recht der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1965. xv, 132 pp. DM. 24.00.

State intervention has been a characteristic of the Spanish economy since the rule of General Franco, but since the 'fifties a more liberal trend is observable. Spanish labour law is described, compared with German labour law and evaluated with due attention for the changes which occurred in recent years with the evolution of general state policy.

CARR, RAYMOND. Spain 1808-1939. Oxford University Press, London 1966. xxix, 766 pp. 63/-.

Social and political history have been combined as major aspects in this scholarly study so as to create a broad and precise picture of Spanish modern history. This combination is also reflected in the main thesis, viz., that liberalism failed in Spain to reconcile "order and progress". In some chapters the social pattern is expounded with much acumen; especially the position of the social classes around the 1870's and later and the specifically Spanish elements in the political structure come up for lucid discussion. The Civil War is very soberly dealt with; general interpretation clearly recedes before description.

COLOMER, EDUARDO COMIN. *Historia del Partido Comunista de España*. Abril, 1920 – Febrero, 1936. Del nacimiento a la mayoría de edad. Primera Etapa. Editora Nacional, Madrid 1965. xv, 649 pp.; 765 pp. Ptas 350 per vol.

Eduardo Comín Colomer has a great number of voluminous works concerning and against the opponents of Nationalist Spain to his name. Their scholarly value is slight, but they often provide information that is not available elsewhere since the author has access to sources as yet not open to other investigators. The value of the book therefore lies in this information, especially as there exists very little literature on the first period of the Spanish Communist Party.

KIERNAN, V. G. *The Revolution of 1854 in Spanish History*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1966. viii, 266 pp. 48/-.

This is a mainly political history of the *Bienio*, i.e., the period between the revolution of 1854 and the counter-revolution of 1856. Some attention is paid to the pressure exerted by the lower strata of Spanish society. The wider frame of reference to the country's history is continuously kept in view. The numerous sources include newspapers and reports by foreign diplomatic observers.

VERGÉS MUNDÓ, ORIOL. *La I Internacional en las Cortes de 1871*. Prólogo de Carlos Seco Serrano. Publicaciones de la Cátedra de Historia General de España, Barcelona 1964; distr. by Editorial Teide, Barcelona. xv, 178 pp. Ptas 125.

Professor Vergés's study of the debate in the Cortes on the question whether the International could be forbidden under the Spanish constitution is not only of interest for the history of the First International but also for the history of other political and ideological movements as well as the socio-political structure of Spain. Half the book contains appendices including the speeches of Garrido, Pi y Margall and Cánovas in the Cortes.

#### Sweden

BERGGREN, HÅKAN / GÖRAN B. NILSSON. *Liberal socialpolitik 1853-1884*. Två studier. Svenska Bokförlaget/Norstedts, Stockholm 1965. viii, 267 pp. S.kr. 38.00.

The two studies collected in this volume arose from MA theses presented at the University of Uppsala. Mr. Nilsson deals with the political discussion and the practice of poor relief in Sweden from 1853 to 1871. Mr. Berggren traces the nationalist Sven Adolf Hedin's quest for "justice and security" prior to 1884. Summaries in English are appended.

#### Switzerland

BRINGOLF, WALTHER. *Mein Leben. Weg und Unweg eines Schweizer Sozialdemokraten*. Scherz, Bern, München, Wien 1965. 512 pp. Ill. DM. 24.80.

This well-written autobiography is a welcome contribution to modern Swiss history. The author, who in 1919 became a member of the Social-Democratic Party, belonged to the minority which advocated Comintern membership and founded the Swiss CP, became – remarkable enough – *Stadtpräsident* of Schaffhausen as a member of the anti-Stalinist Communist Opposition, returned to the SP of which he became national president and for which he took a seat in the federal parliament (*Nationalrat*). His recollections are especially interesting, apart from his many international contacts, for the information they contain on Swiss policy during World War II – the different reactions to the Nazi threat – and for the description of the atmosphere of Swiss democracy. Further, the book gives many particulars on an aspect of that democracy which is clarified by such a treatment as is offered here, the activities of the city government of Schaffhausen.

#### Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

AMBURGER, ERIK. *Geschichte der Behördenorganisation Russlands von Peter dem Grossen bis 1917*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1966. xxxii, 622 pp. Hfl. 86.00.

The history of Russian magistrature and government in the broadest sense is expounded here with meticulous precision. After a general historical survey the author deals with the various levels and instruments of government and administration – including the state church, and even the affairs of other religious communities –, with army and navy, and with government in special regions (Poland 1815-1917 and Finland, but also the Moscow region or the Far East between 1898 and 1905); in an appendix he summarizes the higher institutes of learning and research. A separate section deals with the nobility, the city government, the peasants, the Jews and national minorities such as the Armenians and the Tatars, looked upon from the viewpoint of the special regimes to which they were subject. All the sections contain many data which are directly relevant for social history.

BROWN, EDWARD J. *Stankevich and his Moscow Circle 1830-1840*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1966. ix, 149 pp. \$ 5.00.

After his early death in 1840 Nikolai Stankevich was made into a legendary figure by his friends at Moscow University; Turgenev, Herzen, Bakunin and Belinsky, but also a man like Konstantin Aksakov contributed to the legend each in their own way. The American philologist Professor Brown traces this canonization process step by step; at the same time he tries to bring out the “real” Stankevich.

CHEKHOV, VICTOR. *The Great Russian Revolution*. Transl. and abridged by Philip E. Mosely. Russell & Russell, New York 1966. ix, 466 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

The present volume, originally published by Yale University Press thirty years ago, consists of selections from the books *Rozhdenie revoliutsionnoi Rossii* and *Ot Fevralia k Oktiabriu* written by the well-known Social Revolutionary. The “Great Russian Revolution” is the February Revolution, of which the author had expected so much but which was to be crushed between the two “Maximalisms”, Bolshevism proper and the “Bolshevism of the Right”. Mr. Chekhov’s memoirs and reflections are markedly well-written and still valuable to the historian.

CURTISS, JOHN SHELTON. *The Russian Army under Nicholas I, 1825-1855*. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1965. xi, 386 pp. Maps. \$ 10.00.

A narrative of the campaigns of the Russian army during Nicholas I and a topical analysis of its component parts are well blended in this scholarly monograph. Notably the chapters dealing with the life led by officers and enlisted men are important to the social historian. The overall picture is that of a rather corrupt *ancien régime* army, effective as an instrument of repression and useful against weak and poorly organized opponents but, as Marx prophesied in 1853, unable to cope with a Western alliance.

The Great Purge Trial. Ed. and with notes by Robert C. Tucker and Stephen F. Cohen. Grosset & Dunlap Publishers, New York 1965. liii, 725 pp. \$ 2.95.

The last of the three big trials against the Old Bolsheviks was that against Bukharin, Krestinsky, Rakovsky, Rosengolts, Rykov, Yagoda and sixteen others (the so-called Anti-Soviet Bloc of Rights and Trotskyites). This is a new edition of the official English translation, almost complete – a few sections have been summarized. In the introduction a general survey of the trials and Stalin's motives is given; the role of Bukharin in trying to demonstrate his sincerity as a Communist opponent of Stalin's practices is analyzed in some detail. Explanatory notes and short biographies of the defendants have been appended.

GREENBERG, LOUIS. *The Jews in Russia. The Struggle for Emancipation*. With a new foreword by Alfred Levin. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1965. viii, 210 pp.; v, 213 pp. (in 1 vol.) \$ 10.00; 72/-.

The first volume of this book on the Jews in pre-revolutionary Russia was originally written as a doctoral dissertation under the guidance of George Vernadsky, and first published in 1944. At his sudden death two years later the author left an unfinished manuscript that carried the story up to 1917; this manuscript was edited by Mark Wischnitzer in 1951. Although Vol. II is unmistakably inferior in quality, the two volumes together form a valuable monograph which is not only concerned with the struggle for emancipation and the antagonism it aroused, but also with the revolutionary movement and Zionism.

GROTTIAN, WALTER. *Das sowjetische Regierungssystem. Die Grundlagen der Macht der kommunistischen Parteiführung*. 2., stark erw. Aufl. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1965. xv, 586 pp. DM. 49.00. (Paper, in 2 vols.: DM. 28.50.)

The first edition of Professor Grottian's study of the governmental system in the Soviet Union was published in October 1956, and noticed in this periodical, Vol II (1957), Part 1, pp. 181f. The present edition is nearly double the original size and in a more handsome format. Stalin's record as a party leader as well as the subsequent process of de-Stalinization are now given pride of place.

LUKÁCS, GEORG. *Lénine. Études et Documentation Internationales*, Paris 1965. 129 pp. F.fr. 5,90.

Lukács' book on Lenin, like his "History and Class Consciousness" to which it can be considered a complement, had become very rare. This French translation, introduced by J. M. Brohm, whose Trotskyite position is evident, is based on the original German edition (Vienna, 1924). Lukács vindicates Lenin's originality and genius not only as a politician, a man of action, but also as a theoretician of imperialism and proletarian class consciousness. In explaining the fact and the success of the October Revolution he goes to great lengths in applying dialectics to concrete revolutionary situations.

MCGREW, RODERICK E. *Russia and the Cholera 1823-1832*. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Milwaukee 1965. x, 229 pp. Maps. \$ 6.00.

Over against Hans Zinsser's conception of rats and lice as makers of history Professor McGrew opts for the thesis of Louis Chevalier, according to which epidemics do not create but intensify and "expose" abnormal situations. He carefully analyzes the distinctive responses of the Government, the population and the medical profession to the first great cholera pandemic to strike Russia. In this way new light is thrown on the country's social and societal history; the doctors fare more favourably in the book than the public authorities.

NICOLAEVSKY, BORIS I. *Power and the Soviet Elite. "The Letter of an Old Bolshevik" and Other Essays*. Ed. by Janet D. Zagoria. Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, London 1965. xxi, 275 pp. \$ 6.95.

The Introduction by Mr. George Kennan is followed by an interview the editor had with Mr. Nicolaevsky mainly on the latter's relations with Bukharin which provided him with the material for his "Letter of an Old Bolshevik" – a very interesting reconstruction of the origins of Stalin's purges. This "Letter" is here reproduced in full and is followed by a selection of articles published before, mostly in the Russian emigrant press. With an exceptional knowledge of details and great analytical power the author treats problems topical at the time of writing (such as the murder of Kirov, the Beria affair, the reasons for liquidating Stalin's myth) in such a way that their studies are of standing value for the history of the CPSU. The position and role of Poskrebyshev is discussed with acumen. Special biographical sketches of Bulganin, Konev and Suslov are included.

PAYNE, ROBERT. *The Rise and Fall of Stalin*. Simon and Schuster, New York 1965. 767 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

In this vividly written popular biography of Stalin, a man of "incredible criminality", the stress is on the psychological and the dramatic rather than on factual precision. This lack of precision is curiously exemplified by Stalin's alleged assumption of the Soviet Union having outstripped all the Western capitalist powers – for which only index figures are given: the author makes it appear as if Stalin did not only claim a rate of growth exceeding that of the other countries, but even a superior total volume of industrial production. Inaccuracies like this do not lend much credibility to some other rather daring interpretations.

RAEFF, MARC. *Russian Intellectual History. An Anthology.* With an Introduction by Isaiah Berlin. Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., New York, Chicago, Burlingame 1966. x, 404 pp. \$ 4.50.

The twenty-four readings that make up the present anthology convey a good impression of what were, according to the editor, the principal preoccupations of the Russian intelligentsia: their self-image and Russia's cultural relationship with the Western world. The fact that Radishchev, Herzen, Chernyshevsky, Vl. Solov'ev, Plekhanov, Lenin and Trotsky are *not* represented is indicative of the volume's (self-appointed) limits. With two exceptions the texts are unabridged: most of them are published for the first time in English.

SWIANIEWICZ, S. *Forced Labour and Economic Development. An Enquiry into the Experience of Soviet Industrialization.* Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1965. xi, 321 pp. 45/-.

The phenomenon of forced labour on a massive scale is studied here from the economic side. With great knowledge – in part gathered during the author's imprisonment in the Soviet Union – the operation of the slave labour system and its function in the planning policy are expounded. At the same time very interesting comments are given on Soviet economy in general and on the failure in agriculture as opposed to the enormous expansion in industry in particular. The book ends with a discussion of the problems of the underdeveloped countries, over which hangs "a danger of the rebirth of slavery" along Stalinist Russia's lines – a danger to be avoided through a clear-cut attitude and greater sacrifices by the West.

THIESEN, AFFONSO URBANO. *Lenins politische Ethik nach den Prinzipien seiner politischen Doktrin. Eine Quellenstudie.* Verlag Anton Pustet, München, Salzburg 1965. 350 pp. DM. 27.00.

This work collects Lenin's general views on philosophy and politics and all his pronouncements which can be qualified as belonging to the field of political ethics. Dr. Thiesen presents the relevant texts, systematically grouped, with a connecting text and concluding interpretations. In order to arrive at a broader frame of reference, many writings of Marx and Engels are also quoted and various studies on Lenin have been consulted. At the end of the volume the reader finds a useful "concordance of quotations" cited after the fourth edition of Lenin's works and its East German translation.

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