

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

AUER, ALBERT. *Der Mensch hat Recht. Naturrecht auf dem Hintergrund des Heute*. Verlag Styria, Graz, Wien, Köln 1956. 398 pp. DM. 15.30.

When the author wrote this book, his aim was, in the first place, to approach the subject of natural law from the viewpoint of "man" as an individual and to stress those facets which obtain to a greater degree today; the scholastic basis is thus considerably enlarged. A treatment is given, moreover, of the "materialistic" and "positivistic" legal philosophies and the criticism of natural law contained in these is refuted. In the third part such topical social phenomena as capitalism, socialism, co-determination in industry, the "mass-type" and the increasing significance of economy are discussed.

Beiträge zur Kritik der gegenwärtigen bürgerlichen Geschichtsphilosophie. Hrsg. von Robert Schulz. Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1958. 543 pp. DM. 16.60.

Six East-German theoreticians have written the studies which have been collected into the present volume. They all represent critical evaluations of contemporary Western philosophy, especially political philosophy. J. H. Horn deals extensively with the sociology of religion (Troeltsch, M. Weber, and contemporary discussions of Marxism produced in German Protestant circles). H. Ley has written a study on the catholic J. Hommes' book, *Der technische Eros*. Others deal with the philosophical reception in the post-war years of Nietzsche's philosophy (B. Kaufholt), militaristic theories and German "imperialism".

BIERENS DE HAAN, D. *Guiding Principles of Activity, based on the Application of Scientific Method*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1958. ix, 177 pp. Hfl. 12.50.

In a speculative manner, the author endeavours to give directives (in the form of short statements) which are meant to lead to the improvement of Man. For this purpose he considers an education of Mankind based on scientific philosophy (i.e. rational thinking) essential. Here scientific philosophy is presented as a method possessing its own terminology, "clear concepts", as opposed to the "obscure concepts" of what the author styles "dogmatic thought".

Christentum und demokratischer Sozialismus. Von Adolf Arndt, Gustav Gundlach, Waldemar von Knoeringen u.A. Hrsg. von Karl Forster. Karl Zink Verlag, München 1958. 320 pp. DM. 11.60.

This book contains the collected lectures delivered at a congress organized by the Catholic Academy of Bavaria in 1958. The theme dealt with by representatives of Catholicism and democratic socialism was the similarities and the differences between the two groupings. The first two contributions, written by G. Gundlach S. J. and Carlo Schmidt respectively, deal with the subject on the ideological plane. The first mentioned author considers co-operation on the construction of new social relationships possible providing democratic socialism concedes a central position to complete, human development. In his article C. Schmidt sketches the development of socialism as the reaction to social abuses in the preceding century and the contradistinctions between Church and socialism are also considered from this aspect. The other abstracts concern social, cultural and state policy.

Festschrift für Günther Dehn. Hrsg. von Wilhelm Schneemelcher. Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins Neukirchen, Kreis Moers, 1957. 267 pp. DM. 13.80.

This commemorative publication appeared on the occasion of Prof. Dehn's 75th birthday and contains, apart from a bibliography of the latter's works, a number of articles in the field of theology. In view of Prof. Dehn's great interest in social questions – he wrote much on "proletarian youth" – an interesting essay by Hellmut Gollwitzer on the conception of man held by young Marx, especially in the "Parisian manuscripts" (on economy and philosophy, of 1844), has rightly been included. It offers an intelligent treatment of Marx' argument which is interpreted by the author in an analogy with Christian "sin" and "redemption" – "reification" being the former, "self-redemption" the latter –, clearly indicating both affinity and critical condemnation: the individual's existence is said to derive its "meaning" essentially from God – not from "society".

FINDLAY, J. N. Hegel: A Re-examination. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London; The Macmillan Company, New York 1958. 372 pp. 35/—.

Prof. Findlay in this "re-examination" – published as a volume in the Muirhead Library of Philosophy – offers both a lucid introduction to Hegel's philosophy and an evaluation of the latter: he goes as far as to posit that "there is nothing irrelevant nor uncontemporary in Hegel's ideas", the development of which is followed step by step, after a systematic survey of the key concepts. In conformity with his fundamental views, the author discusses his subject without making any but the briefest comments on later theories partly derived from, or influenced by, Hegel, such as Marx's. The "triadic" arrangements adopted by Hegel in his dialectics are called a pseudo-method by Prof. Findlay; this is his main criticism of a system of thought that has, as "the most Christian" of philosophies, his warm sympathy. Indeed, he offers often remarkable explanations for rather obscure passages.

FOLLIET, JOSEPH. Le Catholicisme Mondial Aujourd'hui. Les Editions du Cerf, Paris 1958. 181 pp.

This dissertation on Catholicism in the world today, appears as No. 54 in the series *Rencontres*. The author compares the situation of Catholicism today with that immedi-

ately following the French Revolution and arrives at the conclusion that there was some question of regeneration. He also considers the prospects favourable. The argumentation of this and other conclusions is not always equally convincing, though this, and the obviously strong, personal convictions of the author, detract little from the readability of the whole.

Die Katholiken vor der Politik. Hrsg. von Gustav E. Kafka. Mit Beitr. von Rainer Barzel, Anton Böhm, Godehard J. Ebers u.A. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1958. 195 pp. DM. 12.30.

The aim of this work was to investigate the position of the Catholics in the present political state of affairs. A large number of writers have contributed to this volume. Among the very topical papers are those which discuss the question as to how far atomic armament is morally justified. Of the papers on more general subjects, special mention should be made of that by Gustav E. Kafka: *Christliche Parteien und Katholische Kräfte*; in it the pros and cons of the "broader basis" and the expansion of the C.D.U. are illuminated, whilst an investigation is also made into the increasing importance of the marginal votes in this situation.

LA PIRA, GIORGIO. Esquisses pour une politique chrétienne. [Tribune libre, 28]. Précédées d'un Portrait de Giorgio La Pira par Robert Juffé. Traduit de l'italien par Robert Juffé. Librairie Plon, Paris 1958. 83 pp. F. fr. 300.

This book, which opens with an excellent introduction by Robert Juffé, was written by the burgomaster of Florence (1951-1957) whose policy based on Christian love of one's neighbour attracted considerable attention. In this booklet, therefore, that feature occupies a foremost place as "political article of faith".

Philosophie und Gesellschaft. Beiträge zum Studium der Marxistischen Philosophie. Hrsg. von Werner Pfoh und Hans Schulze. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1958. 518 pp. DM. 4.80.

In this volume have been collected more than twenty articles written by Soviet philosophers and theoreticians, in a German translation. Together, they offer a remarkable picture of recent trends in Soviet ideological developments. Special mention might be made of the following authors: A. D. Alexandrov (Dialectics and Science), P. Fedossejev (Marxian Revolutionary Dialectics) and M. M. Rozental. Dialectics, "Revisionism" and religion are among the subjects which have received much stress.

POPPER, KARL R. The Logic of Scientific Discovery. Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., London 1959. 480 pp. 50/—.

This first English translation of *Logik der Forschung* (1934) has been thoroughly amended in the footnotes, compared with the original edition, and enlarged by some 150 pages of new appendices. Philosophy has, according to the author, no peculiar method of its own. The epistemological problem of the growth of our knowledge can, however, be studied best by considering the growth of scientific knowledge in particular. Another fundamental viewpoint is the conviction that not observation itself, but the idea, opens new insight, the role of the experiment being that of guarding the scientist from coming to a dead end. In this spirit a great number of questions are

discussed, and for some the author provides new answers. Those readers acquainted with the methodological work of Prof. Popper in the field of social science and with his book on "the open society and its enemies", will find in this work a comparable exposé of the methodology of the natural sciences which testifies to the most impressive versatility of the author. Moreover, the lucid analysis of such essential categories as "causality", "probability" and "chance" offers many a – more or less oblique – insight into familiar questions in the realm of social philosophy and sciences.

REDING, MARCEL. *Der politische Atheismus*. Verlag Styria, Graz, Wien, Köln 1957. 361 pp. S. 136.50.

Prof. Reding, who was a pupil of Prof. Steinbüchel, Tübingen, has been inspired by the latter with a keen interest in Marxism and especially its philosophical aspects. Drawing from an impressive amount of sources, he gives mainly a picture of the young Marx's conception of, and enmity towards, religion, essentially a political phenomenon or at least one with a preponderantly political meaning. As a Roman Catholic, the author has to condemn "political atheism" in the strongest possible terms – and his book is not only a scholarly work, but also a "weapon" in the struggle against atheism –, but he also underwent, to a very considerable degree, the influence of Marx's thought. His understanding of Marxism is such that the book has become one of the very best on the subject produced by any Roman Catholic writer. At the same time it is thought- and discussion-provoking. The affinity of Prof. Reding to Marx's thought is perhaps closest as regards the latter's conception of "ideology", which is developed here, being purged, naturally, of those elements unacceptable to the author.

RICH, ARTHUR. *Christliche Existenz in der industriellen Welt*. Zwingli-Verlag, Zürich-Stuttgart 1957. 184 pp. S. fr. 12.80.

— *Marxistische und christliche Zukunftshoffnung*. Zwingli-Verlag, Zürich 1955. 16 pp. S. fr. 1.40.

The second writing mentioned above – *Heft 35* in the series *Kirchliche Zeitfragen* – is a remarkably well-formulated discussion, from a, socially, very conscious and progressive, Protestant point of view, of what might be called Marx' "eschatology" as it appears throughout his pre-1848 work, as opposed to the Christian conception. Prof. Rich deals in a more elaborate way with the same theme – and with many others – in his greater book published two years later. Here he arrives at an analysis of Marx' conceptions of freedom and emancipation through a treatment of the problems of modern industrial society and their impact on the individual and his psychological and mental well-being. The social aspect in Christ's teachings is given particular stress here and made the basis of the author's acceptance of a socialism not striving after messianic fulfillment in this world, but struggling for "relative" social revolution or reform.

STARK, WERNER. *Social Theory and Christian Thought. A Study of Some Points of Contact. Collected Essays around a Common Theme*. Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1958. xi, 250 pp. 25/—.

By means of an astute and careful analysis, the author investigates the sociological elements in the theories of a number of theologians, e.g. St. Augustine, Pascal, Kierkegaard and Scheler. At the same time the realistic and nominalistic view of society, as well as the conception of society as a process between the "realistic" and "nominalistic" poles, is considered in historical perspective. Among the most interesting passages in this book is that in which the Christian elements in the thought of

some secular philosophers, economists and historians (Adam Smith, Kant, Hegel, Marx, Engels and Meinecke) are pointed out. The reader's attention is directed to the common conviction of the "heterogony of purposes". With respect to Marx, the author draws the parallel further, where he indicates the similarity in conviction concerning the evolution of society.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

BAILEY, III, ROBERT B. *Sociology Faces Pessimism. A Study of European Sociological Thought Amidst a Fading Optimism.* Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1958. 173 pp. Hfl. 11.50.

In this book the author deals with "pessimism" in close relation to the trend of optimistic social thought. He traces the development of the latter from Bodin and Bacon up to and including the culmination in the 19th century in such persons as Spencer, Marx and Comte. At the same time mention is made of expressions of philosophical pessimism in this period which, in the 20th century, began to dominate the climate of opinion through such figures as Spengler and Toynbee. The author believes that much profit will be gained from Alfred Weber's distinction between society, civilization and culture: three spheres of life that are interdependent and yet have their own individual development. Such generalisations as "Western Culture" etc. (as they appear in a number of theories of cyclical development) can thus be corrected.

BARCLAY, GEORGE W. *Techniques of Population Analysis.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London 1958. xiii, 311 pp. \$ 4.75.

This book gives a primary introduction to the techniques of working up and analyzing material derived from censuses and is meant to form a basis for the formulation of policy in various fields. The approach and set-up of this work is such that it can also be employed in the study of data concerning countries that have only recently begun to publish population statistics. Based on statistics of various countries and regions a study is made of such important sections of population statistics as death, fertility, migration and growth of population. A list of books for further reading is given in the final chapter.

BOLTE, KARL MARTIN. *Sozialer Aufstieg und Abstieg. Eine Untersuchung über Berufsprestige und Berufsmobilität.* Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. ix, 253 pp. DM. 28.00.

In the series of studies on social mobility and social stratification that have appeared in the last decades, the present book is distinguished by a strictly methodical approach, based on a survey in the Schleswig-Holstein-Hamburg area. As criterion for social mobility, change of profession was taken; for this purpose a ranking scale was also set up. Attention is devoted especially to the differential mobility per class and per population group, whilst, moreover, the differences per time period (and, in general, a comparison of social mobility in pre-war and post-war times) were analyzed. Guiding lines were given for further inquiry into the factors determining social mobility and the possibility of comparing the differential mobility rates of various countries.

BOWMAN, SYLVIA E. *The Year 2000. A critical Biography of Bellamy.* Bookman Associates, New York 1958. 404 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

In this well-documented biography of Edward Bellamy, an investigation is made into the factors that influenced his social conceptions. Of these the following are dealt with: Bellamy's youth and the influence of his mother, his residence in Germany where he studied socialist ideas and his religious experiences. The author attaches great importance to the latter; she believes that the Christian ethics of the brotherhood of man and of the Golden Rule remained the bases of Bellamy's philosophy. A bibliography of Bellamy's writings and of the writings about him is appended to this book.

COHEN, JULIUS, REGINALD A. H. ROBSON and ALAN BATES. *Parental Authority: The Community and the Law.* Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1958. xii, 301 pp. \$ 6.00.

In formulating the problem, the author took as his basis the question as to how far the law is in accordance with the community's moral sense, i.e. with people's notions of right and wrong. Here the investigation of this problem rests on a survey of parent-child-relationships: the questions asked are: how far does the authority of parents over their children extend and to what extent can the law interfere? On this point significant divergences were found between the law and the opinion of those interviewed. Thereafter a study is made of the degree to which the opinions differed according to the socio-economic group. These differences appeared to be slight and scarcely significant.

DUNCKER, HERMANN. *Ausgewählte Schriften und Reden. Band 1: Einführungen in den Marxismus.* Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1958. lxiv, 448 pp. DM. 7.80.

In this first volume of a series which will contain writings and speeches by H. Duncker, at present director of a school for East-German trade unionists, G. Griep gives a bi-bibliographical introduction. Then follow Duncker's general comments on the study of Marxism, his prefaces to new editions of Marx' and Engels' writings, as well as articles, commemorative essays etc. on the Communist Manifesto, Capital, the "Anti-Dühring" and Lenin's theory of the State. The second part of the present volume contains a great number of other studies written in the course of a long period (1909-1956), on various different questions. Some of them are of importance for the understanding of Marxism.

Économie et civilisation. Tome II. Science économique et développement. Par L. J. Lebret, J.-M. Albertini, S.-H. Frankel e.a. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Économie et Humanisme, Paris 1958. F. fr. 810.

The first volume of this work was discussed in *International Review of Social History*, Volume II, 1957, p. 304. This second volume places the question of economic development in the framework of the "économie humaine", an economic science that aims at developing economic life by developing man. It is postulated that, seen in world perspective, the present economic line of development reveals an incoherent character. The economically highly developed countries improve their economic position at the expense of the economically undeveloped countries by means of the higher stage of economic development attained. The new world relationships demand a harmoniously composed plan which takes into account the different stages of development of the

countries. This study offers the first contribution to the remodelling of economic science belonging to that plan.

ERNST, FRANZ. *Grundlagen der politischen Gegenwartskunde*. Dörnersche Verlagsgesellschaft, Hamburg; Düsseldorf 1955. 2. Aufl. xii, 464 pp. DM. 17.80.

In writing this book the author aimed at providing general information on politics, and in this respect his work has succeeded. Although the examples given are illustrations from German history in the first place, comparisons between various states are not lacking. The subjects dealt with include the possible forms of state, the political and constitutional bodies, such social connexions as family, churches and, furthermore, the most important "ideologies" e.g. socialism (a concise description of Marx's doctrine is given here), neo-liberalism and denominational-political currents. In conclusion the relations between the states and the international bodies are discussed.

FETSCHER, IRING. *Von Marx zur Sowjet-Ideologie*. Verlag Moritz Diesterweg, Frankfurt a.M., Berlin, Bonn 1957. 198 pp. DM. 4.80.

Within a relatively small compass this book offers an excellent introduction to the subject, in which the degeneration of Marxism into a dogmatic ideology in the interest of a new ruling class in Soviet society has been stressed. The author has chosen the method of illustrating his very concise, but lucid and balanced treatment with well-chosen passages from the works of Hegel, Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, Chruschchev and others. The bibliographical survey at the end is of the same standard. The book is Vol. 4 in the series *Staat und Gesellschaft*.

GREAVES, H. R. G. *The Foundations of Political Theory*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 208 pp. 21/—.

Although the author is fully aware of the subjectivity of moral principles, he nevertheless believes that rational argument on this point is possible and desirable. In this respect the reflection on experience is of importance. In the opening chapters the State, its foundations, purpose and criteria are defined and, at the same time, the theories on State posited by Hegel, Green and Rees are discussed. In the concluding chapter a number of applications of democratic, political theories are given, accompanied by an interesting commentary on democracy and the Moral Imperative.

HARRIS, ABRAM L. *Economics and Social Reform*. Harper & Brothers, New York 1958. xii, 357 pp. \$ 5.00.

The essays collected in this anthology deal with: J. S. Mill, Marx, Veblen, John R. Commons, Werner Sombart and Pesch, respectively. The author compares the theories of Mill and Marx and emphasizes the fact that, with Marx, the dynamics of history are determined, in the last resort, by technology, and with Mill, by the moral and intellectual faculties of man. The criticism on Marx is concentrated on the latter's idea of Freedom (the disposal of the products of labour being an insufficient substitute). Furthermore he enquires whether socialization will not result in a very select group of the workers, which finds it difficult to identify itself with the mass, occupying a position of power.

The Idea of Colonialism. Ed. by Robert Strausz-Hupé and Harry W.

Hazard. Atlantic Books. Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1958. vi, 496 pp. 42/—.

A realistic and unbiased approach is given here to the conception of colonialism, colonial practices, and the attitudes of various racial and ethnic groups (such as, e.g., the Indians, North and Latin Americans) towards colonialism. Historical patterns are dealt with rather thoroughly. The Bandung Conference is treated of in a detailed way; the Algerian question is discussed in the form of a case study. In a concluding chapter, "Colonialism reconsidered", P. M. A. Linebarger and H. W. Hazard divide the "colonial" peoples into three categories, viz. countries governed by foreign powers, countries too small for nationhood and too isolated for federation (e.g., Hawaii, Guadeloupe), and thirdly such groups as the Eskimos and the Australian Bushmen. Each of these categories requires a different approach; independence can be realized only for the first category. In total, 18 authors have contributed to the book, of whom Hans Kohn and Stefan T. Possony wrote the introductory chapters, in which the problems are posited.

KAUFMANN, FELIX. *Methodology of the Social Sciences*. Thames and Hudson, London; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam 1958. viii, 272 pp. 35/—.

The methodological framework constructed here for science in general and the social sciences in particular proceeds from the postulate that there is a difference between deductive logic in the strict sense and the logic of scientific procedures (methodology). According to this, the correctness of scientific decisions is to be proved in terms of the rules on the basis of established science. A treatment is also given of such issues as: the problem of values, the comparison of physical laws and social laws (according to the author the contrast is of no methodological significance), determinism and free will. In a separate chapter the principles of economic theory are tested on the general, methodological insights developed in this book.

LAZARSELD, PAUL F. and WAGNER THIELENS, Jr. *The Academic Mind. Social Scientists in a Time of Crisis*. The Free Press of Glencoe (Ill.) 1958. xiii, 460 pp. \$ 7.50.

The collaboration of Prof. Lazarsfeld on this book is sufficient guarantee of a strictly empiric approach to this large-scale survey carried out among College Professors in the United States. Those selected were mainly social scientists and historians. The focus is on the impact of the post-war "purges" on academic freedom and, more generally, on the "academic mind". The following were chosen as variables: size of the college, professional productivity, quality of the college, permissiveness and conservatism. To round off this study David Riesman has written an article ("Some Observations on the Interviewing"), whilst the questionnaire, verification methods, classification and sampling procedures are explained in appendices.

Die Lehre von der Gesellschaft. Ein Lehrbuch der Soziologie. Hrsg. von Gottfried Eisermann. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1958. xi, 452 pp. DM. 39.00.

The authors have set out to illuminate various aspects of sociology. Among the subjects dealt with, mention might be made of the history of sociology, the sociology of religion, rural and urban sociology and the sociology of knowledge. In the treatment

of the latter by Georges Gurvitch, the history of this branch of social science is sketched in terms of the relations between social structure and knowledge. The theories of Durkheim, Lévy-Brühl, Marx and Mannheim are among the topics discussed. Thereafter the author expounds his own views: a hierarchy of systems of knowledge which, like his classification (in six dichotomies of forms of knowledge) can stimulate the discussion of this branch of study.

LONG, CLARENCE D. *The Labor Force under Changing Income and Employment.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1958. xxiv, 440 pp. \$ 10.00.

The author has sought to answer the question whether, and to what extent, changes in income affect the labour force (expressed in percentages of the population). The increasing employment of women, which led to a proportional decline in that of men, has led to the result that the participation for the whole labour force remained stable (despite the expectation that rising income would have led to an all-round decline). The author considers the three most important reasons for the increased participation of women to be: the release from house-work and child care, the increase in the education of women and the reduction of the normal work week. Cross-comparisons with other countries complete the total picture that emerges in this excellent, statistical study.

MACKENZIE, W. J. M. *Free Elections. An Elementary Textbook.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 184 pp. 15/—.

The most important electoral systems and forms of representation are lucidly and entertainingly described in this book, which could be called a "grammar" of these procedures. In addition the necessity of a freedom already present (in the sense of civic liberties and as regards the social climate) is pointed out, whilst certain essential qualities, required of both electors and candidates and the administrative system, are postulated. An investigation is also made of corrupt practices, intimidations, the role of money and, in general, what the author calls "the pathology of elections".

MALTHUS, T. R. *An Essay on Population.* 2 vols. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., London; E. P. Dutton & Co. Inc., New York 1958. xviii, 315 pp.; 284 pp. 8/6 each vol.

This new, two-volumed edition of Malthus's famous essay is based on the seventh, amended edition which appeared during Malthus's lifetime. The introduction written by Prof. Michael Fogarty is admirable: in it Malthus's line of thought is systematically reproduced; furthermore its significance for demography, even today, is pointed out. Professor Fogarty also reviews the most important criticisms of Malthus's thesis. This inexpensive, though very carefully compiled publication has appeared in the "Everyman's Library" Series, in the Philosophy and Theology section.

MEISEL, JAMES H. *The Myth of the Ruling Class. Gaetano Mosca and the "Elite".* The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1958. vi, 432 pp. \$ 7.50.

The author sets out to give a new appraisal of Mosca's Theory of the Ruling Class, which, like other élite theories, the author states to be based on myth. Very minutely he illuminates Mosca's theories and investigates the influences exerted by them whilst,

furthermore, light is also thrown on Mosca's attitude towards Mussolini's régime; this forms one of the main themes of this book, namely Mosca's beginning as an anti-democrat (since democracy would lead to Marxism) and later his shrinking from the consequences of his own theories. Moreover Mosca's views are compared with those of contemporary writers on the subject: Duverger, Schumpeter and Guido Dorso. The first English translation of the final version of "The Theory of the Ruling Class" has been included as a supplement.

Migrations professionnelles. Données statistiques sur leur évolution en divers pays de 1900 à 1955. Ouvrage réalisé sous la direction de Jean Fourastié. Préface d'Alfred Sauvy. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1957. 339 pp. F. fr. 1.050.

This study has appeared as *Cahier no. 31* in the series *Travaux et Documents* issued by the *Institut national d'études démographiques*. Fourastié divides the economic activities into three sectors, roughly speaking agriculture, manufacturing and "services". It can be observed, that in all countries dealt with, a shift occurs in the professional structure in the direction of the tertiary sector, sometimes towards the secondary sector, at the cost of the "primary sector" (agriculture). In addition to providing statistical illustrations for this law (also evolved by Colin Clark independently of this author), this book also summarizes a number of data on the labour population, which must otherwise be collected from the various general, demographic yearbooks.

MILLER, DANIEL R. & GUY E. SWANSON. The Changing American Parent. A Study in the Detroit Area. John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York 1958. xiv, 302 pp. \$ 6.50.

Through the medium of an empiric investigation into the pattern of child care in the Detroit area, the change that has occurred since 1940 is studied. This is skilfully affixed to the substitution of what the author styles the "individuated-entrepreneurial" middle class by a "welfare-bureaucratic" middle class. The values of parents are expressed in the upbringing of the child, whilst, in this way, it is prepared for the society of which it will form a member; the two types of mentality are thus reflected in child care and child rearing. In the inquiry, moreover, classes are compared with each other and the integration settings are studied.

The Motivation, Productivity, and Satisfaction of Workers, by A. Zaleznik a.o. Harvard Business School, Division of Research, Boston (Mass.) 1958. xxii, 442 pp. \$ 6.00.

This admirable study of the "small group" satisfies all the requirements of the empiric sociological investigation. The conceptual scheme strongly inclines towards that of G. C. Homans (who assisted and collaborated in the writing of this book) as it is applied in "The Human Group"; e.g. the concepts of external and internal systems, the factors relating to leadership, the interaction and sentiment hypotheses, etc. "Congruence" in status is also employed, i.e. the degree of correspondence between the components of total status; the implications of this as regards certitude, isolation and acceptance in the group are investigated. The reward system plays an important part in the investigation.

NERLOVE, MARC. The Dynamics of Supply: Estimation of Farmer's Response to Price. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1958. ix, 268 pp. \$ 5.00.

This econometric study on the dynamics of supply appears as No. 2 in the series LXXVI of the *John Hopkins University studies in Historical and Political Science*. The author stresses the importance of dynamic models for the investigation of supply in response to price modulations. Dynamic models for producer behaviour are presented in Chapter II. These models imply certain forms of "distributed lags", a concept that was formulated by Irving Fisher.

PARKINSON, C. NORTHCOLE. *The Evolution of Political Thought*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston 1958. 327 pp. \$ 5.00.

Anthropological data have to be taken into account in a study on political thought, states the author (who wrote the well-known "Parkinson's Laws and Other Studies in Administration"). Here he analyzes a number of theories and politics in a most unorthodox way. The author has endeavoured to study the development of political thought from a non-evolutionist viewpoint (in accordance with his criticism of the evolutionist approach to the subject to be found in the majority of existing books), whilst, furthermore, established beliefs in history and politics are rejected or revised. As a result, however, some chapters suffer from a certain measure of one-sidedness.

ROBERTS, B. C. *National Wages Policy in War and Peace*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 180 pp. 15/—.

The influence of wages policy on economic stability is the theme of this study, in which the author compares the wages systems in a number of different countries, e.g. the centralized and directed wages policy in Holland, compulsory arbitration in Australia, wages policy in Sweden, Great Britain and the United States and, finally, the free development of wages in Western Germany. The author arrives at the conclusion that inflation cannot be prevented by a national wages policy alone. For this purpose he advocates other measures, such as a policy aimed at avoiding over-employment.

SIMPSON, GEORGE EATON, and J. MILTON YINGER. *Racial and Cultural Minorities. An Analysis of Prejudice and Discrimination*. Revised Edition. Harper & Brothers, New York 1958. xi, 881 pp. \$ 7.50.

The revised edition of this textbook, published in the Harper's Social Science Series under the editorship of Stuart Chapin, comprises the most important sociological findings on racial and cultural minorities. This completeness also applies to the most important statistical data: for example, the racial and cultural composition of the population of the United States is reproduced in figures in an appendix. Part II is especially interesting, dealing as it does with the possibility of reducing prejudice and discrimination. The authors discuss two methods, namely by changing the prejudiced person himself, and by placing the major emphasis on changing situations.

STEINMETZ, S. R. *Inleiding tot de sociologie*. 4e dr., herzien door J. P. Kruyt. De Erven F. Bohn N.V., Haarlem 1958. ix, 192 pp. Hfl. 7.50.

The third edition of this work, which has gradually become a classic in Dutch sociology, was reviewed in Vol. IX, Part 1 of the "Bulletin". Prof. Kruyt has brought this fourth edition up-to-date by introducing new insights, with the inclusion of which, he believes, the author would have accorded. In those instances where he believes Steinmetz would not have done so, he has worked these up in the notes.

TIANO, ANDRÉ. *L'Action syndicale ouvrière et la théorie économique du salaire. Suivi d'une lettre de Jean Marchal à l'auteur.* Éditions M.-Th. Génin, Paris 1958. 436 pp. F. fr. 2.400.

The question posed is: to what extent do trade unions influence wages? To answer this, in Part I, the theories of the marginal productivity of labour and the Keynesian theory are tested on their suitability to explain the influence of the unions on wages. The author arrives at the conclusion that these theories do not provide for this: the first, that of the marginal productivity, would thus be deprived of all meaning, whilst the Keynesian theory gives too rigid and mechanical an explanation of the determination of wages. In the second part the author puts forward suggestions for an approach to the problem that is economically, better justified.

VILLEY, DANIEL. *Leçons de Démographie. Tome II. Conseils pour une initiation à l'étude de la Population. Situation et promotion contemporaines de la Démographie. Esquisse d'une Metadémographie.* Editions Montchrestien, Paris 1958. 356 pp. F. fr. 2.000.

As compared with Volume I, reviewed in Volume III, 1958, part I of this journal, this volume is more general in scope. For instance, in the introduction a statement is made of the problems of the function of the intellectual in the context of decadence. In connexion with this there follows a commentary on what is called "metademography"; apart from the current methods and techniques, the problem of values is also dealt with, both in the economic sense and in the philosophical or sociological. (For example the economic valuation of demographic phenomena is subjected to a critical investigation: for instance, Engel's pronouncement on the cost of children according to age).

VULPIUS, AXEL. *Die Allparteienregierung.* Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt a/M., Berlin 1957. xii, 240 pp. DM. 19.80.

The operation of a government representing all parties is studied in this book on the basis of examples taken from Switzerland, Austria and the "National Governments" of England, etc. This type of government has certain advantages, e.g. stabilisation of political relationships and bridging of the gulf between parties, but also disadvantages, such as the lack of an opposition. This last mentioned point is ultimately decisive for the success or failure of a "national government" in the maintenance of a democratic polity. According to the author the "checks" in Switzerland are formed by the referendums, in England during the two world wars by public opinion. The systematic way in which this problem is studied, and in particular the tracing of the roots of this practice, deserve great praise.

WEBER, MAX. *The Religion of India. The Sociology of Hinduism and Buddhism.* The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1958. 392 pp. \$ 6.75.

Weber's studies on Hinduism and Buddhism form a subsection of his ambitious survey of the religions of the world; apart from an extremely minute study of these religions and all their subtleties, their doctrines, rites and ceremonies, the social implications of the latter are also investigated. Weber stresses the absence of the Western concept of personality, the foundation of which is the realization "that one may achieve salvation through simple behaviour addressed to the demands of the day", and further the absence of the "inner-worldly ascetism" of Protestantism in the West. This study also contains observations on the religious forms prevailing in China, Japan and Korea.

YOUNGSON, A. J. *Possibilities of Economic Progress*. Cambridge University Press, London 1959. x, 325 pp. 32/6.

Starting with the question which factors are decisive for economic progress, the author compares the theories of the older economists on this point. Four historical cases are dealt with successively: Great Britain in 1750-1800, Sweden in 1850-1880, the Southern United States in 1929-1954 and Denmark in 1865-1900. The last-mentioned is of particular importance because of the preponderance of agriculture in Denmark's development and the circumstance that the country in question is small, characteristics common to many present-day, underdeveloped countries. The conclusions reached, concerning, among other things, the role played by international contacts and the lowering of tariffs, the role of capital and investment, are skillfully applied to the problems of the underdeveloped countries of today.

HISTORY

BRINTON, CRANE. *Die Revolution und ihre Gesetze*. Ins Deutsche übertr. von Walther Theimer. Nest Verlag GmbH., Frankfurt a.M. 1959. 372 pp. DM. 12.80.

This German translation of "The Anatomy of Revolution" is based on the 1956 edition. The revolutions studied here are: the English revolution of 1642, the American of 1776, the French of 1789 and the Russian revolution of 1917. In the investigation an attempt is made to discover a uniform, basic pattern and recurring types of persons. Attention is thus drawn, for instance, to the moderates and the extremists and their temporary compromise, the Terror, the generality of the "Thermidorian" reaction, the moral puritanism of the extremists, class contrasts, etc.: patterns which recur with a certain regularity. The translation of this interesting study, made by W. Theimer, is excellent.

Le Choléra. *La première épidémie du XIXe siècle*. Etude collective présentée par Louis Chevalier. Imprimerie Centrale de l'Ouest, La Roche-sur-Yon 1958. xvii, 188 pp. Ill.

This historical-demographic study constitutes Vol. 20 in the series *Bibliothèque de la révolution de 1848*. The subject studied here is the cholera epidemic of 1832; an investigation is made into its demographic consequences for various quarters, economic groups, etc., and also into its political consequences. L. Chevalier has written the section on Paris as well as the general introduction. In addition there are studies on Lille, the departments of Normandy, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Russia and England, written by different authors (M. Dineur, C. Engrand, J. Vidalenc, P. Guiral, M.-V. Netchkina, K.-V. Sivkov, A.-L. Sidorov and D. Eversley.).

COLE, G. D. H. *Communism and Social Democracy 1914-1931*. 2 Vols. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London 1958. x, viii, 940 pp. 70/—.

The late Professor Cole's monumental work: *A History of Socialist Thought*, is continued in the present (fourth) volume up to the year 1931. The eminent scholar's own, political conviction (he was, originally, a Guild Socialist) makes him singularly suited to give an objective account of the events within the socialist movement of the whole world. Naturally, most attention is devoted to the key-event of this period, the October Revolution and the related problems of increasing antagonism between

Communism and Democratic Socialism and the rival Internationals. In addition, however, light is shed on the conferences of Zimmerwald, Kienthal and Stockholm, the Fascist victory in Italy and the rise of Nazism in Germany (viewed by the author as a trend quite distinct from capitalism), the "*Burgfriede*" issue in wartime Germany, and Great Britain from 1914 up to the collapse of the second Labour Government in 1931, of which the treatment of the latter is especially valuable. The First Five Year Plan and agricultural collectivization were projected for treatment in another volume.

DOBB, MAURICE. *Capitalism Yesterday and Today*. Lawrence & Wishart Ltd., London 1958. 63 pp. 2/6.

This work aims at providing those interested in the labour movement with an insight into the determining factors of the economic development of countries in the capitalist orbit. The author states that the principle characteristics of this system are the private ownership of the means of production by a minority, and the economic dependence of wage and salary earners. A picture is given of the rise and development up to the present day of capitalism in which the growth of monopolies, the economic crises, the increasing influence of the government and post-war development are traced. Although the author claims that he presents facts and not theories, the subject has been too much squeezed into the ready-made mould of Marxist economic theory.

FEDELI, UGO. *Documenti. Corso di Storia del Movimento Operaio. Bibliografia*. Centro di Sociologia della Cooperazione, Ivrea (To). 1958. 494 pp.

As Vol. 8 in the series *Documenti*, there has appeared this bibliography on the history of the labour movement, in which the material is classified according to country (England, France, Germany, Italy, South America, etc.), and also according to the most important problems of the international labour movement: organization, the International, labour contract, female labour, anarchism and labour movement, catholicism and labour movement, revolutionary syndicalism, etc. This bibliography will, obviously, be of great value to the student of social history.

GOOCH, G. P. *Under Six Reigns*. Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1958. vii, 344 pp. 25/—.

In these pages, the well-known historian relates his reminiscences from his long academic and political career. He is a past master in the art of evoking the climate of a period and a country (e.g. Berlin in the 'Nineties, the Weimar Republic, the "Edwardian Spring") and in making the problems of former days seem topical once more. A few subjects are dealt with at greater length: the causes of the First World War (and especially the inquiry into the blame for the war as occurred in Germany) and the Boer War. The descriptions of the meetings with famous scientific and political personalities, spread over more than 50 years, enhance the value of these extraordinarily congenial reminiscences.

LYNCH, JOHN. *Spanish Colonial Administration, 1782-1810. The Intendant System in the Viceroyalty of the Rio de la Plata*. The Athlone Press, London 1958. xi, 335 pp. Maps. 42/—.

The subject studied in this book is the entire body of reforms in the field of colonial administration carried out during the reign of Charles III. The author, who, for the

most part, has based his study on unpublished documents in the Archive of the Indies at Seville, investigates the effects of the intendant system, imported from France, in the field of colonial economy, government of the Indians, etc. A treatment is also given of the creation of the Viceroyalty of the Rio de la Plata in consequence of these measures. In the opening chapter the background and the history of events leading up to these reforms are lucidly outlined.

O'DEA, WILLIAM T. *The Social History of Lighting*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1958. xiii, 251 pp. Ill. 42/—.

This book fulfills a certain need, since up to the present little investigation has been made into the history of lighting. The author possesses an extraordinary knowledge of this subject and, in his well-written account, he succeeds in transmitting it to his reader. The get-up of this book, with its many photographs and drawings (some of which are very anecdotal) is praiseworthy.

PÖLNITZ, GÖTZ FREIHERR VON. Anton Fugger. 1. Band 1453-1535. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1958. xi, 772 pp. Ill. DM. 55.00.

This first volume of a work which is planned to comprise three volumes, covers the period from 1453 to 1535. It forms, moreover, the 13th volume in the series *Studien zur Fuggergeschichte*. The writer, warden of the Fugger archives and author of other works on members of this family, has documented his work extremely thoroughly and in great detail (the notes take up half of the space). In this work Anton Fugger stands out as a representative of early capitalism. A contribution is also made to the completion of the political picture of the 16th century. The get-up of this publication is very good and it is attractively illustrated: many portraits and photostats of documents are included.

RIENCOURT, AMAURY DE. *The Coming Caesars*. Jonathan Cape, London 1958. 384 pp. 25/—.

The Classical Greek *poleis* and the European states since about the Renaissance, the U.S.A. and Rome – these are the double parallels drawn here to provide the grounds for philosophical-historical comments on mainly American history and actual trends. Whereas Greece and Europe had their sudden eruptions of tyranny or dictatorship, Roman and American Caesarism is a creeping process which, by the way, has not yet come to an end in the U.S.A. Roosevelt is presented as a milestone in this evolution; the trend being inescapable, it would, according to the author, leave room for open situations in which more or less acceptable solutions might be chosen. The basic starting-point is a cyclical conception of history, similar to that of Spengler, e.g. (“Civilization” vs. “Culture”); this and the “New Rome” conception (already held by Ferrero) of America form the framework which is filled up with often striking views of events and ways of thinking. The book is written in an attractive style.

SHAFER, ROBERT JONES. *The Economic Societies in the Spanish World (1763-1821)*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse 1958. xiii, 416 pp. \$ 5.00.

The Economic Societies in the Spanish World emanated from both the interest in economic problems in the Spanish world and in the ideas of the Enlightenment. The author gives a thoroughly documented survey of these societies, seen against their

political, social and economic backgrounds, and emphasises the differences between those in Spain and those in the colonies. Apart from the difference in numbers (70 in Spain as compared with 12 in America) which must be attributed to repressive measures taken by the authorities, there is also a clear difference in ideas: in America there was a tendency to magnify the antagonisms between the Spanish and the Creoles, whilst the class-problem was also aggravated by the presence of non-European population groups.

STERLING, RICHARD W. *Ethics in a World of Power. The Political Ideas of Friedrich Meinecke.* Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1958. xi, 318 pp. \$ 6.00.

The political ideas of Prof. Meinecke, who died in 1954, are reproduced and illustrated here in a comprehensible way which, moreover, introduces the reader to the political and cultural background of Meinecke. The latter was born in 1862 and, in the evolution of his thought, represents a century of German historiography. The author points out the preponderance of international politics, the dualism of power and morals and the significance of *raison d'état* in Meinecke's thought. It is emphatically argued that Meinecke's affinity to Burckhardt's ideas dates from as early as 1906; the conception of a belated conversion of Meinecke from a nationalistic to a cosmopolitan view of history, or from conservatism to liberalism, is contested by the author.

STOECKER, HELMUTH. *Deutschland und China im 19. Jahrhundert. Das Eindringen des deutschen Kapitalismus.* Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1958. 307 pp. DM. 17.50.

Sino-German relations in the 19th century are dealt with here as a process of economic exploitation in the pre-imperialist stage. The author describes how the originally modest position of Prussia in China, about the middle of the century, expanded into a real threat to the predominant British position and also how Bismarck's policy, avoiding outright conflicts in China, attempted to force the contrasts between the other European powers. A number of documents are given in an appendix.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

BELOFF, MAX. *The Great Powers. Essays in Twentieth Century Politics.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1959. 240 pp. 20/—.

In these 16 essays, published before but collected anew in this volume, the Soviet Union is not taken into consideration since the author believes that it is better, for the time being, to concentrate on problems of Western societies. On the other hand such issues are treated as European Association and the relationship of Great Britain and the USA to this process (the author points out that the basis of the federalist strivings on the continent is formed by "sentiment", and not by rational considerations, and that the Europe of the Six Powers has a Catholic character), American foreign policy, problems of international government, etc.

BURSTEN, MARTIN A. *Escape From Fear.* Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1958. xv, 224 pp. Ill. \$ 3.50.

This book, written in fluent journalistic style and illustrated with numerous photographs, deals with such subjects as the reception of the 200,000 Hungarian refugees

in the West by the responsible organisations, eye-witness accounts of the revolt, the United States Immigration Quota and Radio Free Europe's responsibility for the Hungarian uprising. The last-mentioned topic is dealt with in connexion with the accusation that the propaganda of R.F.E. should be held responsible for this. The author rejects the accusation, partly on the grounds of a number of interviews held among refugees.

FISHER, MARGUERITE. *Communist Doctrine and the Free World. The Ideology of Communism According to Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse 1952. viii, 284 pp. \$ 4.50.

It was the aim of the author to give a general introduction to communism, based on passages from the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, in order to demonstrate that a number of immutable doctrines form the basis of the Soviet policy. For this purpose a selection was made from passages containing pronouncements on Imperialism, Soviet attitude towards Capitalist countries, the Soviet Union as a base for World Revolution, etc. Since this book also contains passages on Economic Determinism, Class Struggle, and other prominent aspects of Marxism, it enables the general reader to find his bearings on this subject.

Foreign Aid Reexamined. A Critical Appraisal. Ed. by James W. Wiggins and Helmut Schoeck. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1958. ix, 245 pp. \$ 5.00.

A number of papers, read during a conference and collected in this volume, criticize the idea of foreign aid. In some instances this criticism is very trenchant – there the appearance is noted of a vested-interest bureaucracy in the foreign aid programme. George P. Murdock compares the U.S.A. with Byzantium as regards its efforts to win allies by means of money; he doubts the usefulness of foreign aid and points to the problem of excess birth rates which will be caused by medical aid and which will give rise to serious discrepancies in life since economy does not develop as rapidly. According to Helmut Schoeck, there is a category of Western intellectuals that is exerting itself to promote support for the underdeveloped countries, because of the need of an “underdog” and a refutation of Western Civilization.

HEYDECKER, JOE J. and JOHANNES LEEB. *Der Nürnberger Prozess. Bilanz der Tausend Jahre*. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1958. 609 pp. Ill. DM. 16.80.

The instalments that appeared in the *Münchener Illustrierte* have been edited, completed, and supplemented with a large number of – sometimes revealing – photographs. In this book the method adopted was to use the trials as starting point to refer back to the national-socialist period. The style of this book is fluent and graphic, suited in particular to the general reader. An interesting section is the description of the preliminaries to these trials: the legal and political backgrounds, the formulation of the accusation, etc. Among the trials dealt with are those of Goering, Hess, Ribbentrop, Schacht, Streicher, Frank, Kaltenbrunner and Von Papen.

JACCARD, PIERRE. *Politique de l'emploi et de l'éducation*. Payot, Paris 1957. 256 pp. F. fr. 1.500.

The theories of Fisher, Clark and Fourastié, according to which a shift in emphasis can be observed in the most prosperous countries to the advantage of the tertiary sector

of national economy and the "services", form the starting point for the author's conclusions as to the requirements which education must fulfill in the future. In addition to advocating an increase in the numbers of technical and social-scientific specialists, the author also advises the revision of the examination system. Much attention is devoted to the educational system in the United States, which is compared to that of Switzerland and France. The author considers that adaptation to social needs and greater interest in the social sciences are necessary.

JONES, HOWARD MUMFORD. *Reflections on Learning*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1958. 97 pp. \$ 2.75.

In the lectures from which the present book was born, the author champions the cause of the humanities in the educational programme of the American schools. The excessive emphasis placed on technology in America subsequent to the launching of the sputnik is, in his eyes, very dangerous. An investigation is also made of what is called the "grammar of the arts", which promotes a better understanding of artistic expressions in general.

LESTER, RICHARD A. *As Unions Mature. An Analysis of the Evolution of American Unionism*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1958. xi, 171 pp. \$ 3.75.

Following on his study of the Unions in the United States, which, at the same time, throws a sidelight on the pattern prevalent in Great Britain and Sweden, the author constructs a general theory according to which the Unions develop with time. The author notes a psychological ageing throughout the organization, weakening of democratic checks and increasing central control, diminishing of the differences between union executives and management executives, whilst the top leadership acquires more and more an administrative character. These characteristics should be considered long-run trends in which short-term movements can bring about a considerable degree of variation.

MOCH, JULES. *En retard d'une paix*. Robert Laffont, Paris 1958. 237 pp. F. fr. 750.

On the basis of the supposition that a war without the use of atomic weapons has become impossible, the author discusses the problem of disarmament. He believes that the Rapacki plan offers a possibility, acceptable to the West, for the creation of an atom-free zone, and that this should not be extended to include France and the Benelux. He also believes that a reunification of Germany is possible within this framework. In his opinion a general nuclear disarmament is absolutely essential, partly because more countries will become members of the "atom club".

MONTIRIAN, CHARLES. *La Paix révolutionnaire. Riposte à la subversion*. [Tribune Libre no. 25]. Librairie Plon, Paris 1958. 210 pp. F. fr. 600.

The present-day political situation and the centres of political power are sketched by the author in a number of sweeping and generalizing theories and schemes. He distinguishes two zones of attraction, the USA and the USSR, and a region of "decay", i.e. countries which will join one of the two attraction zones. He considers a dynamic adjustment essential if communism is to be resisted. Great importance is attached to

the NATO as a beginning of an Atlantic community and to European unity as its completion, and also, as a factor in the political balance.

NICULESCU, BARBU. *Colonial Planning. A Comparative Study.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 208 pp. 18/—.

The regions compared in this book are the British, French, Belgian and Dutch overseas territories. After summarizing statistical data on National Income, size of the territories and their populations, the author discusses the problems connected with colonial planning. The greatest stress – and this applies to the study as a whole – is placed on the organizational aspect of the matter. This book is documented mainly with published and unpublished, administrative documents.

NOEL-BAKER, PHILIP. *The Arms Race. A Programme for World Disarmament.* Atlantic Books; Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1958. xviii, 579 pp. 25/—.

An over-all disarmament, of which the first phase must be established in detail and for which bases for the following phases should be settled, is, in the author's opinion, the only possible means of escaping world-wide destruction (he believes that partial disarmament would only lead to a continuance of the arms race). With the aid of a number of historical examples, e.g. the arms race prior to 1914 and that between 1933 and 1939, the author tries to trace the influence of these races on the outbreak of wars. According to him, the time for a compromise between the great powers is unusually favourable, because the attitude of Russia has been suppler since 1955. In connexion with this he opposes such deceptive terms as "tactical nuclear weapon", the effect of which is similar to that of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

SEELER, HANS JOACHIM. *Der Arbeitskampf in der deutschen und ausländischen Gesetzgebung.* Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt am Main 1958. 173 pp. DM. 25.00.

In addition to a summary of German legislation in this field, this publication directs particular attention to developments abroad; countries from all quarters of the globe being drawn into the picture. An introductory chapter deals with the historical development of the labour conflict and the consequent legislation and devotes thought to the essence, form and aim of strikes. In his treatment of legislation in the various countries the author distinguishes three groups: countries with compulsory arbitration, countries with freedom to strike on limited conditions and countries where strikes are forbidden. The most important sections of a limited number of laws (from diverse countries) are reproduced, whilst a register of all laws concerning the regulation of the labour conflict is appended.

STILL, JOSEPH WILLIAM. *Science and Education at the Crossroads. A view from the Laboratory.* Introd. by Malvina Lindsay. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1958. viii, 140 pp. \$ 3.75.

After advocating a better system of education in the United States, which could be attained by better remuneration of teachers and scientists, information programmes and the reform of professional journals, the author investigates the biological factors in the history of mankind: the part played by nutrition, illness, etc. The multiplicity of subjects dealt with sometimes obscures the unity and perspicuity of the work.

VAYKO. How to be a Communist. In twelve lessons and eleven lots of homework. Transl. by Paul Tabori. Elek Books, London; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam 1958. 115 pp. Ill. 12/6.

In this booklet a picture is given, in humoristic style, and supplemented with drawings by the author himself, of the communist way of life. Inevitably distortions and exaggerations occur, which, in some cases, contribute to the humoristic character but in others, however, become unvarnished polemic.

YOUNG, MICHAEL. The Rise of the Meritocracy 1870-2033. An Essay on Education and Equality. Thames and Hudson, London; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam 1958. 160 pp. 15/—.

The author of this book gives a prospective picture of England in the year 2033. It is presented in the form of an historical dissertation on the period 1870-2033. A characteristic of the future society is the existence of a so-called "meritocracy", merit (with a perfected I.Q. as an indicator) being the criterion for social position. It is presupposed that a fundamental inequality lies at the basis of human society. The Lower Class is characterized by the "Mythos of Muscularity" which asserts itself in sport and heavy, physical labour – moreover, this class does not feel that it is unfairly treated since it accepts the ideology of meritocracy. The role played by the socialists in the rise of the new society is significant since they have rejected heredity as criterion and, because of their ideology of equality, have aroused envy, thus increasing social mobility.

ZELT, JOHANNES. Proletarischer Internationalismus im Kampf um Sacco und Vanzetti. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 391 pp. DM. 8.50.

The subject of this study is the international, mass movements connected with the legal proceedings on Sacco and Vanzetti, which commenced in 1921-1922, and were reopened in 1927. The proceedings are looked upon here as an expression of "class justice" in the course of the class struggle. The author believes that the particular significance of this campaign lies in the fact that it took place at a time when reformists believed a change was occurring in the nature of capitalism and when a pro-America cult emerged. In this book attention is directed mainly to the International Red Aid and the Communist International.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

DEGRAFT-JOHNSON, J. C. African Experiment. Cooperative Agriculture and Banking in British West Africa. C. A. Watts & Co. Ltd., London 1958. x, 198 pp. Maps. 25/—.

After considering the land laws, notions of property and the forms of tenure of the West-African peasant which favour the establishment of co-operative bodies, and render them desirable, the author summarizes West-African economy, especially as regards agriculture. The following subjects are dealt with successively: agricultural co-operation, co-operative marketing societies and co-operative credit. Although the original plan was to treat the period up to 1954 it has been possible to extend sections

of this book beyond that date. This survey covers all former British colonies in West-Africa.

Algeria

CAMUS, ALBERT. *Actuelles, III. Chronique algérienne 1939-1958*. Gallimard, Paris 1958. 213 pp. F. fr. 500.

This third volume of the *Actuelles* includes *Misère de la Kabylie* (1939), *Crise en Algérie* (articles published in *Combat*, 1945), *L'Algérie déchirée* (a series that appeared in *L'Express* 1955-56) and a postscript entitled *Algérie 1958* in which the author explains which demands made on the Algerians are justifiable and which are not. Here, too, the author puts forward a suggestion for a political solution. According to the latter (comparable to the solution of Lauriol) a parliament should be formed that is comprised of metropolitan representatives (including the French Algerians) and of Mohammedan representatives, on a proportional basis. Each of these sections should govern its own territory (i.e. Algeria and Metropolitan France) whilst matters concerning both should be dealt with by all representatives.

Central African Federation

MASON, PHILIP. *The Birth of a Dilemma. The Conquest and Settlement of Rhodesia*. Issued under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1958. Ill. Maps. xi, 366 pp. 30/—.

The author is convinced that, on a smaller scale, the world-wide controversies can be found in Rhodesia, namely the contact between the technologically developed and undeveloped peoples, race relations, the reaction to colonial politics, etc. With this as his starting point, he traces the history of the Bantu peoples in this region (compensating the lack of historical data with the use of anthropological data), the colonization of white settlers and the evolution of the present plural society. The differences in political and social outlook between Whites and Bantus (and here the author does justice to the latter) are shrewdly and, sometimes, as in the case of race-antagonism, unorthodoxly analyzed.

WATSON, WILLIAM. *Tribal Cohesion in a Money Economy. A Study of the Mambwe People of Northern Rhodesia*. Published on behalf of The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute Northern Rhodesia by Manchester University Press, Manchester 1958. xxiii, 246 pp. Ill. 30/—.

In contrast with the "detrribalization" (i.e. a weakening of the kinship and political relations, a deterioration of the village subsistence economy) noted among various tribes, e.g. the Bemba, and caused by money-economy and the absence of large numbers of men, who work in the towns, the author observes a material enrichment of the village economy and a maintenance of the traditional pattern of relations among the Mambwe. The assimilation of new culture-traits in the traditional pattern is conscientiously studied, whilst a thorough analysis is given of the factors that have brought about this situation. The valuable preface by Max Gluckman states the problem, and the controversies that have risen about it, lucidly and perspicuously.

Egypt

LITTLE, TOM. *Egypt*. Ernest Benn Ltd., London 1958. 334 pp. 30/—.

This book gives a detailed survey of the political history of Egypt. As far as the most recent period of history is concerned, the man Nasser, and his political role are approached by the author with exceptionally deep understanding. He has also taken great pains to trace the connexion between the authoritarian government, Islam, and Arabian Nationalism. The position of the communists in Egypt and Nasser's policy towards the communist bloc are among the subjects treated of, whilst a perspicuous account is given of the developments that have taken place since the rise of Naguib.

French West Africa

THOMPSON, VIRGINIA and RICHARD ADLOFF. *French West Africa*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.); George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 626 pp. Ill. \$ 8.50; 48/—.

This book, that gives a complete picture (historical, political and economical) of French West Africa, is a welcome supplement to the literature on this region, especially since little has been published in English on it.

Here the stress falls on the post-war developments which commence with the Conference of Brazzaville, which offered the prospect of important reforms, the "conservative" period 1947-1952 and the ensuing period which ends with the setting up of the *loi-cadre*. The authors comment on the liberal and the conservative policies of France, of which the latter has exerted influence particularly in the economic relations between the *Métropole* and the overseas territories. The consequences of centralization and the relations between the parties and politicians in Black Africa and those in the home country are analyzed minutely.

Ghana

DU SAUTOY, PETER. *Community Development in Ghana*. Oxford University Press, London 1958. ix, 209 pp. Ill. 15/—.

The term "community development" embraces the very extensive range of activities, from mass-education to self-help in everyday life. Very competently the author enumerates the conditions which must prevail if the programme is to succeed. The most important one is that the measure adopted must be adapted to the existing social pattern. Community development is, in the first place, intended to stimulate initiative and to provoke self-activity. The author, who has the advantage of practical experience, describes the history, organization, methods and technique of community development in Ghana.

Nigeria

MELLANBY, KENNETH. *The Birth of Nigeria's University*. Methuen and Co. Ltd., London 1958. 263 pp. Ill. 25/—.

The author, who had a large share in the establishment of the University of Nigeria at Ibadan, presents a good description of the problems that faced the founders. The difficulty of divorcing higher education from politics clearly emerges here. The author deals with the press's criticism of the University and of its supposed policy of racial discrimination. Factual data is used to demonstrate that those accusations are unfounded. Copies of the cartoons, that appeared in the newspapers in question, give the reader a good impression of the type of criticism.

Tunisia

STEPHANE, ROGER. *La Tunisie de Bourguiba. Sept entretiens avec le Président de la République Tunisienne suivis d'une chronologie des événements de 1857 à 1958.* [Tribune Libre no. 22]. Librairie Plon, Paris 1958. 82 pp. F. fr. 300.

The author recounts seven interviews he had with President Bourguiba; five of the seven were held after the Sakiet incident. In addition the most important facts about the conference held on 4th April between Bourguiba and the English and American mediators, Murphy and Beeley, are included. The author also investigates Tunisia's economic problems (especially those caused by the evacuation of French citizens and soldiers.)

Union of South Africa

SAMPSON, ANTHONY. *The Treason Cage. The Opposition on Trial in South Africa.* Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1958. xii, 243 pp. Ill. 21/—.

The "black opposition" against white supremacy in the Union came clearly into the open for the first time during the so-called Treason Trials of 1956. The author gives a survey of this opposition movement as well as of the trials. Eight personalities selected from among the condemned are dealt with separately as case studies. Among the latter were Professor Zachariah Matthews and his son Sisulu, formerly secretary-general of the African National Congress. The Freedom Charter of the movement is reproduced in an appendix.

AMERICA

Mexico

KATZ, FRIEDRICH. *Die sozialökonomischen Verhältnisse bei den Azteken im 15. und 16. Jahrhundert.* Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1956. 166 pp. DM. 16.80.

An exposé is given here of the forms of land ownership among the Aztecs and the various trades which owed their rise to a, relatively, developed division of labour. The author points out the evolution of a class-society (the development of the state and civil authority are explained from Engels' study on the origins of the family, private property and state); reasons why, in his opinion, the Spaniards met with so little resistance. This book forms *Teil 2* in the series *Ethnographisch-Archäologische Forschungen*.

United States of America

ARRINGTON, LEONARD J. *Great Basin Kingdom. An Economic History of the Latter-day Saints 1830-1900.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1958. xi, 534 pp. Maps. Ill. \$ 9.00.

The most important characteristic of Mormon economic policy is, in the author's opinion, its communitarian and its largescale and centralized planning. In detail he investigates the position of economy within the bounds of Mormon theology and describes at length the history of this sect, its origins in New York and its expulsion from Missouri and Western Illinois. In the state of Utah use was made of the economic experiences gained in former settlements; extensive methods of irrigation were also

evolved. In this book the author has given a fascinating and well-documented survey of the economic history of this sect.

BANCROFT, GERTRUDE. *The American Labor Force: Its Growth and Changing Composition.* John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall Ltd., London 1958. xiv, 256 pp. \$ 7.50.

This statistical study contributes important new material to the already voluminous literature on the American Labor Force. A chapter on some problems of concepts and measurements, included in the appendix, is of particular importance: in it e.a. problems of classification are investigated. Another section of special interest is that analyzing the factors which can influence the decision of the married woman to seek employment. Projections on the size and composition of the labor force are given in detail.

CARVER, CHARLES. *Brann and the Iconoclast.* Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd., London 1958. xxv, 196 pp. Ill. 15/—.

This well-written book contains the biography of William Cowper Brann, a journalist of Waco, in Texas, whose paper "The Iconoclast" had a circulation of 120,000. The author paints a vivid picture of the 1890's in Texas and of Brann's venomous criticism (various examples are quoted) of the local state of affairs. Moreover a thorough investigation is made into Brann's conflicts with local personalities; the last of these conflicts led to his death in 1898.

CHAMBERLAIN, NEIL W. *Sourcebook on Labor.* McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1958. xiv, 1104 pp. 76/—.

The present volume contains documentary and semi-documentary material which, though following up the textbook by the same author entitled "Labor" (reviewed in Vol. III - 1958 - Part 3 of this journal), may also be considered a separate publication of sources. The material has been drawn from journals, magazines, governmental reports, statements of union leaders as well as of representatives of the business world, collective bargaining agreements, etc. Each chapter is followed by a set of questions for discussion and analysis.

HOOVER, HERBERT. *The Ordeal of Woodrow Wilson.* Museum Press Ltd., London 1958. xiii, 318 pp. 35/—.

The period studied here is that between 1915 and 1922, and centres around the Peace Treaty of Versailles and its ratification by the United States. The author, as a member of the President's Economic Advisory Council in those years and Director of the Relief and Reconstruction of Europe, co-operated closely with Wilson. The dramatic evolution of Wilson's idealism is well described and documented with the aid of messages, protocols and pronouncements of the President and his immediate assistants.

HOOVER, J. EDGAR. *Masters of Deceit. The Story of Communism in America.* J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., London 1958. x, 374 pp. 25/—.

A picture of the activities and techniques of subversion of the Communist Party of America is drawn here as a "warning" to the American public by the author, who is Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Apart from a popular description of the history of communism as an ideology and of the role of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the following are discussed: the organization of the party, the motives for

becoming a communist, the party's attitude towards minorities, espionage and sabotage, etc. A glossary of communist terms is appended.

HOWELLS, WILLIAM DEAN. *A Traveler from Altruria*. Introduction by Howard Mumford Jones. Sagamore Press Inc., New York 1957. xi, 211 pp. \$ 1.35.

This well-known Utopian novel, which first appeared in 1894, is supplemented in this edition by an introduction written by Howard Mumford Jones. The latter sketches the social background and, in particular, the great depression in America from 1893 to 1898. Howells builds his future state on a number of conversations held between different people.

KING Jr., MARTIN LUTHER. *Freedom. The Montgomery Story*. Harper & Brothers, New York 1958. 230 pp. \$ 2.95.

The author, a minister of the Baptist church in Montgomery, presents a minute account of the struggle against segregation in which he personally had a large share. The weapon used by the negroes was the boycott of the municipal bus service in which a number of regulations concerning racial discrimination applied. The author also presents his own social opinions: he is an admirer of Gandhi and of "Gandhiism". The most important element in his way of thinking is Christian charity.

MCDONALD, FORREST. *We the People. The Economic Origins of the Constitution*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1958. x, 436 pp. \$ 7.50.

Charles A. Beard's "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States", which appeared in 1913, forms the subject of the present study. The author challenges Beard's thesis and comes to the conclusion that the facts (economic background of the representatives and the outcome of their votes) contradict Beard's thesis - the author has gone to great trouble to seek out the economic background of each delegate. In the conclusion the question is posed as to what extent an inquiry into the origins of the American Constitution in terms of economic motivation is possible. Supplementary to this a few outlines are given for a pluralistic study of the Constitution.

MOWRY, GEORGE E. *The Era of Theodore Roosevelt 1900-1912*. Hamish Hamilton, London 1958. xvi, 330 pp. Ill. 35/—.

Characterizing the period mentioned in the title as one of fundamental economic, social and intellectual change, the author treats of Theodore Roosevelt as a politician in a country in transition who was able to bridge the gap between the "reformers" and the "conservatives" of the period. The author concedes to neither the adulation of Roosevelt in an earlier period nor to the depreciation of later years. This fascinating work, which gives the reader a clear insight into the problems of the opening decade of this century especially those concerning the economic development that led to increased business and power concentration, has appeared in *The New American Nation Series*.

Proceedings of New York University. Eleventh Annual Conference on Labor. Emanuel Stein, Editor. Matthew Bender & Company Inc., New York 1958. viii, 476 pp.

Among the topics discussed in this book, one of general importance is the question how, and how far, democracy is to be realized in the unions. Linked to this was the problem of the desirability of state interference on the internal organization and procedure of the union. Paul R. Hays, who gives a lucid exposé of the advantages and dangers connected with such state interference, points out that democratic voting procedures do not guarantee any diminishing of corruption and other "union diseases", whilst Henry Mayer holds that "legislating democracy into the Unions must be repressive or abortive". Other topics discussed in this book, on which 20 authors have collaborated, are: picketing and injunctions, unemployment insurance, the Disability Benefit Laws and the Hot Cargo Clause.

St. JAMES, WARREN D. *The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People*. Exposition Press, New York 1958. 251 pp. \$ 4.00.

The aims, organization and history of the N.A.A.C.P. are dealt with here concisely, but lucidly. The methods adopted by the Association to achieve its ends correspond to those generally employed by pressure-groups. Temporary co-operation with other pressure-groups and other techniques are dealt with as well as the combating of communist influence in the N.A.A.C.P. In the author's opinion, the best result thus far achieved is the support given to Truman at the time of his re-election. The author states that the weakness of the association lies mainly in its middle-class character, a fact which impedes its contact with a large section of the Negroes.

WHYTE, JAMES H. *The Uncivil War. Washington During the Reconstruction 1865-1878*. Twayne Publishers, New York 1958. 316 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

The subject of this study is local suffrage, in particular Negro suffrage in the city of Washington. The author points out that self-government in the District of Columbia had existed for more than 70 years when the Congress removed this privilege in 1874. In his well-written (sometimes very anecdotal) account the author creates a good impression of the local political situation, especially since he places it within the wider framework of national politics.

WOOD, ROBERT C. *Suburbia. Its People and Their Politics*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston 1959. xi, 340 pp. \$ 4.00.

The migration to the suburbs is one of the most remarkable phenomena in America since the Second World War. This book, in which the political consequences and the political ideas underlying them are astutely and profoundly analyzed, is thus of particular importance. The author points to the creed of the small, democratic and autonomous, political community which has always existed in the United States (and which is linked up with the New England Town and the "Frontier Town") as being one of the most important factors in the process that cuts right across that of the large-scale organization in the economic and political sphere. This analysis is preceded by a graphic description of the suburban personality which corresponds to that of D. Riesman.

ASIA

LANDAU, ROM. *Islam and the Arabs*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 299 pp. 30/—.

In a manner that renders this book very apt for the lay reader, the author gives a concise summary of the history of Islam and of the Arabs. The topics dealt with include: Arabia before the Prophet, the age of the Caliphates and the Crusades up to the expulsion of the Moors from Spain. Various aspects of Islam, such as law and philosophy, are also discussed. In the final chapter the evolution of Arabian Nationalism is dealt with.

WOODHOUSE, C. M. *Britain and the Middle East*. Librairie E. Droz, Genève; Librairie Minard, Paris 1959. 58 pp. Sw. fr. 5.00.

Here the author presents, in three lectures, a rough survey of British policy in the Middle East. After giving a short historical survey and a dissertation on British economical and strategical interests, the author draws up the balance of post-war, political events in that area and their consequences for England.

China

CAMERON, NIGEL. *The Chinese Smile*. Hutchinson & Co., Ltd., London 1958. Ill. 246 pp. 21/—.

A visit to China in 1957 led to the writing of this popular account of Chinese conditions, which stresses every day life in that country. The author who travelled through large regions of China, gained his impressions mainly in conversations with representatives from a great variety of industries and groups, e.g. he visited an agricultural co-operation, a dam under construction, a school and a theatre. He characterizes the chief impression made by the recent developments on him as "hopefulness".

Contemporary China II 1956-57. Ed. by E. Stuart Kirby. University Press, Hong Kong; Oxford University Press, London 1958. xi, 352 pp., iv. 30/—.

The scope of this second volume of these publications, which cover the period 1956-1957, is broader than that of vol. I (discussed in this Review 1957 vol. II, part 3). Of the papers included, the following deserve special attention: "Birth control in China", by Léon Trivière and "The Law of Proportional Development" (i.e. the balance in the development of different sectors of economic life) by Werner Handke. Part II (Selected Documents) contains: The Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party; Proposals of the 8th National Party Congress for Economic Development and Model Regulations for an Agricultural Producers Co-operative.

FAURE, EDGAR. *Le Serpent et la Tortue. Les Problèmes de la Chine Populaire*. René Julliard, Paris 1957. 239 pp. F. fr. 660.

This book was written by the well-known statesman following on a visit to China where he talked with various leading personalities. In it a number of political and economic problems are discussed. The author's observations remain critical, even in those instances where he is filled with admiration for the amount that has been accomplished. The author believes that a collective economy functions better proportionally as a country is, economically, less developed. This is illustrated with a few examples, including the Russia of Khrushchev. A rapid economic evolution of China offers, in the author's opinion, a possibility of better relationships with the capitalist countries.

FITZGERALD, C. P. *Flood Tide in China*. The Cresset Press, London 1958. ix, 286 pp. 25/—.

A visit to China in 1956 induced the author to put on record the changes that have occurred there since 1949 – changes which the author does not, a priori, view uncharitably. The transition from the first stage of agrarian organization to the “higher stage of co-operation” (i.e. collective possession of land), the population problem and, affiliated to it, the attitude towards birth control, the place of Chinese intelligentsia in the communist society (the author notes a new outlook on life in this group – the self-accusations should be considered as being honestly meant) and the function of persuasion and propaganda – these are all subjects which the author discusses with great knowledge of Chinese history, both past and contemporary.

India

CHOOKOLINGO, FRANK C. *India: The Inside Story. Past, Present and Future. A Comprehensive Appraisal*. Foreword by Paul A. Reeder. Exposition Press, New York 1958. 195 pp. \$ 4.00.

A concise, popularly written survey of India's past and present is given here in the form of a travel account by the author, who, though born in India, was brought up in America. With respect to communism he remarks that the Indians look upon it as an essentially Western ideology, springing from the same root as capitalism and the entire Western civilization. Such urgent problems as education, growth of population and industrialization are dealt with incidentally.

COALE, ANSLEY J. and EDGAR M. HOOVER. *Population Growth and Economic Development in Low-Income Countries. A case study of India's prospects*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1958. xxi, 389 pp. \$ 8.50.

Although the analysis presented here applies primarily to India, it may also be used for other underdeveloped countries. The problem is the tracing of the influence of certain rates of population growth on economic development. The authors postulate three hypothetical developments, namely three different fertility rates and a rapidly decreasing mortality rate in each case. Thereafter an investigation is made into the factors responsible for economic growth, whilst, in conclusion these factors are tested with the three models of growth. The prospects are concretely and statistically established. Roughly speaking, the results show that the consumption per capita increases accordingly as fertility decreases in the coming decades.

NANDA, B. R. *Mahatma Gandhi. A Biography*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 542 pp. 35/—.

Since it is difficult to separate Gandhi's political activities from his moral convictions, the author deals with both in this comprehensive, and yet concise, biography. Moreover, the connexion between the course of Gandhi's life and his philosophy is clearly illustrated. Based on a comprehensive study of material, an analysis is given of Gandhi's opinions on such diverse problems as non-violence, religion, the Moslem-Hindu controversy and economics. Despite the author's outspoken sympathy for Gandhi, he has not been tripped up by the many difficulties inevitably met with in the study of a period of such recent date, and in which the central figure made such a great impression.

National Politics and 1957 Elections in India. Ed. by S. L. Poplai. Foreword by V.K.N. Menon. Metropolitan Book Co. Private Ltd., Delhi 1957. iii, 172 pp. India Rs. 4/—., \$ 1.25.

This valuable booklet opens with a general introduction by Sisir Jupta in which the development of the parties between the first (1951-1952) and the second elections is described. Here the topics discussed include the Congress Party's acceptance of the Socialist goal in 1955 and the merging of the Socialist parties. The work also contains a number of policy statements (of which that made by Farid Ansari for the Praja Socialist Party points out the dangers attached to the "near one-party system"), and the election manifestoes of The Indian National Congress, The Praja Socialist Party, the Communists and the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, respectively.

STISSER, REINHOLD. Problems of India's Economic Development. Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, Kiel 1958. v, 83 pp. DM. 8.00.

This topical study is concerned with the social and economic evolution of India. A sketch of the country's fundamental problem – the continued growth of the population accompanied by the lack of expansion of productive capacity which render impossible the provision for the needs of the population and the formation of capital required for further expansion – forms the background to the discussion of the problems and results of the first and second five-year plans. The author claims that industrial expansion, the main answer to the population problem, can only get properly under way with the financial aid of the more developed countries.

Indonesia

The Indonesian Town. Studies in Urban Sociology. W. van Hoeve Ltd., The Hague and Bandung 1958. xxiii, 379 pp. Hfl. 17.50.

This work has appeared in the series entitled "Selected Studies on Indonesia", published for the Royal Tropical Institute at Amsterdam. The present volume contains selected works of sociological importance from the period 1925-1942. Praise is due to those who initiated the translation into English of these works and thus rendered them accessible to a broader public. The *pièce de résistance* is the study entitled "Town Development in the Indies"; related studies such as "The Living Conditions of Municipally Employed Coolies in Batavia in 1937", "Differential Mortality in the Town of Bandung" by W. Brand and "Kuta Gede" by H. J. van Mook complete the picture. The reissue in English of this compilation is warranted, in every respect, by the great value of the material included.

Iraq

QUBAIN, FAHIM I. The Reconstruction of Iraq: 1950-1957. With a foreword by Robert Strausz-Hupé. Frederick A. Praeger, Publisher, New York; Atlantic Books, Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1958. xxi, 277 pp. \$ 6.00; 35/—.

Excellent documented and written in an unbiased spirit, this book offers an important contribution to the recent economic developments which took place in Iraq, as well as to the social changes that resulted from economic growth. One of the main subjects studied here is the work done by the Iraqi Development Board which, under various governments, had at its disposal considerable financial means derived from a large

share of Iraq's (sharply risen) revenue from its oil. Moreover, agricultural reforms, industrialization projects, housing schemes as well as other realizations in the sphere of social progress are treated of in a detailed way.

Israel

PARAF, PIERRE. *L'État d'Israël dans le monde*. Payot, Paris 1958. 229 pp. F. fr. 1.200.

The author covers the history of Jewry from the earliest times, culminating in the emergence and the present position of the state of Israel. The most important sectors – economy, foreign policy, political parties, trade unions, immigration, etc. – are dealt with in an argumentation that is of special value for a general orientation and that aims at giving a random picture of Israel's problems, its history and its future.

Japan

DORE, R. P. *City Life in Japan. A Study of a Tokyo Ward*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1958. x, 472 pp. Ill. 45/—.

As suggested by the sub-title, the content of this book is limited to an analysis of a ward in Tokyo – though the author also gives the necessary background data and presents the reader with a great variety of interesting political and social facts. Moreover, he views his material from the angle of "social change", in which the traditional pattern of life on the one hand, and the modern westernized and industrialized civilization on the other, act as poles. The impact of "Westernization" on values and beliefs, way of living, the family system, etc. are investigated, partly on the ground of questionnaires.

IKE, NOBUTAKA. *Japanese Politics. An Introductory Survey*. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1958. xiv, 300, ix pp. 25/—.

In this book the presentation of the political forces, the political organizations, the processes of transmitting ideas, myths and doctrines in Japan is mainly sociological in character. The author attaches primary importance to the continued existence of the traditional values connected with the pre-war doctrine of the "nation as one big family", the mystical role of the emperor, the big part played by authority and the family affiliation. Other aspects of political life discussed here include mass communication, public opinion, the specific part played by the intellectuals, parties and trade unionism.

KERR, GEORGE H. *Okinawa. The History of an Island People*. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Tokyo 1958. xviii, 542 pp. Ill. \$ 6.75.

Okinawa, the main island of the Ryukyu Archipelago is situated on the dividing line between the Japanese and the Chinese spheres of influence. This explains, in part, the turbulent history of that island which, moreover, is also a strategical point in the Pacific Ocean. The author deals with the entire history of Okinawa, beginning with prehistoric times. In detail he treats of the Japanese-Chinese rivalries, the period in which the American and European powers appeared on the political scene and the period from 1855 on when it fell under Japanese influence and was subsequently annexed to that country. In 1945 the region was removed from Japanese administration, the present status being still uncertain.

Jordan

DEARDEN, ANN. Jordan. Robert Hale Ltd., London 1958. Ill. Maps. 224 pp. 21/—.

The author, in tracing the history of Jordan since the First World War, deliberately chooses the viewpoint of the Jordanians – this applies especially to the description of the incessant conflicts with Israel since the Second World War. Furthermore much stress is placed on the new, dynamic element that enters the national policy with the refugees from Palestine and on the development of the opposition to King Abdullah, murdered in 1951, and to his son Tamal. For both the author has great praise. A few national problems of an economic nature, and those connected with the exodus of Moslems from Palestine, are dealt with incidentally.

Pakistan

GLEDHILL, ALAN. Pakistan. The Development of its Laws and Constitution. Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1957. x, 263 pp. £ 2.5/—.

The present volume, no. 8 in the *British Commonwealth Series* under the general editorship of Prof. J. W. Keeton, deals with both the Constitution of Pakistan (light is shed on Islamic law, the development of the juridical and the administrative organs in India, the Partition and the promulgation of the Pakistan Constitution in 1956) and the laws called into existence since the gaining of independence. Thanks to the concise survey given of the political and juridical scene, this book will prove of interest to students of law and history.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

New Zealand

APPLETON, MARJORIE. They came to New Zealand. An account of New Zealand from the earliest Times up to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century. Methuen & Co. Ltd., London 1958. 318 pp. Ill. 30/—.

In the history of the discovery of New Zealand, the Polynesians, Dutch and English successively played the most important roles. The author quotes at length the log-books of Tasman, Cook and others, thus giving the reader a good impression of the difficulties faced by these seafarers. The author points to the occurrence of scurvy as one of the most important factors responsible for the long period of isolation experienced by New Zealand. This book has been attractively illustrated with photographs and old prints.

MILLER, JOHN. Early Victorian New Zealand. A study of racial tension and social attitudes 1839-1852. Oxford University Press, London 1958. ix, 217 pp. Ill. 30/—.

According to the author, the early colonization of New Zealand was characterized by the optimistic expectations of the colonists (stimulated by the irresponsible propaganda campaign of the New Zealand Company and, particularly, of Wakefield who organized the project) and, in consequence, the conflicts between the white settlers and the Maori's over the purchase of land. The author investigates the adjustment of the early Victorian mind to the circumstances, the acculturation of the Maori's, the pressure on the wages and the growing self-confidence of the labourers, the constitutional issue and the rise of a "colonial upper class".

EUROPE

Das Dritte Reich und Europa. Bericht über die Tagung des Instituts für Zeitgeschichte in Tutzing/Mai 1956. Institut für Zeitgeschichte, München 1957. x, 182 pp. DM. 9.50.

The present volume contains the reports and discussions held during the Conference organized by the *Institut für Zeitgeschichte* in Tutzing in May 1956. The themes discussed were: the army and the totalitarian state (speaker: G. Castellan), the European states and the rise of the Third Reich, theories and praxis of national-socialist expansion (in which J. Joll re-examined collaboration in France, the myth of French-German co-operation and the New Order), and "Collaboration" and *Résistance*. The last-mentioned theme is investigated by L. de Jong and, especially for the *Résistance* in Yugoslavia, by J. Matl.

DUCLOS, PIERRE. La Réforme du Conseil de l'Europe. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence R. Pichon & R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1958. 525 pp. F. fr. 3,800.

The problems facing the Council of Europe in Strasbourg are rooted in the statute of 1949 by which a consultative Assembly and a Committee of Ministers were set up. Relations between the European powers took place mainly on a diplomatic inter-governmental level. Attempts to increase the Assembly's authority (Mackay, La Malfa, etc.) are thoroughly analyzed by the author as is the cleavage that has arisen between the "Europe of the Six" and the Strasbourg Assembly. The author advocates the direct election of the members of the Assembly as a means of strengthening the position of the Council of Europe.

FISCHER, JÜRGEN. Oriens – Occidens – Europa. Begriff und Gedanke „Europa“ in der späten Antike und im frühen Mittelalter. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1957. viii, 151 pp. DM. 14.00.

The author has investigated the historical background and the significance of the concept "Europe"; various "contents" are distinguished, e.g. the purely geographical concept, Roman Empire, Christian world, etc. He demonstrates how, during the Carolingian period (and especially during the reign of Charlemagne), the Europe-idea became increasingly momentous. By the end of the 11th century the political idea of Europe had almost completely disappeared. This book appears as Vol. 15 in the series *Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Europäische Geschichte Mainz*.

HAUSER, OSWALD. Deutschland und der englisch-russische Gegensatz 1900-1914. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1958. viii, 288 pp. DM. 25.50.

This volume has appeared as *Band 30* in the *Göttinger Bausteine zur Geschichtswissenschaft* series. Its author's aim is to analyze the connexion between the expansion of the German fleet and the Anglo-Russian rapprochement. He believes that Germany's rise as a maritime power is the most important reason for the Anglo-German opposition; more important, for instance, than economic rivalry. Starting from the conviction that no single political question can be studied in isolation, the author has placed his subject within a very broad framework. Thus the questions pending between

England and Russia after the Convention of 1907 (Chinese revolution, Russo-Japanese tension, the Bosphoros and the Dardenelles, the Balkan question, etc.) are considered separately.

MOSSE, W. E. *The European Powers and the German Question 1848-71. With special Reference to England and Russia.* University Press, Cambridge 1958. ix, 410 pp. 50/—.

Studying the history of German unification in a broad, international context, the author rejects both the view that the unification came into existence in face of the opposition of a hostile Europe, and also that it was due to Russian support. Instead, a variegated and well-documented picture is given of the political circumstances (the policy of Napoleon III in Italy, the Polish Question, the weakening of Russia after the Crimean War and Anglo-Russian rivalries in the East) and the ideologies prevailing in England and Russia, which ultimately favoured the unification. Bismarck's achievement is thus reduced to reasonable proportions.

Les origines du Fascisme. Les Éditions de la Nouvelle Critique, Paris 1958. 185 pp. F. fr. 550.

This is the second edition of a number of studies on fascism in Italy, Germany and Spain, *Gaullisme* being included, too. The authors, among whom are Ulbricht and Ibarri, deal with their subject along communist lines of interpretation, stressing the fundamental significance, for the rise of fascism, of the policies and intrigues of the ruling classes.

REALE, EUGENIO. *Avec Jacques Duclos au banc des accusés à la Réunion Constitutive du Kominform à Szklarska Poreba (22-27 Septembre 1947).* Traduit de l'italien par Pierre Bonuzzi. Librairie Plon, Paris 1958. ix, 203 pp. F. fr. 600.

The author (one of the former leaders of the Italian Communist party who left the latter in 1956) here describes the conference that resulted in the establishment of the Kominform and at which the Italian and French Communist parties were accused of "political and ideological idealism". The author throws light on the staging of these accusations (Kardelj and Djilas acted as accusers) carried out by the Russians, notably Stalin. Moreover this work includes the speeches (reconstructed from notes and recollections) made by Malenkov, Duclos, Slansky, Zdanov, Anna Pauker and others. A detailed explanation is given of the technique employed by the communists of temporary co-operation with other parties, e.g. as in Czechoslovakia in 1948.

SIEBURG, HEINZ-OTTO. *Deutschland und Frankreich in der Geschichtsschreibung des 19. Jahrhunderts (1848-1871).* Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1958. ix, 394 pp. DM. 28.80.

Volume I of this masterly work was reviewed in Vol. II, 1957, part 3 of this journal. Here the author continues with his observations on French and German historiography with regard to Franco-German relations. He draws attention to a growing anti-French tendency in German historiography which reaches its zenith in Treitschke, apart from such exceptions as Ranke, Hillebrand and Burckhardt. The annexation of Alsace-Lorraine (and to a lesser degree the upsetting of the Prusso-Austrian balance after Sadova) is the turning-point, in France, for those who were originally Ger-

manophils (in the case of Renan this is dealt with at length). This book is Vol. 17 in the series *Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Europäische Geschichte Mainz*.

Austria

MOLDEN, OTTO. *Der Ruf des Gewissens. Der österreichische Freiheitskampf 1938-1945. Beiträge zur Geschichte der österreichischen Widerstandsbewegung*. Verlag Herold, Wien, München 1958. 370 pp. DM. 22.80.

New documentary material is used here to give a survey of the Austrian resistance movement during the Second World War: the numerous personalities and groupings are described, whilst, for the period after the autumn of 1944, the emphasis is placed on the co-ordinating body "05". The author, who played an important part in the resistance movement, investigates in detail the contacts with foreign countries, the French government and the Allied military authorities, and furthermore the connexions with the German resistance groups (and in this respect, too, the events of 20th July 1944 in Vienna) are considered.

Bulgaria

DIMITROFF, GEORGI. *Ausgewählte Schriften Band 3. 1935-1948*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 718 pp. DM. 8.50.

The present 3rd vol. of Selected Writings in German contains, for the major part, speeches and articles from the period 1944-1948, i.e. that in which the Communists established their power in Bulgaria. It is a remarkable fact that in the speech delivered at the fifth congress of the party which was held in December, 1948, no mention is made of the conflict with Yugoslavia. In the first part Dimitroff's activities in the Comintern are reflected, e.g. in relation to the Spanish Civil War.

Czechoslovakia

Príspevky k dejinám KSČ 1, 1957, 220 pp.; 2, 3-4, 1958, 252, 408 pp. S.N.P.L., Praha. Kčs. 10, 11, 17.

These *Príspevky* constitute a non-periodical publication which gives articles, documents and reviews on the history of the labour movement in Czechoslovakia and the Czech Communist Party. Of the contents of these first four issues, mention might be made of Miloš Pulec on Karl Marx in Prague, memoirs of Czech participants in the Spanish civil war, Z. Šolle on the study of strikes, whilst the double issue publishes the protocols of the Conference of Institutes for Marxism-Leninism, held in Prague in November, 1957, devoted to the international significance of the Russian October Revolution.

Finland

SMITH, C. JAY, Jr. *Finland and the Russian Revolution 1917-1922*. University of Georgia Press, Athens 1958. x, 251 pp. \$ 4.50.

The policy of Russification carried out in Finland since 1900 is held responsible by the author for the national movement which led to the secession of Finland. He analyzes the two camps (in 1916 Social Democracy held the majority in the Diet) and the civil war, the connexions between the Reds in Finland and the Bolsheviks in Russia and German intervention. This intervention, which led to the foundation of

the succession states, is, in the author's opinion, the victory of the policy of the Western powers, starting from the fact that after the Czarist regime there were only two alternatives left: namely the communist dictatorship or the dictatorship of the reactionary White Russian generals.

France

ARON, RAYMOND. *L'Algérie et la République*. [Tribune Libre no. 33]. Librairie Plon, Paris 1958. 146 pp. F. fr. 540.

The author uses statistics to show that any integration between France and Algeria is an impossibility. The raising of the Algerian standard of living up to the level of the *Métropole* requires sacrifices which French economy cannot afford. On the other hand the author does believe that co-operation within a looser union is necessary. In the second part of this book, *La crise de la conscience française*, the author strongly opposes the belief that decadence is connected with the possession, or not, of colonies. In conclusion there follows a perspicuous analysis of the factors which led to the revolution in May. The forecasts on the future course of development have, in part, been confirmed by events that have since occurred.

BRUN, A., et H. GALLAND. *Droit du travail. Métropole et territoires d'outre-mer. Droit commun et régimes spéciaux*. Préface d'A. Siegfried. Sirey, Paris 1958. iv, 1053 pp. F. fr. 5.800.

Divided into three parts, the origins and fundamentals of labour legislation, the individual relations and the contract of labour, and the collective relations in labour, this book gives an almost complete picture of labour legislation in France and her overseas territories. In addition to presenting an historical survey of labour relations in France, which deals with the corporative system in ancient France and the individualistic system of the 19th century, the authors discuss the constitutional principles, the administrative bodies and the remuneration of labour output. Part III deals with the laws on trade unionism (including a detailed survey of the evolution of trade unions), the principle of the liberty of trade unions, internal organization, etc. Comparisons are also drawn with unions abroad (Great Britain, the USA and the countries in the Communist world). A number of legislative modifications are given in an appendix.

CHEVALLIER, J.-J. *Histoire des institutions politiques de la France moderne (1789-1945)*. Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1958. 635 pp. F. fr. 2.200.

The present book, Nr. 6 in the series *Etudes politiques, économiques et sociales*, issued under the auspices of the *Fondation nationale des sciences politiques*, is the second revised and augmented edition. A survey is given of the evolution of political bodies, parties, politics versus church and education, etc., whilst such topics as the evolution of political ideas and the influence of political personalities are not neglected. In the first place, however, the political stage is viewed from an institutional angle. The lucid, clear-cut style of the author greatly enhances the value of this book.

DUVERGER, MAURICE. *Demain, la République*. René Julliard, Paris 1958. 156 pp. F. fr. 500.

In this book, written before the new French constitution came into force, a governmental system is developed which, in the author's opinion, really would bear a 20th

century character. The propositions are based on an analysis of, among other things, the weak spots in the French political mentality. In addition the book contains observations on the special forms of fascism that have developed in the European population of Algeria and in the army.

Écrits pour une renaissance. Par le Groupe de la "Nation Française", Pierre Andreu, Philippe Ariès, Pierre Boutang e.a. [Tribune Libre, no. 29]. Librairie Plon, Paris 1958. viii, 233 pp. F. fr. 690.

This collection of essays written by collaborators on the nationalist weekly paper⁷ inspired by a "well-considered repudiation of what has been" (i.e. the Fourth Republic)⁸ is intended as a contribution to the definition of a new order. The authors present themselves as nationalists and, if not monarchists, in any case legitimists, conceptions which, along with that of sovereignty are further elaborated by Pierre Boutang. It is posited that a scientific policy is necessary, which by its very nature does not accord with the representative system (Monnerot) but which attributes an important task to the state with respect to economy (Bordagain). It is hoped that there will be a renewed agreement, like that formerly realised in the *Cercle Proudhon* (1911), between the authentically anti-democratic groups and the adepts of anti-capitalist opinions (Andreu).

Europe, revue mensuelle. 36e Année, no. 354, 355, octobre-novembre 1958: Jean Jaurès; 36e année, no. 356, décembre 1958: Jaurès humaniste. Les Editeurs Français Réunis, Paris 1958. 270; 186 pp. Ill. F. fr. 650; F. fr. 340.

Apart from a chronicle, a few novels and a section of the correspondence of Jean-Richard Bloch (between 1914 and 1918), these two numbers are devoted to Jean Jaurès. A number of fragments by Jaurès himself are included (*Cours de philosophie, L'organisation militaire de France, Pour l'unité socialiste*, etc.), as well as articles by R. Garaudy (*Jaurès et la démocratie*), L. and V. Thonet (*Jaurès et Léon XIII*), L. Psichiari (*Jean Jaurès et Anatole France*) and Michel Launay (*Jaurès et la tradition du 18e siècle*).

HERLAUT, Général. Autour d'Hébert. I. Deux témoins de la Terreur. Le citoyen Dubuisson. Le ci-devant Baron de Haindel. Librairie Clavreuil, Paris n. d. (1958). xiv, 202 pp.

The author, who in an earlier book on General Ronsin, argued that, in his opinion, no Hébertist conspiracy ever existed, here traces the life history of two very different personalities who were involved in the trial against the "Hébertists". Dubuisson, the convinced revolutionary, ended his life under the guillotine; the thoroughly corrupt de Haindel was able to appear as witness for the prosecution in the notorious trial. The author, who has once more, in his latest work, thrown new light on the character of these proceedings, which are so important for social history, has made ample use of written sources.

HUGO, VICTOR. Histoire d'un crime. Déposition d'un témoin. Précédée d'une préface de Roger Garaudy et suivie du compte rendu de La Séance de la Mairie du Xe Arrondissement. Centre de Diffusion du Livre et de la Presse, Paris 1958. xxxi, 480 pp. F. fr. 690.

This well-known book, which first appeared in 1877 and which condemned the *coup d'état* of 1851, has been published once more, with a preface by Roger Garaudy. In it

an analysis is made of the events, in which the significance of the class struggle and of the army in Algeria is indicated (a parallel is drawn with the *coup* of 1958). A number of historical and biographical annotations supplement Hugo's account.

IGGERS, GEORG G. *The Cult of Authority. The Political Philosophy of the Saint-Simonians: A Chapter in the Intellectual History of Totalitarianism.* Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1958. viii, 210 pp. Hfl. 14.25.

On the basis of the extensive periodical and pamphlet literature, mainly from the years in which "Saint-Simonianism" was in its heyday (1829-1832), as well as many other primary and secondary sources, the author of this important work analyzes the authoritarian and even totalitarian, trends in the teachings of Bazard, Enfantin and others, who in this respect went considerably further than Saint-Simon himself. In some respects new light is shed on connections and issues which hitherto remained rather obscure. Particular stress is laid on the "synthesis of the counter-revolutionary faith in authority and of the rationality of the *philosophes*", i.e. including the belief in rigorously planned economy and politics for the welfare of the masses. Essentially starting from "conservative" reactions against the upsetting of the established social order by the Revolution, the Saint-Simonians wished to found a new "Church" – not as a vague mysticism, but as a secularized version of the Roman Catholic Church, destined to become the spiritual bulwark of a new, "elite"-borne social and political order.

LE BALLE, YVES. *L'ouvrier paysan en Lorraine Mosellane. Etudes sur l'alternance d'activités.* Préface de M. François Perroux. Éditions Montchrestien, Paris 1958. xii, 114 pp. Maps. F. fr. 1.800.

The author begins with a comparison between Engels' views and those of Kropotkin, Fourier and Owen, as regards the phenomenon of the industrial worker who is also a part-time agricultural labourer, and goes on to analyze the future of these "worker-farmers", whom he considers to be a phase-phenomenon in the transition to an industrial society. As such he considers this phenomenon to be out of date, since there is no longer any need to grow one's own food supplies. A remarkable fact is that in the area where this study was carried out, the "worker-farmers" occurred mainly among the German-speaking members of the population: the consequence of the smaller farms and less emigration to the urban centres.

MARCUS, JOHN T. *French Socialism in the Crisis Years 1933-1936. Fascism and the French Left.* Fred. A. Praeger, New York 1958. xv, 216 pp. \$ 5.00.

An abundance of printed sources forms the basis of the detailed investigation into the attitudes of the various currents in the French Socialist Party (SFIO) towards the most important problems of the period in question: defense against fascism, national defense, government participation. The expulsion of the neo-socialists, the forming of the popular front, these subjects are dealt with at length. In an epilogue the author gives a schematic indication of the developments up to 1939. In his opinion the SFIO, which never succeeded in confronting the "*mystique*" of fascism with one of its own, was worsted by communism even in this period.

MOULLAUD, MAURICE. *La Mystification du 13 mai au 28 septembre.* Editions Sociales, Paris 1958. 286 pp. F. fr. 650.

A commentary is given here, from a communist angle, on the events since 13 May 1958. The author takes as his central point the forming of a myth about the person of de Gaulle (strengthened by the vagueness of his behaviour) and about the army. De Gaulle's policy is characterized by the turning of a blind eye to the political and social differences within France. Just as he saw in the *Résistance* movement an instance of political disunity giving way to national unity, he considers the movement of 13 May a victory for national unity. A treatment of the "System" forms the third section.

POTTINGER, DAVID T. *The French Book Trade in the Ancien Régime 1500-1791*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1958. xiv, 363 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

The subject studied here touches on many other questions that are of importance from a social-historical point of view; these are included in this book as far as possible. Some examples are: the influence of the *salons* on the popularity of a book, the social origins of the authors, the educational level in various groups of the population, the subjects written about, etc. One of the most important problems posited here is that the impacts of politics and economics on the intellectual world are clearly illustrated by the developments in the book trade, e.g. by the increasing restrictions and government control.

PRELOT, MARCEL. *Pour Comprendre la Nouvelle Situation. Etudes et Documents*. Les Editions du Centurion. Paris 1958. 191 pp. F. fr. 525.

The constitution of the Fifth Republic is compared in this book with the preceding constitutions. Thereafter the pro's and con's of the present form are summed up (one disadvantage being the great possibility of conflict rising between President and Parliament, and between Minister and President). Of special value are the three appended versions of the Constitution: the original text, the proposals for amendment made by the Consultative Committee, and the definitive text as set forth in the referendum.

SÉRANT, PAUL. *Où va la droite?* [Tribune libre, 20]. Préface de Marcel Aymé. Librairie Plon, Paris 1958. 172 pp. F. fr. 480.

The author treats of the dilemma in which the right-wing parties find themselves since the war. The part played by nationalism (which no longer answers to political reality) in the right-wing ideology and the rehabilitation following on the Vichy experiment (for which the author also considers the "left-wing-parties" share the responsibility) are the central points in his study. In the author's opinion the Jacobinist character of nationalism is an impediment to a healthy, realistic policy.

SIEBURG, FRIEDRICH. *Robespierre*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1958. 380 pp. Ill. DM. 16.80.

In a popular, though fully responsible way, this book (first published in 1935 and reprinted in 1948) draws a penetrating picture of Robespierre, and also of the French Revolution as a whole, in which special attention is devoted to the atmosphere, style and mood of those days. The dramatic development, which ultimately culminated in Robespierre's downfall, receives a complete and worthy treatment. Since this book is

intended primarily for the general reader, the author has omitted annotations and reference to sources.

SIRIUS [Hubert Beuve-Méry]. *Le suicide de la IVe République. Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris 1958. 117 pp. F. fr. 300.*

The six articles, which were written by H. Beuve-Méry, editor-in-chief of *Le Monde*, and which appeared in this paper at the end of April and the beginning of May, 1958, under the title *Au chevet de l'agonisante*, form the kernel of this little collection. In them an investigation is made into the extent to which the parliamentary system was undermined by the everlasting inability to deal adequately with the big problems of foreign policy and with colonial affairs and into the consequences of this for republican institutions and morals. Articles dating from 1945 onwards, anticipate this accusation and they point out the growing longing for a saviour, to whom responsibility could be entrusted. Commentaries on the events of May 1958 complete the collection.

THALHEIMER, SIEGFRIED. *Macht und Gerechtigkeit. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Falles Dreyfus.* C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, München 1958. xii, 823 pp. DM. 48.00.

The author has utilized original sources in this well-written study of the Dreyfus Case. He refutes the theory of a "juridical error" and believes that the treason of which Dreyfus was accused, was committed neither by him nor by anybody else; a planned conspiracy was at the bottom of the case (the famous *borderau* would, in that case, have been a mere falsification). Apart from a study of the legal proceedings themselves (in which the *dramatis personae*, Picquart in particular, receive a new, critical judgment) this work also depicts the place occupied in the Republic by the army (an authoritarian body with an obsolete code of honour which cannot maintain its isolation in a democratic, party state) the unstable structure of the Republic, and the insufficient authority of the state. Included in an appendix are, among other interesting documents, dissertations on Paléologue's diary and on the position of the French catholics.

TIANO, ANDRÉ. *Les Traitements des Fonctionnaires et leur Détermination (1930-1957).* Editions M. Th. Génin, Paris 1957. 554 pp. F. fr. 3.600.

The author of this work is occupied with the study of the salaries of officials in the broadest sense of the word: the development of these salaries since 1930 (as compared with other employees in the private sector of economy and in the nationalized industries), the differences according to department and branch of service, the development of the salaries according to the ranks in the hierarchy and the determination of the salaries. For this purpose the author investigates the trade unions and the associations of officials, the exertions of the Administration and the means which the officials can employ to carry through wage increases (strikes, parliamentary action, etc.). This book also contains a wealth of statistical material that illustrates the thoroughness of this study.

Germany

BLUMENBERG, WERNER. *Kämpfer für die Freiheit.* Verlag nach J.H.W. Dietz GmbH., Berlin, Hannover 1959. 183 pp. Ill. DM. 14.80.

This book contains 22 short biographies of leading personalities in German Social

Democracy. They include Johann Jacoby, Weitling, Marx, Engels, Lassalle, Bernstein, Kautsky, Bebel, Legien, Julius Leber, Kurt Schumacher and Ernst Reuter. Lack of space has compelled the author to give brief descriptions of the characteristics of these personalities and to omit lengthy dissertations. Appended to the text are photographs and copies of the handwriting of the men concerned. In its present form, this book provides the general reader with a number of useful data on the leading figures in the German Socialist movement, whilst it also can serve as a preliminary introduction to the subject.

BRECHT, BERTOLT. *Hundert Gedichte. 1918-1950*. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1958. 315 pp. DM. 8.70.

All facets of Brecht's artistry are revealed in this selection; the emphasis falls, however, on the poems with a political purpose (a reason why this book should be considered important for social history). In those poems the author testifies to his pacifist – the cycle *Deutsche Kriegsfiabel* of 1938 – and communist convictions.

Darstellungen und Quellen zur Geschichte der deutschen Einheitsbewegung im neunzehnten und zwanzigsten Jahrhundert. Hrsg. von Paul Wentzcke. II. Band. Carl Winter Universitätsverlag, Heidelberg 1959. 216 pp. DM. 18.00.

Like the first volume in the series, published at the instigation of the *Gesellschaft für burschenschaftliche Geschichtsforschung* (reviewed in Vol. III, 1958, part 2 of this journal), this second volume, devoted to the men of the *Vormärz*, is of documentary value. In addition to a study by W. Zorn on the idea of unity and of freedom in German publicism at the end of the 18th century, this volume contains student diaries (Wilhelm Olshausen of Kiel and Maximilian Heinrich Rüder of Jena) and a study by Prof. P. Wentzcke on Heinrich von Gagern (1836-1848).

Dokumente und Materialien zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Bd. I Juli 1914-Oktober 1917; Bd. II November 1917-Dezember 1918; Bd. III Januar 1919-Mai 1919. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 759 pp.; 770 pp.; 499 pp. DM. 12,80; 12,80; 12,80.

The first three volumes of this series (*Reihe II: 1914-1945*), published by the *Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus*, cover the period from July 1914 up to and including May 1919. In these the central themes are the party schisms during the First World War and the influence of the October Revolution on the development of the German labour movement. Both Volume 1 and Volume 2 open with an introduction by Professor W. Bartel, who, from a Marxist-Leninist viewpoint, gives a survey of the most important events. The collections of documents published here, some of which are most valuable, comprizes letters, newspaper articles, manifestoes, pamphlets and communications: altogether 735 items, concerning, among other things, the *Spartakusbund*, the left-radical groups, the contacts with the Russian Bolsheviks in general and with Lenin in particular, the establishment of the Third International and the setting up of the KPD. The documents are deposited in the State Archives of the DDR, the archives of the *Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus* or taken from newspapers and periodicals, etc.

Erkämpft das Menschenrecht. Lebensbilder und letzte Briefe anti-faschistischer Widerstandskämpfer. Mit einem Vorwort von Wilhelm Pieck. Bearb. von Heinz Schumann und Gerda Werner. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. Ill. 694 pp. DM. 21.20.

Supplemented with 219 photographs and 35 facsimiles, the concise biographies and last letters of a number of anti-fascists are collected in the present volume which is published under the auspices of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism. The majority of anti-fascists were condemned to death by the nazis, though Clara Zetkin, who died in the Soviet Union in 1933, is also included. The victims, whose biographies are included here, numbered communists as well as socialists (among whom were Thälmann, Breitscheid, Harnack, Erich Kuttner, Karl von Ossietzky and Adolf Reichwein). The preface was written by Wilhelm Pieck.

FORBERGER, RUDOLF. Die Manufaktur in Sachsen vom Ende des 16. bis zum Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1958. vi, 456 pp. Maps. DM. 46.00.

In this description of Saxon manufacture (*Manufaktur*), related problems are also dealt with, e.g. origins, sex and age of the labourer, division of labour, technical equipment and economic and social contrasts. The completeness of this work is enhanced further by the addition of tables listing the chief data on individual concerns. In detail the author discusses the factors that have influenced the development of the industry, such as the disruptive influence of the Thirty Years War and the Continental System under Napoleon, the support of the government, the process of the accumulation of capital, etc.

GLONDAJEWSKI, GERTRUD und HEINZ SCHUMANN. Die Neubauer-Poser-Gruppe. Dokumente und Materialien des illegalen antifaschistischen Kampfes (Thüringen – 1939 bis 1945). Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. 128 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 3.50.

With the aid of documents (which include publications for agitatorial purposes of the illegal group under study) a survey is given here of the communist resistance group in Thuringia led by Neubauer, former member of the Reichstag for the K.P.D. The collaboration with Russian and French P.O.W.'s and forced labourers is described in detail.

GOLLWITZER, HEINZ. Die Standesherren. Die politische und gesellschaftliche Stellung der Mediatisierten 1815-1918. Ein Beitrag zur deutschen Sozialgeschichte. Friedrich Vorwerk Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. 458 pp. DM. 22.50.

The present study on the upper, German and Austrian, nobility and, in particular, the *mediatisierten*, i.e. those whose rights were mediatised after 1815, gives a richly variegated picture of this social group, of which the following are dealt with in succession: the political and social compromises with the new circumstances, political convictions, and economic interests. The author considers that the sharp criticism of this group and the current stereotypes of the upper nobility are exaggerated; he cites examples from Austrian nobility to demonstrate that the number of prominent nobles in politics, diplomatic service and the army was, relatively, still very large.

Another phenomenon dealt with is the Russophilism which occurred in some families after 1848, as a result of an extremely anti-democratic disposition.

GRAF, HANS. *Die Entwicklung der Wahlen und politischen Parteien in Gross-Dortmund*. Norddeutsche Verlagsanstalt O. Goedel, Hannover, Frankfurt a/M. 1958. 192 pp. Maps. DM. 9.80.

This historical survey of the elections and the formation of political parties in Dortmund (in which a great deal of interesting material is published) describes the period from 1871 to 1957. Such data as the following are also appended to it: economic and social structure of Dortmund, the age structure and denominational distribution of the local population, etc. In this book the emphasis is laid on the post-war period; a treatment is given of the organizations of the political parties and statistical data are presented on the elections of 1946-1957.

HELLFAIER, KARL-ALEXANDER. *Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie während des Sozialistengesetzes 1878-1890. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte ihrer illegalen Organisations- und Agitationsformen*. Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1958. 276 pp. DM. 14.40.

The organization of the illegal labour movement in the years 1878-1890, and, in particular, of the so-called *Rote Feldpost*, the organization which distributed printed material, is the subject of this illuminating and well-documented study. The figure of Julius Motteler, organizer of the *Rote Feldpost*, the organizations of Hamburg and Berlin, the difference in reaction to Bismarck's *Sozialistengesetz* between the party leaders and the more revolutionary minded among the party members, the significance of the group of Most; these are all questions which the author has drawn into his study. A number of documents have been appended.

HENDERSON, JAMES L. Adolf Reichwein. *Eine politisch-pädagogische Biographie*. Hrsg. von Helmut Lindemann. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1958. 223 pp. Ill. DM. 14.80.

In addition to being a biography of the famous pedagogue, this book can also be regarded as a political study of the period between the two World Wars in Germany. Reichwein's youth, for instance, is described against the general background of the education of children in Germany and the *Wandervogel*-ethos. Important features were Reichwein's participation in the *Kreisauer Kreis*, a study and discussion group composed of anti-nazis, and the ideas he developed in these years on education and politics. In the postscript Helmut Lindemann stresses the relevance of these ideas in the post-war period.

HENDERSON, W. O. *The State and the Industrial Revolution in Prussia 1740-1870*. Liverpool University Press, Liverpool 1958. xxiii, 232 pp. Ill. 37/6—.

The author takes as his starting point the fact that in Prussia the state played an important part in the industrialization of that country and investigates the reasons for this. In explanation he points out the difficult geographical and political circumstances: splitting up of the territory, industrial regions in the periphery, the need for a powerful arms industry in the country itself, the lack of capital, etc. The author illuminates the development through the medium of an investigation into the economic activities of a

number of state officials, Reden, Stein, Vincke, Motz, Beuth, Rother and von der Heydt.

Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik 1958. Hrsg. vom Deutschen Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Berlin. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1958. 500 pp. Ill. DM. 15.00.

This new East German yearbook has been considerably enlarged in some respects as compared with the previous edition, viz. that of 1957. Very detailed information is given on the demographic, economic and political developments, whilst social security, health, science, arts etc. come up for an extensive treatment, too. Two appendices, one on Berlin and the other on the Federal Republic, together contain more than 100 pages. Special mention should be made of the bibliographical references made at the end of the chapters. The get-up of the book is beyond praise.

KOENEN, WILHELM. Das ganze Deutschland soll es sein. Zur Geschichte der patriotischen Volksbewegung in Deutschland. Kongress-Verlag, Berlin 1958. 430 pp. DM. 9.80.

This book presents a survey of the history of post-war Germany, written from a communist point of view, in which the focal point is the partition and reunion of both the Germanies. Included at the back are the programmes and a few communications of the *Nationalen Front des Demokratischen Deutschlands*, a movement that aims at both the realisation of the reunion and the assurance of peace. The book is profusely illustrated and contains many quotations from, and pronouncements by, prominent Eastern Germans.

KOSZYK, KURT. Zwischen Kaiserreich und Diktatur. Die sozialdemokratische Presse von 1914 bis 1933. Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1958. 276 pp. DM. 23.00.

The history of the social-democratic press, as it is treated of in this book, is a faithful reflection of political life in Germany in the years between 1914 and 1933, and, in particular, of the SPD. The various issues that played an important role, e.g. the "Burgfriede", the party rupture in 1916 and the reunion, the inflation, the crisis and the national-socialist threat, are all condensed here (lengthy passages are quoted). The clashes of opinion and the diversity of viewpoints within the ranks of the German socialists are, in this way, summarized.

LIEBKNECHT, KARL. Gesammelte Reden und Schriften Band I. September 1900 bis Februar 1907. Mit einem Vorwort von Wilhelm Pieck. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 492 pp. Ill. DM. 7.00.

This is the first volume in a series which will contain a major part of the speeches and writings of Karl Liebknecht. It opens with a lengthy preface by Wilhelm Pieck and a historical survey of Liebknecht's activities and opinions in the period dealt with here which is characterized, among other things, by his anti-militaristic propaganda among the German socialist youth and his taking sides wholeheartedly with the Russian revolutionaries of 1905. Many items included are published here for the first time.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. Über Religion. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 357 pp. DM. 5.00.

Beginning with the foreword to the doctorate thesis of young Marx and ending with the latest writings of Engels the editors of this book – the Institute for Marxism-Leninism in Berlin – have included those texts, in extract or complete, by Marx and Engels which throw most light on their standpoint with regard to religion and the latter's institutional meaning. The publication has been based on a Russian edition of 1957. For the first time an essay by Engels entitled "*Das Buch der Offenbarung*", is published here in German.

MATERN, HERMANN. *Aus dem Leben und Kampf der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung*. Hrsg. vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der SED. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 368 pp. DM. 5.00.

In honour of Hermann Matern's 65th birthday this collection was made of some of his articles and speeches from the years 1952-1958 and one from 1946. One of the main themes is the history of the German Socialist and Communist movements which is interpreted along lines of Leninist theory.

MOTTEK, HANS. *Wirtschaftsgeschichte Deutschlands. Ein Grundriss. Band I. Von den Anfängen bis zur Zeit der Französischen Revolution*. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1957. xi, 376 pp. DM. 13.60.

In the introduction, the author clearly indicates which method is used here and what the focal point of the study is, i.e. the production relationships and the state as part of the "superstructure" (of great importance, especially for the reign of Frederick II). Also discussed in the introduction are the contributions made by the non-Marxist economists and historians, whom he rejects, though in this study he does use the material made available by them. The period dealt with is divided into the following phases: "primitive economy", feudalism, the beginnings of money-economy and the preparations for the capitalist method of production.

PASSANT, E. J. *A Short History of Germany 1815-1945. Economic Sections by W. O. Henderson and with Contributions by C. J. Child and D. C. Watt*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1959. viii, 256 pp. 20/—.

Concisely, the authors present a readable account of the course of German history in the last 130 years. The economic development receives due treatment and, in an introductory chapter, the reader is given a picture of the history of Germany prior to the period studied. A bibliographical note and a number of maps are added, the latter being essential to an understanding of the stages in the process of unification.

REIN, GUSTAV ADOLF. *Die Revolution in der Politik Bismarcks*. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1957. 360 pp. DM. 24.00.

The author investigates Bismarck's relationship to "the revolution" – in which the "revolution" is very broadly taken to mean the most important force in the history of the 19th century. The portrait of Bismarck (based on pronouncements by and about Bismarck as well as concrete political acts in home and foreign affairs) is illuminated

from a great many angles, Bismarck as a Bonapartist, reactionary, constitutionalist and *Sozialpolitiker*. The "revolutionary" element in his policy cannot, according to the conclusion reached, be denied, as is witnessed by the universal suffrage, the secularisation of the state etc. The ambiguous role played by this element in his foreign policy is illustrated by the relations with France. On the one hand the existence of the republic represented a threat to the monarchy, whilst on the other, as a republic, France could gain less allies among the monarchies for a coalition against Germany.

RITTER, GERHARD. Stein. Eine politische Biographie. Neugestaltete Auflage. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1958. 656 pp. DM. 36.00.

The present edition, as compared with the first of 1931, is more concise, though of equal value: documents quoted at length in the first edition are only mentioned here, since much documentary material has been published in the meantime. Less essential formulations have been omitted and the author has found it possible to concentrate more on the main problems. Meanwhile the general purport of the biography clearly remains, that a statesman such as Stein cannot be annexed by any present-day party, despite the many attempts to consider Stein the "predecessor" of the conservatives, the left-wing democrats, or even of the national socialists. The various aspects of this figure can only be explained against the background of his own time.

SCHWANN, STANISŁAW. Korespondencje Karola Marksa do Wrocławskiej „Neue Oder-Zeitung”. Instytut Zachodni, Poznań 1958. 269 pp. Zł. 60.—.

A history of the radical-democratic *Neue Oder-Zeitung* (Breslau, 1848-1855) is followed here by a full picture of Marx' contribution to it. Marx was its London correspondent in the year 1855 and had published a great number of articles in the paper which are partly of great interest for his political and economic ideas. Some articles have been written by Engels, especially those on military questions (Crimean War) and Panslavism. Special mention should be made of Marx' articles on Palmerston and Russell. As the articles were printed unaltered in the *N.O.-Z.* (contrary to those which appeared in the *New York Tribune*), they deserve more attention than they have usually received. 56 Articles not included in Rjazanov's edition have been published here in German, as well as the correspondence between Marx and the editor of the paper, Elsner.

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. 12. und 13. Lieferungen. — Oktober, Dezember 1958. Hrsg. von M. Richter. Asgard-Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1958. 290 pp.; 126 pp. DM. 31.20 (Mit 5. Ordner); DM. 12.50.

Numbers 12 and 13 in this valuable series contain, among other things, the resolutions of the C.D.U. Party Congress in 1958, the report of E. Gerstenmaier, propositions for accident insurance and help for war victims. In both numbers health insurance forms the main point; for example the big D.G.B. plan and the resolution of the Congress of the IG Metall are mentioned. Since other developments in the field of social welfare have been worked up, the series is now up-to-date to December 1958.

Spartakusbriefe. Hrsg. vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der SED. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. xliii, 476 pp. DM. 7.50.

Since the edition, by Ernst Meyer, in 1926 of the documents which have come to be known under the name *Spartakusbriefe* – the illegally circulated information papers of the extreme left wing during the years of the first world war – this is the first complete one to appear. It has been revised and the texts have been based as far as possible (some of them being lost) on the originals. A preface by Dr. Hellmut Kolbe gives an interpretation of the significance of the material published according to the present Communist theory; the foreword to the first volume of his edition by E. Meyer has been reprinted here. The importance of the “letters” for the history of the period is evident.

ULBRICHT, WALTER. *Die Entwicklung des deutschen volksdemokratischen Staates 1945-1958*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 692 pp. DM. 7.00.

— *Zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Aus Reden und Aufsätzen. Band IV: 1950-1954*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 863 pp. Ill. DM. 8.50.

The first work contains a concise survey of the development of the Eastern German “People’s Democracy”, in which the SED party leader deals with the class basis of the new regime, with the economic policy and its results and also with questions of foreign policy, including that of the re-unification of the country. Throughout the book the reader is confronted with the present standpoint on these issues held by the leaders of the “German Democratic Republic”. The second work offers the text of speeches and articles from the 3rd up to and including the 4th party congresses of the SED, viz. the period from August 1950 until April 1954. The majority of the materials included refers to economic policy; the events of June, 1953, for instance, find relatively little reflection.

Vorwärts und nicht vergessen. *Erlebnisberichte aktiver Teilnehmer der Novemberrevolution 1918/1919*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 584 pp. Ill. DM. 10.80.

To commemorate the 40th anniversary of the November revolution in Germany, a collection has been made of a number (35) of articles and eye-witness accounts by party officials, who took an active part in the events of '18. The authors include such prominent personages as Wilhelm Pieck, Walter Ulbricht, Matern, Koenen, etc. Ulbricht stresses the bourgeois and democratic nature of the revolution. In other contributions meetings with Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Eugen Leviné are sketched.

WUNDERLICH, FRIEDA. *Farmer and Farm Labor in the Soviet Zone of Germany*. With a Foreword by Alvin Johnson. Twayne Publishers, New York 1958. 162 pp. \$ 4.00.

This book contains a description of the development of the collectivization of agriculture in Eastern Germany. The two groups concerned in the discussion are the farmers and the farm workers. With respect to the former, the subjects dealt with include the liquidation of private farms, flight from the zone, and with respect to the latter, the Free German Trade Union Federation, wages and standard of living, the new social stratification and the attitude of the peasants towards the Régime.

Great Britain

BRIGGS, ASA. *The Age of Improvement*. Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1959. xii, 547 pp. 35/—.

The present volume, in which Professor Briggs deals with the years 1783 to 1867, forms part of the series: "A History of England", which will be completed in ten volumes under the general editorship of W. N. Merlicott. The author has admirably succeeded in presenting a well-rounded picture of this period of rapid and formative changes in the economic, social and political spheres; to this end, the author has omitted details and has concentrated on the most important forces of the period. Moreover, an endeavour has been made, as far as possible, to interrelate events in England with those abroad: for example, the French Revolution, the German struggle for unity, the Greek question, etc.

CHURCHILL, WINSTON S. *My Early Life. A Roving Commission*. Odhams Press, London 1958. x, 373 pp. Ill. 15/—.

The first edition of this work, which describes Churchill's life up to 1902 when he began his political career as a conservative M.P. for Oldham, has already appeared in 1930. The experiences depicted here are mainly of military nature. His stay in South Africa during the Boer War and the account of his famous escape as prisoner of war of the Boers are among the most fascinating passages. Photo's of the young Churchill, maps and a facsimile of the summons to apprehend the escaped P.O.W. Churchill enhance the value of this book.

Conviction. Ed. by Norman Mackenzie. MacGibbon & Kee, London 1958. 237 pp. 18/—.

A number of articles by authors representing the British Left comprise this collection. Mention should be made of the stimulating contribution by Peter Shore ("In the room at the top"), in which attention is drawn to the changed social and economic structure: the rise of the big business corporations and, accompanying these, the "managers group" (men who do not possess, but have access to, and control over, large capitals), and the lack of economic democracy. The author believes that the "managers" are in the process of developing from an élite-group, in principle open to everyone, into an exclusive class.

The Correspondence of Edmund Burke. Vol. I. April 1744-June 1768. Ed. by Thomas W. Copeland. University Press, Cambridge; University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1958. xxvi, 377 pp. 60/—; \$ 8.00.

The present volume, first in a series which will ultimately comprise 10 volumes and will be the most complete edition of Burke's correspondence, covers the period 1744-1768, roughly the period of Burke's youth, beginning with his entry into Trinity college, his legal studies in London and the first eleven years of his married life (the period 1748-1757 is very poorly represented — the extant letters dating from these years are few, and, moreover, contain little information). The series is profusely annotated and contains a large number of letters hitherto unpublished. The background is sketched in a short introduction.

ELLEGÅRD, ALVAR. *Darwin and the General Reader. The Reception of Darwin's Theory of Evolution in the British Periodical Press, 1859-*

1872. Almquist & Wiksell, Stockholm 1958. 393 pp. Sw. Kr. 28 (sewn), 35 (cloth).

An insight is given here of the controversy that broke out around Darwin's theory of evolution, mainly by analyzing its reception by the periodical press. Since this controversy was mainly concerned with the ideological and religious implications of the theory, opinions on it were naturally correlated to political and religious convictions, a connexion convincingly demonstrated by the author. Thus the attitude of liberal and radical groups towards "Darwinism" was considerably more propitious than that of the conservatives, the Unitarians and Broad Church people were the least anti-Darwin minded, the Methodists and Low Church people were hostile, whilst the Roman Catholics and the High Church took a middle position. The treatment given by the author of this particularly interesting subject, also as regards social history, is both thorough and astute.

FITTON, R. S. and A. P. WADSWORTH. *The Strutts and the Arkwrights 1758-1830. A Study of the Early Factory System.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1958. xii, 361 pp. Ill. 35/—.

In this study of the early factory system the chapters of particular interest are those on working conditions and consuming markets. In the former a survey is given of the age of the workers, wages, labour contracts, the offences against discipline and their punishment, etc., whilst in the second the change in the orientation of the export trade following the introduction of the Continental System and attempts to defeat it are discussed. With the aid of a number of drawings a description is given of the technical equipment of those days.

FOX, HUBERT. *Quaker Homespun. The Life of Thomas Fox of Wellington, Serge Maker and Banker 1747-1821.* George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 136 pp. Ill. 12/6—.

This biography of Thomas Fox, a Quaker who made his fortune in the wool trade, pays great heed to the historical situation of his time, i.e. to the revolt of the American colonists, the French Revolution and the closing of the continental market for the British goods. Furthermore, light is thrown on the manner in which the company adapted itself to the Industrial Revolution. The archives of the Company furnished the documentary material for this study.

HEWITT, MARGARET. *Wives and Mothers in Victorian Industry. A Study of the Effects of the Employment of Married Women in Victorian Industry.* Rockliff, London 1958. x, 245 pp. 30/—.

In this well-balanced and critical study, the author investigates the problems connected with the employment of married women in the Lancashire cotton industry. Data on the Staffordshire potteries are used for the purpose of comparison. The author tests the — generally biased — opinions prevailing in those days. Thus no connexion was found between factory workers, lower age of marrying and low morals. It is established that there was a higher child mortality rate and smaller families among employed married women. In spite of the lack, and the unreliability, of statistical data available to the author, she nevertheless succeeds in drawing valuable conclusions from careful comparison of often contradictory data.

HIBBERT, CHRISTOPHER. *King Mob. The Story of Lord George Gordon and the Riots of 1780*. Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1958. xi, 184 pp. Ill. 21/—.

This well-written account of the riots of 1780, which began as a petition to Parliament in consequence of the Act aimed at relaxing legislation for Catholics, is also a biography of Lord George Gordon, Member of Parliament, President of the Protestant Association and the leading figure in these events. The author's judgment on Gordon is mild; he looks upon him as an idealist, pacifist and democrat whose main drawbacks were a great measure of eccentricity and an extraordinarily ambitious character. This book is also very interesting in that it forms a study of mob violence, in which the "mob behaviour" during these riots is followed step by step.

HILL, CHRISTOPHER. *Puritanism and Revolution. Studies in Interpretation of the English Revolution of the 17th Century*. Secker & Warburg, London 1958. x, 402 pp. 42/—.

In the first of these lucid and astute essays, a critical dissertation is given on recent interpretations of the Civil War. In it the interpretations of Gardiner, Tawney, Trevor Roper (whose argumentation is subjected to shrewd criticism) and others pass the review. In others light is thrown on various aspects of the English Revolution, for example, the social and economic consequences of the confiscation of the property of the Roman Catholic Church, the "Norman Yoke" theory as a stimulus for political action and the Agrarian Legislation of the Revolution. In the second part of this book a number of leading personalities are treated of, including Hobbes, Harrington, William Perkin, Lord Clarendon and Clarissa Harlowe.

KELF-COHEN, R. *Nationalisation in Britain. The End of a Dogma*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; New York 1958. x, 310 pp. 25/—.

On the basis of his practical experience as a government official associated with the nationalized industries, the author draws up the balance-sheet of ten years of nationalization. In doing so, he manages to maintain a certain distance from a number of "dogma's", namely that nationalization would preclude conflicts between managers and workers, that a non-competitive industry would be more efficient, etc., and stresses the fact that production must be adjusted to consumption, the danger of monopolies, the executives' lack of "accountability" and the difficulty of a good personal management. The coal, transport, electricity, gas, iron and steel industries are concerned in this dissertation.

LEWIS, R. A. *Edwin Chadwick and the Public Health Movement, 1832-1854*. Longmans, Green and Co, London, New York, Toronto 1952. viii, 411 pp. 24/—.

Basing his study partly on Chadwick's unpublished letters and papers, the author draws a portrait of this pioneer of public health and administrative reform. An extremely skilful description is given of the dramatic conflicts between Chadwick and the supporters of *laissez-faire* in matters of government control regarding sanitation, housing, the creation of cemeteries and public health. The author has endeavoured to rehabilitate Chadwick as one of the dynamic forces behind the social reforms of his generation – in contrast with the picture formed by Chadwick's contemporaries of a "centralist", doctrinarian, state-interventionist and propagandist of foreign ideas.

MARSH, DAVID C. *The Changing Social Structure of England and Wales 1871-1951*. Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London; Humanities Press, New York 1958. xiv, 266 pp. 28/—.

In this book the term social structure is taken to mean "those aspects of social life associated with the composition, distribution and divisions of the population which are capable of quantitative measurement". It is thus, primarily, a statistical study which focusses on the changes from 1871 to 1951. Included among the subjects dealt with are: the occupational distribution, social classes and educational opportunities, the distribution of wealth and the changing pattern of social problems. In the last-mentioned the author presents data on causes of death and illness now and in the past, whilst the same treatment is given of crimes committed.

MITCHELL, R. J., and M. D. R. LEYS. *A History of London Life*. Longmans, Green and Co, London, New York, Toronto 1958. Ill. xii, 302 pp. 25/—.

The period dealt with stretches from pre-Roman London to Prince Albert's London in the middle of the 19th century. The emphasis is placed on the history of the Londoners and their way of living rather than on the history of the city itself. Moreover, political events which were of more importance to the country as a whole than to London itself are omitted. The authors succeed in bringing the less well-known aspects of London life in former days into greater relief, for instance entertainments, crime, the poor water supply, the different trades, etc. This book is, furthermore, attractively and profusely illustrated.

TAWNEY, R. H. *Business and Politics under James I. Lionel Cranfield as Merchant and Minister*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1958. xii, 325 pp. 40/—.

In this book the famous author surveys the life of Lionel Cranfield (1575-1645), merchant up to 1613 and thereafter Minister to James I. In the first place attention is devoted to Cranfield as an exponent of his age. The author draws a lucid picture of the economic state of affairs in the period before the Thirty Years War and prior to the rise of extra-European trade. Cranfield's political creed also falls within the scope of this study; the opinion that he advocated that the executive be endowed with dictatorial powers is refuted and with respect to Cranfield's mercantilism the writer draws a fundamental distinction between Cranfield's economic opinions and, for instance, the mercantilism and étatism of Colbert.

WILLIAMS, W. M. *The Country Craftsman. A Study of some Rural Crafts and the Rural Industries Organisation in England*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1958. xviii, 214 pp. 25/—.

The author here has surveyed his subject from a praiseworthy distance and has limited the scope of that survey to two areas of research, namely Devon, Staffordshire, Cheshire and Shropshire. Farriery, saddlery, blacksmithing, thatching and agricultural engineering are among the crafts investigated. The author endeavours to answer the question as to whether these crafts will prove vital in the future, and to this purpose discusses the organisations that protect and encourage these crafts. In his concluding observations the author discusses the problem of the industrialisation of rural areas.

Hungary

SZABO, THOMAS. *Boy on the Rooftop*. Transl. by David Hughes. William Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1958. 145 pp. 12/6.

The Hungarian Revolt of 1956 is described here through the eyes of an Hungarian schoolboy of 15 (i.e. the author). The street fighting in which this youth participated is vividly depicted, as is his arrest by the Russians and his escape over the Austrian frontier. The author of this book now lives in Paris.

La vérité sur l'affaire Nagy. Les faits, les documents, les témoignages internationaux. Préface d'Albert Camus. Avec une postface de François Fejtö. Librairie Plon, Paris 1958. v, 256 pp. F. fr. 1.500.

The authors of this book, friends and colleagues of Nagy now residing outside Hungary, aim to demonstrate that the condemnation of Nagy was a violation of law. For this purpose they appeal to documents of which the authenticity will also have to be recognized by those in power today. The topics discussed include the history of the process, the accusations and the facts. Apart from a number of documents, biographical notes and the reactions of the international press are reproduced in an appendix. This book, to which A. Camus wrote the preface and F. Fejtö the epilogue, forms part of the series *Les documents de "Tribune Libre"*.

Italy

DAL PANE, LUIGI. *Storia del lavoro in Italia*. Dagli inizi del secolo XVIII al 1815. Seconda ed. Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1958. xx, 629 pp. Ill. L. 4000.

As Vol. IV in the series *Storia del lavoro in Italia*, there has appeared this study by Prof. Luigi Dal Pane, which covers the period from the beginning of the 18th century up to 1815. The first edition of it appeared in 1944. A thorough perusal, which encompasses the nobility, the clergy and the so-called Third Estate as well as the working class, is made of the transformation of the social structure. A minute investigation is made of the material conditions of the Italian working class and of the progressive proletarianization of both the agricultural workers and the artisans. Chapters on social welfare, class-conflicts and the social question in general as dealt with by the 18th century Italian writers, round off the picture.

GAMBASIN, ANGELO. *Il Movimento Sociale nell'opera dei Congressi (1874-1904)*. Contributo per la storia del cattolicesimo sociale in Italia. Apud Aedes Universitatis Gregorianae, Roma 1958. xx, 743 pp. L. 4000.

This book, Vol. XCI in the *Series Facultatis Historiae Ecclesiasticae*, Sectio B (n. 16) makes a valuable contribution to the history of social Catholicism in Italy. With its completeness, wealth of documents and perspicuity, it is especially suited to provide a survey of Catholic opinions on, and approach to, the social question. The author throws light on the changes that took place in social thought during the period 1874-1904, partly with the aid of lengthy quotations. The preface was written by Prof. P. Droulers, S. J.

HOSTETTER, RICHARD. *The Italian Socialist Movement. I: Origins (1860-1882)*. D. van Nostrand Company, Inc. Princeton, N.J. 1958. xii, 444 pp. \$ 6.50.

Partly with the aid of comprehensive, mainly printed, source material, the author presents a detailed, chronological description of the development of socialist ideas and movements in Italy in the first decades after that country's unification. He considers the social aspects of certain Risorgimento conceptions, deals with Pisacane and the originally great influence of Mazzini. In detail the ever-growing influence of Bakunin is described and, in addition, the personal and non-personal causes of this influence are analyzed. A treatment is also given of the significance of the International for Italian socialism and of the latter's role in the International. In his description of the movement's rejection of anarchism carried out under the influence of Costa and Cafiero, the author points out the origins of the later influential maximalism in Costa's ideas.

SCOCCIMARRO, MAURO. *Nuova Democrazia. A cura di Bruzio Manzocchi. Prefazione di Enrico Molè*. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1958. 263 pp. L. 700.

This anthology of articles, party reports and speeches made in and outside parliament contains various treatments of a general nature as well as items on topical, political subjects. For the most part they date from the years immediately following 1943 and from the last few years. The author, a communist leader, ex-minister and Vice-President of the Senate, comments on nation and national unity, democracy, Marxist theory and communist praxis, the Italian road to socialism, and other topics. The non-communist writer of the preface considers this anthology to be important as an indication of the possibility of a lasting co-operation of the Italian communists in a left-wing grouping.

The Netherlands

Motief en Functie. Bewogenheid en Beweging in het Maatschappelijk Werk 1908-1958. Met een woord vooraf door M. A. M. Klompé. Uitgegeven door de Nationale Raad voor Maatschappelijk Werk door H. D. Tjeenk Willink & Zoon N.V., Haarlem 1959. xv, 387 pp. Hfl. 9.50.

Social work in The Netherlands in the years 1908-1958, is the subject discussed here by a number of authors. At every turn the emphasis falls on the changes that have taken place in this period, whilst, furthermore, mention is made of the principles underlying the services organized on a denominational basis. In addition to an article by Prof. W. Banning, which is of a general, informative character, S. J. Dekkers and E. J. M. T. Meeuwissen speak for the Roman-Catholics, L. H. Ruitenbergh and F. Boessenkool for the Calvinist Churches, P. A. Sondervan for the Jewish and J. in 't Veld for the Humanist community.

SCHOKKING, JACQUELINE C. *De vrouw in de Nederlandse politiek. Emancipatie tot actief Burgerschap*. Van Gorcum & Comp., Assen 1958. 274 pp. Hfl. 12.50.

The political emancipation of women in The Netherlands is, in the opinion of the

author (who takes this expression to mean the acquisition of responsibility as a citizen), as yet incomplete. The study of literature and an inquiry held among women representatives in political bodies has led to a number of interesting conclusions; for example, the acceptance of women in politics is much more widespread in the non-denominational parties than in the Roman Catholic and Calvinist ones, and in the larger municipalities than in the smaller ones, etc. The political instruction of women is considered necessary by the author, who ascribes a particular task in politics to women because of their better understanding of the "human factor".

QUERIDO, A. Storm in het weeshuis. De beroering onder de Amsterdamse burgerwezen in 1566. Em. Querido's Uitgeverij N.V., Amsterdam 1958. 38 pp. Hfl. 2.90.

The "uprising" of the orphans of Amsterdam in 1566 is the subject of this "social-psychiatric" study which the author concludes with a number of explanations for these disturbances. The important factors appear to have been the famine, the restless mood and the suppression of the members of the Reformed Church throughout the town.

Poland

BRONSKA-PAMPUCH, WANDA. Polen zwischen Hoffnung und Verzweiflung. Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln 1958. 376 pp. DM. 16.80.

An excellent analysis is given here of the recent history of Poland (since about 1939, with an introduction for the years between the two world wars and the evolution in the field of political parties). With much insight, the author points to specifically Polish developments since 1945 in the communist part of the world and, more in particular, with the October 1956 events and their consequences. The latter, as well as the gradual shift in Gomulka's policies, are set forth in an unbiased way.

LIMANOWSKI, BOLESŁAW. Pamiętniki (1835-1870). Książka i wiedza, Warszawa 1957. 549 pp. Zł. 58.—

This book is a re-publication of the 1937 edition which is widely known. The notes are virtually unchanged, and the book has the same illustrations. The publication of further vols., interrupted by the war, is promised for the near future.

MARCHLEWSKI, JULIAN. Pisma wybrane w dwóch tomach. Książka i wiedza, Warszawa 1952, 1956. xxvii, 662 and xxxv, 817 pp.

Julian Marchlewski (Karski) played a prominent role in Polish, German and Russian social-democracy and communism. His life and works have received new attention since 1947, as witnessed by a short biography and a bibliography reviewed here in earlier issues. These two volumes contain a chronological and thematical choice of Marchlewski's works, the works being ordered chronologically and the choice being made throughout according to the following themes: problems of imperialism, fighting opportunism, the fight against the oppression of the people, and agrarian problems. The vols. contain an index of names.

NAJDUS, WALENTYNA. Szkice z historii Galicji tom 1, Galicja w latach 1900-1904. Książka i wiedza, Warszawa 1958. 408 pp. Ill. Zł. 40.—

The book is composed of two parts, the first of which discusses the conditions under which the people's democratic movement, as the author calls it, had to work; the second part discusses this movement itself, with separate chapters on the workers' and on the agrarian movement. The study is based on extensive archive material and literature, all mentioned in the classified bibliography.

Nowy Przegląd (Reedycja) 1922, 1923, *Książka i wiedza*, Warszawa 1957-1958. xvi, 550 and 350 pp. Zł. 48,30.

These volumes constitute the first two of the series which will comprise the entire *Nowy Przegląd*, the theoretical journal of the Polish CP which appeared illegally in the period 1922-1937, the last two years under the title *Przegląd*. Each issue is preceded by a photostat of the first page. The volumes are annotated and indexed.

PERL, FELIKS (RES). *Dzieje ruchu socjalistycznego w zaborze rosyjskim (do powstania PPS)*. *Książka i wiedza*, Warszawa 1958. xv, 530 pp. Zł. 22.—.

Feliks Perl (1871-1927) was a Polish socialist, active first in smaller groups and from 1892 until his death in the PPS. He was more of a theorist than a practical politician. The first edition of this book appeared in 1910. The present edition follows that of 1932. It is preceded by a sympathetic, biographical sketch by H. Jablonski, and is indexed.

Proletariat. Organ Międzynarodowej, socjalno-rewolucyjnej Partii (Warszawa 1883-1884), reedycja. *Książka i wiedza*, Warszawa 1957. xxvi, 114 pp. Zł. 20.—.

Of the original material of *Proletariat* very little is available and in this case, in particular, a re-edition is to be welcomed. The five issues to which this periodical went, are reprinted here integrally, with an historical introduction by Żanna Kormanowa, as well as notes and an index. There are photostats of some of the title pages.

Socjaldemokracja królestwa polskiego i Litwy, materiały i dokumenty tom I 1893-1903, cz. I, 1893-1897. *Książka i wiedza*, Warszawa 1957. viii, 515 pp. Zł. 49.—.

In view of the rarity of the original material, a publication of sources on the history of the SDKPiL is to be welcomed. Some indication of the planned extent of this series can be gathered from the fact that this volume covers only four years, which are represented by 92 documents and 3 annexes. They mostly come from "Sprawa robotnicza". The volume is well indexed.

Żródła do dziejów rewolucji 1905-1907 w okręgu łódzkim, tom I, część 2, wydał P. Korzec. *Książka i wiedza*, Warszawa 1958. 870 pp. Zł. 90.—.

Following up Russian publications on the same period, and partly under the same headings, this volume presents 470 documents on the 1905 revolution in Lodz. They consist mainly of reports of the tsarist police and appeals and articles from the socialist press. The volume is well indexed.

Spain

HERR, RICHARD. *The Eighteenth-Century Revolution in Spain*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1958. xii, 484 pp. Maps. \$ 7.50.

The central theme of this study is the distinction drawn by the author between the reforms carried out in Spain, due to the influence of European Enlightenment under Charles III, and those, due to the influence of the French Revolution during the reign of Charles IV. The author has made an extensive study of the sources, including unpublished records of the Spanish Inquisition and the French Foreign Office. Of the factors concerned in the argumentation, those of an economic nature play an important part, for instance, the development of industry, mercantilism and land-hunger as a result of the large increase in population. A treatment is also given of the religious controversies, e.g. those connected with Jansenism and ultramontanism.

Switzerland

LLOYD, JR., WILLIAM BROSS. *Waging Peace. The Swiss Experience*. Foreword by Quincy Wright. Preface by William E. Rappard. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C. 1958. x, 101 pp. \$ 2.50.

The focus of this study is on Swiss neutrality and, in particular, on the neutrality between the cantons themselves. The author describes the evolution of the system of mediation by which a third canton is allotted the task of mediating peace in the event of conflict between two cantons. The period of religious wars placed a great strain on this mutual neutrality, a reason why the author has devoted special thought to this period. Furthermore parallels are drawn with the functioning of the United Nations and the author does not fail to hold up the Swiss practice as an example.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

ANWEILER, OSKAR. *Die Rätebewegung in Russland 1905-1921*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1958. x, 344 pp. Hfl. 38.00.

In this work, Vol. V in the *Studies in East European History*, the first systematic treatment of the Russian Councils (Soviets) is given in the form of an historical study beginning with their origins in 1905 (after an introduction on the Paris Commune and the Russian labour movement prior to 1905) and ending with their actual emasculation as organs of power in 1921 (Kronstadt!). The first councils grew out of strike committees (Ivanovo-Vosnessensk, May 1905) without any direct, political influence having been exerted upon or through them; in the formation of the famous Petersburg Soviet of October, 1905, the Mensheviks, however, had played a not inconsiderable role. The author pays much attention to the theoretical controversies on the significance of the Councils (Luxemburg, Trotsky, Lenin and others) and gives an excellent treatment of the revolutions of 1917 seen from the viewpoint of his subject. How the Soviets exercised their power during their short span of life since 1917 is described minutely, as is the rise of party dictatorship and the Kronstadt rebellion. The book should be considered a major contribution to Russian history and to the theory of the workers' councils.

Die Bauernbewegung des Jahres 1861 in Russland nach Aufhebung der Leibeigenschaft. Meldungen der Suiten-Generäle und Flügel-

adjudanten. Berichte der Gouvernementsstaatsanwälte und Kreisfiskale. Deutsche Ausgabe besorgt von Walter Markov. Teil I und II. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1958. xxiv, 422 pp. DM. 23.00.

This collection of documents, containing 236 reports and descriptions of the disposition of the peasants in 1861, presents a lucid picture of the expectations and the disappointment with the inadequacy of the government's measures, among the peasant population. The first volume contains lists of the generals and aides-de-camp in the Czar's suite, the second volume reports made by the local public prosecutors to the Minister of Justice. The Russian edition of this book appeared in 1949 under the editorship of N. M. Drushinin.

Biographic Directory of the USSR, compiled by the Institute for the Study of the USSR, Munich, Germany. Scarecrow Press, Inc., New York 1958. ix, 782 pp. \$ 16.00.

Under the general editorship of Wladimir S. Merzalow the contributors to this extremely helpful work of reference have written more than 2,000 biographies of living men and women who play a role in the USSR's political, economic, social, religious and cultural life. In order to compose this work, they had to peruse Russian encyclopaedias, newspapers, even those of a local character. In total, about 80 contributors have written articles. Most of these latter carry the treatment of their subjects up to 1957, some even to the beginning of 1958. Although all articles do not contain the same abundance of data, the latter are generally presented in great detail, and, it would seem, with equal accuracy.

CHARQUES, RICHARD. *The Twilight of Imperial Russia*. Phoenix House, London 1958. 256 pp. Ill. Maps. 25/—.

Stressing the social history of the period studied (the reign of Nicholas II) the author presents a well-balanced account of these decisive years. The role of the Social Democrats, which receives special emphasis in most studies on this subject, receives no more attention than the other revolutionary parties, whilst the development of Russian liberalism is treated of at greater length. Although the author limits himself to the reign of the last of the Romanovs, the preceding history is summarized in the opening chapter. The period between February and October 1917 has not been drawn into the account. This particularly well-written book is enriched with a number of photographs.

FAINSOD, MERLE. *Smolensk under Soviet Rule*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1958. x, 484 pp. Maps. \$ 8.50.

The Smolensk Archive, captured by the German invaders in 1941 and now in the Federal Records Center in the United States, forms the basis to this book which portrays social and political life in the *Oblast* of Smolensk in the years 1917-1939, and, consequently, represents a cross-section of the USSR in this period. The archive contains a wealth of material on the work of the Party Committees, the organs of State Security, the Purges and collectivization; documents on the work of top policy-making bodies and the central authorities in Moscow are scarce and, sometimes, almost entirely lacking. A few conclusions clearly emerge from these files (these are mentioned by the author in the final chapter): for example, the struggle between the Old and the New, the inefficacy, in some cases, of the administrative and party organs and the emergence of a new, privileged class.

GARTHOFF, RAYMOND L. *Soviet Strategy in the Nuclear Age*. Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York; Atlantic Books, Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1958. xvi, 283 pp. \$ 4.50; 25/—.

In his book *How Russia Makes War: Soviet Military Doctrine* (1953) the author dealt with past Soviet strategy; in the present work he discusses recent developments as well as predictable trends. He does so by making the fullest use of all Soviet publications which were available to him, including some secret sources. Strategic conceptions – military theory in general – received new impetuses from the inevitable insight that traditional land power conceptions had become sterile, from the technical progress in nuclear weapons and missiles, and from the relative, intellectual relaxation since the death of Stalin. Dr. Garthoff discusses in this context the significance of decentralization, as well as the ousting of military leaders, e.g. Zhukov, which does not exclude freedom within their own field to revise and adapt military doctrine for the military specialists. An excellent “bibliographic and interpretive guide” forms the last chapter of this authoritative work.

JÜCHEN, AUREL VON. *Was die Hunde heulen. Die sowjetische Wirklichkeit von unten betrachtet*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1958. 286 pp. DM. 13.80.

The author, who spent the years between 1950 and 1955 in Soviet concentration camps, has shrewdly linked up his experience and observations with a general criticism of the Soviet Régime (in which he repeatedly juxtaposes Marx and Lenin). More specifically, the observations on the youth in the Soviet Union are interesting; here he notes the existence of an extensive “gang-system” of uprooted youths, in which very subtle distinctions prevail, namely “Mushiki”, “Wory” and “Suki”, each with its own code of honour. With respect to the intellectuals, he remarks a determinism that finds expression in every line of thought and that, in the majority of cases (including opponents of the régime), issues in the conviction that communism is inevitable. In connexion with this the author draws attention to the permeation of the entire field of science and art by materialistic determinism.

LEFEBVRE, HENRI. *La Pensée de Lénine*. [Collection „Pour Connaître”.] Bordas, Paris 1957. 356 pp. F.fr. 680.

Against the background of the history of Russia and the international socialist movement during his lifetime, Lenin’s work as a theoretician, a political strategist and tactician is treated of in this book. The author sympathizes fully with Marxism-Leninism, although he is not an “orthodox” communist. Lenin as “the greatest revolutionary” who ever lived is confronted with Marx; between the two, the author does not see any fundamental contradictions. On the contrary, Lenin is said to have been the first who restored the integrity of “Marxism”. The book has been lucidly written and presents a good introduction.

LIEBER, HANS-JOACHIM. *Die Philosophie des Bolschewismus in den Grundzügen ihrer Entwicklung*. 2. Aufl. Verlag Moritz Diesterweg, Frankfurt a.M., Berlin, Bonn 1958. viii, 107 pp. DM. 4.40.

In accordance with the purpose of the series *Staat und Gesellschaft* – in which the present book is Vol. 3 – Prof. Lieber offers the interested layman a good account of those elements in Hegel, Marx and their followers as well as in the Russian intellectual

tradition of the 19th century which were at the roots of bolshevik philosophy. The evolution of the latter up to very recently is brought into the picture somewhat more extensively. The author's success in bringing to life, in some 100 pages, the highly complicated issues involved is worthy of admiration.

NEARING, HELEN and SCOTT, *The Brave New World*. Social Science Institute, Harborside (Maine) 1958. viii, 247 pp. \$ 3.50.

The difference between the title of this book and that of the same name by Aldous Huxley is that the former is not used ironically. The writers relate the impressions they received during a trip through the Soviet Union and Communist China, and point to an honest desire for peace and co-operation in both the said countries. In this book, intended for the general reader, political and theoretical problems, which occur in the communist world, are kept in the background, as is also, for that matter, the development of the régime since the 1917 revolution. The authors are full of praise for the social and economic conditions prevailing in both the USSR and Communist China.

PASTERNAK, BORIS. *Geleitbrief. Entwurf zu einem Selbstbildnis*. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1958. 184 pp. DM. 12.80.

In this book, which has, indeed, the character of a self-portrait, Pasternak relates a great number of personal experiences, among which, his encounters with people like Rilke and Majakovskij occupy an important place. The author grew up in pre-revolutionary Moscow and studied also in Western-Europe, (Marburg). It is very interesting to note how neo-Kantianism influenced him, to mention but one interesting theme to be developed from reading this book. The early Soviet-period is also reflected.

RADKEY, OLIVER H. *The Agrarian Foes of Bolshevism. Promise and Default of the Russian Socialist Revolutionaries. February to October 1917*. Columbia University Press, New York 1958. xiv, 521 pp. \$ 8.50.

The subject of this study is Neo-Populism, as embodied in the Socialist Revolutionary Party, and, in particular, the development of this party in the year 1917 (here, among other things, the role of Chernov is illumined). Nineteenth century Populism is not dealt with, though the essence of Russian Populism as expressed, for instance, in the programme of 1906, is; moreover the ideological controversies between the Social Democrats and the Social Revolutionaries are analyzed in detail. In writing this excellent study the author has consulted, almost exclusively, primary sources: the minutes of the party congresses, party press, memoirs, private papers and oral testimony.

The Soviet Cultural Scene 1956-1957. Ed. by Walter Z. Laqueur and George Lichtheim. Atlantic Books; Stevens & Sons Ltd., London; Fred. A. Praeger, New York 1958. viii, 300 pp. 27/6-; \$ 3.75.

The essays presented in this book have previously appeared in the review "Soviet Survey". In a lucid, methodical way they treat of the changes that have occurred, since the XXth Party Congress, in the artistic, scientific and ideological fields. The alterations in historiography (general as well as party history), Stalin's philosophic legacy and the opinions of J. Lukacs on co-existence are discussed. Of special interest, too, is the section devoted to the social sciences: here an investigation is made into Soviet attitudes towards "Freudism" (notably the incompatibilities between Soviet doctrines and psycho-analytic presuppositions), and towards Western sociology.

Trotsky's *Diary in Exile 1935*. Translated from the Russian by Elena Zarudnaya. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1958. xv, 218 pp. Ill. \$ 4.00.

Trotsky's *Diary* – to which has been added the text of his previously unknown Testament (February 1940) – is a very valuable source from which many aspects of his way of thinking may be better discovered than from his published writings. Particularly revealing is, for instance, his evaluation of the role of the individual (especially Lenin and himself) in the October Revolution. On the whole, the *Diary* reflects the stubbornness with which Trotsky maintained his theoretical position. Apart from making comments on developments in Russia, he discusses political events in France – where, as well as in Norway, he stayed during the year 1935 – and in the world, and offers a moving account of his personal sorrows, among which the anxiety for his son Sergei who was in the Soviet Union was particularly deep.

Unvergesslicher Lenin. Erinnerungen deutscher Genossen. Zusammengestellt vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der SED. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. 204 pp. DM. 4.00.

Older German communists are the contributors to this book of memoirs of Lenin, edited by the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, Berlin. Their total number is 38, and the interest they may provoke is, naturally, rather divergent.

WRANGEL, PETER. N. *Always with Honour*. With a foreword by Herbert Hoover. Robert Speller & Sons, New York 1957. 356 pp. \$ 5.00.

These memoirs give a vivid picture of the 1917 revolution and the civil war that followed, seen from a "White" viewpoint. The mistakes of Wrangel's predecessors (including Denikin) stand out clearly in this account dealing with the period up to and including the embarkment of the White Russian Army in the Crimea. Apart from a great many illustrations and maps of the theatres of war, there has been appended to this volume a speech delivered by the author in 1927, in which it is argued that the Western powers did not adequately appreciate the "Bolshevik Threat".

WRONSKI, HENRI. *Rémunération et niveau de vie dans les Kolkhoz. Le Troudoden*. Préface de Pierre Fromont. Avant-propos d'André Piatier. Publié avec le concours du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Société d'Édition d'Enseignement Supérieur, Paris 1957. xxiv, 231 pp. F.fr. 850.

The subject of this interesting study is the "trudoden", i.e. the standard used for measuring work done on a kolkhoz, and the remuneration in money and in goods. The author draws attention to the large discrepancies between the remuneration of a "trudoden" per year, per kolkhoz (sometimes in the ratio of 1 to 5) and, for example, that of the tractorists, who earn considerably more than the other kolkhoz workers and who, moreover, and unlike the others, have a guaranteed minimum wage. Because of the remuneration system, too low prices for compulsory supplies, too little account taken of the dependence of yields on climatic factors, nature of the soil and other imponderables, the agrarian sector is the least favoured in the whole economy, according to the conclusion reached by the author, who also notes that certain changes in this sphere are discernible since Khrushchev's rise to power.

Yugoslavia

DJILAS, MILOVAN. *Land without Justice. An Autobiography of his Youth. With an introduction and notes by William Jovanovich.* Methuen & Co. Ltd., London 1958. 314 pp. 25/-.

In the form of an autobiography of the first eighteen years of his life, Djilas, who was born in 1911, gives a remarkable picture of life in Montenegro before, during and after the first World War. His father being a peasant and an officer, Djilas was confronted with the extremely strong, national tradition of the mountain-people and also with its poverty. Very early he was attracted to Communism. In a number of cases he continues details of his story until after 1945. The book deserves interest, also because it throws light on the question of how young people in a wholly unindustrialised country may be induced to embrace Marxist theories.

MAČEK, VLADKO. *In the Struggle for Freedom.* Robert Speller & Sons, Publishers, Inc., New York 1957. 280 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

In this autobiography, which has been translated into English by Elizabeth and Stjepan Gazi, the Croatian Peasant Party leader gives many details of his personal and political life. His activities between the two world wars have received most attention and his story forms a contribution to the history of the Croat national movement during those years as well as to Yugoslav political history, especially with regard to the events during the author's vice-premiership just before the German invasion. The book is interesting, moreover, from the viewpoint of the characteristics of South-Eastern European peasant movements, to which the writer has always been strongly attached, as he is to his nation and Christianity.