

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

BESSE, GUY. *Pratique sociale et théorie*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1963. 127 pp. NF. 4.00.

In this booklet, which is based in the main on Marx' Theses on Feuerbach, Engels' essay on Feuerbach at the end of classical German philosophy, his *Anti-Dühring* and his *Dialectics of Nature*, Marx' and Engels' *German Ideology* as well as Lenin's philosophical writings, the interrelation between social praxis and theory is set forth. The author moves along well-known Marxist lines; he does not treat difficult questions such as the exact definition of which is to be considered, out of several possibilities, the "matter" of "materialism", although "idealism" and "religion" are condemned time and again.

FLAM, LEOPOLD. *Ethisch Socialisme*. Uitgeverij Ontwikkeling, Antwerpen 1960. 250 pp. B.fr. 195.

The title of this book does not indicate its scope, but the aim of Professor Flam's argument. In an often original approach, he gives a thought- and sometimes objection-provoking justification for a humanist philosophy – based to a great extent on Hegel and Marx – as a necessary basis for a socialist theory. He arrives at his discussion of "ethical socialism" via considerations on the essence and function of philosophy and there the reader may find the explanation for statements such as these: the socialist leadership is to its followers as spirit is to matter; without an authentic non-bureaucratic leadership socialism degenerates to empiricism; without a theory socialism is doomed to die; or, competition among sexes has taken on the character of normal competition in business; Max Weber, far from being humane and liberal, gave expression to the morals of the German bourgeoisie in full decomposition. Yet Professor Flam is not trying to revive any kind of rigid Marxism, nor returning to Marx' Socialist predecessors and contemporaries.

HORKHEIMER, MAX. *Um die Freiheit*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a/M. 1962. 42 pp. DM. 3.80.

Three essays centering around the theme of freedom in a philosophical and political sense have been collected in this booklet. The author in a sober and very thoughtful argument arrives at conclusions which can roughly be described as a plea for Kantian intellectual honesty and ideals, especially in relation to the radiation of truly democratic values.

Initiation économique et sociale. Doctrines et tendances. Libéralisme, socialisme, catholicisme social. Par G. Blardone, M. Chartier,

J. Folliet, G. Matagrín, H. Vial. *Chronique Sociale de France*, Lyon 1962; distr. by Centurion, Paris. 363 pp. NF. 14.70.

This is a rewritten and enlarged third edition of the book that was originally published in 1955 as the opening volume of the *Collection "Savoir pour agir"*. It is primarily intended for Roman Catholic *militants*, and deals successively with the social doctrine of the Church, "Anti-Christian or Non-Christian Social Doctrines" and Social Catholicism; in conclusion a number of papal pronouncements are quoted.

KOCH, GOTTFRIED. *Frauenfrage und Ketzertum im Mittelalter. Die Frauenbewegung im Rahmen des Katharismus und des Waldensertums und ihre sozialen Wurzeln (12.-14. Jahrhundert)*. [Forschungen zur Mittelalterlichen Geschichte, Band 9.] Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1962. 211 pp. DM. 38.50.

The title and the first twenty pages of this book are probably intended as a "Marxist" safe-conduct indispensable in the German Democratic Republic; they are at any rate hardly representative of the further contents. There Dr. Koch investigates the position of women in Catharism, who, on account of the dualist emphasis on the a-sexual soul, were equalized to men. Later the movement fell into a hierarchic ("feudal") petrification, a trend also to be observed in the Waldensians. The author not only enters into the social provenance of the believers, but into their dogmatics, morals and cult as well; he shows himself excellently at home both in the sources and in the international literature.

LECLERCQ, JACQUES. *La liberté d'opinion et les catholiques*. [Rencontres, No. 65.] Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris 1963. 367 pp. NF. 11.40.

The problem of the Roman Catholic attitude (or attitudes) toward freedom of opinion, including, of course, religious freedom, is discussed here from various angles by an author who is himself a Catholic. The most useful chapters are those on the history of the Church as regards the evolution of its views, especially those on the papal and other Catholic spokesmen's statements in the 19th and 20th centuries. The parts of the book that are more strictly analytic and interpretative in character seem less satisfactory; cf. the thesis that the problem of freedom of opinion presents itself only in and thanks to Christianity. The exposé, on the other hand, on the discrepancy between "freedom" and "toleration" (the latter practised or advocated by the Church less on grounds of principle than for pragmatic reasons) is clear and open-minded.

SIMON, W. M. *European Positivism in the Nineteenth Century. An Essay in Intellectual History*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N. Y.) 1963. xi, 384 pp. \$ 5.95.

Though it modestly presents itself as an essay the present volume is a very thorough investigation into the diffusion of Comte's positivism. Even if the author should only have discovered that most of the pointers supplied by the positivists themselves do not lead anywhere he would have done useful work. But in addition he gives a very detailed account, partly based on unpublished sources, of the influence the doctrine did have in France, England and Germany; what he writes about such men as Beesley and Harrison will specially interest the readers of this journal. The two bibliographies, one "negative" and one "positive", together cover close on a hundred pages.

STEIMAN, SIDNEY. *Custom and Survival. A Study of the Life and Work of Rabbi Jacob Molin (Moelln) known as the Maharil (c. 1360-1427), and his influence in establishing the Ashkenazic Minhag (customs of German Jewry). Foreword by Nahum N. Glatzer.* Bloch Publishing Company, New York 1963. xvii, 143 pp. \$ 4.00.

Rabbi Jacob Molin, called the Maharil and also "the master of Jewish ritual and synagogue activities", did a great deal towards reviving the disorganized Ashkenazic Jewry after the Black Death and the attendant persecutions; indeed, his contribution in establishing the accepted *Minhag Ashkenaz* ("way of life", as distinct from the *Halakhab*, the Jewish Law) gave him an influence that reached far beyond Germany. Dr. Steiman offers a sympathetic, scholarly and at the same time very readable account of life and work of this man. After five chapters on the historical background he elucidates the teachings of the Maharil in relation to the practical problems of his day; the touch of "pastoral theology" (as Christians would call it) is notable.

STUKE, HORST. *Philosophie der Tat. Studien zur "Verwirklichung der Philosophie" bei den Junghegelianern und den Wahren Sozialisten.* Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. 258 pp. DM. 29.50.

Published as the third volume in the series *Industrielle Welt. Schriftenreihe des Arbeitskreises für moderne Sozialgeschichte*, this book is characterized by a rather strictly philosophical approach; philosophy, however, is here simultaneously social theory philosophical sociology. The general theme, dealt with in a general introduction of some 50 pages, is outlined as the formulation around 1840 of a "philosophy of action", which was to have its foremost representative in Marx, but found earlier autonomous expressions in the writings of "Young Hegelians" and "True Socialists". Special chapters are devoted to the Polish Count A. Cieszkowski – a conservative Roman Catholic whose views are demonstrated here to be different from those ascribed to him by various authors –, B. Bauer and M. Hess. The thorough way in which Dr. Stuke has studied the available sources makes his book also an important contribution to the history of the intellectually turbulent German *Vormärz*.

VAUTHIER, ÉMILE. *Initiation à l'Action catholique. Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon 1962; distr. by Centurion, Paris. 200 pp. NF. 9.70.*

The first edition of this book on the doctrine and practice of the Catholic Action movement was published in 1955 by *L'Ami du Clergé* and specially designed for priests playing a leading role in the lay apostolate. The present edition, Vol. IX of the *Collection "Savoir pour agir"*, is a wholly new and more simple version, with which the author, assisted by the Reverend Jacques Côte, addresses himself to laymen as well.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ANDRÉAS, BERT. *Le Manifeste Communiste de Marx et Engels. Histoire et Bibliographie 1848-1918.* Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1963. viii, 456 pp. L. 10.000.

This carefully prepared bibliography is so rich in interesting details that the statement in the title, that it is a history of the Communist Manifesto for the period indicated

as well, is fully justified. In total, some 550 editions are mentioned and in each case elucidating analyses and references to the relevant literature are given. Particularly valuable are the facts communicated here on the diffusion of the first editions in the original language and of the first translations. This monumental work is authoritative and a very useful tool for various scholarly purposes.

BAIROCH, PAUL. Révolution industrielle et sous-développement. [Développement Économique, XI.] Société d'Édition d'Enseignement Supérieur, Paris 1963. 360 pp. NF. 24.00.

In the first two parts and in the "Historical Annex" the author discusses what factors made possible economic growth in the Western countries (the Industrial Revolution); he puts special emphasis here on the rise of productivity in agriculture. In the third part he goes into the economic handicaps of the underdeveloped countries. A fairly extensive bibliography, largely consisting of English titles, is appended.

Bulletin démographique des Nations Unies No. 6 – 1962. Nations Unies, New York 1963. iii, 220 pp. \$ 2.50.

This issue is devoted, apart from a useful selected annotated list of United Nations demographic publications, exclusively to recent evolution of mortality in the world. From the point of view of social history, most interesting are the tables which contain data on the sharp decline of mortality – and of infant mortality – in a growing number of underdeveloped countries. In the text the causes of that decline are carefully analyzed and the evolution in the developed countries over a longer span of time is brought into the picture for comparison's sake. Of great scholarly value is also the part on factor analysis of mortality rates according to age group and sex.

DANIELS, ROBERT V. The Nature of Communism. Vintage Books, New York 1963. xvi, 398 pp. \$ 1.95.

Professor Daniels' book is undoubtedly one of the best over-all interpretations of the history, aims and prospects of modern Communism. It is well written, understandable for the interested layman and valuable for the specialist. The author approaches his subject from various angles, none of which should be given a monopoly as regards an explanation of fundamental causation; e.g., he discusses the doctrinal aspect as well as that of power strategy and that of industrialization. A few characteristic remarks may help to give at least some impression: The revolution in the West, if any, has proved to be rather Fascist than Communist; Lenin was a "manipulator of doctrine" – a doctrine which in its Marxian origins contained not a small dose of moral indignation – and rode to power by "historical accident"; "Soviet nationalism is more manipulative than genuine"; "Communism in Eastern Europe" (notably in the Soviet Union) "has outlined the reasons for its existence" – and this is explained by the interpretation of modern Communism as a (strongly fideistic) Marxism turned Eastward and assuming the role of creating modernization and industrialization. Of course such outspoken standpoints can easily provoke objections. It is questionable, for instance, whether the author is right in saying that "the entire socialist tradition" until the early 1920's aimed mainly at a redistribution of an existing economic capacity instead of revolutionizing production, or whether China can rightly be called "Stalinist", but even these examples demonstrate the thought provoking qualities of the book.

Demographic Yearbook 1962. 14th issue. Special topic: Population census statistics. Statistical Office of the United Nations, Department

of Economic and Social Affairs, New York 1962. viii, 665 pp. Paper-bound \$ 8.00.

As usual the fourteenth issue of this essential tool for the study of numerous problems, for which demographic figures are relevant, contains a special topic, in this case population census statistics which have, as far as possible, been brought up to date. There are, for instance, tables on recent developments in the proportion of urban and rural population and on intercensal rates of increase for the period 1900-1962. The introducing and explaining text which precedes the tables, is once again irrefragable.

FRIEDRICH, CARL JOACHIM. *Man and His Government. An Empirical Theory of Politics.* McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1963. xiii, 737 pp. 77/-.

The present theory of politics, the yield of a lifetime of research and reflection, is empirical in so far as it draws upon the whole body of human experience in past and present. But this is not to say that it is "value-free", on the contrary, Professor Friedrich holds that political science must be belief-oriented, and his own democratic conviction is well-known. Since it is, within the framework of this bibliography, impossible to do justice to this standard work by an extensive review, an enumeration of the six parts, into which it is divided, may suffice: "The Political Person and the Political Act"; "The Dimensions of Power and Justice"; "The Dimensions of Equality and Freedom"; "The Governing Processes and their Modes of Operation"; "Ranges and Levels of Government"; and "Tradition, Revolution and Reform".

FRIEDRICH, CARL J. *Zur Theorie und Politik der Verfassungsordnung. Ausgewählte Aufsätze. Mit einem Geleitwort von Dolf Sternberger.* Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1963. 272 pp. DM. 32.00.

Seventeen articles, mostly from English- and German-language periodicals, and centring round the questions of constitution, democracy, freedom and their fundamentals in social conditions, intellectual and political philosophies and ideas have been collected in this volume. The book is a testimony to brilliant scholarship and is instructive for the author's own convictions (cf., for instance, the article on Rüstow's Neo-Liberalism). It was published in honour of the author on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The editors (members of the Heidelberg *Institut für Politische Wissenschaft*) have appended a full bibliography listing the impressive number of Friedrich's books and articles.

Inflation und Weltwährungsordnung. Geleitwort von A. Hunold. Aufsätze von J. Rueff, W. Röpke, M. A. Heilperin, F. A. Lutz, G. Schmölders, R. Triffin. [Sozialwissenschaftliche Studien für das Schweizerische Institut für Auslandsforschung.] Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich, Stuttgart 1963. 226 pp. Sfr. 15.00.

When Eugen Rentsch publishes a book on inflation one knows what to expect just as much as when the churches speak about sin. Nevertheless, the contributors to the present volume do not agree in all respects; some are for a return to the gold standard (Heilperin), others are not (Triffin). The panel discussion that was held at the University of Zurich on April 30, 1963, and in which all the contributors except Rueff and Röpke took part, is appended.

Los Intelectuales y la Política. Selección, prólogo, traducciones y notas de Carlos M. Rama. Ediciones Nuestro Tiempo, Montevideo 1962. 75 pp. \$ 1.20.

The editor introduces this selection by pointing out that the texts presented are "illustrative of thought of a culture in the service of the people". Included are contributions by C. Wright Mills, Max Weber, B. Russell, J.-P. Sartre, M. N. Denis and J. Duvignaud. As specimens of a not too definitely aligned leftist way of thinking most of them have much in common.

Internationale pädagogische Kontakte. Von Gottfried Hausmann u.a. Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1963. 169 pp. DM. 14.00.

These thirteen shorter studies on educational subjects were presented to Professor Walther Merck on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. The contributions most likely to interest the readers of our journal happen to be written in English, viz. "American Responses to African Educational Needs", by K. W. Bigelow; "Nationalism and Education in non-European Countries", by N. Hans; "Equality of Educational Opportunity and Its Problems", by I. L. Kandel; and "School and Education in an Affluent Society", by M. J. Langeveld. The German authors are especially concerned with various aspects of comparative education.

Labor in Developing Economies. Ed. by Walter Galenson. Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1963. x, 299 pp. \$ 6.00.

In the present volume on labour movements and industrial relations, a sequel to *Labor and Economic Development* (also edited by Professor Galenson and published by John Wiley & Sons, 1959), W. D. Weatherford, Jr., deals with Pakistan, E. D. Hawkins with Indonesia, R. J. Alexander with Brazil, Argentina and Chile, I. Sobel with Israel, and S. M. Rosen with Turkey. Trade-unionism, collective bargaining and wage differentials are the chief subjects discussed; we specially draw attention to what Professor Sobel writes on the Histadrut.

LAPENNA, IVO. State and Law: Soviet and Yugoslav Theory. The Athlone Press, London 1964. xi, 135 pp. 25/-.

In this comparative study a good survey is given of the phases in the evolution of Soviet and Yugoslav state and law theories. Whereas the Marxist theory of the state is sketched roughly, the Stalinist conception of the necessity of continually strengthening the state and the Yugoslav stress on transitional function are analyzed in some detail. So is the description of how in 1955 theory was made to conform immediately to the new line of policy in the relation between the two countries and of later shifts caused by very pragmatic considerations. Both the Soviet and Yugoslav theory "remain in principle on the former position of the necessity for strengthening the state", notwithstanding the "withering away" pretention.

MONTAGU, ASHLEY. Race, Science, and Humanity. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.), Toronto, London 1963. vii, 183 pp. \$ 1.95; 15/6.

Professor Montagu is a well-known American anthropologist, who, among other things, has collaborated in the two UNESCO statements on Race. In the present

Insight Book he has collected thirteen papers, which he has contributed to the race problem, or rather, the racial myth problem, since 1926; the text of the above statements is also included.

Problèmes d'une sociologie du roman. [Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie, 1963/2.] Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1963. 247 pp. B.fr. 250.

In 1961 Lucien Goldmann undertook the direction of the *Centre de Recherches de Sociologie Littéraire* of the Solvay Institute. Among its first performances is this special issue on the sociology of the novel, which has been filled for 60% by Goldmann himself (mainly on the oeuvre of Malraux). The other contributors include G. Lukács (two chapters from *Die Theorie des Romans*), R. Girard, N. Sarraute and A. Robbe-Grillet.

So Much Alive. The Life and Work of Wladimir S. Woytinsky. Ed. by Emma S. Woytinsky. The Vanguard Press, Inc., New York 1962. xx, 272 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

This commemorative symposium links up well with Woytinsky's autobiography *Stormy Passage*, which was noticed in this journal, Vol. VII (1962), Part 3, p. 523. In twenty-four contributions his friends and his wife illuminate the wide scope of his activities, but the emphasis is on his work as an economist and statistician, especially in the country of his adoption. One is astounded at how right Woytinsky was, not only in his anticipated Keynesianism about 1930, but also, this time in contrast to the orthodox Keynesians, in his forecasts during the 'forties. Above all one is impressed by his buoyancy, his zest for work and his warm humanity – well reflected in such nicknames as Woy, Woyti, Wolik, "our Baby" and Grandpa.

Sozialerziehung und Gruppenunterricht international gesehen. Ein schulpädagogisches Gespräch in Originalbeiträgen aus 14 Ländern der Erde. Hrsg. von Ernst Meyer. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. 160 pp. DM. 12.80.

The present volume contains eighteen short contributions to the problem of socialization and group work in education, all written in, or translated into, German. They cover fourteen countries, including the United States, Israel, Japan and some of the people's democracies.

Staatslexikon. Recht Wirtschaft Gesellschaft. Hrsg. von der Görres-Gesellschaft. 6., völlig neu bearb. und erw. Aufl. 8. Band. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1963. 70 pp., 1138 columns. DM. 68.00.

This eighth volume concludes the new edition of the *Staatslexikon*. An up to date survey of the new African states over 120 columns has been appended. The very extensive register refers not only to the articles in the eight volumes, but also to about all the topics that have come up in passing or in greater detail.

TIENEN, A. J. M. VAN. Maatschappelijkheid en onmaatschappelijkheid. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1963. 70 pp. Hfl. 4.95.

Dr. van Tienen, who treated the problem of "unsociality" before in his thesis (noticed in this journal, Vol. VI (1961), Part 1, p. 137), now outlines a new approach concentrat-

ing on the problem of "sociality". The latter is defined as a (dynamic) equilibrium between social role and role expectation, and the practical consequences for social work are briefly indicated.

HISTORY

Archiv für Sozialgeschichte. Hrsg. von der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. III. Bd. 1963. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH, Hannover 1963. 610 pp. Ill. DM. 24.80.

The third volume of the *Archiv* is devoted mainly to Lassalle and the *Allgemeine Deutsche Arbeiterverein* (ADAV), but there are, apart from a number of book reviews, also contributions which deal with totally different themes, such as that by O. E. Schüddekopf on the Swiss Socialist Karl Moor and the role he played especially in the first half of 1919 in trying to bring about a German-Soviet co-operation, or that by E. Schraepfer on the decay of the First International as it was reflected in the *Neue Social-Demokrat*. S. Na'aman contributes an article on the problem of Lassalle's conception of democracy; it offers valuable information, but lacks somewhat in balance as regards interpretation and evaluation. K. A. Hellfaier discusses the origins of Socialism in Westphalia. Important is B. Andréas' largely bibliographical contribution on the ADAV and Lassalle's writings; he publishes for the first time a concept of a pamphlet written by Hess in 1863 and gives a very useful full list of all of Lassalle's writings that appeared in print – the period covered ends with 1878 –, the most important collections of Lassalle's correspondence, and of complete and selected editions of his works, as well as 50 of the more important writings for and against Lassalle until 1878 and a selection of studies on the ADAV until 1963. G. Eckert writes on the Brunswick Lassalleans. This summary includes none of the shorter articles and can give only the most global idea of the contents of this important volume.

Babeuf et les problèmes du Babouvisme. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1963. 318 pp. Ill. NF. 22.00.

An international conference was held in Stockholm on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of Babeuf. Papers were read by M. Dommanget (an approach from the vantage point of Babeuf's formation and character, a contribution on the attitude of the *Égaux* towards the 1793 Constitution and one on Buonarroti and Blanqui), V. M. Dalin, A. Soboul who also wrote the preface, A. Lehning, J. Suratteau, W. Markov (on the influence of Babeuf in contemporary Germany), H. Kopenig, A. G. Garrone, K. Obermann (on Weitling), S. Bernstein and M. Rebérioux. C. Mazaucic wrote a concluding chapter on the present state of research which is continued up to 1963.

BEUTIN, LUDWIG. Gesammelte Schriften zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte. Hrsg. von Hermann Kellenbenz. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1963. lii, 372 pp. DM. 36.00.

Ludwig Beutin grew up in Bremen and developed into a great authority on the history of this city, the North Sea area and the Hanse; during his professorship in Cologne, where he taught economic and social history from 1951 to his premature death in 1958, he directed his attention especially to the Industrial Revolution and its problems. His successor has now selected and extensively introduced twelve representative papers from both periods. Five of these deal with Bremen as a commercial city (the longest with banking and exchange business), two with the relations between

North-West Germany and the Netherlands, and one with the consequences of the Seven Years' War for the Prussian economy. The papers dating from Beutin's years in Cologne are rather essayistic in nature, e.g., "The [German] Middle Classes in the Nineteenth Century" and "Mass society' in the Nineteenth Century". A bibliography has been appended.

BRAUNTHAL, JULIUS. *Geschichte der Internationale*. Bd. 2. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH., Hannover 1963. 617 pp. DM. 58.00.

The second volume of Mr. Braunthal's impressive work is of another character than the first one: dealing not only with the Socialist International, but also with its Communist counterpart, he had to give much more attention to the general political conditions and in many cases even to very detailed questions of national policy. Thus the book gives the impression of being to some extent a general history seen from the angle of the Socialist Movement for the period between the beginning of the First World War until 1940 (when the Labour and Socialist International came to an end) and 1941-1943 (the end of the Comintern). Interesting is, for instance, the sober interpretation of the attitudes of the various socialist parties in 1914, the apparently less sober evaluation of the role played by German and Austrian Socialism vis-à-vis the National-Socialist and "Austrofascist" onslaughts of 1933 and 1934. The factual information given is very useful and the personal experiences of the author and their reflexion give the book a special flavour of vividness.

CHAIKMAN, W. M. *Die UdSSR und die Abrüstung zwischen den beiden Weltkriegen*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 404 pp. DM. 17.50.

The original edition of this book, *SSSR i problema razoruzheniia*, was published in Moscow in 1959. The author, in his account of the disarmament negotiations between the World Wars, takes the view that "a scientific representation of the history of disarmament is possible only from the positions of Marxism-Leninism". The "Leninist" principle of peaceful coexistence, the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and her constructive proposals towards disarmament are of course set at length against the hypocrisy of the "bourgeois" politicians. Mr. Khaitsman does not enter, however, into the full meaning of all that; he quotes neither Lenin's *War Program of the Proletarian Revolution*, nor the Theses of the Sixth Comintern Congress on the "fundamental Marxist postulate that disarmament and the abolition of war are possible only with the fall of capitalism".

DUIGNAN, PETER and CLARENCE CLENDENEN. *The United States and the African Slave Trade 1619-1862*. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1963. vii, 72 pp. \$ 1.50.

The authors of this booklet deal with the African slave trade to North America in terms of economic and, as to the nineteenth century, political history. Basing themselves on secondary sources and published primary material they try to give a balanced account.

HALLGARTEN, GEORGE W. F. *Imperialismus vor 1914. Die soziologischen Grundlagen der Aussenpolitik europäischer Grossmächte*

vor dem Ersten Weltkrieg. 2., durchgearb. und stark erweiterte Aufl. C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, München 1963. 2 vols. I: xxvi, 676 pp.; II: vii, 721 pp. DM. 118.00. (Paper: DM. 106.00.)

Dr. Hallgarten's famous, but nevertheless too little known monumental book has now appeared in a completely revised edition; the chapters on the roots of French and English foreign policy have been shortened, but the work as a whole has been considerably enlarged. The author could, thanks to the opening of German archives captured in 1945 by the Americans, greatly add to his already impressive amount of documentary evidence. A new preface elucidates the author's standpoint that history should be approached with the help of normative sociological categories, and that political history should be illumined by focussing on economic interests and social ties that attention which is, in Western historiography, usually too much reserved for purely political, diplomatic or characterological details. With minute detail the author has adopted this method especially for German foreign policy from the end of the nineteenth century to 1914. The result is not only a work of fundamental importance for the history of international relations, of economic power groups and of the impact of material interests on ideas, but a thought provoking, both theoretical and concrete, plea for what is held by Dr. Hallgarten to be a more conscious historiography. The book – which should not be too lightly be qualified as "Marxist" – is certainly the best existing argument for a socio-economic approach to political history, with perhaps the smallest possible fallacies inherent in what seems to be a conscious one-sidedness.

The Historian and the City. Ed. by Oscar Handlin and John Burchard. The M.I.T. Press and Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1963. xii, 299 pp. \$ 7.50.

The present volume collects some of the papers delivered at the Conference on the City in History, which was convened by the Joint Center for Urban Studies, M.I.T., and Harvard University Summer School in 1961. Among the contributors were professors of history (e.g., R. S. Lopez), the social and political sciences (e.g., D. W. Brogan), economics (e.g., A. Gerschenkron), architecture and city planning; although this variegated company did not succeed in arriving at a generally acceptable definition of city it was able to produce much of interest on its economic, social, intellectual and human aspects in past and present. We specially mention here the papers on the city in European thought from Voltaire to Spengler, by C. E. Schorske, and on urbanization and social change, by E. E. Lampard. A useful bibliography has been prepared by Ph. Dawson and S. B. Warner, Jr.

International Communism. Ed. by David Footman. [St Antony's Papers, Number 9.] Chatto & Windus, London 1960. 151 pp. 18/-.

This volume of the St. Antony's Papers which have a deserved reputation of intelligence and high information value is devoted to some problems of Communism internationally and in a number of separate countries. Most are historical: J. Degras on Comintern united front tactics 1921-1928; R. Lowenthal – in a contribution which seems particularly authoritative on the Levi-Radek conflict – on the Bolshevization of the Spartacus League; R. N. C. Hunt on Münzenberg; E. Browder on Socialism in America – properly speaking, rather on Marxist interpretations of American capitalism and lack of strong Socialist movements and on the country's CP. Two are at least in part topical: G. Wint on Communism in India; and W. Leonhard on *The Present Phase of International Communism.*

Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte 1963. Teil III. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1963. 318 pp. DM. 20.00.

The most extensive pieces in this volume are those by J. Pursh, on the development of capitalism in Czech agriculture from 1849 to 1879, by D. Eichholtz, on the economic history of national-socialism, and by H. O. Gericke, on the brass industry of Niederauerbach near Plauen from 1600 to about 1850. For the rest there are shorter contributions and critiques as usual.

MAURER, EMIL H. *Der Spätbürger*. Francke Verlag, Bern, München 1963. 332 pp. Sfr. 28.80.

The middle class era has been replaced by the era of the "common man", but the faults and errors of times past, notably the *déclassement* of the middle class into an anonymous "mass" have to be paid for. This is the general thesis of this all-embracing book which is at the same time a panoramic view of history and a sociology of civilization. The author has found a model for his approach in Alfred Weber's philosophy-sociology of the "fourth man" and other concepts. Impressive learning and bold arguments – which are often rather subjective – make this book an interesting instance of an effort at explaining the *Zeitgeist* – an effort which arrives at rather pessimistic conclusions. It is in the same spirit that, for instance, the labour movement and Marxism is interpreted largely as a tendency which helped to destroy an old rather than to build up a new and higher civilization, as exemplified by Russia where "the proletariat" climbed upwards.

RATHMANN, LOTHAR. *Stossrichtung Nahost 1914-1918. Zur Expansionspolitik des deutschen Imperialismus im ersten Weltkrieg*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 224 pp. DM. 26.20.

From a Marxist point of view an extremely critical interpretation is given of the German policy in the Near East during the First World War. It is based on an impressive amount of primary sources and from the unpublished documents in the German Central Record Office, Potsdam, the author has unearthed many interesting and significant facts. He deals at length with the official German attitude towards the Turkish slaughter of the Armenian people and with the big propaganda apparatus set up in Turkey by the Germans. The infiltration in Persia is dealt with as well.

Répertoire international des sources pour l'étude des mouvements sociaux aux XIXe et XXe siècles. Vol. III. *La Première Internationale*. Imprimés 1864-1876. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1963. xx, 224 pp. NF. 20.00.

The three volumes, on the one hand far from complete and on the other sometimes including items which have scarcely any connection with the First International, have been prepared by a great number of people – which explains some lack of balance. Nevertheless, also the third volume, edited by Mr. G. Del Bo and Mrs. D. Fauvel-Rouif, and contributed to by many others, constitutes a fine instrument of research on the federations and national sections. Some 20 countries, where the IWMA exerted influence, are represented. The three volumes together refer to 100 libraries in 25 countries.

Der Sinn der Geschichte. Sieben Essays von Golo Mann, Karl

Löwith, Rudolf Bultmann u.a. Hrsg. von Leonhard Reinisch. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1961. 135 pp. DM. 7.80.

The seven essays in this volume give a good picture of the various approaches to "the sense of history" which are current in present-day philosophy and philosophy of history. They are based on a *Bayerische Rundfunk* series which suggests that they are destined for a somewhat wider public. Golo Mann's contribution is a model of lucid treatment of "the fundamental problems of the philosophy of history from Plato to Hegel" in which the possibility or even the usefulness of a closed system of interpretation of history is denied for our time on the basis of a very thoughtful argument – on the whole sympathetic toward earlier efforts at universal interpretation – and a survey of the major theories. Further contributions are by such experts as K. Löwith, Th. Litt and K. R. Popper; a more theological touch is noticeable in the contributions by R. Bultmann and, more outspokenly, H. U. v. Balthasar. The names mentioned indicate the diversity of opinion although the essential questions to which such different answers are given are by and large the same.

SPECTOR, IVAR. *The First Russian Revolution. Its Impact on Asia.* Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) 1962. ix, 180 pp. \$ 1.95.

In a certain sense this study is a pioneer work, viz. in that its theme is the impact of the 1905 Russian Revolution on various Asian countries, notable Iran, Turkey, China and India, and a general analysis of the political as well as social forces, motions and consequences involved. The author proves his thesis of a very strong influence which in the cases of Iran and Turkey materialized in parallel constitutional developments, but his interpretation of class leadership – connected with the hope that in a number of Asian countries it will be possible to bypass a "proletarian revolution" – is somewhat superficial. The descriptive parts, dealing also with the major events in Russia in 1905 and 1906, are well written. The role of the Muslims of the Russian Empire in the transmitting process is lucidly elaborated.

TAYLOR, A. J. P. *De oorsprongen van de Tweede Wereldoorlog.* Uitgeverij De Bezige Bij, Amsterdam 1963. 311 pp. Hfl. 6.50.

Let us begin by stating that in some respects *The Origins of the Second World War* is a not unfitting sequel to the same author's *The Struggle for Mastery in Europe*. Unfortunately this has not come out, since the competent critics (the incompetent ones are better forgotten) have fallen as one man upon Professor Taylor's new interpretation of Hitler's character and foreign policy – an interpretation that is not rendered more convincing by the fact that, in the postface to the Dutch edition, the dictator is classed as a mere representative of German revisionism. As appears even from the title the translation by J. van Tijn and others is rather awkward; the footnotes of the English edition have been omitted.

Utopie et Institutions au XVIIIe siècle. Le Pragmatisme des Lumières. Textes recueillis par Pierre Francastel et suivis d'un essai sur l'Esthétique des Lumières. Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1963. 363 pp. Ill. NF.35.00.

The present Vol. IV of the *Congrès et Colloques* series of the *École Pratique des Hautes Études, Sixième Section*, contains the papers of an international symposium that was held at Nancy in June 1959. The general theme is the practical effect of the Enlighten-

ment, from enlightened despotism to eighteenth century architecture, not only in Europe, but also in America. To the Poland of Stanislaus I, whose name is also closely associated with the history of Nancy, no less than a quarter of the papers are devoted.

Weltgeschichte der Gegenwart in zwei Bänden. Hrsg. von Felix von Schroeder. Band I. Die Staaten. Band II. Die Erscheinungen und Kräfte der modernen Welt. Francke Verlag, Bern, München 1962; 1963. 830 pp.; 732 pp. Sfr./DM. 48.00 per vol.

This survey of the contemporary world is designed both as a supplement to the ten-volume *Historia Mundi* and as a sort of inventory of what has happened since 1918. The co-operation of numerous specialists (including, to mention only a few names, Jacques Droz, Hugh Tinker, Hans Herzfeld and Wilhelm Röpke) has resulted in a handbook of great value. In Vol. I all countries, either separately or in combination, are dealt with; Vol. II is devoted to general topics, as for instance international politics, economy, social relations, civilization, science, religions, etc. Tables on population growth and economic development, a chronological survey and a twofold index are appended.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Die Arbeiterbewegung in den kapitalistischen Ländern 1959-1961. Nachschlagewerk. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 592 pp. DM. 9.50.

In many respects this work – it originally appeared in Russian in 1961 – deserves interest: first of all, because it offers an authorized Communist interpretation of the present regimes not only in the “capitalist West”, but also in the non-aligned countries. As regards the latter, even the governments of Ceylon, India and Indonesia are proclaimed to be “bourgeois”, and co-operation on an international basis also in these and similar cases does not diminish the Communists’ duty to struggle against them internally, at least against their “reactionary” tendencies such as they are defined at the moment. In the second place, the volume, written by a number of specialists, contains not a few interesting details on working conditions, opposition movements within Socialist parties, etc.

Community Development and National Development. Report by an *ad hoc* Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. United Nations, New York 1963. 78 pp. \$ 1.00.

Ten experts from different geographical and cultural areas deal with the importance of community development programmes for national development; ways of increasing their social and economic impact and organization and administrative arrangements are singled out for discussion.

Die Demokratie im Wandel der Gesellschaft. Vorträge gehalten im Sommersemester 1962. Hrsg. von Richard Löwenthal. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1963. 192 pp. DM. 20.00.

Eight professors from in- and outside Germany elucidate, in this series of papers (read on the occasion of the opening of the new building of the Otto Suhr Institute, Free University, Berlin), the problems of contemporary democracy. The late S. Neumann deals with the “democratic decalogue”, H. W. Ehrmann with the United States,

R. T. McKenzie with England, M. Duverger with France, H. Huber with Switzerland, K. D. Bracher with the Federal Republic, B. Meissner with "Soviet Democracy and Boshevik Party Dictatorship", and R. Löwenthal with the developing countries.

DESROCHE, HENRI. *Coopération et développement. Mouvements coopératifs et stratégie du développement*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1964. 336 pp. NF. 17.00.

This work on the co-operative movement and economic development has been estimated at three volumes. In the present first volume the author confronts the traditional Western co-operative movement with the contemporary problems of development strategy. In the annexes to each of the six chapters numerous documents and excerpts from documents are printed; an extensive bibliography is appended.

DRACHKOVITCH, MILORAD M. *United States Aid to Yugoslavia and Poland. Analysis of a Controversy*. American Enterprise Institute, Washington (D.C.) 1963. vi, 124 pp. \$ 1.00.

The first chapters give a survey of US aid to Communist countries in the past (UNRRA relief for Communist countries alone amounted to 1.5 billion dollars of which the USA contributed more than two thirds) and more specifically that to Yugoslavia and Poland (the two countries taken together received between mid-1945 and mid-1962 almost 3.2 billion dollars). Then follows a discussion on the administration's motives in offering aid, and that of the case against assistance to the two countries. The arguments pro and con are presented fairly, although the author appears to be very strongly inclined against acquiescing in "Communist blackmail" and is full of mistrust against the assumption of "mellowing" Communism by means of international financial support.

DUMEIX, AUGUSTE. *Qu'est-ce que la coexistence pacifique? Les Principes, l'histoire, les problèmes*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1963. 265 pp. NF. 7.00.

In this book the Soviet Union leaders' point of view as regards "peaceful coexistence" is set forth and it is argued that the French CP since 1946 has made "a decisive contribution" to the "enrichment" of its fundaments. Also the limits of the concept are discussed, and the "general crisis of capitalism" in a new phase is introduced as an economic cause of an over-all weakness of "imperialism" which may have positive consequences for the chances for a lasting peace.

FOLLLET, JOSEPH. *Bourrage et débouillage des crânes. Propagande, publicité, action psychologique*. Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon 1963; distr. by Centurion, Paris. 207 pp. NF. 9.90.

This book is intended as a practical antidote to the exertion of influence on the human psyche by dishonest means, and accordingly directed to the general reader. The author has taken his numerous examples from both rightist and leftist propaganda; that he is himself a Roman Catholic priest is here and there rather noticeable.

Histoire de notre temps. Politiques nationales et conflits internationaux 1945-1962. Par F. L'Huillier e.a. Sirey, Paris 1964. 409 pp. Maps. NF. 28.00.

Comprehensive information is given on the major developments in international

politics and on the present issues for the major powers and groups of countries. As a general, but at the same time thorough introduction to world problems this book is of great value. The discussion of France's most recent history, for instance, is commendable for its underlying effort at objectivity, that of the alignments and organizations uniting and dividing the numerous African states is of excellent lucidity. Apart from the author mentioned in the title, who wrote the majority of chapters, contributors to the book are D. W. Brogan (USA), G. Castellan (Yugoslavia), P. Monbeig (Latin America) and J. D. B. Miller (Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand).

HUXLEY, JULIAN. *The Human Crisis*. University of Washington Press, Seattle 1963. 88 pp. \$ 2.95.

Brilliant, lucid, stimulating, sometimes perhaps provocative is Sir Julian Huxley's dissertation on the underlying causes of the present "human crisis" as he dealt with them in the first John Danz Lecture. A better choice could not have been made. Penetrating is the analysis of the position of man – in "the psychosocial phase" in evolution after "the cosmic or inorganic phase" and "the biological phase" – under the conditions of the challenges inherent in the knowledge explosion of the last century. One of those challenges – the population explosion – is discussed in the second part with acumen and exemplary logic.

JACOBSON, HAROLD KARAN. *The USSR and UN's Economic and Social Activities*. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Ind.) 1963. xviii, 309 pp. \$ 6.95.

The present volume is in more than one respect a valuable supplement to Alexander Dallin's *The Soviet Union at the United Nations*. Not only does the author confine himself to the economic and social activities (excluding the field of human rights), but he approaches his subject as a "UNologist", not as a Sovietologist. One of his findings is, that the Russian opposition has contributed to the fact that the UN – in contrast to the League, operates in a realistic atmosphere; another, that the "functionalist" theory, according to which economic and social collaboration will induce political co-operation, is not, of the UN at any rate, true.

LESTAPIS, STANISLAS DE. *Birth Regulation. The Catholic Position*. Burns & Oates, London 1963. 128 pp. 8/6.

This is an abridged English version of the original French *La limitation des naissances*. The author follows the official Roman Catholic line in condemning current practices of birth control and accepting the necessity of "lawful regulation of births" (Pius XII). The doctrinal position of the Church is set forth lucidly, but the effort at proving the existence of a natural and rational basis of that position is fully subjective (more in accordance with "Catholic optimism" than with rational argument), and the thesis that "regulating implies an art", whereas "control involves an artifice", is too much dependent on the author's views to be justifiably proclaimed universal truth.

LHOSTE-LACHAUME, P. *Où gît le désaccord entre Libéraux et Socialistes*. Éditions SEDIF, Paris 1961. 77 pp.

–. *L'illusoire compromis de nos Démocraties Occidentales*. Éditions SEDIF, Paris 1960. 112 pp.

In 1 vol. NF. 7.00.

The present volume is a pretty nut for librarians to crack: of the two above pamphlets

with separate title-pages and pagination, and, moreover, printed on different qualities of paper, only the second is mentioned on the cover. *Où gît le désaccord* is a critique of Keynesianism and a plea for stable money; in *L'illusoire compromis* the author discusses the *Manifeste pour une société libre* of 1959 in the same strain.

LÖWENTHAL, RICHARD. Chruschtschow und der Weltkommunismus. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. 245 pp. DM. 9.80.

The author has based his book mainly on previously published articles, the majority of them having appeared in English ("Problems of Communism", "China Quarterly" etc.), but reworked his material into an integrated study of the rifts in Communism during Khrushchev's leadership of the CPSU. Thus, the various shifts in the Soviet-Yugoslav relations are dealt with in detail for the years 1955-1958; part of the story is based on interviews with Yugoslav personalities who provided inside informations. The conflict with China is discussed in chronological order, but with due attention for a number of general questions. The latter are treated in a very thought-stimulating way. It could be argued that the "ideological" differences are given too much relief and presented as rather absolute. Stress is laid on the desintegration of the Communist bloc as a consequence of conflicting national interests. The book is written in an attractive, unpretentious style.

Nationaler Befreiungskampf und Neokolonialismus. Referate und ausgewählte Beiträge. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1962. x, 495 pp. DM. 29.50.

Papers read and speeches held at a conference of April, 1961 in Leipzig, including a great number of contributions made to the discussion on those papers, are collected in this volume. The main paper is that by Walter Markov, who deals with the political attitude "of both German states" vis-a-vis the national liberation movement. It is not amazing that the policy of the Federal Republic is charged with "neocolonialism". People from various parts of the world took part in the conference. One of the more general observations to be made – apart from the repetition of special communist theses – is that of the positive role attributed to neutralism if practiced by developing and recently independent countries.

NOLLAU, GÜNTHER. Zerfall des Weltkommunismus. Einheit oder Polyzentrismus. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1963. 154 pp. DM. 7.80.

The conception of "polycentrism" in international communism was coined by Togliatti after Khrushchev's secret speech of 1956. It provides the central theme for this survey of the history of the relations between the communist parties (especially the conflict between the Soviet Union and China) and for the discussion of the question whether "polycentrism" would have any chance of survival. The answer is that bicentrism is probable.

RENTSCH, HELLMUTH. Partisanenkampf. Erfahrungen und Lehren. Bernard & Graefe Verlag für Wehrwesen, Frankfurt a/M. 1961. 212 pp. DM. 12.60.

As a German officer in the fight against the Yugoslavian partisans the author has had the experience, that the national-socialist rough cures were here, too, of little effect.

Instead he propagates tactics reminiscent of the "revolutionary warfare" attempted by the French in Algeria.

SNOW, C. P. *The Two Cultures: and A Second Look*. Cambridge University Press, London 1964. 107 pp. 10/6.

The text of the famous 1959 Rede Lecture is reproduced here together with some 50 pages of comments and re-interpretations by the author. The title is meant to suggest an increasing gap between scientists and the literary intellectuals – a gap which is especially wide and deep in England and should be bridged as much as possible in order to reinforce the vitality of Western civilization. A major portion of the book deals with the problem of a scientific revolution to be carried out in the underdeveloped countries in the shortest possible span of time. For this export of the scientific revolution the Russians are much better prepared than the West. Thus the author holds a very eloquent and thought-stimulating plea for a reform of the education system in the West and for an enormous effort to provide the underdeveloped countries with scientists and scientific teachers. The book is one of the most direct and interesting approaches to the problem of development.

VIET, JEAN. *International co-operation and programmes of economic and social development. An annotated bibliography. – Coopération internationale et programmes de développement économique et social. Bibliographie commentée*. UNESCO, Paris 1962. 107 pp. NF. 5.25.

This bibliography, prepared under the auspices of the International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation, lists 1,141 books, papers and articles on aid to the development countries; most of the titles are followed by a short abstract either in English or in French. The emphasis is on international co-operation, and accordingly the classification comes under four headings: general appraisal of assistance programmes, bilateral assistance programmes, multilateral assistance programmes, and regional assistance programmes. An author index is appended.

Yearbook on Human Rights for 1960. United Nations, New York 1962. v, 448 pp. \$ 6.50.

This is the fifteenth volume of the well-known *Yearbook on Human Rights*. In three parts, "States", "Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories", and "International Agreements", it surveys constitutional, legislative and judicial developments in 1960 with a bearing on human rights.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

Africa and the Communist World. Ed. by Zbigniew Brzezinski. Publ. for the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace by Stanford University Press, Stanford 1963. xiii, 272 pp. \$ 5.00.

Eight authorities on Communism, including Alexander Dallin and Richard Lowenthal,

discuss the political, ideological and economic activities displayed by the Soviet Union, the satellite states, Yugoslavia and China in tropical Africa. The advantages and the disadvantages of the Communist diversity are fully treated, especially in the concluding chapter by the editor. The volume is excellently documented.

BUCHMANN, JEAN. *L'Afrique noire indépendante*. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1962. 434 pp. NF. 32.20.

The author, a professor at the Lovanium University at Léopoldville, gives a provisional analysis of the political structures and the political institutions of the newly independent countries of tropical Africa. The book is Vol. VII of the series "*Comment ils sont gouvernés*".

A Checklist of Serials for African Studies. Based on the Libraries of the Hoover Institution and Stanford University. Prepared by Peter Duignan and Kenneth M. Glazier. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1963. vi, 104 pp. \$ 3.00.

The present No XIII of the *Hoover Institution Bibliographical Series* contains a survey of those serials both published in and devoted to Africa that are available in the well-supplied libraries mentioned in the subtitle (1,417 items). The newspapers are separately listed according to country.

Five African States. Responses to Diversity. The Congo, Dahomey, the Cameroun Federal Republic, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, South Africa. Ed. by Gwendolen M. Carter. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1963. xiv, 643 pp. Maps. \$ 10.00.

Congo, Dahomey, Cameroun, the late Central African Federation, South Africa: it would be difficult to find five African states more varied in background and characteristics. Yet in all of them counter-pressures towards internal division and towards unity come pronouncedly to the fore, and since this phenomenon is of topical interest elsewhere in Africa, too, a joint study of these states may contribute to a better insight into one of the foremost problems of the continent. Five American political scientists, resp. Edouard Bustin, Virginia Thompson, Victor T. Le Vine, Herbert J. Spiro and Thomas Karis, each thoroughly describe and analyze one of the above states; they have worked from a common outline, which makes it easier for the reader to make comparisons himself.

HUNTER, GUY. *Education for a Developing Region. A Study in East Africa*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1963. xvi, 119 pp. 20/-.

After a detailed description of the educational system and opportunities in East Africa the author enters into manpower requirements, supply from education and training, overseas training, scholarship programmes and problems, and private ambitions and incentives. The study has been sponsored jointly by the Political and Economic Planning organization and the Institute of Race Relations.

JENNINGS, W. IVOR. *Democracy in Africa*. Cambridge University Press, London, New York, Ibadan 1963. 89 pp. 5/-.

The author, who is experienced in the field of constitution-making, discusses the meaning and the problems of (Western) democracy in the African context. The booklet has been written with translation into African languages in mind.

United States and Canadian Publications on Africa in 1961. Ed. by Peter Duignan. [Hoover Institution Bibliographical Series, XIV.] The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1963. vi, 114 pp. \$ 3.00.

This bibliography was originally published by the African Section of the Library of Congress, but is herewith taken over by the Hoover Institution. It lists books, pamphlets and articles published in the United States and Canada in 1961 on Africa south of the Sahara. The classification is according to topics and to regions; an author index is included.

Ghana

HILL, POLLY. *The Migrant Cocoa-Farmers of Southern Ghana. A study in rural capitalism*. Cambridge University Press, London, New York, Ibadan 1963. xvi, 265 pp. Ill. Maps. 55/-.

The swollen shoot disease that hit the cocoa-growing industry on both sides of the river Densu so hard has, at the same time, paved the way for a better knowledge of its economic organization. With the help of the farm maps made by order of the Ministry of Agriculture in connection with its rehabilitation campaign, and further by extensive interviews with the farmers themselves, Miss Hill has found that it was not the small peasants, but migrant farmers more like "capitalists", that built up this industry since the 1890's. Most interesting is her finding, that this native "capitalism" is in no way incompatible with traditional forms of social organization and communal principles of land tenure. Professor Meyer Fortes contributed an enthusiastic foreword.

Kenya

BENNETT, GEORGE. *Kenya. A Political History. The Colonial Period*. Oxford University Press, London, Nairobi, Accra 1963. ix, 190 pp. 6/-.

This is the opening volume of the *Students' Library*, a series especially designed for use in countries overseas. The very competent author outlines the history of Kenya since the 1880's; although the subject is politics, the social and cultural backgrounds are not neglected. The notes cover no less than fifteen pages.

Nigeria

HELANDER, SVEN. *Entwicklungspolitik in Nigeria. Wirtschaftspolitische Probleme eines neuen afrikanischen Staates*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1963. 86 pp. DM. 12.50.

The author, who, in 1962, was attached for some time to the University of Ibadan, gives a short survey of the Nigerian development policy; he pays most attention to the

industrialization, the Six-Year Plan and the traffic system. A summary in English, a bibliography and an index are appended. This is Vol. 2 of the series Die Industrielle Entwicklung, Abteilung C.

SKLAR, RICHARD L. *Nigerian Political Parties. Power in an Emergent African Nation.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1963. xii, 578 pp. Maps. \$ 12.50.

The present volume on the development of the Nigerian party system during the final decade of British colonial rule is no doubt a pioneering study in the field of political relations in contemporary tropical Africa. It is divided into three parts, viz. "The Rise of Political Parties", which is largely descriptive; "Studies in Power and Conflict", containing several case studies on party competition and intra-party conflict at the local and national levels; and finally "Party Structure and Social Structure". The interplay of nationalism, cultural particularism and emergent class interests stands out clearly; it is the underlying theme of this remarkable book.

Nyasaland

JONES, GRIFF. *Britain and Nyasaland.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1964. 315 pp. Maps. 36/-.

The author, who is closely acquainted with the problems of Nyasaland (he served as an administrative officer from 1952 to 1961), gives an informed appraisal of the British protectorate since 1891. It is conceived, according to the jacket, as "a story of inattention, fitful care, political vacillation"; indeed the reader receives a strong impression of inconsistency and muddling through, right to the end. The Central African Federation of course comes in for her share of criticism.

AMERICA

ALEXANDER, ROBERT J. *Prophets of the Revolution. Profiles of Latin American Leaders.* The Macmillan Company, New York 1962. ix, 322 pp. \$ 4.95; 38/-.

Addressing himself to the educated layman the author outlines the records of twelve Latin American statesmen whose aim was "to carry their nations into the twentieth century". Most of them, especially Haya de la Torre, Betancourt and Figueres (with whom the author is on friendly terms), come off well, but Vargas, Perón and Castro get a bad note.

The Alliance for Progress. Problems and Perspectives. Ed. by John C. Dreier. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1963 (2nd printing). xviii, 146 pp. \$ 3.95.

In this volume (first published 1962) five American statesmen elucidate various aspects of the Alliance for Progress. Milton S. Eisenhower discusses its historic roots, Raúl Prebisch its economic aspects, José Figueres its political goals, Teodoro Moscoso its relation to social change, and Dean Rusk its place in world affairs. The Charter of Punta del Este and an index have been appended.

ERICKSEN, E. GORDON. *The West Indies Population Problem. Dimensions for Action.* The University of Kansas Publications, Social Science Studies, Lawrence 1962. 194 pp. \$ 3.75.

The West Indies population problem is studied here from various angles. With due stress on the norms and values systems the author analyzes it partly on the basis of interviews. He communicates many important details. For instance, it is curious to learn from the results obtained by a field survey of fertility expectations among adolescent girls in St. Lucia and Grenada that membership in the Roman Catholic Church there has no great effect on the attitude toward contraception techniques. However, the general pattern is such "that the present way of life in the Islands is leading the people to their own self-destruction" and means and methods for social action are proposed and intelligently argued in order to arrive at a fertility control; subsidies in cash are strongly advocated. The book is important both for students of population problems and for those who are interested in the West Indies.

Urbanization in Latin America. Ed. by Philip M. Hauser. [Technology and Society.] UNESCO, Paris 1961. 331 pp. NF. 10.50; \$ 3.00.

The subtitle of this volume, which would take up too much space if printed in big type, reads as follows: "Proceedings of a seminar jointly sponsored by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations, the Economic Commission for Latin America, and Unesco (in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation and the Organization of American States) on urbanization problems in Latin America Santiago (Chile), 6 to 18 July 1959." Besides the report and conclusions the volume contains selected seminar papers, e.g., "Demographic Aspects of Urbanization in Latin America" and "Some Policy Implications of Urbanization", both by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the UN; "Creation of Employment Opportunities in Relation to Labour Supply", by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America; and further individual contributions on separate countries and cities.

Brazil

SMITH, T. LYNN. *Brazil. People and Institutions.* Revised ed. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge 1963. xxi, 667 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 12.50.

The present third edition of Professor Smith's standard work on people, economy and social institutions of Brazil has been brought completely up to date again. It has been printed in smaller type than the second edition of 1954; the chapter "Leaves from my Diary" has now been left out, but that on agriculture has been considerably enlarged, and an entirely new one on urbanization has been added. Many illustrations have been replaced by others, and the number of tables and figures has been increased.

Cuba

MACGAFFEY, WYATT and CLIFFORD R. BARNETT. *Cuba. Its people, its society, its culture.* Written in collaboration with Jean Haiken and Mildred Vreeland. Human Relations Area Files Press, New Haven 1962. xx, 392 pp. \$ 8.75.

While, since 1959, Cuba has grown into a world issue and is treated as such in most publications, the present volume, No 10 of the series *Survey of World Cultures*, aims at

understanding the revolution as a Cuban phenomenon, with a minimum of attention paid to its international relevance. Accordingly, pre-1959 history, society and culture are extensively gone into; the last five chapters contain a critical, but well-informed survey of the revolution. Some economic tables and a bibliography of English and Spanish titles are appended.

MORRAY, J. P. *The Second Revolution in Cuba*. Monthly Review Press, New York 1962. viii, 173 pp. \$ 3.25.

Professor Morray, who lived in Cuba from 1960-1962, tries to give a full-scale class struggle interpretation of the stages of the Cuban revolution – the first being a revolution which “did not yet fully understand itself”, the second that of the country going communist. The role of the “marriage of the [Jacobin] Mountain [i.e. the revolutionary intellectuals] with the proletariat” is considered fundamental also for the victory in the battle against the “national bourgeoisie”. The author’s sympathies are unreservedly with Castro, whose regime is praised with eloquence.

TANG, PETER S. H. and JOAN MALONEY. *The Chinese Communist Impact on Cuba*. Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc, Chestnut Hill (Mass.) 1962. iii, 125 pp. \$ 4.00.

Conditions in Cuba were particularly akin to those in China prior to and since the Communist rise to power, and thus the Chinese model was followed rather than the Soviet one. This thesis is argued and elaborated as regards every special field of Cuban developments – the two phases of the political revolution (“democratic” – “socialist”), economic policy, culture and foreign policy. The book is very instructive and produces a wealth of material, especially on the transformation of Cuba into a full-fledged totalitarian Communist state. Nothing is said on Cuba’s attitude in the Chinese-Soviet friction signs of which had become clear already during the time of writing (the preface is dated September, 1962).

Mexico

REED, NELSON. *The Caste War of Yucatan*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1964. xii, 308 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 7.50.

The Caste War of Yucatan (1847-1855) is no mere incident in modern Mexican history: the revolt of the Maya Indians had an aftermath of some decades and even led to a new religion (the cult of the “speaking cross”) and a new social order. Although Nelson Reed is no professional but an amateur historian he has succeeded in treating the subject for the first time in a comprehensive and authoritative way; Howard F. Cline, who also had plans in this direction, declares himself, in his foreword, pleased that somebody else has now executed them “very well indeed” for him.

United States of America

CANNON, JAMES P. *The First Ten Years of American Communism. Report of a Participant*. Lyle Stuart, New York 1962. 343 pp. \$ 6.00.

The major portion of Mr. Cannon’s book consists of letters he wrote to Mr. Theodore Draper, author of “The Roots of American Communism” and “American Communism and Soviet Russia”. Those letters constitute an invaluable source on details and give a comment on events and participants by one who was a participant himself

and remained true to his Bolshevik convictions as a leader of American Trotskyism. In his introduction Mr. Cannon qualifies the "corruption of the pioneer cadres of American communism" as an unparalleled taking part in a "movement of social idealism". Commenting on Mr. Draper's works (in two articles represented here as the fourth part of the book, the first being the letters, the second and third comments on the Negro movement, Debs and the IWW), the author strongly rejects the notion that all the trouble for American Communism was inherent in its tying itself from the start to the Russian Revolution.

CHAMBERS, CLARKE A. *Seedtime of Reform. American Social Service and Social Action 1918-1933*. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1963. xix, 326 pp. \$ 6.50.

For most American social historians the years 1918-1933 are a winter of their discontent to be made glorious summer only by the sun of the New Deal. Professor Chambers describes how, in the field of social work, just in that winter the seeds germinated that would reach their full growth during the 'thirties. The volume, which is for an important part based on unpublished materials, betrays an intimate knowledge of professional social work, welfare problems and the reform movement in general.

COALE, ANSLEY J. and MELVIN ZELNIK. *New Estimates of Fertility and Population in the United States. A Study of Annual White Births from 1855 to 1960 and of Completeness of Enumeration in the Censuses from 1880 to 1960*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1963. xvi, 186 pp. \$ 4.00.

Apart from its value for demographic methodology - e.g., the adjustments to be made for age heaping and the adoption of backward projection in order to arrive at year specific rates - this book provides very accurate information on the development of the birth rates for whites since 1855. A comparison is drawn between United States and Australian birth rates, 1860-1960, in which deviations from 25-year moving averages are shown, and between the USA and a number of European countries. Very accurate estimates are made for the influence of such factors as war losses and the 1918 influenza epidemic.

GUSFIELD, JOSEPH R. *Symbolic Crusade. Status Politics and the American Temperance Movement*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana 1963. ix, 198 pp. \$ 5.00.

Otherwise than in Europe, where Socialists played a leading role in the temperance movement ("*Kerk - kroeg* (pub) - *kapitaal*"), in the United States the rejection of alcoholic liquors has always been closely bound up with the upholding of the Puritan way of life, to find its way finally to the radical Right. The author, associate professor of sociology at the University of Illinois, shows which cultural rather than economic vested interests played a part here; Prohibition is represented as a symbol of passing middle-class domination.

HALPERIN, SAMUEL. *The Political World of American Zionism*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit 1961. xiii, 431 pp. \$ 9.00.

The author of this important monograph is a political scientist, and he treats Zionism in the United States as an interest group. It is not with their internal organization that

he is primarily concerned, but with their external influence. Though not strong numerically, the Zionist groups managed to mobilize philanthropic institutions, "umbrella organizations" and, in the end, even originally anti-Zionist Jewish groups for their political aims. The volume is partly based on unpublished sources, also from the Central Zionist Archives, Jerusalem.

HANDLIN, OSCAR. *The American People. A New History*. Hutchinson, London 1963. 415 pp. Maps. 35/-.

Professor Handlin gives a vivid account and an original interpretation of American history; this applies not only to his "specific" topics (immigration, minority problems), but to other aspects as well. "I have tried to write this book so that anyone who wished may read and understand it": the author may have effected his purpose with regard to the US readership, but to foreign readers his allusions to local conditions, literature, film and show business (e.g., in the able chapter *Individualism, 1900-1939*) will not be immediately clear. Still, to them too this book may be of great use.

HESELITINE, WILLIAM B. *Third-Party Movements in the United States*. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.), Toronto, London 1962. 191 pp. \$ 1.45.

"In a curiously anomalous manner, third parties have bolstered the traditional American two-party system" which itself, the author argues, testifies to the basic unanimity of the American people and the readiness to compromise. The third parties' role is in this connexion to prepare the way for the adoption by one of the two big parties of new ideas and programs. A good survey is given of the origins and evolution of the system and of some of the main currents which were at some time organized in third parties. The latter run into the hundreds, if local and state parties are included. Among the major movements discussed are the "Know-Nothing" Nativists, the anti-slavery Liberty Party (with which, e.g., the Free Soil Party merged), the Greenback movement, the Populists, the 1924 Progressives, the Socialists and the Communists. The second part of this very commendable book is composed of well selected and presented documents.

HIRSHSON, STANLEY P. *Farewell to the Bloody Shirt. Northern Republicans & The Southern Negro, 1877-1893*. Introd. by David Donald. Indiana University Press, Bloomington 1962. 334 pp. \$ 6.95.

"Waving the bloody shirt" meant the practice, carried on by the faction within the Republican Party which took the political emancipation of the Southern Negro serious, to harp "upon the alleged crimes and treasons of the Southern whites" in order to secure Northern backing (thus the definition by Mr. Donald). The other faction courted the Southern whites, until in the 1890's the issue became absolute with the Republicans obtaining a position of solid majority and the South was left to its own devices. The years under discussion provide a very interesting picture of conflicting motives and aims, viewed from the vantage point of Northern policy making. The story of the failure of the Republicans to win over the Southern whites (by tariff legislation which indeed made a strong impression) or the Negroes casts much light on both the irrational qualities of politics - the South remained solidly Democrat - and on the later fateful situation of a strict segregation and discrimination. The book is well written and fully documented.

KUNG, S. W. *Chinese in American Life. Some Aspects of Their History, Status, Problems, and Contributions.* University of Washington Press, Seattle 1962. xv, 352 pp. \$ 7.50.

After a general introduction on the Chinese abroad Dr. Kung gives a well-documented account of their social history in the United States. Their labour contribution to the development of the West, their impopularity leading to the Exclusion Acts, their adjustment problems, their organizations and their contemporary intellectual achievements are clearly and scholarly described. Dr. P. W. Kuo wrote a foreword.

LAFERRIÈRE, J. *La responsabilité quasi délictuelle de l'État aux U.S.A. Avec le concours de D. Lévy.* Éditions Montchrestien, Paris 1963. 71 pp. NF. 12.00.

After Professor Laferrière's death his pupil and colleague Lévy has prepared for publication this short study on the judicial liability of the United States to its citizens. With scrupulous care the situation before and after the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946 is expounded.

LITWACK, LEON. *The American Labor Movement.* Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) 1962. xii, 176 pp. \$ 1.95.

This is a fine and thoughtful selection of texts illustrating various aspects of labour problems, poverty, loss of status caused by the introduction of mechanical devices, organization and the struggle against unionism, etc. The editor wrote a short general introduction and more detailed introductions to each of the six parts into which the book is divided. To give an idea of the latter's scope, we mention documents on the Pullman strike of 1894, the IWW, the CIO, a debate between Messrs. W. P. Reuther and B. Goldwater (1953), black list practices, company unions and political influences (e.g., that of Eugene V. Debs).

MARROW, ALFRED J. *Changing Patterns of Prejudice. A New Look at Today's Racial, Religious, and Cultural Tensions.* Chilton Company, Book Division, Philadelphia, New York 1962. xv, 272 pp. Ill. \$ 6.95.

The author, a distinguished social psychologist, was Chairman of the Commission On Intergroup Relations, New York City, from 1955 to 1960. On the strength of this rich experience he gives a survey of prejudice, intergroup tensions and segregation, and of the counter-action taken by the COIR. All sorts of topics come up for discussion, from swastika-splashing to Black Muslims, and from gang warfare to housing bias. The volume is illustrated by many striking photographs; William C. Menninger has contributed a foreword.

NEWMAN, EDWIN S. *The Law of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.* Oceana Publications, New York 1957. Revised edition. 96 pp. \$ 1.35.

In a very well arranged way this booklet gives the most fundamental information on civil rights and civil liberties, both as regards federal laws and Supreme Court decisions and as regards State laws, regulations and practices. A lucid survey is given of the situation in respect of discrimination and segregation.

QUARLES, BENJAMIN. *Lincoln and the Negro*. Oxford University Press, New York 1962. xii, 275 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

Professor Quarles gives a good survey of Lincoln's (changing) attitudes and policies vis-a-vis the colour problem of his day; he also pays some attention to the President's personal relations with Negroes and to the feelings they bore him. The book is written for the general reader, but well documented.

THOREAU, HENRY DAVID. *Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers*. Harvest House, Montreal 1963. xiii, 155 pp. \$ 2.50. (Cloth: \$ 4.50.)

The present edition deviates in some respects from that published by Thoreau's sister in 1866. *A Yankee in Canada* (separately reprinted, *vide* this journal, Vol. VII (1962), Part 1, p. 125) and *Prayers* (being not by Thoreau but by Emerson) have been omitted, but the commemorative oration for John Brown (December 2, 1859) has been included. The volume contains such well-known pieces as *Civil Disobedience* and *Slavery in Massachusetts*, but also a laudatory critique of Carlyle and his works.

ASIA

The Economic Development of South-East Asia. Studies in Economic History and Political Economy. Ed. by C. D. Cowan. [Studies on Modern Asia and Africa, No. 3.] George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1964. 192 pp. Maps. 32/-.

The eight papers that make up this volume were originally written for a study group at the London School of Oriental and African Studies. We mention "Some Comments on Population Growth in South-East Asia", by Charles A. Fisher; "Indonesian Export and Production from the Decline of the Culture System to the First World War", by J. A. M. Caldwell; "Thailand's Rice Trade and the Allocation of Resources", by James C. Ingram; "Chinese Estate Workers' Strikes in Malaya in March 1937", by J. Norman Parmer; and "Immigration and Permanent Settlement of Chinese and Indians in Malaya", by T. E. Smith.

Tensions of Economic Development in South-East Asia. Ed. by J. C. Daruvala. Allied Publishers Private Limited, Bombay, New Delhi, Calcutta 1962. xxviii, 163 pp. Rs. 12.00.

The papers that make up the present volume were read at a seminar jointly sponsored by the University of Bombay and the South East Asia Division of the Council on World Tensions in March 1961; the welcome speeches and the report are also included. The useful booklet covers a variety of topics (social and psychological tensions, political integration and economic development) and countries (India, Korea, the Philippines and Malaya).

Burma

BUTWELL, RICHARD. *U Nu of Burma*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1963. x, 301 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

In 1959 and 1960 Professor Butwell, who teaches political science at the University of Illinois, interviewed U Nu (then out of office) and other Burmese leaders, and also

studied many primary sources. The result is a dependable and sympathetic biography of the man who was Prime Minister for twelve years, but whose "goodness indeed may have stood in his way". Much attention is, of course, paid to his beliefs, a curious blend of Buddhism and Socialism.

China

BUSS, CLAUDE A. *The People's Republic of China*. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.), Toronto, London 1962. 191 pp. \$ 1.45.

The major portion of this book consists of "readings", notably the first programme of the Communist Party of China (1921) and extracts from other documents, among them speeches and writings of Mao Tse-tung, statements on the People's Communes, in total 20 items. This part is followed by a good selected bibliography of works in English and preceded by some 80 pages containing a general introduction which on the whole is balanced and commendable, although the treatment of the "ideological rifts" is rather superficial as compared with the discussion of the origins of Chinese Communism and present-day Communist China's relations with the West and Asia.

Chinese Education under Communism. Ed., with an *Introd. and Notes*, by Chang-tu Hu. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 1962. viii, 157 pp. \$ 1.50.

A comprehensive introduction of 50 pages written by the editor, in which a fine analysis of the role played by the educational system in traditional China, under the Nationalists and under the Communists, and a survey of achievements as regards both school population and totalitarian social control exerted through education amounting to a re-making of one fifth of mankind, precedes a good selection from writings of leading Communists. The latter are, of course, Mao Tse-tung, and further Kuo Mo-jo, Lu Ting-yi and Yang Hsiu-feng. The informative value of this book is enhanced by the excellent "bibliographical notes" appended to the introduction.

CHOH-MING LI. *The Statistical System of Communist China*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1962. ix, 174 pp. \$ 4.00.

Both for its methodological set-up and for the general trends in the facts it communicates this study which is based entirely on Chinese Communist sources should command the interest not only of those who occupy themselves especially with China, but of students of developments in other Communist countries as well. The typical functions of statistics under the Communist regime are carefully elaborated. The "partisanship" principle led, after sincere efforts to build up a more reliable system, to outright falsifications which grew into enormity in the field of agricultural statistics in 1958. Since then the state statistical system has been improved, although doubt as to the accuracy and reliability remains necessary.

HO, PING-TI. *The Ladder of Success in Imperial China. Aspects of Social Mobility, 1368-1911*. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1962. xviii, 385 pp. \$ 8.00.

The main source of this invaluable monograph on socio-academic mobility during the

Ming and Ch'ing dynasties is examinees' lists, especially those of *chin-shih*; the statistic data to be drawn from these are, however, supplemented by various types of qualitative evidence, such as government statutes, local histories, biographies, genealogies, social novels and other contemporary writings. In this way Professor Ho has succeeded in placing his analysis of upward, downward and arrested mobility (illustrated by 27 detailed case studies) within the framework of social and constitutional history; he enters, for instance, extensively into the positive and negative factors that were conducive to "circulation". The author combines an intimate knowledge of Ming-Ch'ing China and conversance with modern sociological concepts and methods.

India

CHAND, TARA. *History of the Freedom Movement in India*. Vol. I. The Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi 1961. xv, 400 pp. Rs. 10.50.

This is the opening volume of a semi-official trilogy on the "loss and recovery of Indian independence"; the foreword is by the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. After a detailed survey of India in the eighteenth century, which covers nearly half the space, the author describes the British conquest and its consequences up to the year 1857. The volume is not in the nationalist vein and meets a scholarly standard.

GUPTA, SULEKH CHANDRA. *Agrarian Relations and Early British Rule in India. A Case Study of Ceded and Conquered Provinces (Uttar Pradesh) (1801-1833)*. Asia Publishing House, London 1963. xix, 338 pp. 45/-.

After a foreword by Professor B. N. Ganguli the author subjects the British land revenue policies and their impact on the agricultural system in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces to a minute investigation. Attention is equally paid to the part played in them by the ideas of Ricardo and Mill. In the bibliography we missed W. C. Neale's *Economic Change in Rural India*, noticed in this journal, Vol. VII (1962), Part 3, p. 490.

History and Philosophy of Social Work in India. A Souvenir Volume of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of The Tata Institute of Social Sciences. Ed. by A. R. Wadia. Allied Publishers Private Ltd., Bombay 1961. xiii, 522 pp. Rs. 25.00.

The Tata Institute's anniversary papers, to the number of 33, are classed under five headings, viz. "Historical and Philosophical Background of Social Work", "Contemporary Social Work", "Fields of Social Work", "Cultural Factors", and "Planning and Administration of Social Work". Part III is by far the most extensive and contains papers on all kinds of subjects down to the beggar problem.

Indien. *Historisch-geographisches Kartenwerk. Entwicklung seiner Wirtschaft und Kultur*. 90 Karten auf 16 Blättern. Unter Leitung von Edgar Lehmann bearb. von Hildegard Weisse. Verlag Enzyklopädie, Leipzig 1958. DM. 55.00.

The maps included in this portfolio are a genuine help in gaining a survey of the Indian

economy over recent decades. The maps are well drawn and tables and a very full index are added. Apart from economics, culture, religion and general population are represented.

KANNAN, C. T. Intercaste and Inter-Community Marriages in India. Allied Publishers Private Ltd., Bombay 1963. xii, 236 pp. Rs. 16.00.

This is the first sociological investigation into intercaste marriages in India. The author has taken a sample of 200 couples, among whom the partners, moreover, often belonged to different language groups (the Maharashtrians being in the majority) and sometimes to different religions. The reader thus gets a picture of different types of adjustment problems together.

The Mysore Population Study. Report of a field survey carried out in selected areas of Mysore State, India. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York 1961. xxvii, 443 pp. \$ 4.50.

This report is the result of a cooperative project of the United Nations and the Government of India. Apart from the methodological interest it deserves – the methods used and the accuracy and reliability of the data have been dealt with *in extenso*, and the appendices contain also many details on the set-up of the project –, the findings are extremely interesting. Text and tables are in many respects very instructive, for instance, as regards the influence on demographic patterns of the educational level, economic status and religion. It is remarkable, albeit satisfactorily explainable, that the average size of completed families for all ever-married women proved to be smaller in the rural than in the urban areas. Although the project was not undertaken on behalf of any family planning program, its findings should be considered to be of basic value for any policy in that respect.

WOLFF, OTTO. Mahatma Gandhi. Politik und Gewaltlosigkeit. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1963. 120 pp. DM. 3.90.

The author of this Vol. 31 of the series *Persönlichkeit und Geschichte* is not a historian⁷ but a Protestant missionary who is very familiar with the spiritual trends of modern India. He gives a sober and sympathetic survey of Gandhi's career and ideas, which is equally free from adulation *à la* Romain Rolland and from progressist debunking.

Indonesia

JAY, ROBERT R. Religion and Politics in Rural Central Java. South-east Asia Studies, Yale University, New Haven 1963; distr. by The Cellar Book Shop, Detroit [Box 6, College Park Sta., Detroit 21]. viii, 117 pp. Maps. \$ 3.75.

In 1953-1954 Dr. Jay made an investigation *in situ* into the schism between traditional syncretism (*abangan*) and Moslem orthodoxy (*santri*) in the rural area of Modjokerto in East (not Central) Java. In the present volume, No 12 of the *Cultural Report Series*, he describes the historical backgrounds of the schism, and especially its impact on culture, society and politics. The author has also consulted Dutch literature; Professor Harry J. Benda has written a preface.

Israel

MEISTER, ALBERT. Principes et tendances de la planification rurale en Israël. Problèmes posés par l'absorption de l'immigration de masse dans les villages coopératifs (moshve olim). Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1962. 148 pp. Hfl. 8.00.

The author proceeds from the function of newly founded co-operative agricultural settlements in integrating and making productive, by re-training, the immigrants that have arrived since 1948. He indicates in detail what deviations from the normal pattern of the older co-operative settlements were needed for that. He then goes on to discuss the size, results and problems of the other co-operative and the collective settlements and traces the influence exerted on these by the changes in the general economic structure, in economic and social thought and in the appreciation of town and country life. The argument is supported by much figure material.

Lebanon

CHAMOUN, CAMILLE, Crise au Moyen-Orient. Gallimard, Paris 1963. 436 pp. NF. 15.60.

In this book ex-President Chamoun tells the story of his life and of his political career. The reader gets a good impression of the difficult position of Lebanon between the big powers and of the mutual quarrels of the Arab countries; Chamoun's view of Nasser is well-known and is not concealed here. The events of the 'fifties are of course given pride of place.

Pakistan

KHAN, SALIM ULLAH. Probleme der Volkseinkommensberechnung in Pakistan. Ein kritischer Beitrag zur Statistik in Entwicklungsländern. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. ix, 148 pp. Maps. DM. 26.00.

The specific problems as well as the importance of making reliable computations of the national income in underdeveloped countries are known enough, and the present volume is therefore highly welcome. After a theoretical introduction the author successively deals with statistics in Pakistan and the amount of the national income since 1948-49. The volume is *Heft 8* of the *Ökonomische Studien*.

The Philippines

HOUSTON, CHARLES O., JR. Philippine Bibliography. I. An Annotated Preliminary Bibliography of Philippine Bibliographies (Since 1900). The University of Manila, Manila 1960; distr. by The Cellar Book Shop, Detroit [Address *vide* above, p. 151]. ii, 69 pp.; 23 pp. (Index). \$ 3.25.

Since bibliographical science, as regards the Philippines, is, especially qualitatively, still in its infancy, Mr. Houston begins his bibliography with a detailed survey of what has been published before in this field, either separately or at the back of other books. His criticism is very severe, but elucidating.

Viet Nam

CHESNEAUX, JEAN. *Geschichte Vietnams*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 392 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 23.00.

In this book, which was first published in 1955 under the more modest title *Contribution à l'histoire de la nation vietnamienne*, the well-known French Sinologist gives an outline of the Vietnamese history, in which the French colonial record fares very badly. Particularly in the supplementary postface "Viet Nam since 1954" the author takes the communist stand.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

SAWER, GEOFFREY. *Australian Federal Politics and Law, 1929-1949*. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne 1963; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. vii, 244 pp. 70/-.

In the second volume of his parliamentary history in the twentieth century Professor Sawyer proceeds along the same lines; each of the seven chapters on the parliaments from the twelfth up to and including the eighteenth is divided into the following sections: parties and policies, the government, acts and bills, budgets, motions, and constitutional issues. Indexes of cases, statutes and reference words are appended.

EUROPE

BELOFF, NORA. *Le Général dit non*. Plon, Paris 1964. 251 pp. NF. 14.80.

Originally published as a Penguin Special and translated by Anne Joba the present volume contains a well-informed survey of the crisis in the negotiations between Britain and the Common Market countries and of its political background. The author, who is attached to *The Observer* as a correspondent, divides the blame evenly between General de Gaulle and the British with their many years' wavering.

BRACHMANN, BOTHO. *Russische Sozialdemokraten in Berlin 1895-1914. Mit Berücksichtigung der Studentenbewegung in Preussen und Sachsen*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1962. ix, 216 pp. Ill. DM. 37.50.

Often going into the slightest detail, for instance which Russian socialist newspapers were circulating in which German cities, the author offers a fairly full picture of revolutionary activities of social democratic emigrants from the Russian Empire in Germany. The title is somewhat misleading, since Great-Russians are by no means the only ones. In fact the reaction to and support of the revolution of 1905 have been given pride of place. In contrast to the organizational problems the theoretical analyses, among them that of the impact of German social democracy on the comrades from Russia, receive little attention and seem less satisfactory. The appendix with documents is extensive and contains, among other things, letters from Bebel and Rosa Luxemburg.

Britische Inseln, Frankreich, Belgien, Niederlande, Luxemburg. *Historisch-geographisches Kartenwerk. Wirtschaftshistorische Entwicklung*. 191 Karten auf 28 Blättern. Unter Leitung von Edgar

Lehmann, bearb. von W. Schmeer, R. Ogrissek, H. Weisse. Verlag Enzyklopädie, Leipzig 1960. DM. 150.00.

Together with the introduction the maps in this portfolio are in many respects an excellent contribution to economic and social history. For each country much information is given on demographic evolution, on the development of agriculture and industry, on the growth of cities and on the social conditions. Although in some cases the question may arise why this or that item has been chosen for representation and others have not, the work as a whole is indeed impressive.

DITTRICH, Z. R. Het verleden van Oost-Europa. Maatschappelijke en culturele dynamiek tot het einde der Middeleeuwen. Uitgeversmaatschappij W. de Haan N.V., Zeist; Van Loghum Slaterus Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V., Arnhem; N.V. Standaard Boekhandel, Antwerpen 1963. ix, 263 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 8.90.

Dr. Dittrich gives a clear and well-arranged outline of the history of Eastern Europe from the last glacial period to the end of the Middle Ages, with an emphasis on social relations and on culture; as geographical boundaries he takes, roughly, the Baltic, the Dnepr, the Danube and the Oder. He succeeds in giving a balanced treatment also of such a controversial topic as the German-Slav relations; though written for the educated lay reader his book meets high scholarly standards. The beautiful illustrations merit special mention.

KORBEL, JOSEF. Poland between East and West. Soviet and German Diplomacy toward Poland, 1919-1933. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1963. xi, 321 pp. \$ 6.50.

As compared with some other important books on Poland and German-Soviet relations between the two world wars the frame of the present work is the broader European context, while on the other hand the fundamental inquiry is that into the evolution of Soviet and German diplomacy towards Poland, Polish foreign policy being treated only to the extent in which it reflected those policies of the big neighbours. The opening of the files of the German Foreign Office has added a considerable volume of materials which, together with Polish and Soviet sources, have been used by the author. The various shifts in policies, the impact of ideology, the role played by the Polish communists, but also the influence of the personal friendship between Chicherin and Rantzau as a factor in the line followed by Stresemann come up for intelligent discussion.

KRAEHE, ENNO E. Metternich's German Policy. Vol. I. The Contest with Napoleon, 1799-1814. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1963. xi, 351 pp. \$ 7.50.

The originality of this study on Metternich's German policy is in its carrying the appraisal (partly following the steps of such scholars as Fournier, the immediate predecessor of v. Srbik in Vienna) beyond the well-known liberal-conservative and *kleindeutsch-grossdeutsch* controversies. In the present first volume the relatively neglected period up to the restoration of the Bourbons is exhaustively dealt with. The author shows how, during these formative years, Metternich shifted his loyalties from the dispossessed *Standesherren* that were his heritage to the Austrian Empire. He conceived of its interest and its stake in Germany as a European balance of power between

East (Russia and Prussia) and West (France and the German middle states, including the Napoleon-profiteers). "His policy was not one of conservatism or restoration, but rather of non-interference in the internal affairs of established governments." One is curious to know whether the second volume will continue this line or whether it will be confined to "the contest with Alexander of Russia".

Limits and Problems of European Integration. With an Introd. by B. Landheer. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1963. iv, 144 pp. Hfl. 13.15.

The present volume contains the papers read at the Grotius Seminarium conference of May 30-June 2, 1961. The first two, by Ernst B. Haas and David Mitrany, are devoted to the limits of European integration, viz. the necessity of fitting it into the wider framework of international co-operation, and show perspectives that are all too readily ignored by the "professional Europeans". The latter have the floor in the remaining seven papers, which deal with "internal" problems of European integration and are most of them contributed by Dutch specialists.

LINDBERG, LEON N. *The Political Dynamics of European Economic Integration.* Stanford University Press, Stanford; Oxford University Press, London 1963. xiv, 367 pp. \$ 7.75.

By means of a thorough analysis of its organizational system, procedural code and decision-making process Professor Lindberg tries to assess the impact of the European Economic Community on political integration; he shows himself to be fairly optimistic in this respect. Four important topics are studied in detail, viz. the free-trade area negotiations, the acceleration of the customs union, the common external tariff and List G, and the establishment of a common agricultural policy.

PIRRONE, GIANNI. *Une tradition européenne dans l'habitation.* [Aspects Européens, Série A, No. 6.] A. W. Sythoff, Leyde 1963. 122 pp. Ill. Hfl. 19.50.

This essay on the history of house construction in Europe was written and published under the auspices of the Council of Europe. The author, an Italian architect, tends to bring common patterns into focus and to leave out what does not suit his design. The fine photographs, taken by himself, nearly all refer to Italy and Denmark.

PUCHERT, BERTHOLD. *Der Wirtschaftskrieg des deutschen Imperialismus gegen Polen 1925-1934.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1963. 210 pp. DM. 27.50.

Interest in this book should be provoked by the fact that many previously neglected primary sources have been used, so that many, though minor, details are communicated here for the first time. On the other hand, however, the approach is so rigidly political, that in the major lines of argument only the official communist position is echoed. The role of the villain in the piece is played by all non-communist German forces and by the Polish "ruling classes", who refused to let the Soviet Union, "the most reliable friend ... of small nations", help the country to defend itself against the German "economic war" (1925-1934).

RUDINSKY, JOSEPH F. *The Challenge of the Steppes. Roots of the Cold War.* Robert Speller & Sons, Publishers, New York 1963. xx, 342 pp. \$ 6.00.

Father Rudinsky, a Slovakian emigrant from the circle of Premier Hodza, has worked on this book for fifteen years under often difficult circumstances, but alas it does not come up to scholarly standards. Bolshevism is represented as a doctrine of semi-nomads and, simultaneously, as a continuation of "the expansive dynamism of the traditional Russian universalism". The author accuses Benesh of having promoted Soviet imperialism with fixity of purpose, and relates even the pragmatism of George Kennan and Dean Acheson to Marxism-Leninism. He desires that NATO take up a crusading leadership and restore, nay embody the Christian "Father Image" that was lost at the end of the Middle Ages.

Die Sowjetunion in Europa. Vorträge. [Schriften der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteuropaforschung der Universität Münster.] Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1962. vii, 126 pp. DM. 16.00.

In this collection of papers, which were originally read at the University of Münster, L. Froese discusses the educational system of the German Democratic Republic, E. Lemberg the sovietization of national history in Czechoslovakia, B. Meissner the relation of party and state in the Communist countries, R. Stupperich religion in the Soviet Union, and Th. Surányi-Unger "Collective Planning and Economic Growth in Southeast Europe" (in English).

STRAUBE, FRITZ. *Frühjahrsfeldzug 1813. Die Rolle der russischen Truppen bei der Befreiung Deutschlands vom Napoleonischen Joch.* Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 284 pp. DM. 29.90.

Dr. Straube describes the Russian campaign in Northern Germany in the first half of the year 1813. As befits an East German historian he extols the merits of Kutuzov's genius, the "progressive popular masses" (German as well as Russian), the "fighting spirit of the German-Russian brotherhood in arms", etc. The book is largely based on Russian and German documents from Soviet archives, some of which are printed as an appendix.

TROCLET, LÉON-ÉLI. *Législation sociale internationale. Tome III. Recueil de textes.* Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles 1962. 858 pp. B.fr. 600.

The first document companion volume to Professor Troclet's text-book *Législation sociale internationale* (1952) was published in 1958. The present volume is on the same plan and contains mainly texts of bilateral and multilateral conventions on social legislation, in which Belgium is a partner; it may, therefore, also be useful to non-Belgian readers. The tables of contents refer to both document volumes.

Austria

BRAUNTHAL, JULIUS. *Auf der Suche nach dem Millennium. Mit einem Vorwort von Fritz Klenner.* Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 295 pp. S. 106.

Mr. Braunthal's recollections and comments – which he continued up to 1935 – are

published here in a second German edition. The author has added a few lines to his preface of 1948, stressing his optimism as to the future of Socialism. The book is deservedly famous as an attractive document of faith in the ideals of a moderate and Marxist Social Democracy – which does not prevent the author from more or less dividing people into Socialists (including Communists) and non-Socialists – and a vivid account of the atmosphere in the Austrian party and the personalities of a number of its leaders.

Belgium

HÉLIN, ÉTIENNE. *La démographie de Liège aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles.* [Académie Royale de Belgique, Classe des Lettres, Mémoires, Tome LVI, fasc. 4.] Palais des Académies, Bruxelles 1963. 282 pp. Maps. B.fr. 260.

The importance of demography for the social history of a city like Liège is evident, but till now only vague notions were current in this field. Dr. Hélin, with his careful inquiry into the size and structure of the population in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, has done pioneering work, which is the more valuable as he continually compares his findings with what is known of other cities in and outside Belgium.

Les Régions du Borinage et du Centre à l'heure de la Reconversion. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1962. 464 pp. Ill. B.fr. 350.

The 29th *Semaine Sociale Universitaire* of the Solvay Institute, held in November 1961, was entirely devoted to the structural problems of the central regions of the province of Hainaut; the emphasis was mostly on the economic aspect. The report contains the papers and the discussions, with summaries in an English that strikes even the present reviewer as rather poor.

SPITAELS, GUY. *L'année sociale 1962.* Préface de L. É. Troclet. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1963. 355 pp. B.fr. 345.

This volume on social relations in 1962 is planned along the same lines as the preceding one, noticed in the previous issue of our journal, Vol. VIII, p. 494. A chapter on social topics on the European level has now been added.

TROCLET, LÉON-ÉLI. *La Sécurité sociale en Belgique. Tome I. Problèmes généraux de la Sécurité sociale.* Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles 1961. 399 pp. B.fr. 300.

The first edition of this volume was published in 1949 by the Ministry of Labour and State Insurance, which was then headed by the author. The present edition is duly written up as regards documentation and offers an up-to-date general survey of Belgium as a welfare state.

Czechoslovakia

GLASER, KURT. *Czecho-Slovakia. A Critical History.* The Caxton Printers Ltd., Caldwell (Idaho) 1961. xvi, 275 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 5.50.

The present volume is a political pamphlet rather than a history. Professor Glaser

shows himself a severe critic of Masaryk, Benesh and the "Czechoslovak legend", and argues that "Czech chauvinism" of necessity implied Russian and Communist predominance; the extensively described "genocide against the Sudeten Germans" has, in his view, given the Kremlin a political mortgage on Czecho-Slovakia (the use of the hyphen is, of course, intentional). An advocate of free-enterprise liberation including German resettlement, the author attacks Radio Free Europe on account of their "Titoist-socialist" and "Czechoslovakist" orientation. In spite of his extreme bias he offers some useful information, but the caution he advises in the use of Western encyclopedias should be exercised in his own case as well.

France

BAUCHARD, PHILIPPE. *La mystique du Plan. Les menaces de la prospérité*. Arthaud, Paris 1963. 269 pp. NF. 15.00.

The cult of the Plan, which came to play such a big role in the Fifth Republic, is here subjected to a critical appraisal. The well-informed author gives many interesting details on the top group (Debré, Jeanneney, Giscard d'Estaing), the impact of the *École Nationale d'Administration* and the new technocrats. He is neither a laudator of the good old days nor a leftist pedant, but he does emphasize the political and social ambivalence of mere efficiency.

BLOCH-MORHANGE, JACQUES. *Le Gaullisme*. Plon, Paris 1963. 238 pp. NF. 12.00.

Mr. Bloch-Morhange belongs to that group of young Frenchmen, who were originally rather closely associated with the Fifth Republic, but who have grown to take a more and more critical stand; his central problem, too, is "*survivre à de Gaulle*" (cf. Vol. VIII (1963) of this journal, Part 2, p. 319 ff.). In this spirit the author discusses the relations of Gaullism to the women, the "notables", the world abroad, the French people in general, and the future; the tone of his criticism becomes nowhere disagreeable.

BRÉCY, ROBERT. *Le mouvement syndical en France 1871-1921. Essai bibliographique*. Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1963. 217 pp. NF. 39.00.

The bulk of this carefully composed and useful book, introduced by an historical survey of the French labour movement since 1871 and its problems, is formed by an enumeration aiming at completeness of the congresses and national conferences of the CGT and its predecessors held between 1886 and 1921. With the help, among other things, of the official reports, with an indication where they are to be found, the items of agenda are enumerated besides information on delegates, controversies, main addresses, motions and resolutions. This is followed by a survey of the history of the other trade unions, such as the Christian and the yellow. A chronological survey of the periodicals relevant to the subject and a bibliography of printed works and manuscripts grouped according to periods and subjects have been included as supplementary data.

CASTILLON DU PERRON, MARGUERITE. *Louis-Philippe et la Révolution Française. I. Le Prince. II. Le Proscrit*. Librairie Académique Perrin, Paris 1963. 411 pp.; 393 pp. Ill. NF. 13.90 per vol.

The author entertainingly describes Louis Philippe's youth, his role in the French Revolution and his exile up to his marriage to Maria Amelia in 1809. The work is a

specimen of the "matrons' historiography", which now seems to come into fashion outside France, too, but it is very important in so far as it is based on unpublished sources; especially the four volumes of *Memoirs*, written by Louis Philippe during his stay in England and, strangely enough, never used by any historian before, deserve mention in this respect.

CHARLES, JEAN. *Les débuts du mouvement syndical à Besançon. La Fédération ouvrière (1891-1914)*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1962. 220 pp. NF. 6.00.

This contribution to local history is based on extensive research in various archives, some of them in private hands. The trade unions and also the political ideas and organizations which sprang up among the working class have been treated in great detail. Special attention is given to the failure of anarcho-sindicalism to retain their strong position and the story, which opens with the Franco-German war of 1870, concludes with the disruption caused by the outbreak of the First World War in 1914.

CHASTENET, JACQUES. *Le drame final 1938-1940*. Librairie Hachette, Paris 1963. 347 pp. NF. 19.45.

This seventh and last volume of the "History of the Third Republic" has of necessity become mainly a political history and more specifically a history of the French responses to international challenges. The author goes into great detail in describing the events and positions, and, but for a number of errors insofar as facts on other countries are concerned, his survey is commendable. The analyses of causes and effects do not shed fresh light and are on the whole very cautious. This holds true also for the epilogue in which the Third Republic's achievements and failures are discussed.

COBB, RICHARD. *Les armées révolutionnaires. Instrument de la Terreur dans les départements Avril 1793 - Floréal An II*. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VIe Section. Société et Idéologies, Études, II.] Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1961; 1963. 1017 pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. Hfl. 54.00.

The revolutionary armies that arose more or less spontaneously in the spring of 1793 and carried out the dirty work of the Terror in the provinces have fared unfavourably not only with conservative historians such as Taine; having been repudiated by the Jacobin regime itself they could serve as the Revolution's alibi afterwards. In the present monograph the British historian Richard Cobb gives for the first time an account that is both dispassionate and comprehensive. It is based on a knowledge of the local archives that may well be called unique; the "Bibliographical Notes" cover no less than 65 pages. Successively, the composition, the activities and the disbandment of the armies are described thoroughly and at the same time very readably; a threefold index of persons, authors and place names is appended.

COTTA, MICHÈLE. *La collaboration 1940-1944*. Armand Colin, Paris 1964. 334 pp. Ill. NF. 8.50.

As No 24 in the *Collection Kiosque* a third volume is published on the years 1940-1944, which is devoted to the collaboration - to the Paris wing, that is, who, as against the conservatives and *attentistes* at "Vichy-les-Nains", called themselves fascists, conceived

of collaboration as a higher necessity, and thought that (as one of them, Camille Fégny, expressed it as late as August 10, 1944) "there was no lesser evil". By means of numerous excellently chosen quotations the reader is given a good impression of the attitudes, ideas and "images" of these people, and also of their radical differences of opinion: while Doriot and especially the offspring of the old Right rejected the whole republican past, Déat and his friends continued to consider the French Revolution, the Commune and even the Popular Front as component parts of the national tradition. The young compiler, born in 1937, presents everything in a balanced way, not without irony, but certainly without the well-known anti-fascist zeal.

DANAN, YVES MAXIME. *La vie politique à Alger de 1940 à 1944*. Préface de C.-A. Colliard. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1963, xi, 346 pp. NF. 42.40.

This thesis, with which the author took his Doctor's Degree of Political Science at Paris University and which is published as Vol. LIII of the *Bibliothèque de Droit Public*, is devoted to the successive stages of political life in Algiers 1940-1944. "Orthodox Vichyism", the preparation and execution of the *coup* of November 8, 1942, "Vichyism under American protectorate", the coming of De Gaulle and the restoration of democracy are all described from a pronouncedly leftist viewpoint, but at the same time with expert knowledge. The author bases himself partly on interviews with surviving participants.

DANY, FRANÇOIS. M. Bloch-Lainé ne sait pas ce qu'est la gestion responsable d'une Affaire. Éditions SEDIF, Paris 1963. 47 pp. NF. 2.50.

A neo-liberal critique of *Pour une réforme de l'entreprise*, which was noticed in the previous issue of this journal, Vol. VIII, p. 495. It is here represented as a *livre-piège*, the suggestions of which threaten the freedom of the consumer as well as of the entrepreneur.

DAUMARD, ADELINÉ. *La bourgeoisie parisienne de 1815 à 1848*. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VIe Section, Centre de Recherches Historiques, Démographie et Sociétés, VIII.] S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1963. xxxvii, 661 pp. Maps. NF. 65.00.

This is a very important contribution to our knowledge of the social history of Paris in the first half of the nineteenth century. The author takes the bourgeoisie in a wide sense, from the financial aristocracy down to the petty bourgeoisie, wider, therefore, than what at the time was called "middle class". She provides a many-sided picture of provenance, functions and attitudes, with an emphasis on social mobility and the entrepreneurial spirit. The volume is largely based on unpublished sources, among other things voting-lists and notarial archives.

La démocratie à refaire. Rapports de René Rémond, Georges Vedel, Jacques Fauvet, Étienne Borne et Débats. Préface de Maurice Duverger. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1963. 291 pp. NF. 15.00.

In January 1962 the review *France-Forum* convened a symposium on the future of democracy, which was attended by well-known politicians, trade-unionists and

intellectuals. The present volume contains the text of the four papers and the animated discussions. It was easier for the members to agree on such points as the necessity of decentralization and the political tasks of the trade-unions than on the constitution of the political parties. Much attention was paid to the phenomenon of the "de-politization".

DUBREUIL, HYACINTHE. *Promotion*. Préface de Louis Armand. Éditions de l'Entreprise Moderne, Paris 1963. 237 pp. NF. 16.00.

For the well-known author of *Standards* (1929) and other books manual labour is not a necessary evil but a matter of high educational value. He urges his young compatriots to qualify themselves for a craft, and in that case he promises them occupational satisfaction and promotion; on the inevitable drudgery of flow production he is less eloquent. A separate part is devoted to the *Compagnonnage* movement.

DUCLOS, JACQUES. *De Napoléon III à De Gaulle*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1964. 286 pp. Ill. NF. 8.00.

As far as possible the author tries to find and demonstrate similarities and parallels between the Emperor Napoleon III and President De Gaulle and it must be admitted that this similarity of a number of features seems striking. The author, the second man in the French CP, of course avoids to subscribe to the opinion that history repeats itself and he takes pain to demonstrate how the economic and social background in their respective times created situations favourable to the ascendancy of both.

DUPEUX, GEORGES. *Aspects de l'histoire sociale et politique du Loir-et-Cher 1848-1914*. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, Sixième Section. Société et Idéologies, Études, IV.] Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1962. xii, 631 pp. Maps. NF. 69.00.

This admirable history of the Department Loir-et-Cher (between Tours and Orleans) in the second half of the nineteenth century is divided into four parts. After a survey of the economic and social structure circa 1850 the author describes the economic development up to 1914 (prices, production, incomes); in the third and fourth parts the political and social history come up for discussion. Naturally, the different fields are brought into connection: "On the civic spirit the slump works like an electric shock, and prosperity like an anaesthetic." The volume is mainly based on unpublished sources and provided with many graphs; Professor Labrousse of the Sorbonne has contributed a laudatory preface.

La femme dans la société. Son image dans différents milieux sociaux. Par M.-J. et P.-H. Chombart de Lauwe, M. Huguet, E. Perroy, N. Bissereet. [Travaux du Groupe d'Ethnologie Sociale.] Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1963. 439 pp. NF. 32.00.

The present volume is the result of an inquiry carried out by the *Groupe d'Ethnologie Sociale* into the opinions of both men and women on the place of woman in society; the samples were taken from four different social settings in Paris. It is striking that, in contrast to the students, the workers are generally against a full equalization, and, also, that the authors hold the "bourgeoisie" largely responsible for this. In part the book looks more like an equalitarian treatise than like a sociological report, but that is not to say that it does not contain much useful information.

GUERRAND, ROGER-H. *La conquête des vacances. Les Éditions Ouvrières*. Paris 1963. 127 pp. NF. 5.40.

After an outline of the struggle for reduction of hours and for paid leave the author goes into problems and possibilities of popular tourism. The booklet, one of the *Collection "Vivre son temps"*, has been written for the average reader.

JOHNSON, DOUGLAS. Guizot. *Aspects of French History 1787-1874*. [Studies in Political History.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1963. x, 469 pp. Ill. 60/-.

This admirable book on Guizot is not so much a formal biography as a study of his various activities. Successively his political thought, his educational work, his domestic and foreign policies during the 1840's, his record as a historian and his role in French protestantism come up for discussion. The framework of contemporary France and the basic continuity in Guizot's career (e.g., his eclecticism) are given proper consideration.

KAËS, RENÉ. *Les ouvriers français et la culture. Enquête 1958-1961*. Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1962. 592 pp. NF. 20.00.

This is the very detailed report of a sociological inquiry, undertaken by the *Institut du Travail* of Strasbourg University, into the representations and attitudes of French industry workers vis-a-vis culture (taken in a very wide sense). In general they appear to conceive of it as a means of bettering themselves rather than as an aim; with some groups (conditioned by sex, provenance and place of residence) the appreciation does not even reach as far as that. The necessity of further investigation is emphasized.

KESSEL, JOSEPH. *Tous n'étaient pas des anges*. Plon, Paris 1963. 299 pp. NF. 13.50.

The well-known journalist and author gives an account of a number of figures with whom he came into contact in the course of his life, and who in any case have this in common, that they none of them fit into conventional civil society: cruel Cossacks, adventurers, women of easy virtue, members of the resistance, etc. Kessel once more shows himself to be a master of the short story.

LECERF, JEAN. *La percée de l'économie française. Postface de Raymond Aron*. Arthaud, Paris 1963. 351 pp. NF. 15.00.

Mr. Lecerf, who is attached to *Le Figaro* and *The Economist*, gives a vivid picture of the recovery and the modernization of the French economy since 1944, which he has both followed closely. Much attention is paid to the policies of the several governments; the achievements of the Fourth Republic are duly acknowledged even if they were attended by all sorts of set-backs and even if it was her successor that reaped the benefits of her efforts. Professor Aron places the French record in an international context.

Le Référendum du 8 avril 1962. Sous la direction de François Goguel. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 124.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1963. xiii, 228 pp. Ill. Loose-leaf maps. NF. 25.00.

The referendum of April 8th, 1962, on the independence of Algeria is treated along the

same lines as was that of January 8th, 1961, in the preceding volume, noticed in this journal, Vol. VII (1962), Part 3, p. 499. The authors are largely the same, with the same division of tasks; the analysis of the result on a local level has been left out, but more attention is now paid to the role of the mass media.

SCHNEIDER, CHRISTIAN W. *Die neue Erziehung und das Schulwesen in Frankreich unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Schulreformversuche von 1930 bis 1959*. Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1963. 167 pp. DM. 18.00.

In France the New Education movement has gone through wholly without the intermediary of the universities, who had little concern for pedagogics anyway. Dr. Schneider describes the ideas of the movement, their laborious struggle against traditionalism, and their achievements after 1945 (*classes nouvelles, classes pilotes, lycées pilotes*, etc.). A bibliography is appended.

TANNENBAUM, EDWARD R. *The Action Française. Die-hard Reactionaries in Twentieth-Century France*. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, London 1962. ix, 316 pp. 57/-.

It is remarkable that the two best recent books on the *Action Française* both have been written by scholars in the USA: The first is Professor Weber's work which was reviewed in this journal, Vol. VIII (1963), Part 1, p. 148 f., the second is Professor Tannenbaum's book which appeared in the same year as the first mentioned. Both are excellent as comprehensive descriptions of the movement and its leaders, but the present author's approach is more sober and there are fewer digressions into nearby themes. He observes more distance toward his subject, although he makes it perfectly clear that only a fringe of the traditional ultra-Right comes within the range of fascism or national-socialism. As a piece of intellectual history in which the connexions with social aspects are not neglected the book is outstanding; the same can be said of the biographical parts which throw light on the differences of background and outlook in the relatively loosely organized movement which was more of a current. The relations with the Church, the gap between the standpoints taken during the First and the Second World War, the anti-semitic tendency are among the themes which are lucidly described and interpreted within the frame of general French history.

VIAU, PIERRE. *Révolution agricole et propriété foncière. Économie et Humanisme*, Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1962. 255 pp. Maps. NF. 12.75.

The author traces the history of land tenure in France since the Civil Code and, especially, since the Second World War. He shows how the rights of the owner were gradually overridden by those of the farmer; he acclaims this development warmly and would see it carried further still. The volume is part of the *Collection "Économie Humaine"*.

WRIGHT, GORDON. *Rural Revolution in France. The Peasantry in the Twentieth Century*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1964. xii, 271 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 6.00.

"The peasants are the last of all to rise, but they are also the last to sit down" – these words by Tocqueville seem to come true in France. Professor Wright has carefully

studied this "rising" from its origins during the 'thirties, and has also done some field work in 1950-51 and 1960. The result is an excellently documented monograph in which much attention is paid to the composition of the peasant elite (especially the *Jeunesse Agricole Chrétienne*) and the roles played by the Communists and (ex-) Vichyites.

ZIEBURA, GILBERT. Léon Blum. Theorie und Praxis einer sozialistischen Politik. Band 1: 1872 bis 1934. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1963. xi, 534 pp. Ill. DM. 68.00.

Three major purposes are pursued in this book: first, of course, to offer a political biography of Blum; secondly, to analyze the SFIO's policy from 1914 onward; thirdly, to make a contribution to the study of the problem why Social Democracy, by and large, failed to attain even a minimum of its objectives in the years between the two World Wars. The first volume does not offer a definite answer yet. It is a well documented, learned and sympathetic account, but not wholly free from slightly pedantic statements. Blum's background is excellently pictured, as is the literary milieu in which he received his esthetic education. The author also discusses with much acumen Blum's intellectual and political orientation which, once formed, never altered. Blum inherited the essentials of his philosophical outlook from the Enlightenment and was strongly influenced by the Jewish Messianistic tradition (which in his eyes comprised Marx and Lassalle), the famous Lucien Herr and, of course, Jaurès, whose power of synthesis he admired and whose political line he tried to follow. The democratic-humanitarian Socialism of Blum, who took his own doctrine very serious, did not exclude a somewhat utopian conception of the "social revolution". The volume contains also the history of the SFIO, the split, Blum's remarkably courageous moderation and anti-chauvinism in the years following 1918, the weakness involved in his extreme "pacifism" and lack of understanding of totalitarianism, and his firm stand against the "Neo-Socialists" in 1933. The work as a whole promises to be the best biography of Blum.

Germany

ANGRESS, WERNER T. Stillborn Revolution. The Communist Bid for Power in Germany, 1921-1923. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1963. xv, 513 pp. \$ 10.00.

After a few introductory chapters on the *Spartakusbund* and the first two years of the KPD the author gives what appears to be the most comprehensive history of the KPD in the eventful years 1921-1923, when the party twice (March, 1921, and October, 1923) failed at successfully making a revolution. In minute detail the story of intra-party struggles, of Soviet intervention, of relations with USPD and KAPD is told and the shifts in policy are analyzed with much acumen. For instance, the party's courting of the extreme Right upon the death of Schlageter (in which even anti-semitic slogans were used) is related in an unbiased, yet vivid way. Naturally, Miss Ruth Fischer's account of the KPD is evaluated with proper criticism; this is done in a very stimulating "bibliographical essay" which is essential for any further research.

August Bebel. Eine Biographie. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 324 pp. Ill. DM. 3.80.

Six authors have written this book; their "collective" was led by Dr. Horst Bartel.

Bebel's life and political activities are presented as being of exemplary educative value. A selection from letters written by Bebel and articles written on him as well as a chronology and a bibliography have been appended. Among the many pictures included there is one showing Engels, Bebel, Clara Zetkin, a.o., at the time of 1893 Zurich Congress of the Second International.

BADIA, GILBERT et PIERRE LEFRANC. *Un pays méconnu: La République Démocratique Allemande.* Édition Leipzig, Leipzig 1963. [Deutsch-Französische Gesellschaft in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Berlin.] 314 pp. Ill.

"The German Democratic Republic, peaceful and socialist, is an essential new fact in post-war Europe." This sentence from the authors' introduction indicates the lines along which the various aspects of life in East Germany are dealt with. Much is made of economic growth, and the social and political situation is described in the most positive way. The book is lavishly illustrated.

BARTEL, WALTER. *Karl Liebknecht. Sein Leben in Bildern. Bildteil von Karl Wiegel.* VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie, Leipzig 1961. 120 pp. Ill. DM. 2.80.

The introductory text of some 45 pages contains a very positive biography. It is followed by a useful chronology. The pictures included contribute an admirable selection especially as regards the photographs.

Beiträge zur deutschen Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1963. iv, 288 pp. DM. 38.50.

This volume collects various studies on economic and social history. The editors are E. Giersiepen and D. Lösche. Among the contributions we mention that by K. Blaschke on the demographic evolution of Saxony, that by E. Mohrmann on the first organizational efforts of the middle class ("bourgeoisie") in a number of cities and towns in the Rhineland, and that by D. Eichholtz on the situation of the workers occupied in the building of railways before 1848 and of the strike movements which took place among them before that year.

BEWLEY, CHARLES. *Hermann Göring and the Third Reich. A Biography Based on Family and Official Records.* The Devin-Adair Company, New York 1962. xvi, 517 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

Mr. Bewley who was the Irish Minister to Berlin from 1933 to 1939 (when he retired and went to live in Rome) draws a picture which comes near to white-washing Göring with whom the author used to be on very excellent terms. The "last efforts for peace" in 1939 are related in a way characteristic of the tenor of the whole book. Apart from the Nuremberg trial documents and other official material family papers and recollections have been amply used.

BRAVO, GIAN MARIO. *Wilhelm Weitling e il comunismo tedesco prima del Quarantotto.* Edizioni Giappichelli, Torino 1963. 373 pp. L. 3.800.

This is a very sympathetic biography of Weitling which is based on an impressive

amount of sources. Most attention is given to Weitling's activities in Switzerland, to his conflict with Marx and also to the influence he exerted in the United States. Yet it is especially for the history of the incipient labour movement that the book is important. The point of view is clearly a Marxist one. A very useful bibliography of Weitling's writings is appended.

DILL, MARSHALL, JR. *Germany. A Modern History.* The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1961. x, 467, xxiii pp. \$ 8.75.

This general history which concentrates on the history since 1500 and especially from the 19th century onward offers a well-balanced survey which devotes attention to social as well as economic, intellectual and political history. No new approaches are tried, but the author demonstrates a good knowledge of his subject and has chosen the illustrative details, which fill up the general framework, with care and acumen. The extensive list of suggested reading is characteristic for the set-up of the work as a whole: there is an impressive number of titles, but all are in English (a good proportion of them are translations).

DOMARUS, MAX. *Hitler – Reden und Proklamationen 1932-1945. Kommentiert von einem deutschen Zeitgenossen. II. Band. Untergang (1939-1945).* Wholesale distributing agency Verlagsdruckerei Schmidt, Neustadt a.d. Aisch 1963. viii, 1319 pp. Ill. DM. 84.00.

The first volume of Dr. Domarus' collection of Hitler's speeches and proclamations was extensively noticed in this journal, Vol. VII (1962), Part 2, p. 330; since the present volume has been set up along the same lines we need not say much in addition. Perhaps here, again, Hitler is represented too much as the great demagogue rather than as the political and social prophet he pretended to be, but this is probably a consequence of the editor's approach, which culminates in the warning: "Beware in emergencies of the so-called good orators, for they are very often possessed by the devil!" The work as a whole will not soon be replaced by another and a better one, and also as a chronology it will be of great service for years to come; the extensive indexes appended to the present volume will contribute to that.

Fall 9. *Das Urteil im SS-Einsatzgruppenprozess gefällt am 10. April 1948 in Nürnberg vom Militärgerichtshof II der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.* Hrsg. von Kasimierz Leszczyński mit einer Einleitung von Siegmar Quilitzsch. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 259 pp. DM. 12.50.

As appears from the title the present volume contains the very extensive opinion and judgment in the *Einsatzgruppen Case (U.S. v. Oblendorf et al.)*. The introduction by Dr. Quilitzsch culminates in a fierce attack on "USA imperialism" and the Federal Republic.

FRANCKE, ADOLF. *Preise und Löhne in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland seit 1950.* [Kieler Studien, 64.] J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1964. iv, 77 pp. DM. 12.00.

This study examines, for the years 1950-1960, in how far the pay rises in the Federal Republic influenced the price level through a rise of the cost prices, and in how far through an increase of the demand. The correlations appear to differ year by year.

GLEICHMANN, PETER. Sozialwissenschaftliche Aspekte der Grünplanung in der Grossstadt. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. viii, 109 pp. DM. 18.50.

This Vol. 8 of the *Göttinger Abhandlungen zur Soziologie* is based on an investigation into the need for private gardens, parks, green belts, etc., which was made by the author and his co-workers in Hanover. The careful analysis of the attitudes of those interviewed is preceded by a historical essay on the ideology of the "garden city" in the United States, England and Germany.

GRÜTZNER, GÜNTER. Die Pariser Kommune. Macht und Karriere einer politischen Legende. Die Auswirkungen auf das politische Denken in Deutschland. [Staat und Politik, Band 2.] Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1963. xv, 279 pp. DM. 29.00.

This book is a study of the way in which in Germany the various images of the Parisian Commune have formed themselves, during its existence and after, with special attention in this respect paid to Marx' *Bürgerkrieg in Frankreich*. The author then examines their, in his view great, influence on political thought and action especially of the socialist movement and its opponents. He successively considers the discussions, plans and measures from the period before, during and after the Anti-Socialist Law, and discusses how, after 1890, the opinions on the Commune also play an important part in the discussions within the socialist movement, and how in another form this is the case after the outbreak of the Russian Revolution and the appearance of Lenin's *State and Revolution*, which also compel science to reconsider and review the position.

Grundriss der Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 304 pp. DM. 2.00.

In this Communist popular history of the German labour movement most attention has been paid to the KPD and the SED. As regards the origins of Socialism in Germany, Lassalle's role is undervalued. Especially for the period since the split of 1917 the picture is one of black and white, without much nuance. The strike movement of June 17, 1953, is called, for instance, a "Fascist *Putsch*" and the story ends in an eulogy on the East German regime.

KOPP, OTTO. Adenauer. Eine biographische und politische Dokumentation. Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. 184 pp. DM. 8.80.

The author, a Swiss conservative, describes Adenauer's life and political record in an admiring vein. The latter is regularly given the floor himself with fragments from the wireless interview on the eve of his eighty-fifth birthday and from his speeches.

LASSALLE, FERDINAND. Ausgewählte Texte. Hrsg. u. eingel. von Thilo Ramm. K. F. Koehler Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. xxiii, 284 pp. DM. 14.80.

The selection from Lassalle's writings is such that the various aspects of his work and character are represented. The editor's stimulating introduction does not shun outspoken qualifications. Lassalle's philosophical, literary and economic writings are characterized by a common political interest, but his significance is said to be not so much in the field of concrete politics, but in that of theory: "Lassalle is the political

theoretician of the German idealist philosophy"; and that theory was "nationalist-imperialist". The role a Neo-Lassallean Social Democracy could have played after 1918 was in fact taken up by the Nazis. These are very far-reaching pronouncements indeed, but it should be noted that they are supported (not always, it seems, justified) by solid knowledge and through able argument.

LIEBKNECHT, KARL. *Gesammelte Reden und Schriften. Band V. Februar bis Dezember 1912.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 506 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

The fourth volume of Liebknecht's works was announced in Vol. VI (1961), Part 2, p. 333 of this periodical. The fifth volume contains many speeches held in the Prussian House of Representatives and in the *Reichstag*, on the Chemnitz Party Congress and in Social Democratic meetings. In Chemnitz Liebknecht attacked Lensch and Pannekoek for their failure to see that within capitalism there were also countertendencies to warlike trends. The danger of war is once more in the forefront of attention.

LUTZ, HEINRICH. *Demokratie im Zwielicht. Der Weg der deutschen Katholiken aus dem Kaiserreich in die Republik 1914-1925.* Kösel-Verlag, München 1963. 143 pp. DM. 6.80.

This is a very thoughtful dissertation on some aspects of the interrelation between theological and political standpoints held by German Roman Catholics. Max Scheler and Erzbinger are chosen to demonstrate the curiously inflated nationalism which gradually made way for more sober insights. The years after the war are represented by Guardini and Carl Schmitt for the right wing which, as it is made clear beyond doubt, did much to prepare the way for authoritarianism. A minority of conscious democrats (Catholic peace movement, people from the trade unions) was unable to tip the balance.

LUXEMBURG, ROSA. *Die russische Revolution. Eingeleitet und hrsg. von Ossip K. Flechtheim.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a/M. 1963. 88 pp. DM. 5.80.

The writings by Rosa Luxemburg have been included in this vol., which bears the title of only one of them. The first is an article published in the *Neue Zeit*, 1904, on organizational problems of Russian Social Democracy which contains a short criticism of Lenin's "centralism". The second item is the famous "The Russian Revolution", the passionate plea for freedom and trust in the masses; the third a fragment on war, the national question and revolution (published in 1928 in *Grünbergs Archiv*) in which she strongly defends the October Revolution. In his well written introduction Professor Flechtheim analyzes Luxemburg's views; it is critical as to the logical coherence of those views, let alone their practicability, but at the same time full of sympathy for Rosa Luxemburg as an individual and also as a theoretician.

LUXEMBURG, ROSA. *Scritti scelti. A cura di Luciano Amodio. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1963. 716 pp. Ill. L. 6.000.*

These Selected Works in Italian are produced in such a way as to evoke the interest also of those who have access to the original texts in German. This is because of the short biographical note, the stimulating general introduction, in which especially the differences between Luxemburg's and Kautsky's views are dealt with, and most of all

the general bibliography and the bibliographically very useful separate introductions to each of the selected writings of Luxemburg. In some instances new facts have been brought to light, in all the short bibliographical histories of pamphlets and books is a real help for further research. The selection itself includes all the best-known works (e.g., the doctorate thesis, Mass Strike, Party and Trade Unions, Introduction to National Economy, The Junius-pamphlet, The Accumulation of Capital, and The Russian Revolution), but also less known articles which are characteristic for Rosa Luxemburg's thought.

MARCKS, ERICH. Hindenburg. Feldmarschall und Reichspräsident. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1963. 76 pp. DM. 3.90.

In 1932 Erich Marcks contributed a biographical outline to the volume *Paul von Hindenburg als Mensch, Staatsmann, Feldherr*. It is an uncritical piece of Prussian hagiography culminating in a comparison of Hindenburg with Bismarck (some years later Marcks, in his *Der Aufstieg des Reiches*, was to accord Hitler the same honour). Professor Walther Hubatsch, who has a large-scale rehabilitation of the "Wooden Titan" in store for us, has re-edited Marck's contribution as Vol. 32 of the series *Persönlichkeit und Geschichte*; his own additions (printed in italics) are in style.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. Briefwechsel mit Wilhelm Bracke (1869-1880). Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 296 pp. DM. 4.00.
 –. La Nouvelle Gazette Rhénane (Neue Rheinische Zeitung I). Traduction, introduction et notes par Lucienne Netter. Tome premier 1er juin-5 septembre 1848. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1963. 501 pp. NF. 25.00.
 –. Werke. Band 22; Band 28. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. xxxv, 741 pp.; xxxi, 828 pp. DM. 12.50 per vol.

The correspondence between Marx and Engels and W. Bracke is an invaluable source for the history of German Social Democracy. It is commendable that this time also the letters by Bracke have been published which makes it possible to establish better the problems discussed. – The French translation of the first part of Marx' and Engels' articles written for the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* (covering the period from June 1-September 5, 1848) has been made and annotated by L. Netter who also wrote a short historical introduction. – Vol. 22 of the new *Werke* edition contains Engels' writings from 1890 until his death in 1895. Part of the articles are published here for the first time in the original language (German). The introduction stresses the importance of Engels' struggle against "rightist and leftist opportunism". Vol. 28 contains the correspondence between Marx and Engels for the years January 1852-December 1855 and letters which they wrote to third persons (including Mrs. Marx) in the period January 1852-November 1855; the latter also include letters written by and to Jenny Marx. In the appendices letters by Mrs. Marx, thirteen letters from Mrs. Marx to Engels and five letters from Adolf Cluss to Joseph Weydemeyer are published. One letter by Marx to Engels (August 7, 1855) is published here for the first time as are eight letters to other persons. Moreover, besides the very comprehensive notes, a list of writings quoted or mentioned by Marx and Engels and a list of letters which were differently dated as compared with the MEGA have been added.

MOLT, PETER. *Der Reichstag vor der improvisierten Revolution*. [Politische Forschungen, Band 4.] Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1963. 400 pp. DM. 46.00.

Dr. Molt has written a pioneering study on the sociological foundations of German parliamentarism prior to the First World War. The second part of the book, which takes up nearly half the space and is based on abundant biographical material, sets out to what social groups the members of the *Reichstag* belonged; the third part is devoted, among other things, to the sociological structure of the political parties. Finally, the author argues that many characteristics survived the November Revolution.

NEEF, HELMUT. *Zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung im 19. Jahrhundert*. Mit einem Dokumentenanhang. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. 207 pp. DM. 4.60.

Three papers read at the East German Socialist Unity Party's school have been reproduced here. They offer a popular introduction into some of the major problems, which include that of the role of Marx and Engels in the revolution of 1848-1849 and that of the relation and conflict between Lassalleans and Marxists. A number of documents have been printed in an appendix.

OEHME, WALTER. *Die Weimarer Nationalversammlung 1919*. Erinnerungen. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 403 pp. DM. 9.80.

These memoirs, written down some 40 years since the time on which they comment, describe the young Weimar Republic "as the instrument of power of German Big Business". It is especially argued that the Social Democrats betrayed the revolution and that such "slogans" as freedom and democracy were used as a smoke screen to mislead the workers.

OTTEL, FRITZ. *Untergang oder Metamorphose der Sozialen Marktwirtschaft*. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. v, 122 pp. DM. 14.00.

"Neo-Liberalism" as preached and practised by Eucken, Röpke and the present Federal Chancellor is mostly, especially outside Germany, attacked from the Left. Professor Ottel offers a criticism from the Right: he groups the Neo-Liberals with the "mass of the discontented" and even associates them, because of their struggle against the monopolies, with Hilferding, Luxemburg and Lenin; as a common source of all the trouble he indicates the pernicious ideas of the Enlightenment. His own authorities include List, Le Bon, Troeltsch (*Die Ideen von 1914*, etc.) and Spann.

PETZOLD, JOACHIM. *Die Dolchstoßlegende*. Eine Geschichtsfälschung im Dienst des deutschen Imperialismus und Militarismus. [Schriften des Instituts für Geschichte, Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Reihe I, Band 18.] 3. unveränd. Aufl. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1963. 148 pp. DM. 12.00.

"This critique of the stab-in-the-back legend is based on analyses and conclusions by *Lenin*." Consequently, Dr. Petzold takes his stand on *porazhenestvo* and "the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and war", and asserts, moreover, that in this the

Spartacists etc. have rendered the German people a great service; yet, at the same time he calls it a "lie", that the above struggle was the cause of the German defeat. By this dialectical standard he judges not only the different variants of the legend, but the, in his view inadequate, criticism from the socialist and liberal quarters. In spite of his non-stop communist propaganda the author offers much interesting information on the writings, polemics, inquiries and trials in question, and that is why his book, besides the paper by Baron Hiller v. Gaertringen (mentioned in the previous issue of this journal, Vol. VIII, p. 469 f.), merits attention.

PICKER, HENRY. Hitlers Tischgespräche im Führerhauptquartier 1941-1942. Im Auftrag des Verlags neu hrsg. von Percy Ernst Schramm in Zusammenarbeit mit Andreas Hillgruber und Martin Vogt. Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. 546 pp. DM. 38.00.

As regards arrangement and accuracy this new edition of the Picker version of Hitler's table talk can certainly be described as an improvement. Unlike what was done in 1951, the conversations (or rather, monologues) are now printed in chronological order, and in addition they have been provided with a critical commentary at the foot of the pages, by Dr. Hillgruber; Hitler's secret address to the newly appointed officers of May 30, 1942, and an exceedingly extensive index, by Dr. Vogt, are appended. Professor Ritter's introduction has been replaced by one of over a hundred pages, in which Professor Schramm illuminates Hitler's personality, attitudes and ideology from all sides. This very German essay, which has since also been serially published in the weekly *Der Spiegel* (side by side with the inevitable gossip on the Dutch royal family), can be negatively typified by the statement that "social history cannot contribute essentially to an understanding of Hitler", and positively by the unprejudiced quotation of Goethe's words on the irresistible power of the "Demoniac"; there is no lack of the "If only Hitler had" and "But for Hitler" tunes either.

RICHERT, ERNST. Macht ohne Mandat. Der Staatsapparat in der Sowjetischen Besatzungszone Deutschlands. Mit einer Einleitung von Martin Drath. 2., erw. und überarb. Aufl. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1963. xliv, 305 pp. DM. 29.00.

This is a revised and very considerably enlarged new edition of the authoritative work on the organization of power in East Germany; indeed the present edition contains over 120 pages more than the first one of 1958. The role of the essential organ, the SED, and the transmitting of state ideology and policy to the people (among other things by the so-called "mass organizations") is analyzed with outstanding acumen. The description of the working of the system is perfect. We should like to refer to our favourable review in Vol. IV (1959), Part 2, p. 342 of this periodical and add that a completely new chapter deals with economic policy and the economic apparatus; in it much attention is given to intra-bloc relationships. The "introduction" by Professor Martin Draht reappears in the new edition which remains Vol. 11 of the *Schriften des Instituts für Politische Wissenschaft*.

Le romantisme politique en Allemagne. Textes choisis et présentés par Jacques Droz. Armand Colin, Paris 1963. 211 pp. NF. 8.20.

In his introduction Professor Droz calls the political ideas of the German romanticists "the expression of the grudges and the terrors of a society that refuses to die". Small wonder that he is impatient of Carl Schmitt's charge of *Okkasionalismus* and that, in

his anthology, he cheerfully includes fragments from the cynical Swiss patrician Haller; at the other end of the scale, however, we find Fichte represented. In between, the reader is offered texts by Novalis, the Schlegel brothers, A. Müller, Schleiermacher, Kleist, the Austrian and Bavarian romanticists, Görres and Eichendorff. The criticism of the West and of modernity is given pride of place; as a whole the booklet is a very useful primer.

ROSANOW, GERMAN. *Hitlers letzte Tage*. 2. Aufl. [Wahrheiten über den deutschen Imperialismus, 12.] Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 143 pp. Ill. DM. 2.80.

After having alleged, against their better knowledge, first that Hitler had survived his defeat, and subsequently that he had killed himself by taking poison, the Russian authorities now publish an account of his last days that completely agrees with the one published by "Houston" Trevor-Roper (as he is called in this booklet) as early as 1947, and adds little new information to it; they do appear, however, to possess a photograph of Hitler's corpse. As to the Third Reich, Mr. Rozanov of course keeps to the official doctrine: the "actual rulers" were the monopolists, the junkers and the militarist circles who, but for the Soviet Union and the "indignant peoples", would have succeeded in coming to terms with the Western Allies.

ROTH, GUENTHER. *The Social Democrats in Imperial Germany. A Study in Working-Class Isolation and National Integration*. Preface by Reinhard Bendix. The Bedminster Press, Totowa (N.J.) 1963. xiv, 352 pp. \$ 8.50.

The method followed with much strictness in this important study is that of political sociology which makes the book at the same time a great stimulus also for further social historical research and an object for criticism: the historical description may appear to be subservient to the pursuit of (a corroboration of) sociological insights. Thus, Marxism is more approached as regards its function in a socio-political process than in its historical position. It should be granted, however, that the author has used a very impressive amount of sources and that his analyses are made with much acumen. The labour movement is looked at mainly in a political context and the formation of a Social Democratic subculture and its "negative integration" into the society at large is carefully treated from the angles of the party and that of the state. The dual loyalty toward both, which characterizes party members, explains to a considerable extent the party's stabilizing role (and the lack of revolutionary élan). In many more respects this book deserves attention for its pioneering qualities.

SALTER, ERNEST J. *Deutschland und der Sowjetkommunismus. Die Bewährung der Freiheit*. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1961. 305 pp. DM. 8.80.

A more conscious political orientation is, according to the author, a necessity for survival of freedom and democracy, especially in Germany. He does not argue his thesis in an alarmist way, but stresses the fundamental change caused for the international political scene by the development of Communism into an expansionist empire. It is difficult to describe in a few words the scope of this strongly essayistic book. There are chapters on a rather mystical German-Russian affinity (as demonstrated by mutual understanding in history), on the political failures of the Allied strategy in the Second World War (Eisenhower had not read Clausewitz), on the three different stages in

Social Democratic policy (Schumacher, who is given a very good judgment; the Ollenhauer era of decay of theoretical consciousness; the present stage of realism), and on the necessity of a more offensive policy as regards the (temporary) division of Germany. A good analysis is given of the conditions of freedom and a plea is held for an extension of social security as a contribution to that social and political immunization which next to a struggle against „bourgeois” decadence and against a weakening of the internal structure would guarantee a stronger position vis-a-vis the totalitarian offensive.

SCHAAF, FRITZ. *Der Kampf der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung um die Landarbeiter und werktätigen Bauern 1848-1890*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1962. 371 pp. DM. 41.00.

After a rather schematic exposé of Marx' and Engels' position as regards the agrarian question and a strongly negative evaluation of Lassalle's and Schweitzer's standpoints a survey is given of the socialist movement's attitude towards agricultural labourers and small farmers. The line of argument can be deducted from the thesis underlying the book, viz. that the "German Democratic Republic" is truly adopting the very agricultural policy to which, after Gotha, German social democracy was loyal until revisionist and reformist deviations also implicated this essential sector of the party's activities.

SEIDEL, HEINZ. *Die Willensbildung der mitbestimmten Montan-Unternehmen*. Bund-Verlag GmbH, Köln 1963. xx, 165 pp. DM. 7.50.

This is an investigation into the praxis of codetermination in the German coal and steel industries; the stress is on the workers' influence on decision making. The favourable and unfavourable factors are deeply gone into, and a separate chapter is devoted to the special problems that occur in the case of combines. Finally the author discusses the attitudes of the workers towards codetermination.

SIEBER, ROLF. *Wirtschaftstheorien, die die Rechtssozialisten verteidigen*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. 379 pp. DM. 8.50.

The author delivers a simultaneous attack against the economics of "revisionism", against the "reformist" praxis since the First World War and against Social Democratic politics and policies. He bases himself on Marx and Lenin and does not refrain himself from calling various Social Democratic leaders, past and present, traitors of the cause of socialism. In a certain sense the book is also a comment on the Moscow declaration of November 1960.

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. Hrsg. Max Richter. Loseblattausgabe in Lieferungen. 28. Lieferung – Juli 1963; 8. Ordner. Asgard-Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1963. 266 pp. DM. 33.25; (Ordner) 4.20.

The 28th issue contains mainly extracts from the parliamentary debates on the Accident Insurance Revision Bill and on the "Sozialpaket" of October 31, 1962 (Paid Holidays Bill, Health Insurance Revision Bill, Federal Children's Allowance Bill); further, non-parliamentary critiques, e.g., by the DGB, and the usual documentation.

SÜNDERMANN, HELMUT. Potsdam 1945. Ein kritischer Bericht. 2. Aufl. Druffel-Verlag, Leoni am Starnberger See 1963. 440 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 19.80.

Already the very first pages of this book make it clear that the author scarcely tries to conceal his point of view: Hitler was "compelled to the war in the West", it was always the aim of some circles in Britain to destroy Germany, and Europe should eliminate from its midst both Russia and America. The German situation after the last war is very much pictured as that of a guiltless victim and this is the undertone in the treatment of the special subject which, however, is more objectively reported.

UNGER, MANFRED. Stadtgemeinde und Bergwesen Freibergs im Mittelalter. Verlag Hermann Böhlhaus Nachfolger, Weimar 1963. viii, 172 pp. Maps. DM. 13.80.

The author inquires in detail into the institutional, economic and social relations between Freiberg in Saxony and the nearby silver mines during the Middle Ages. Special chapters are devoted to the part played by the trade capital and to the municipal patriciate. This is Vol. V of the *Abhandlungen zur Handels- und Sozialgeschichte*, edited under the auspices of the *Hansische Geschichtsverein*.

WEBER, HERMANN. Von Rosa Luxemburg zu Walter Ulbricht. Wandlungen des deutschen Kommunismus. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH., Hannover 1961. 112 pp. DM. 5.80.

Largely by quoting many contemporary sources, the author draws a vivid picture of the degeneration of the German CP from an independent left-wing organization into a tool of Moscow. The controversies within the *Spartakusbund* and the later splits are given special attention. The book is based on thorough knowledge and offers a sound interpretation which includes the founding of the SED.

Der Weg in die Diktatur 1918 bis 1933. Zehn Beiträge von Th. Eschenburg, E. Fraenkel, K. Sontheimer u. a. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1962. 244 pp. DM. 6.80.

The contributions included in this volume are all of a high standard of excellence and are especially stimulating for further reading. The contributions were papers read in a series of emissions of the *Norddeutsche Rundfunk*. What they have in common, is the problem of how totalitarianism could take roots and entrench itself. It is only possible here to mention the names of the authors: Th. Eschenburg, E. Fraenkel, K. Sontheimer, E. Matthias, R. Morsey, O. K. Flechtheim, K. D. Bracher, H. Krausnick, H. Rothfels, E. Kogon.

WEISSEL, BERNHARD. Von wem die Gewalt in den Staaten herrührt. Beiträge zu den Auswirkungen der Staats- und Gesellschaftsauffassungen Rousseaus auf Deutschland im letzten Viertel des 18. Jahrhunderts. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 336 pp. DM. 29.00.

This Vol. 7 of the *Schriftenreihe des Instituts für Allgemeine Geschichte an der Humboldt-Universität Berlin* deals with the reception of Rousseau's political and social ideas in Germany 1775-1795. Advocates and opponents both are criticized, but the former get off much better; the ambivalent Marxist appreciation of the "petty-bourgeois" Genevise, however, is laid on thickly by the author.

WOHLGEMUTH, HEINZ. *Burgkrieg, nicht Burgfriede! Der Kampf Karl Liebknechts, Rosa Luxemburgs und ihrer Anhänger um die Rettung der deutschen Nation in den Jahren 1914-1916*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 320 pp. DM. 9.50.

The preparation of the foundation of the *Spartakusbund* and the split in German Social Democracy is pictured here in part on the basis of the Karl Liebknecht papers and further on that of other archive materials and printed sources. The tendency is the usual one in Communist interpretations of the period, but some stress is laid on the differences of opinion between Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the latter being given a lower place on the ladder of theoretical eminence than the former.

Great Britain

Age of Austerity. Ed. by Michael Sissons and Philip French. Hodder and Stoughton, London 1963. 349 pp. Ill. 30/-.

Fifteen English journalists, most of them born during the 'thirties, and none before 1926, deal with various aspects of life under the third Labour Government. Not only politics (special chapters are devoted to Cripps and Bevan), but a whole range of topics come up for discussion, from food supply and the "New Look" to literature and the Festival of Britain. The book is illustrated with contemporary cartoons.

BURN, W. L. *The Age of Equipose. A Study of the Mid-Victorian Generation*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1964. 340 pp. 45/-.

"My purpose is to examine and describe certain aspects of English life and thought between about 1852 and 1867, certain ways of looking at things, certain men and women whose actions and opinions formed or at least illustrate those ways." Detesting what he calls "selective Victorianism" Professor Burn gives an excellent and well-documented impression of the, to our feeling, strangeness and narrowness of the above outlook. He throws light especially on the numerous legal, social and economic controls, which encroached upon the principle of *laissez-faire* but made for the equipose mentioned in the title. The book is a valuable contribution to social history as well as to Victorian studies.

The Correspondence of Edmund Burke. Vol. IV. July 1778-June 1782. Ed. by John A. Woods. Cambridge University Press, London; Chicago University Press, Chicago (Ill.) 1963. xxiv, 475 pp. 84/-; \$ 12.00.

227 of the 289 letters included in this volume were written in whole or in part by Burke. Of them, 125 are wholly new. Moreover, 55 letters to Burke have been included. Most of the letters deal with English politics. In his excellent introduction Mr. Woods points out, among other things, the political ascendancy of Burke in the years under discussion. Once more the correspondence with the second Marquess of Rockingham occupies a central position, but it is noteworthy that many letters were exchanged between Burke and Fox as well. Besides, there is an almost endless list of correspondents, often obscure people, but to whom repeatedly extremely interesting communications were made.

CURTIS, L. P., JR. *Coercion and Conciliation in Ireland 1880-1892. A Study in Conservative Unionism.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1963. xvi, 460 pp. Ill. \$ 9.00.

Students of the Irish Question during the 'eighties have paid much more attention to Gladstone and Parnell than to the opponents of Home Rule. Mr. Curtis tries to redress the balance by this thorough monograph on the making of Conservative Unionism and the Irish policy of the first and second Salisbury Governments. It is certainly not a vindication of the Conservative record, but it does do much to render it historically understandable; especially their elementary blindness to national and also social problems is clearly brought to the fore. The author has made use of an impressive amount of unpublished materials, including the Balfour papers.

EVANS, E. W. *The Miners of South Wales.* University of Wales Press, Cardiff 1961. x, 274 pp. 21/-.

Dr. Evans describes the industrial relations in the South Wales coalfield up to the Cambrian Combine strike of 1910-1911. The tardy rise of trade-unionism – the South Wales Miners' Federation was not founded until 1898 – is explained from the local conditions; the automatic wage regulations are given extensive attention. The author has made use of many published and unpublished sources, both English and Welsh.

MACPHERSON, C. B. *The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism. Hobbes to Locke.* Clarendon Press, Oxford 1962. xi, 310 pp. 42/-.

In the view of Professor McPherson of the University of Toronto, "possessive individualism", according to which the State should just protect the citizen's proprietary rights, is the common assumption of English political thought from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries; in the present volume he tries to prove this for Hobbes, the Levellers, Harrington and Locke. As regards Hobbes and Locke the above approach, though perhaps provocative according to the Anglo-Saxon standards, is not very original, since such German scholars as Meinecke and K. Schilling said the same years ago. However, the author adds a number of finer distinctions, and in the chapters on the Levellers and Harrington he does follow new lines.

MARRIS, ROBIN, assisted by Ian Maclean and Simon Bernau. *The Economics of Capital Utilisation. A Report on Multiple-shift Work.* Cambridge University Press, London 1964. xviii, 267 pp. 45/-.

This study was undertaken by the Cambridge University Industrial Research Group. After the establishment of a theoretical model, the second part, "Tests and Applications", discusses the practical possibilities of multiple-shift work in Britain; among the obstacles the contradictory conventions governing the employment of women are mentioned. The argument is elucidated by numerous tables and figures.

MUSGROVE, F. *The Migratory Elite.* Heinemann, London 1963. v, 185 pp. 30/-.

While quantitative migration was one of the things that characterized the nineteenth century, qualitative migration is one of the topics of today. Dr. Musgrove traces the beginnings of the professional "movement out", but pays most attention to the "movement within" contemporary Britain. The attendant social and educational problems are given pride of place.

ORWELL, GEORGE. *The Lion and the Unicorn. Socialism and the English Genius*. Secker and Warburg, London 1962. 96 pp. 12/6.

The three essays reprinted in this book were written in 1940 when England was under the greatest menace of being overwhelmed. The author discovers, so to say, the national values, holds an eloquent plea for a new Socialism (he considers a "social revolution" necessary for winning the war and the peace) and propagates a new relationship between India and Britain. Brilliant insights are mixed up with ideas that had no more than ephemeral significance. As a contemporary document expressing the views of an original thinker under the impact of the ruin of the old world the book is of lasting interest.

OWEN, ROBERT. *A New View of Society and other Writings*. Introduction by G. D. H. Cole. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., London; E. P. Dutton & Comp. Inc., New York 1963. xx, 298 pp. 6/-.

This is an unchanged reprint of a justly famous edition (originally published in Everyman's Library in 1927). The late Professor Cole's sympathetic introduction is followed by a select bibliography (latest title: 1930). The volume contains, apart from *A New View of Society*, *An Address to the Inhabitants of New Lanark*, and eight other items, which are representative for Owen as a reformer, a Socialist and a free thinker.

La révolution anglaise 1641-1660. Vue d'ensemble par Gérard Walter. Textes de Charles Ier, Oliver Cromwell, John Lilburne, Gerrard Winstanley. Procès-verbaux, comptes rendus parlementaires, documents officiels et pamphlets. Éditions Albin Michel, Paris 1963. 568 pp. NF. 21.00.

In the framework of the series *Le Mémorial des Siècles* Gérard Walter has collected and extensively introduced a number of documents on the English Revolution. The Grand Remonstrance, the trials of Charles I and the regicides, and the parliamentary speeches of Cromwell take the foremost place; the texts of Lilburne and Winstanley promised in the subtitle are conspicuous by their absence. A bibliographical survey is appended.

STREIFTHAU, KLAUS. *Die Souveränität des Parlaments. Ein Beitrag zur Aufnahme des Souveränitätsbegriffes in England im 19. Jahrhundert*. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. 159 pp. DM. 19.50.

The author discusses the application of the concept of sovereignty to the House of Commons in the nineteenth century. After a short chapter on the eighteenth century and a longer one on Bentham and Austin the relative ideas of after 1832 are expounded, especially those formulated by Stuart Mill and Bagehot; the issue of electoral reform is also gone into. The volume is *Heft 5* of the *Sozialwissenschaftliche Studien*.

THOMPSON, E. P. *The Making of the English Working Class*. Victor Gollancz Ltd., London 1963. 848 pp. Ill. 73/6.

The title of this new book on the English workers during the half-century before 1832 reflects the basic approach of the author: in his view a social class is not a "thing" but a historical phenomenon and a cultural formation; he sees the working people

not as mere victims of circumstance, but as active creators of their own traditions, institutions and consciousness. The reader is given, besides an account of their living and working conditions, a variegated story of popular culture, religious movements, political struggles, demagoguery, trade-union organization and community-building. The volume is largely based on original research, well-written, and no doubt a landmark in the field of social history.

WAGAR, W. WARREN. H. G. Wells and the World State. [Yale Historical Publications, Miscellany, 75.] Yale University Press, New Haven (Conn.) 1961. x, 301 pp. \$ 6.00.

Dr. Wagar places Wells' career as a prophet of world order in the broader connection of his social ideas, his criticism of contemporary civilization and his philosophy of history. The datedness of his outlook is not denied, but his pioneership is given due credit. The author has made use of the Wells Archives (now at the University of Illinois), e.g., the unpublished *Exasperations*.

WILKINSON, RUPERT. The Prefects. British Leadership and the Public School Tradition. A Comparative Study in the making of Rulers. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1964. xv, 243 pp. 35/-.

In the first three parts of his book Mr. Wilkinson, who was educated at Winchester but subsequently departed to the United States, discusses the functions of the late Victorian public schools and their efficiency as judged by their own standards. In striking the balance he sets the achievement of "indoctrinating bourgeois as gentlemen" and the contribution to the public cause against the personal price and the drawbacks of conservatism and conformity. The final part of the book contains interesting and illuminating comparisons with the problem of loyalty and indoctrination vs. personal initiative and innovation in imperial China, Japan, the Society of Jesus, and Communism.

YOUNG, PETER. Oliver Cromwell and his Times. B. T. Batsford Ltd., London 1962. 152 pp. Ill. 18/-.

Brigadier Young, co-author of the standard work *The Great Civil War* (London 1959), has afterwards written a short but able biography of Cromwell, which addresses itself to the educated layman. The great Puritan is represented as a deserving military autodidact ("not quite in the same class as Marlborough, Wellington and the great commanders of the Second World War") and a political failure.

YUDKIN, SIMON and ANTHEA HOLME. Working Mothers and their Children. A Study for the Council for Children's Welfare. Michael Joseph, London 1963. 199 pp. 21/-.

The authors consider extensive employment of mothers an irreversible part of the British economic system, but are at the same time of the opinion, that the Welfare State is insufficiently concerned with the needs of the children; a report of "Effects on Children", by Terence W. Moore, is included. The book ends with a number of proposals.

Hungary

HOSTERT, GUY. *Choses vues en Hongrie 1957-1960*. Budapest. Nouvelles Éditions Debresse, Paris 1963. 157 pp. NF. 9.00.

During the years when he was attached to the *Institut Français* in Budapest the author has had all his eyes about him and tried as much as possible to get into contact with the Hungarian population, especially the intellectuals. In his book he gives a very readable report of his findings and noteworthy close-ups of the prevailing mood, which remains adverse, not to the socialist reconstruction of the country, but to the stifling atmosphere of totalitarianism.

Italy

ARE, GIUSEPPE. *I cattolici e la questione sociale in Italia 1894-1904*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1963. 618 pp. L. 6.000.

For a good understanding of opinions, activities and motives of the present Italian Catholics and their political, social and cultural organizations it is, in the editor's view, not enough to know the external history of the Italian political parties and of the social action, but, which is rare, necessary to be familiar with the intellectual movement among the Italian Catholics in the period round 1900. Giving up their isolation they tried, in those years, to determine their attitude towards the modern world in its economic, scientific, cultural and social aspects, and, on that basis, to establish directions, for instance for their political and social activity. The author describes this intellectual movement in an elucidating essay of over 100 pages, which precedes a collection of 26 interesting pieces, articles in periodicals and fragments, sometimes of an exceptional quality, in which the movement is reflected in its various aspects.

GREW, RAYMOND. *A Sterner Plan for Italian Unity. The Italian National Society in the Risorgimento*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1963. xv, 500 pp. \$ 10.00.

Strange as it may seem, this is the first monograph on the *Società Nazionale Italiana*. The American author has done his work thoroughly and used very many unpublished sources. He gives a detailed, but clear account of the organization, ideology and activities of the MSI as well as of its social composition: "In broad social terms, the Society placed nationalists of the middle class effectively in the tow of the gentry and upper middle-class." This subordination is closely connected with the Society's national rather than social concern, its Piedmontese orientation and the ambivalence of its liberalism; small wonder that Pallavicino, who, in 1851, preferred arms to "Mazzinian pratings", should have ended as a friend of Pareto. Professor Grew, however, rightly stresses the vital role played by the MSI in the difficult and precarious work of the unification.

MACGREGOR-HASTIE, ROY. *The Day of the Lion. The Life and Death of Fascist Italy 1922-1945*. Macdonald, London 1963. ix, 395 pp. Ill. 45/-.

As a political biography of Mussolini and a history of the years of the Fascist regime this book certainly does not stand out as a major contribution, although the story is based in part on information provided by the creator of the Fascist Youth Movement Buronzo, the last commander of the Fascist Militia Galbiati, and others. The author

calls himself "the best-known British journalist in Italy" and states that he is an adherent of Labour and was one of the founders of the Birmingham Movement against Nazi Resurgence. Indeed Mussolini's co-operation with Hitler comes in for strong criticism, whereas the other aspects of the Fascist regime are extremely mildly dealt with.

PONI, CARLO. *Gli aratri e l'economia agraria nel Bolognese dal XVII al XIX secolo*. Zanichelli Editore, Bologna 1963. viii, 274 pp. Ill. L. 4,000.

The author minutely describes the various types of plough that were used in the environs of Bologna in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; his exposition is illustrated by numerous contemporary etchings and engravings. The context of the economic and social relations is brought within the scope of the inquiry.

VIGORELLI, GIANCARLO. *Le Président Gronchi*. Adapté de l'italien par Maurice Vaussard. Plon, Paris 1962. vi, 213 pp. NF. 9.00.

The original edition of this book was published in 1956, when Gronchi had just become President. The author, in his own words, has preferred the moral portrait, the ideological essay, to the biography; he gives an excellent impression of Gronchi's stand in Italian politics and of his version of Christian Democracy. The "adapter" has done useful work by elucidating names and conditions less known to non-Italians in brief footnotes, and by appending a short chapter on Gronchi's record as a President.

The Netherlands

DIJK, F. VAN. *Mr. Laurens Pieter van de Spiegel, Raad en Burgemeester van Goes. De leerjaren van een staatsman*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1963. xi, 252 pp. Ill. Hfl. 17.50.

Van de Spiegel, the last Grand Pensionary of Holland, began his political career in his native Zeeland. Mr. van Dijk describes this "apprenticeship" in a curious retired-teacher style; some light is thrown on the oligarchic system of the time, and Van de Spiegel's work as a historian is extensively discussed.

500 jaren Staten-Generaal in de Nederlanden. Van Statenvergadering tot volksvertegenwoordiging. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1964. x, 341 pp. Ill. Hfl. 22.50.

The first assembly of the States General at Bruges on January 9, 1464, has recently been commemorated with some solemnity in the Northern Netherlands. The present volume, designed as a contribution to the festivities, is a typical occasional piece (the stress in the treatment of the sixteenth century and after is wholly on parliamentary relations in the North), but not on that account scientifically an ephemeron. Some of the nine chapters merit special mention, viz. those on the seventeenth century, by I. Schöffers; on the third quarter of the nineteenth century, by S. J. Fockema Andreae; and on the last forty-five years, by E. van Raalte.

Kluwer's *Zakboek Sociale Verzekering*. Supplements 28, 29 and 30; *Voorlopige Mededeling* – Januari 1964. N.V. Uitgevers-Maatschappij

AE. E. Kluwer, Deventer 1963; 1964. Hfl. 3.61; 2.54; 5.41; 0.36.

As to the general plan of the edition and the *Voorlopige Mededeling* we refer to our previous notice in Vol. VIII (1963), Part 2, p. 341. The Supplements 28 and 29 both contain a new preface and a new index; the most radical alteration here relates to the last section, *Sociale Voorzieningsregeling*, which has now come to be called *Diverse Voorzieningsregelingen*. Supplement 30 contains numerous minor amendments, especially with regard to children's allowance.

VELTHOVEN, H. VAN. Noord-Brabant op weg naar groei en welvaart. 1850-1920. N. V. Centrale Drukkerij, Nijmegen 1963. viii, 123 pp. Hfl. 7.50.

Basing himself in the main on official reports the author gives a survey of the economic development of North Brabant from 1850 to 1920. Most of the space is taken up by an enumeration of the various industries; some attention is also paid to the social conditions. The volume is No 12 of the *Bijdragen tot de Sociale en Economische Geschiedenis van het Zuiden van Nederland*.

Poland

Robotnicy na wczasach w pierwszych latach Polski Ludowej. Studia i materiały pod redakcją Danuty Dobrowolskiej. [Polska Akademia Nauk – Oddział w Krakowie. Prace Komisji Socjologicznej, Nr. 1.] Wrocław – Warszawa – Kraków 1963. 257 pp. Zł. 35.00.

This collection of studies on the institution of *wczasy*, i.e. paid leave for workers in special holiday centres, is based on an inquiry which was held in two such centres in 1949-1950. For background information a study is added on the pattern of workers' holiday making before the war. The studies are concerned both with the organizational aspects and with the actual working of the system. One of the complaints listed is that in the period under study the proportion of white collar workers as yet far exceeded that of manual workers. That this is still the case appears from the closing article, which consists of a short survey of the working of the system in the period 1951-1962. This also registers the progress in the working of the system made in these years.

Rumania

Dezvoltarea economiei moldovei între anii 1848 și 1864. Contribuții. [Academia Republicii Populare Române, Filiala Iași, Institutul de Istorie și Arheologie.] Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Române, București 1963. 506 pp. Lei 28.00.

This book on the economic development of Moldavia in the period 1848-1864 consists of five separate studies by different authors. Each of the contributions describes one branch of the economy. In most of these, due attention is paid to the position of the workers at that time. The general conclusion is that in the period under review the economy made progress, developing from a low level in a definitely capitalist direction. The authors and subjects are: E. Negruți-Munteanu on agrarian development, L. Boicu on industry, N. Corivan and C. Turcu on commerce, C. C. Angelescu on credit, and L. Boicu again on transport. There are résumés in Russian and French.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

ABRAMOVITCH, RAPHAEL R. *Die Sowjetrevolution*. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH., Hannover 1963. 447 pp. DM. 24.80.

The American edition of this important book by the outstanding leader of the Mensheviks and of the Jewish *Bund* and editor of the journal of the emigrated Mensheviks, was very favourably reviewed in Vol. VII (1962), Part 2, p. 345 of this periodical. It was stated, among other things, that the wealth of information on the first years in particular of Soviet rule is very impressive and that the vividness with which the opposition of the Petrograd workers is described, is unsurpassable. The translation was made by Barbara Bortfeldt.

BERKENKOPF, GALINA. *Welterlösung ein geschichtlicher Traum Russlands. Darstellung und Dokumentation*. Verlag Anton Pustet, München 1962. 226 pp. DM. 14.80.

Of the two parts of which this book consists the first is an interesting dissertation on the origins, motives, consequences and forms of Russian religious and political Messianism from about 1500 until the Revolution. Although the definition of "the Russian national character" is bound to meet with objections also because of its rather absolute formulation, the description of the evolution of messianic conscience in Russia is fascinating, as is the chapter appended to this part on the transformation of "revolutionary utopianism" into the "ideology of the Bolshevik state". The second part contains an admirable selection of documents which are excellently introduced and annotated.

BERZINS, ALFREDS. *The Unpunished Crime*. Introduction by Senator Th. J. Dodd. Robert Speller & Sons, New York 1963. xviii, 314 pp. Ill. \$ 5.75.

The sad story of Latvia from the first Soviet occupation in 1940 onward is here told objectively. The author, who spent 34 months in the Nazi concentration camp of Sachsenhausen, quotes at length from reports describing the fate of those deported to the Soviet Union and communicates many details on conditions for the workers and peasants in subdued Latvia and, more in general, on the situation in the other Baltic states as well.

Bibliographie der sowjetischen Philosophie. Vol. IV. *Ergänzungen/Supplement 1947-1960*. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht 1963. xii, 158 pp. Hfl. 28.75.

For the first three volumes of this outstanding Bibliography we may refer to Vol. VIII (1963), Part 2, p. 346 of our periodical. Vol. IV contains a supplement of books and articles which appeared in the years 1947-1960. In total, some 2250 new items have been included.

BOCHENSKI, J. M. *The Dogmatic Principles of Soviet Philosophy [as of 1958]*. Synopsis of the "Osnovy Marksistskoj Filosofii" with complete index. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht 1963. xii, 78 pp. Hfl. 15.00.

This short synopsis of the newest version of Soviet philosophy excels in lucidity and

practical value also for those who are not familiar with the Russian language. It contains such definitions as that on consciousness as "a higher product of matter" and a logically grouped basic survey of definitions on historical materialism. A comprehensive index of persons and (mainly) subjects facilitates the use of the book.

COHEN, FRANCIS. L'U.R.S.S. en mouvement. Essais sur la vie soviétique. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1963. 174 pp. NF. 8.50.

This collection of articles which previously appeared in *La Nouvelle Critique* and other communist journals provides a eulogy of life in the USSR, where the author worked as a correspondent of the *Humanité*. Much attention is given to education and it is argued that youth in their overwhelming majority stands firm to the Communist Party. A remarkable detail, which suggests a connection with the abolition of the "cult of the individual", is the stress laid on the ideal common to all for which society as a whole is said to be striving.

GOERDT, WILHELM. Die „allseitige universale Wendigkeit" (gibkost') in der Dialektik V. I. Lenins. Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1962. x, 97 pp. DM. 14.00.

Dr. Goerd inquires into the idiosyncrasy and the problems of Dialectical Materialism, and proceeds from the following passage in Lenin's *Conspectus of Hegel's "Science of Logic"*: "All-sided, universal *gibkost'* (flexibility, suppleness) of concepts, a *gibkost'* reaching to the identity of opposites, that is the essence of the matter. This *gibkost'*, applied subjectively = eclecticism and sophistry. *Gibkost'* applied *objectively*, i.e., reflecting the all-sidedness of the material process and its unity, is dialectics, is the correct reflection of the eternal development of the world." The author argues that, what is in Lenin's and his followers' view the bad *gibkost'*, threatens time and again to break through the crust of dogmatic materialism. The volume is published as one of the *Schriften der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteuropaforschung der Universität Münster*.

GOLIKOW, G. N. Geschichte der Grossen Sozialistischen Oktoberrevolution. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 466 pp. Ill. DM. 9.80.

This is a translation of *Ocherk istorii Velikoi Oktiabr'skoi Sotsialisticheskoi Revoliutsii* (Moscow 1959). It does not add to our knowledge of the Bolshevik Revolution; Lenin is the great man, Stalin is now discussed very much *en marge*, Trotsky is, as before, the bitten dog. Alas the fine pictures that embellish the Russian edition (e.g., the Rembrandtesque "Speech of V. I. Lenin from the Armoured Car") have been replaced by others in view of the German readership.

GURIAN, WALDEMAR. Bolshevism. An Introduction to Soviet Communism. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Ind.) 1963. vi, 189 pp. \$ 1.95.

This paperback edition is an unchanged reprint from the second edition; Professor M. A. Fitzsimons wrote a foreword. Bolshevism is discussed in the first place as a product of Western ideological development, adjusted to Russian conditions, a direct descendant in a simplified form of Marx' theory. Without basing his argument on it the author indicates Christianity (Roman Catholicism) as the appropriate principle for defining the place of man within the cosmos. He turns against any form of "perfectionist Utopianism", and although the story is not brought up to date, it still stands out

as one of the best contributions to the study of Communism as a "social and political religion".

KEEP, J. L. H. *The Rise of Social Democracy in Russia*. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1963. x, 334 pp. 45/-.

This book is an outstanding contribution from a new angle to the history of the Russian Social-Democratic Party from its origins (the "Liberation of Labour" group in the 1880's) to the aftermath of the First Russian Revolution of 1905-1906. The emphasis is on the Party as an institution and thus the "heresies" (e.g., "Economism"), the 1903 schism and the 1905 Revolution are in the focus of attention. The struggle between authoritarian-elitist and more democratic conceptions is brilliantly analyzed. The author starts from the observation that Russia around 1900 was "the most advanced 'under-developed country'" and that this fact could not help to coin Russian Marxism. A particular quality of the book is that it is not Lenin- or Bolshevism-centred, i.e. that all currents are given their due share of historical treatment. The work is based on an impressive knowledge of both primary and secondary sources.

LEFEVRE, ROBERT. *Constitutional Government Today in Soviet Russia. The Constitution of the U.S.S.R. annotated and explained*. Exposition Press, New York 1962. 76 pp. \$ 4.00.

Mr. LeFevre gives the complete text of the Soviet Constitution with an introduction and a mildly critical annotation. He repeatedly compares theory and practice in the United States.

LENIN, W. I. *Konspekt zum "Briefwechsel zwischen Karl Marx und Friedrich Engels 1844-1883"*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. xxv, 513 pp. Ill. DM. 14.50.

LÉNINE, V. *Oeuvres, Tomes 32; 33; 34*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1962; 1963. 593 pp.; 578 pp.; 547 pp. NF. 7.00 per vol.

The first mentioned vol. is the German translation based on the first Russian edition. It offers indeed very interesting comments and the selection of extracts from the 1913 edition of the correspondence between Marx and Engels is in itself often telling. In many cases a direct link between Lenin's interpretation and his contemporary opinions can be established. In the German edition the text of Marx' and Engels' letters has been that of the 1949-1950 edition of the *Briefwechsel* with the exception of 1844-1859, for which Vols. 27-29 of the new *Werke* edition (Berlin 1963) have been used. - The three consecutive volumes and part of his letters in French are the last volumes in chronological order (32: December 1920-August 1921; 33: August 1921-March 1923), the famous "Testament" not being included (it will appear in a forthcoming volume), but very interesting yet for an understanding of Lenin's reactions to economic and political setbacks, the New Economic Policy, and the incipient controversies within the party. Vol. 34 contains a selection from Lenin's correspondence with organizations and individuals (not including his family) from November 1895-November 1911.

LENIN, V. I. *What is to be done?* Transl. by S. V. and Patricia Utechin. Ed. with an introd. by S. V. Utechin. Clarendon Press; Oxford University Press, London 1963. viii, 213 pp. 25/-.

This translation follows in the main the 1907 edition of Lenin's famous pamphlet,

but a few additions have been included on the basis of the 1902 edition, and a number of passages have been omitted. The introduction is well written and easy to read and contains a good discussion of the problem of the influence exerted by Ogarev and Tkachev and other pre-Marxist Russian revolutionaries. The importance of the pamphlet "as a guide to action of Communists and as an analytical aid for students of Communism" is also set forth.

LOTHE, JEAN. Gleb Ivanovič Uspenskij et le populisme russe. Contribution à l'histoire de la pensée et de la littérature populistes en Russie (1870-1890). E. J. Brill, Leiden 1963. xvi, 205 pp. Hfl. 20.00.

This is the first Western monograph on Gleb Uspensky, and at the same time a valuable companion to J. H. Billington's *Mikhailovsky and Russian Populism* (Oxford 1958). After a biographical part of sixty pages Uspensky's Populist ideas are expounded in their development and in conjunction with each other. The book is expertly and lucidly written, but with a tendency towards rhetorics.

NASTAINCZYK, WOLFGANG. Makarenkos Sowjetpädagogik. Kritische Analyse seiner Kollektivierung. Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1963. 313 pp. DM. 35.00.

This is another study on Makarenko's educational system, Vol. 4 of the series *Vergleichende Erziehungswissenschaft und Pädagogik des Auslands*. His purpose is defined as collectivity, or collectivization, and then criticized in an orthodox Roman Catholic spirit. The author gives evidence of wide reading, but although he says he has worked up the literature that has appeared up to the end of 1962 he does not mention the study by James Bowen, noticed in the previous issue of this journal, Vol. VIII, p. 521.

PARES, BERNARD. Russia between Reform and Revolution. Ed. and with an introd. by Francis B. Randall. Schocken Books Inc., New York 1962. xvi, 425 pp. \$ 1.95.

For at least two reasons this re-edition of the present book, which first appeared in 1907, is to be appreciated: it was "a monument of the study and understanding of Russia in the English-speaking world", as the editor formulates it; and it remains an extremely vivid account of the events of the first Russian Revolution (1905) and of the contemporary social and cultural life in Russia which the late Sir Bernard Pares knew so well from his extensive travels. Very lively and in the best tradition of the highest level of reporting are, for instance, the chapters on the conditions of the peasants and the peasants-gone-city-workers.

SHACHTMAN, MAX. The Bureaucratic Revolution. The Donald Press, New York 1962. 360 pp. \$ 2.95.

Mr. Shachtman has since the late 'thirties quite consistently set forth, defended and elaborated his theory of "Stalinist Russia and all countries of the same structure" as neither capitalist nor socialist, but bureaucratic collectivist. As a Socialist, he holds the opinion that nothing short of democratic Socialism can be, in the long run, an effective check on Communist expansion. The book consists of a 20 page foreword and further exclusively of articles which appeared from 1940 to 1957 in *The New Internationalist*. A second issue which returns time and again is the sharply criticized attitude of the (American) Trotskyists, notably Cannon. The foreword deals also with

the more recent developments, but the author does not alter his fundamental view. Among the chapters there are such which demonstrate the mythological character of the pretention that the Soviet Union were "a workers' state", or define the nature of the "Stalinist parties", but also book reviews (Trotsky's and Deutscher's works on Stalin, Wolfe's work on Stalinism).

Soviet Agricultural and Peasant Affairs. Ed. by Roy D. Laird. University of Kansas Press, Lawrence 1963. xiv, 335 pp. \$ 7.00.

The agricultural problem, which after nearly fifty years has remained unsolved by the Soviet leaders, is, remarkably, still one of the most neglected areas of study by Western Sovietologists. It is therefore highly welcome that the opening volume of the new *Slavic Studies Series* is devoted to this topic; it contains the papers, commentaries and a summary of the discussions of the conference, which was held at the University of Kansas in September 1962 and which was attended not only by professional Sovietologists, but by geographers, economists and social scientists. We mention some of the papers: "Current Characteristics and Problems of the Soviet Rural Population", by D. B. Shimkin (with commentary by H. J. Ellison); "Soviet Statistics of Agricultural Output", by A. Kahan (with commentary by Mrs. L. O. Richter); "The Soviet Approach to the Good Earth: Myth and Reality", by W. A. D. Jackson (with commentary by R. N. Taaffe); "Agricultural Administration under Khrushchev", by H. R. Swearer (with commentary by J. F. Karcz); and "The Politics of Soviet Agriculture", by the editor.

Soviet Communism: Programs and Rules. Official Texts 1919, 1952 (1956), 1961. Ed. by Jan F. Triska. Chandler Publishing Company, San Francisco 1962. xii, 196 pp. \$ 1.50.

In 1939 and again in 1952 committees were appointed to rewrite the outdated 1919 (i.e. the second – the first is that of 1903) Communist Party Program; however, a new (third) program was introduced no earlier than 1961. The bulk of the present volume is filled with the texts of both programs which so widely differ in set-up, but pursue about the same aims as the editor demonstrates in his introduction which also offers arguments for appending the 1952 and 1961 Party Rules. The latter are printed in both versions continuously on the same pages in order to facilitate comparison; they are revealing for the tactical differences between the Stalin and Khrushchev regimes.

SFULBER, NICOLAS. *The Soviet Economy. Structure, Principles, Problems.* W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York 1962. xiii, 311 pp. \$ 5.95.

The author attempts "to place study of the Soviet economy within a simplified analytical framework... rather than to detail its institutional changes in historical perspective", but within the limits of this approach he pays due attention to organizational changes. The book constitutes a major contribution to an understanding – also for non-economists – of the operation of the Soviet economic system with the help of both Western and Communist categories. The National economic plan and the interrelations between the central mechanism and the various economic sectors are analyzed, as are the questions regarding accounting. Very interesting are the chapters in which efficiency and growth rates are discussed. A comparison is drawn between the differential growth rates of the USSR and the USA, and the advantages and disadvantages of developmental planning procedures according to the Soviet model both in the short and in the long run are dealt with in an exemplary way.

STÖKL, GÜNTHER. *Russische Geschichte von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart*. Alfred Kröner Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. xii, 824 pp. Maps. DM. 17.50.

The most striking feature of this new survey of Russian history is that it has been so excellently written. Professor Stökl has the enviable gift of expressing himself as a historian soberly and to the point in German. No doubt this is closely related to a lucidity and "tidiness" of thought equally rare among German scholars: the reader is spared the usual phrases and pseudo-profundities. Likewise the author has managed to avoid the disproportionate treatment and the "retroactive effect" of the Communist epoch, on which side Western historians, too, sometimes err; he offers a balanced account, in which the political history is accentuated, but the other aspects are by no means neglected. The text is enlivened by numerous well-chosen quotations, which are partly given in Russian as well. A good international bibliography is appended.

L'U.R.S.S. *Droit, économie, sociologie, politique, culture*. Tome I. Éditions Sirey, Paris 1962. ii, 698 pp. NF. 60.00.

This first promising volume of a major over-all work on the Soviet-Union – under the auspices of the *Centre de Recherches sur l'U.R.S.S. et les pays de l'Est* of the *Faculté de Droit* of the University of Strasbourg is a collective undertaking to which various scholars have contributed studies and essays widely divergent in scope, approach and quality. It is, for instance, remarkable that both the Soviet scholar D. A. Kerimov and the British scholar R. Schlesinger deal with the same problem of "Soviet legality" in two contributions which of course offer different interpretations. Among the contributors we may further mention M. Mouskhely, A. Inkeles, P. Naville and F. Fejtö. Some studies are in English, the majority are in French. The subjects are grouped as follows: The "studies" are in the fields of constitutional and administrative life, economics, social relations, cultural life and the international position, the "documentation" comprises two contributions, the 1919 Party programme, two Party statutes, and recent texts, and the last part is a bibliography of recent works reviewed by competent scholars.

WILES, P. J. D. *The Political Economy of Communism*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1962. xv, 404 pp. 42/-.

This is not an easy book to read, notwithstanding the attractive style in which it is written, because to understand the most important chapters presupposes a more than elementary knowledge of economics, of Marxist theory and of "Sovietology" in the broadest sense. It constitutes a very interesting and thorough-going effort at determining and defining the major issues, such as that of the measurement of economic growth, the implications of the "Full Communism" programme and the economic aspects – never to be separated from the social and political ones – of the Yugoslav and Chinese variants, the Soviet experience receiving the lion's share of examination. The author's special aim is to compare models of economic systems, and to evaluate both theory and application; in this, he often uses Western developments and views (in particular on planning) as a background from which Communist phenomena can be better understood. In some respects the book is a pioneer study, and it deserves attention also for its very intelligent analyses which often go far beyond the usual interpretations of data, e.g., from Soviet statistics and other figures.

Yugoslavia

DAVID, M. L'Éducation des adultes en Yougoslavie. UNESCO, Paris 1961. 187 pp. NF. 7.00.

Professor David of Paris University gives a sympathetic outline of adult education in Yugoslavia, its organization and its achievements. Some relevant documents, programmes, etc., are appended.

FERRETJANS, JEAN-PIERRE. Essai sur la notion de propriété sociale. De la propriété privée à la propriété collective: L'expérience yougoslave de socialisation de l'agriculture. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1963. x, 268 pp. NF. 34.40.

Basing himself on translated sources the author offers a juridical analysis of the concept of "social ownership" (as distinct from both private and state ownership), which has been developed in Yugoslavia in the field of agriculture. The concept is also compared with the Soviet Russian doctrine as well as with non-Marxist ideas (Proudhon, Jaurès, Guild Socialism) and the transformation of land tenure in the West. This is Vol. II of the *Bibliothèque Constitutionnelle et de Science Politique*; Professor Michel-Henry Fabre wrote a preface.