

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

Christentum und Marxismus – heute. Hrsg. von Erich Kellner. [Gespräche der Paulus-Gesellschaft.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1966. 350 pp. S. 168.

This colloquium, in which, on the Catholic side, took part J.-Y. Calvez, M. Reding and G. Wetter, and on the Communist side R. Garaudy, L. Lombardo-Radice, (the Yugoslav) B. Bosnjak and others, gives a good impression of the scope and depth of the debate going on. No new vistas are opened, but the mutual positions are intelligently formulated. Central points are the understanding of Marx, East-West co-existence, Teilhard de Chardin. These attempts at understanding are sophisticated, though they often do not touch the root of things.

DIETZGEN, JOSEPH. Schriften in drei Bänden. Band III. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1965. vii, 524 pp. DM. 19.50.

The first two volumes of this selection from Dietzgen's writings were noticed in IRSH, VIII (1963), p. 109. Apart from the promised critical evaluation, by Otto Finger, and an index of names, the present volume contains the "worker philosopher's" later works, such as *Streifzüge eines Sozialisten in das Gebiet der Erkenntnistheorie* and *Das Akquisit der Philosophie*.

OTHER BOOKS

From now on we intend to list, under this heading, recent publications in the field of social history which have been acquired by the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis but which, for various reasons, cannot be noticed. In this way we hope to render the Bibliography a next to exhaustive survey of current socio-historical literature, including Soviet publications.

Disputation zwischen Christen und Marxisten. Hrsg. von Martin Stöhr. Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München 1966. 272 pp. DM. 10.00.

This volume contains contributions by Czech and German authors, grouped two by two each time on a more or less parallel problem as far as the subjects allowed for, with the exception of the commendable introduction by M. Stöhr on the beginnings, possibility and aim of a "Christian-Marxist dialogue". Thus a "dialogue" has been produced which is of a high standard of sophistication and in which a maximum of understanding of each other's positions is obtained, also because the usual hobby-horses are not too frequently mounted. Among the contributors are, e.g., L. Prokůpek, K. Kupisch, J. Černý (on "alienation" in Marxist opinion) and W. Pannenberg (anthropology).

Gramsci. Présentation, choix de textes, biographie, bibliographie par Jacques Texier. Éditions Seghers, Paris 1966. 191 pp. Ill. F.fr. 7.10.

The larger part of this booklet, one of the series of *Philosophes de tous les temps*, consists of an introduction to Gramsci's Marxist philosophy by Mr Texier. The subsequent fragments are all taken from the first section of Gramsci's *Œuvres choisies* (mentioned in IRSH, V (1960), p. 153).

WILLMS, BERNARD. Die totale Freiheit. Fichtes politische Philosophie. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1967. x, 170 pp. DM. 27.00.

Fichte's philosophy is approached here in its connection with the French Revolution and on the basis of the early writings. A strong argument is made for the conviction that Fichte's later work foreshadowed the fundamentals of totalitarian thought: his theory of total freedom changes into a theory of total unfreedom, wrapped in a new concept of the "empire of morality". A valuable connection is shown to exist between religious-philosophical views and political theory.

OTHER BOOKS

Ernst Bloch zu ehren. Beiträge zu seinem Werk. Hrsg. von Siegfried Unseld. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1965. 415 pp.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ARON, RAYMOND. Les étapes de la pensée sociologique. Montesquieu. Comte. Marx. Tocqueville. Durkheim. Pareto. Weber. Gallimard, Paris 1967. 659 pp. DM. 23.40.

The present volume has its origin in lectures delivered at the Sorbonne which, with the assistance of Guy Berger, have been reorganized into a wonderful book. Professor Aron knows how to convey the distinctive approaches of the seven social scientists mentioned in the subtitle, but he makes no secret of his own outlook. Three related papers, including the one on Max Weber and power politics (1964), have been appended.

BAGLIONI, GUIDO. *Il conflitto industriale e l'azione del sindacato*. Societa' Editrice Il Mulino, Bologna 1966. 370 pp. L. 3000.

As the title indicates, this book is about industrial conflict and trade unionism. It is primarily designed to make known the relative theories and findings of contemporary sociology in Italy. The author repeatedly enters into discussion with authorities such as Dahrendorf.

BALOGH, THOMAS. *The Economics of Poverty*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London n.d. [1966.] xvii, 381 pp. 50/-.

This volume contains a few unpublished official reports and various published articles. Some are of a general nature, dealing with such items as the impact of aid on development and the (harmful) "trend back to Victorian rules" – anti-inflationary policies in the developed countries which aggravate the situation in the non-Communist underdeveloped world –, or containing fierce attacks on the "Chicago" school of thought (T. Schulz). Others, partly based on the author's field work, deal with special topics, such as the (sharply criticized) British development plan for the Maltese Islands (1959). The author has, in various cases, added supplementary remarks. Thus, on India he says that, since China's recovery from the Great Leap Forward failure, and since the introduction of effective birth control, India has once again entered a phase of "relative eclipse of development". The book is very thought-provoking; often its tone is radical, the author condemning, for instance, "Keynesian" lack of insight into social problems.

Betrieb und Gesellschaft. Soziale Betriebsführung. Hrsg. von Josef Kolbinger. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. 163 pp. DM. 26.60.

University teachers and students, representatives of employers and workers (trade unionists) have contributed to this book. Themes such as codetermination, partnership, mobility within the enterprise and personnel selection, property shares for workers are discussed. The contributions of a more general nature (surveying the problems at large) are those of the editor (on the relation (and integration) of the economic and the social aspects), of O. von Nell-Breuning, and of L. H. A. Geck, who deals with the subject from the viewpoint of "theological cognition".

BETTELHEIM, CHARLES. *Problèmes théoriques et pratiques de la planification*. 3e édition refondue. François Maspero, Paris 1966. 304 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

Bettelheim's study of central economic planning, first published in 1946, has now been reprinted, with some omissions, from the second edition of 1951. Post-Stalinist developments and experiences in Eastern Europe have therefore not been taken into account.

BOLLHAGEN, PETER. *Soziologie und Geschichte*. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1966. vi, 257 pp. DM. 9.80.

The "unity of sociology and history" on a scientific basis – Marx's and Engels's achievement – is the fundamental thesis of this book which is devoted to the problem of the role proper to each of them within their "unity". In the foreground is the identity of logic and historical necessity which does not exclude difference of method – history, as a "non-systematical" discipline, arrives at, or contributes to, a "totality" of perception of reality past, present and future: a teleological view would seem a precondition for such an interpretation.

GOODENOUGH, WARD HUNT. *Cooperation in Change. An Anthropological Approach to Community Development.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York 1966. viii, 543 pp. \$ 2.95; 23/-.

In his conclusion the author estimates that "actual accomplishment" of development agencies' efforts averages 15 per cent of plan at most. This extremely moderate result is due to lack of information on the client community's culture and social, economic and political organization. Development projects which have been successful (e.g., the Cornell University experiment at Vicos, Peru) are analyzed and models of the training of agents critically expounded. The author's own field studies in, e.g., Pacific island communities and a thorough knowledge of recent anthropological literature have enabled him to give solidly founded information on attitudes, values, beliefs, etc. among a great variety of underdeveloped, traditional communities.

GURVITCH, GEORGES. *Études sur les classes sociales.* Éditions Gonthier, Paris 1966. 249 pp. F.fr. 5.70.

Eighteen lectures delivered by the late Professor Gurvitch at the Sorbonne are here presented in their original wording. Fifteen of them deal with the concepts of social class held by Marx and a number of Marxist and non-Marxist authors, so that the title of this volume is rather inadequate.

Hedendaags arbeidsrecht. Opstellen aangeboden aan Prof. Mr. M. G. Levenbach ter gelegenheid van zijn aftreden als hoogleraar in het arbeidsrecht en het ordeningsrecht aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam. N. Samsom NV, Alphen aan den Rijn 1966. ix, 393 pp. Hfl. 32.50.

For nearly forty years Professor Levenbach occupied the first Dutch chair of labour law, and on his retirement his colleagues, friends and former pupils honoured him with the present volume of essays. It contains 28 short studies on labour law and related themes, for the most part written in Dutch. We mention the contributions by P. Borst, on recent developments in American labour law, by P. A. J. M. Steenkamp, on codetermination in Yugoslavia, and by Clyde Z. Summers, on exclusive representation by the majority union in the USA (in English).

Historischer Materialismus und Sozialforschung. Ein Sammelband mit Beiträgen von Soziologen aus Japan und der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Im Auftrage der Sektion Soziologie der Vereinigung philo-

sophischer Institutionen der DDR hrsg. von Hermann Scheler. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1966. 216 pp. DM. 16.20.

Japanese and East German authors have contributed to this volume on Marxism and sociology. The former represent Communist and left-wing Socialist currents in their country which are strongly inspired by Marx's thought and reflect a stage of interest in "Marxology" largely surpassed in the West. We mention G. Heyden's contribution on the "invasion of American sociology" in the form of "empiricism" – a theme also dear to Japanese left-wing social scientists –, that by Seisuke Tanaka on the relation between "Utopian" Socialism (Saint-Simon etc.) and Marxism, and the article on the situation of white-collar workers in Japan, by Yoshie Matsunari.

JAEGGI, URS und HERBERT WIEDEMANN. *Der Angestellte in der Industriegesellschaft*. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1966. 167 pp. DM. 19.80.

This book links up with the same authors' study *Der Angestellte im automatisierten Büro*, a second edition of which has come out simultaneously. The subject is the self-assigned class position of the white-collar workers and the changes which it undergoes in consequence of the impact of automation; the reactions are found to be widely different. The authors fail to join issue with Michel Crozier on his new findings (cf. IRSH, X (1965), pp. 503f.).

KISS, GÁBOR. *Gibt es eine „marxistische“ Soziologie?* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1966. 119 pp. DM. 19.00.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to bring the "Marxist" standpoints of for instance Kuczynski (East Germany), Klofač (Czechoslovakia), Kolakowski (Poland), Hegedüs (Hungary) or Glezermann (USSR) etc. under one common denominator. What is observable is a gradual movement away, not from historical materialism, but from the sociologically uniform interpretations. The author argues that national interests and other factors make for diversity, and the latter for a renewed contact and understanding between East and West.

LANDELIUS, TORSTEN. *Workers, Employers and Governments. A Comparative Study of Delegations and Groups at the International Labour Conference 1919-1964*. AB P. A. Norstedt & Söner, Stockholm 1965. ix, 553 pp. Sw.cr. 54.00.

The subject of the present volume is the tripartite structure of the ILO and everything it involves. The author pays special attention to the problems and conflicts to which the one-party states have given rise, and to the way in which the organization has tried to cope with them. This is neither a handbook nor a history of the ILO, but undoubtedly an important monograph on one of its most vital aspects.

LEDROUT, RAYMOND. *Sociologie du chômage*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1966. iv, 547 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

In the modern welfare state, the fate of the unemployed is their reduction to self-increasing misery and pauperism. Their economic weakness, their inferior status and their social isolation all work in the same direction and reinforce each other. This is the main thesis of the present sociological study, for which the materials have been taken not only from France, but also from other European countries and the United States. The argument is illustrated by a number of tables and graphs.

Maatschappelijk Werk. Krachten, terreinen, methoden. Onder redactie van J. M. Broekman. Deel I. Maatschappij en maatschappelijk werk. Deel II. Terreinen van maatschappelijk werk. Deel III. Methoden van maatschappelijk werk. N.V. Van Gorcum & Comp., Assen 1964; 1965; 1966. xxviii, 350 pp.; vi, 364 pp.; vi, 296 pp. Hfl. 20.50; 20.50; 25.00.

Societal aspects of social work, fields of social work and methods of social work: these are the three themes covered by the present three volumes. Although most of the contributions have been published before in books and periodicals like *Tijdschrift voor Maatschappelijk Werk*, the volumes may be described as a, or even the, Dutch standard work on the subject; everyone and everything that has a name in the Netherlands in the field of social work has contributed to it.

MASSING, OTWIN. Fortschritt und Gegenrevolution. Die Gesellschaftslehre Comtes in ihrer sozialen Funktion. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1966. 229 pp. DM. 28.00.

The antinomies in Comte's general and social philosophy are thoughtfully analyzed in this scholarly study. The double function of that philosophy: to be the quintessence of knowledge and the knowable, and to be the foundation of a new conception of social order, is set forth with critical acumen. Especially valuable are the discussion of erroneous assumptions and that of the tension between what is good for society and the total submission of the individual to that end.

MÜHLMANN, WILHELM E. Chiliasmus und Nativismus. Studien zur Psychologie, Soziologie und historischen Kasuistik der Umsturzbewegungen. Mit Beiträgen von Alfons M. Dauer, Willi J. Knoob, Wolfgang H. Lindig, Ernst Wilhelm Müller, Udo Oberem, Erika Sulzmann, Helga Uplegger. 2. Druck. Dietrich Reimer Verlag, Berlin 1964. 472 pp. Maps. DM. 62.00.

The present opening volume of the series of *Studien zur Soziologie der Revolution* is devoted to the millenary and nativistic movements inside and outside Europe. For Western cultural anthropologists these studies contain little news (cf., e.g., IRSH, VIII (1963), pp. 109f.), but they are of some interest because of what Professor Mühlmann himself calls their "aristocratic-counterrevolutionary hallmark". Notably the second, comparative, part is based upon a more subtle version of the "Bolshevism from Moses to Lenin" theory. Professor Mühlmann does not shrink from referring to the Roman

Catholic reactionary Josef Leo Seifert ("Von Bogomil über Hus zu Lenin"), but his own criticism of the Revolution is openly anti-Christian. In fact it draws its inspiration from Nietzsche and even more from Celsus, the first ideological opponent of Christianity.

L'Opinion publique. [Semaines Sociales de France, 53e session, Nice 1966.] Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon 1966. 414 pp. F.fr. 32.00.

As usual at the conferences of the *Semaines sociales de France* a great many disciplines are represented, for economists, journalists, sociologists, philosophers and theologians took part in this conference on public opinion (Nice 1966). Both papers and discussions are reproduced. We mention the short, but substantial contribution by Joseph Folliet on "methods and means of influencing opinion", and that by Alain Girard on the effects of class, and generally social position, on the structure of public opinion; it is strongly argued that "working-class" opinion is diversified – the working class itself is not cohesive.

Social Problems: A Modern Approach. Ed. by Howard S. Becker. John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1966. viii, 770 pp. Ill. \$ 8.95; 72/-.

After a general introduction by the editor, sixteen experts deal with fourteen social problems or complexes of problems, approaching them in both their subjective and objective aspects. Eleven contributions are devoted to social problems in the American setting, e.g., "Work", by H. L. Wilensky, "Delinquency and Crime", by S. Wheeler, "Race Relations", by R. W. Mack, "Poverty, Inequality and Policy", by S. M. Miller and M. Rein, and "Popular Culture", by H. J. Gans. The contributions in the fourth and last part are concerned with world problems; here, I. L. Horowitz writes on war as a social problem.

STARK, WERNER. The Sociology of Religion. A Study of Christendom. Vol. I. Established Religion. Vol. II. Sectarian Religion. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1966; 1967. xii, 235 pp.; viii, 357 pp. 35/-; 40/-.

The words "Sociology", "Christendom", "Established Religion" and "Sectarian Religion" are liable to create the impression that the contents of these two volumes are at least comparable with Ernst Troeltsch's standard work *The Social Teaching of the Christian Churches*. As regards Vol. I such an impression is extremely misleading, for this book is not about churches, their social background or their social function (a phenomenon like Lutheranism is not so much as mentioned here), but about such matters as the sacred ruler, religious ethnocentrism and ethnocentric messianism, which the author finds even in Soviet Russia. This is no doubt very interesting from the point of view of political science, but the reader will look in vain for the connection of all this with sociology, or even with religion (Professor Stark shows the typically German tendency to overstrain the latter concept). Vol. II is fortunately more rewarding for the sociologist and for the social historian. Here

the author presents a valuable typology of the sects as elements of social opposition including, e.g., American denominationalism.

Utopias and Utopian Thought. Ed. by Frank E. Manuel. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston; The Riverside Press, Cambridge 1966. xxv, 321 pp. \$ 6.50.

In this work the editor, author of a monumental biography of Saint-Simon, has collected essays on an ideal society written by scholars in the fields of political science, sociology, psychology, etc. The revival of the "utopia", as evidenced, e.g., by Bloch's work, is dealt with in a commendable introduction. Among the fifteen contributors are L. Mumford ("Utopia, the City and The Machine"), C. Brinton ("Utopia and Democracy"), A. Ulam ("Socialism and Utopia"), J. M. Smith ("Eugenics and Utopia"), B. de Jouvenel ("Utopia for Practical Purposes") and P. Tillich ("Critique and Justification of Utopia").

White-Collar Trade Unions. Contemporary Developments in Industrialized Societies. Ed. by Adolf Sturmthal. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, London 1966. xv, 412 pp. \$ 7.95.

Almost everywhere the white-collar labour force is growing more rapidly than the blue-collar, but on the other hand this type of worker is not very organization-minded. In the present volume the relationship of white collar and trade unionism is investigated with respect to the following countries: Australia (by K. F. Walker), Austria (by E. Lakenbacher), France (by M. Crozier), Germany (by G. Hartfiel), Britain (by G. Routh), Japan (by S. B. Levine), Sweden (by A. H. Nilstein) and the United States (by E. M. Kas-salov). The editor has contributed a comparative essay.

OTHER BOOKS

LEFEBVRE, HENRI. *Sociologie de Marx*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1966. iv, 173 pp.

HISTORY

Acta Historiae Neerlandica. Historical Studies in the Netherlands – Études historiques néerlandaises – Historische Studien in den Niederlanden. I. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1966. xviii, 248 pp. Ill. Hfl. 42.00.

Under the auspices of the Netherlands Committee of Historical Sciences, a group of young Dutch historians have started a new year-book, in which historical studies, originally published in Dutch, are to be either completely translated or summarized in French, German or English; their aim is, of course, to break through the isolation imposed by language. The contributions included in the present opening volume that are likely to cater for the readers of this periodical happen to be all in English: "Wittfogel and Russia: On the Origin of Russian Autocracy", by Z. R. Dittrich; "Did Holland's

Golden Age co-incide with a Period of Crisis?", by I. Schöffner; "The Decline of the Baltic Grain-Trade in the Second Half of the 17th Century", by J. A. Faber; "The Ministerial and Knightly Classes in Guelders and Zutphen", by J. M. van Winter; and "Colonial Policy weighed: The Last Fifty Years of the Dutch East Indies in Retrospect", by H. Baudet and I. J. Brugmans (the last two items are synopses of book publications).

150 ans de Mouvement Ouvrier Chrétien en Europe de l'Ouest 1789-1939. Rédaction de S. H. Scholl. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Louvain; Béatrice Nauwelaerts, Paris 1966. 512 pp. Ill. B.fr. 600.

This is the French edition of a collective work on the Roman Catholic labour movement, the original edition of which was noticed in *IRSH*, VI (1961), p. 476. The present version is only different in a very few places.

COGNIOT, GEORGES. *La Révolution d'Octobre et la France*. Préface de Waldeck Rochet. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1966. 94 pp. F.fr. 2.50.

In this (early) homage to the Soviet Union on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary the author strikes a number of positive notes, omitting those that might have been less convivial. He stresses the importance of Leninist theory and the superiority of Communism in practice (education, economic growth) as well as the lessons drawn and to be drawn in France from the Soviet experience.

DROZ, JACQUES. *Le socialisme démocratique 1864-1960*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1966. 360 pp. Maps. F.fr. 28.00.

A commendable, unpretentious synthesis is given of the history of democratic Socialism which should well serve educational purposes. It is restricted to Europe, and here only main currents have been expounded. Each chapter is followed by illustrative (extracts from) documents. In a conclusion the author has some interesting points to make on the prospects for democratic Socialism.

EPSZTEIN, LÉON. *L'Économie et la morale aux débuts du capitalisme industriel en France et en Grande-Bretagne*. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VI^e Section, Études et Mémoires, 62.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1966. 355 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

The present volume might be called a sequel to *Religion and the Rise of Capitalism* to the extent that it deals with the relationship of the Industrial Revolution on the one hand, religion and social thought on the other, in France and in England. Dr Epsztein sets against each other the "utilitarian" apologists of capitalism and its (non-socialist) critics in both countries; he obviously prefers the more constructive comments on the part of the English critics. The volume is based on wide reading and contains much of interest, but the annotation creates an impression of crudeness and the secondary literature to which the author refers is often very much "dated".

FISCHER, GEORGES. *Le Parti travailliste et la décolonisation de l'Inde*. François Maspero, Paris 1966. 342 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

A thorough and well-documented exposé is here given of the attitudes of the Labour Party (including the ILP) towards the problem of India's emancipation from British rule. It contains a concise, but extremely clarifying description of how the different approaches of various twentieth-century Socialists had their roots in nineteenth-century theories (Bentham's utilitarianism, J. S. Mill, Bradlaugh, etc.). The story of the policies of Labour itself is told in a chronological order and closely related to developments, both material and ideal, in India. The currents in the latter country receive so much attention as to render this study also a contribution to Indian history proper. The years 1939-47 are discussed in the form of an "epilogue".

The General Council of the First International 1866-1868. Minutes. Progress Publishers, Moscow; Lawrence & Wishart, London n.d. [1964.] 444 pp. 21/-.

The General Council of the First International 1868-1870. Minutes. Progress Publishers, Moscow; Lawrence & Wishart, London n.d. [1966.] 534 pp. 21/-.

The first volume of this highly important publication was announced in IRSH, IX (1964), p. 310. The second volume covers the period from September 18, 1866 through September 1, 1868, the third that from September 22, 1868 through July 12, 1870. The most substantial portion of each volume consists of the minutes of the General Council's meetings. It should be noted, that other relevant documents (like the minutes, in the language in which they were written) which make up for roughly one third of each volume, have been appended. Some of these documents are not easily accessible. Two Marx manuscripts (Notes for an undelivered speech on Ireland, and Remarks to the programme and rules of the (Bakunist) International Alliance of Socialist Democracy) are published here. The explanatory notes to the documents are very helpful.

JEMNITZ, JÁNOS. *A háború veszélye és a II. Internacionálé (1911-1914)*. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1966. 393 pp. Ft 73.

This book is concerned with the part played by the Second International, or rather the major Socialist parties, in the previous history of the First World War. The Communist author has worked up a considerable amount of printed and unprinted sources, but at the same time he has aimed at a wide readership. There is an index of names, but no bibliography.

KAHN, JEAN-FRANÇOIS. *Histoire du progrès social*. Éditions Rencontre, Lausanne n.d. [1966.] 111 pp. Ill. F.fr. 13.80.

This is a beautifully produced volume, containing a selection of illustrations (most of them less known) which suggest a feeling for striking details together with a text, which of necessity is preponderantly generalizing. This text is

not always correct; it is a bold attempt at following Ariadne's clue for defining social progress through the ages, it gives an impression of certainty in delimitating what is progressive enough to be included, and what is not (unavoidably in such a bird's eye view); but the author, with disarming, because open, contradiction, ends his history of progress with the statement that for every bit of equality and happiness which man has conquered he has to pay the price of the instauration of "a more serious and tragic inequality".

KOFLER, LEO. *Zur Geschichte der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft. Versuch einer verstehenden Deutung der Neuzeit.* Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1966. 690 pp. DM. 35.00. (Paper: DM. 28.00.)

Dr Kofler's studies in the social and ideological history of bourgeois society, written during his exile in Switzerland and first published in East Germany in 1948, have now been incorporated into the *Soziologische Texte* series. They constitute an undertaking of "comprehensive" historiography, in which "mediation" and totality are central concepts. The author is neither a professional historian nor a mere compiler, but rather a Marxist philosopher of history. In the present edition some of the polemics against "rationalism" as well as the Stalinist-tinged final five chapters have been omitted; a number of footnotes referring to secondary works have been added.

Labor and Working Conditions in Modern Europe. Ed. by Val R. Lorwin. The Macmillan Company, New York; Collier-Macmillan Ltd, London 1967. vii, 152 pp. \$ 1.50; 12/6.

In the framework of the series of *Main Themes in European History* Professor Lorwin has assembled nine readings on working conditions in Russia and Western Europe since the eighteenth century. All the readings have been taken from earlier publications and, if necessary, translated; among the writers are E. P. Thompson, G. Duveau, Th. H. Von Laue, A. Touraine, and the editor.

NOILHAN, HENRI. *Histoire de l'agriculture à l'ère industrielle.* [L'Agriculture à travers les âges, Tome V.] Éditions E. de Boccard, Paris 1965. v, 807 pp. F.fr. 80.00.

This is the concluding volume of a large-scale work which was started by Emile Savoy in 1935. Henri Noilhan has called upon a number of specialists, and has managed, in that way, to present a very readable "tableau" of agriculture in and also outside Europe since the Industrial Revolution. Social historians will perhaps take an interest in the thirteen chapters on the evolution of agricultural "structures".

REISBERG, ARNOLD. *Lenin und die Zimmerwalder Bewegung.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1966. 306 pp. DM. 12.50.

"Social chauvinists", "Centralists" and revolutionary Socialists mostly of the Lenin brand are the groups represented in this documented narrative

of "Zimmerwald", its origins and its immediate aftermath. An introduction treats of the struggle (and failure) of the Second International for peace and the attitudes of the various national parties in 1914. Lenin's correspondence is one of the main sources for this history of the Zimmerwald movement.

ROMEIN, JAN. *Op het breukvlak van twee eeuwen*. E. J. Brill, Leiden; Em. Querido's Uitgeverij NV, Amsterdam 1967. 2 vols. 396 pp.; 503 pp. Hfl. 80.00.

For ten years Professor Romein worked at this book, which has now come out nearly five years after his death. The subject, the "fracture" or "change-over" between the nineteenth and the twentieth century, is a difficult one: "We need a Paul Hazard to chronicle these ideological responses and to give us a portrait of the changed intellectual climate of this world", as a critic wrote with reference to *The Proud Tower* by Barbara Tuchman. Nevertheless this is the very field in which Romein wished to give an exposition of what, to his mind, was "integral" or comprehensive historiography. Without claiming that he equalled Hazard it may be stated that he did better than Mrs Tuchman in this respect, and it is not improbable that his last book will eventually supersede *De lage landen bij de zee* and *Erflaters van onze beschaving* – not as a best-seller, but as his true *magnum opus*. It is impossible to summarize the rich contents of the book here. On the basis of an enormous erudition and an admirable empathy the author reviews all aspects of contemporary life: political and social relations, the sciences, philosophy, literature and the arts, and many more. The "synchronization" of the growing uncertainty, notably in the higher strata of society, and the dissolution of rationalism and positivism merits special mention. The style is rather affected and not free of false wit, more *fin-de-siècle* than "mid-century", but the reader willingly accepts this into the bargain. A bibliography of 45 pages and an index of names are appended.

ROSENBERG, HANS. *Grosse Depression und Bismarckzeit. Wirtschaftsablauf, Gesellschaft und Politik in Mitteleuropa*. [Veröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission zu Berlin beim Friedrich-Meinecke-Institut der Freien Universität Berlin, Band 24.] Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1967. xii, 301 pp. DM. 28.00.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago Professor Rosenberg broached for the first time the subject of this book in a short paper entitled "Political and Social Consequences of the Great Depression of 1873-1896 in Central Europe", published in Vol. XIII of the *Economic History Review*. The present study is certainly no full-fledged monograph – the author modestly speaks of an "essay" –, but it is a pioneering work of considerable methodological interest. Psychological, political and social developments in Bismarckian Germany and, to a lesser extent, in contemporary Austria, are quite convincingly related to the retardation of economic growth. We specially draw attention to what Professor Rosenberg writes concerning the decline of Liberalism, the ascendancy of Marxist orthodoxy, and the rise of antisemitism.

SCHERPNER, HANS. *Geschichte der Jugendfürsorge*. Bearb. von Hanna

Scherpner. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1966. 190 pp. DM. 15.80.

The late Professor Scherpner's "Theory of Social Work" was noticed in IRSH, VII (1962), p. 467. The present volume, likewise a posthumous adaptation of lectures, deals with youth welfare and is confined to its history in Germany and Western Europe since the Middle Ages. Although here, too, Professor Scherpner made a thorough study of the relevant sources, his is historical research "not as an aim in itself, but for the benefit of the present".

SILBERNER, EDMUND. Moses Hess. Geschichte seines Lebens. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1966. xviii, 692 pp. Ill. Hfl. 64.00.

This monumental Hess biography, the fruit of an impressive knowledge not only of Hess's writings, but also of his milieu in the broadest sense, is characterized by a balanced treatment of controversial issues. As an example Hess's reconversion to Judaism and his adoption of a Jewish national consciousness should be mentioned; the questions involved are discussed very lucidly and without bias. It will certainly be, for decades to come, the definitive study of Hess both as a German and international Socialist and as the first "Socialist Zionist"; due consideration is also given to the manifold other interests of Hess, among them that in natural science. Unnecessary to add that the book is based on all available primary and a wealth of secondary sources. The work is published under the auspices of the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis.

TREUE, WILHELM, HERBERT PÖNICKE [und] KARL-HEINZ MANEGOLD. Quellen zur Geschichte der industriellen Revolution. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Zürich 1966. 285 pp. DM. 38.00.

The present volume collects 139 documents, for the most part contemporary and in extract form, on the Industrial Revolution; geographically, the focus is on Germany. The compilers have not only paid attention to the industrialization and its social and economic consequences, but also to such determinants as the population explosion and scientific-technological education. A fairly detailed bibliography (equally focusing on Germany) is appended.

ULLMANN, WALTER. The Individual and Society in the Middle Ages. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1966. xiii, 160 pp. \$ 5.00; 40/-.

The present volume has its origin in three public lectures delivered at Johns Hopkins University in 1965. The author contrasts two "themes" of government and law, viz., "descending" (the individual as a subject) and "ascending" (the individual as a citizen), and he shows how since the thirteenth century the former gave way to the latter. Both themes or stages have in common the idea of the rule of law, however, so that Professor Ullmann can compliment the Americans to the effect that their Founding Fathers defended principles of "distinguished medieval ancestry".

VOLKMANN, HANS-ERICH. Die russische Emigration in Deutschland 1919-1929. Holzner-Verlag, Würzburg 1966. viii, 154 pp. DM. 34.50.

It is the monarchist emigrants and their political activities who are treated in most detail here. They certainly constituted the hard core of the Russian emigrants in Germany, whose social situation is scrutinized and found to explain at least in part the political activities developed. The policy of the German Government vis-a-vis the emigrants is also discussed. Thanks to thorough research the author has been able to bring to light many details such as, to mention one simple example, the precise attitude of Noske towards the Russian organizations on German soil.

WARREN, MAX. *Social History and Christian Mission*. SCM Press Ltd, London 1967. 191 pp. 27/6.

These studies of the Christian missions in the British Empire are based on lectures delivered at Cambridge, but whatever their origin, they offer a well-documented survey of the social background of the missionaries as well as of the social impact of their work. The author, who is now Canon of Westminster, pays due attention to the ambivalent nature of the role played by the missionary movement in modern history.

Wirtschaft, Geschichte und Wirtschaftsgeschichte. Festschrift zum 65. Geburtstag von Friedrich Lütge. Hrsg. von Wilhelm Abel, Knut Borchardt, Hermann Kellenbenz, Wolfgang Zorn. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1966. viii, 437 pp. DM. 98.00.

Professor Lütge, whose record as a historian and as an economist is reflected both in an intellectual biography by Professor Borchardt and in a bibliography of his writings, is honoured with a many-sided festschrift. The majority of the 22 contributions deal with subjects of economic history, but the following items may be of special interest to the readers of this periodical. The first editor discusses pauperism in Germany, G. Franz an agricultural inquiry of the Frankfort National Assembly, A. Paulsen the theoretical determinability of Rostow's "Stages of Economic Growth", W. Zorn economics and politics in German imperialism (before 1914), E. Preiser the debate on imperialism, and M. R. Lepsius the relationship of political organization and social structure in modern Germany.

OTHER BOOKS

BOSL, KARL. *Die Gesellschaft in der Geschichte des Mittelalters*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1966. 67 pp.

CHOURAQUI, ANDRÉ. *L'Alliance Israélite Universelle et la renaissance juive contemporaine (1860-1960)*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1965. xvi, 528 pp.

DREES, W. *Lassalle en Marx. Het begin der moderne socialistische beweging*. Van Gorcum & Comp., Assen 1967. 98 pp.

GUÉRIN, DANIEL. *L'anarchisme. De la doctrine à l'action*. Gallimard, Paris 1965. 190 pp.

Patterns of Anarchy. A Collection of Writings on the Anarchist Tradition. Ed. by Leonard I. Krimerman, Lewis Perry. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City (N.Y.) 1966. xx, 570 pp.

Der Weg des Sozialismus. Quellen und Dokumente vom Erfurter Programm

1891 bis zur Erklärung von Havanna 1962. Ausgew. und hrsg. von Konrad Farner und Theodor Pinkus. Begleittext von Konrad Farner. Rowohlt, Hamburg 1966. 312 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

DEUTSCHER, ISAAC. *Ironies of History. Essays on Contemporary Communism.* Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1966. viii, 278 pp. 35/-.

The well-known political commentator and biographer of Stalin and Trotsky has collected twenty essays and book reviews, all written during the past decade. Some of them deal with topics such as Maoism and the cold war, but the great majority is devoted to Soviet Russia, notably to the process of de-Stalinization; a number of them already aroused considerable interest when published in periodicals. Like the author's other works, *Ironies of History* is characterized by the blend of criticism and "comprehension" typical of Mr Deutscher, the heretic who refused to become a renegade.

DUMONT, RENÉ et BERNARD ROSIER. *Nous allons à la famine.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1966. 280 pp. F.fr. 15.00.

A general assessment of the problems (and their possible solutions) of the underdeveloped world, especially the food situation, is given in this well-written, balanced work. The attitude of the West (tendency to self-containment), the position of the Communist countries (which themselves are confronted with a serious agrarian crisis) and the inevitability of a catastrophe if a "real mobilization against misery and starvation" is not started, are discussed at length. The demographic aspect is not neglected.

KRAUS, WOLFGANG. *Der fünfte Stand. Aufbruch der Intellektuellen in West und Ost.* Scherz, Bern, München, Wien 1966. 176 pp. DM. 16.80.

A quarter of a century after *The Managerial Revolution* the rise of another "fifth estate" is made the subject of what may well become a best-seller. Dr Kraus puts the intellectuals, taken in a very broad sense, in the centre of the contemporary world: "Unbelievable as it seems at first sight, the atom bomb has fundamentally changed the position of the poorest undergraduate in the most abstruse subject even at the worst university, and given the most incomprehensible abstract versifier a new prestige." The intellectual, critical and open-minded, is a new type of man to be reckoned with both in the East and in the West; those forces in the old social classes that "have retained their vitality" rally to this new "estate".

Pologne-Hongrie 1956 ou "Le Printemps en Octobre". Textes choisis et traduits sous la direction de Jean-Jacques Marie et Balazs Nagy présentés par Pierre Broué. Études et Documentation Internationales, Paris 1966. lli, 368 pp. F.fr. 24.50.

The "presentation" by P. Broué of this volume of selected documents strikes a left-wing Socialist tone, "imperialism" and "bureaucracy" are the enemies, and he appeals to all "revolutionaries" to form an "international organization". The texts on Poland centre largely on Gomulka's conceptions, although, e.g., L. Kolakowski is also represented. The documents selected on Hungary represent a broader scope. An open letter to the Polish Workers' Party by J. Kuron and K. Modzelewski from 1965 is published in extract form.

TRONTI, MARIO. *Operai e capitale*. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1966. 263 pp. L. 2000.

The young editor of *Classe Operaia* has collected a number of essays in which he tries to provide new weapons for the class struggle. Building on what Marx said concerning the two-fold character of labour he arrives at the conclusion that the right strategy is not the liberation, but the suppression of labour. "The suppression of labour by the workers and the violent destruction of capital are one and the same thing."

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

Congo

VERHAEGEN, BENOIT. *Rebellions au Congo*. Tome I. Centre de Recherche et d'Information Socio-Politiques C.R.I.S.P., Bruxelles 1966. 568 pp. B.fr. 390.

The 1964 rebellions in Congo constitute the theme of this scholarly work. The author deals with general aspects and with the rebellions in the provinces of the Kwilu, Uvira-Fizi and North Katanga, besides a rebellious movement instigated by the former French Congo. In each case he traces the specific background – especially the tribal, but also the social in a narrower sense, and the religious patterns. His documents are frequently very revealing. The reception of foreign revolutionary ideas (Mao Tse-tung) is one of the items he takes into consideration.

AMERICA

Codification of Labor Law in Latin America. Cuba: A Case Study. Cuban Economic Research Project, University of Miami, Coral Gables (Fla.) 1965. vii, 135 pp. \$ 2.50.

After a point-by-point discussion of the advantages and disadvantages (e.g., ossification) of codification and a general survey of the evolution of labour law in various Latin American countries, the "formation of the Cuban Labour Law" from pre-colonial and colonial times onward is outlined and the various attempts at codification (1912-46) are dealt with. More than 40 per cent of the book consists of an appendix: "A proposed Labor Code for Cuba – For consideration for adoption in the event of a return of Cuba to a democratic system of government".

Handbook of Latin American Studies. No 27. Prepared by a number of scholars for the Hispanic Foundation in the Library of Congress. Earl J. Pariseau, Editor. Social Sciences. University of Florida Press, Gainesville 1965. xvi, 515 pp. \$ 20.00.

This valuable selective and critical bibliographical tool covers more than 5,000 references to books and articles in the social sciences ("the humanities" having been dealt with in No 26) published in their majority during the years 1963 and 1964. Of special importance for social history are the sections on economics (both general works and those concerning regions and countries), education, sociology, and government and international relations. A special feature is a survey of "Latin American studies in Japan".

Latin America in Soviet Writings. A Bibliography. Compiled by Leo Okinshevich. Ed. by Robert G. Carlton. Vol. I: 1917-1958. Vol. II: 1959-1964. Published for the Library of Congress by The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1966. xvii, 257 pp.; xii, 311 pp. \$ 25.00; 200/-. (Per single vol.: \$ 15.00; 120/-.)

This bibliography initiates the "Hispanic Foundation Publications". In total, almost 9,000 entries (articles and books) have been included in the two volumes, of which the first covers the years 1917 through 1958, the second 1959 through 1964. The number of titles, always below 100 per annum before 1951, has risen to over 800. The chapter arrangement is topical; topics encompass all possible fields, politics, economics and social conditions, but also fine arts and music. The author and subject indices are excellent.

Cuba

FURTAK, ROBERT K. Kuba und der Weltkommunismus. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1967. 194 pp. DM. 19.80.

The story of how, and the real and possible effects of the phenomenon that, a power elite of revolutionaries rather suddenly adopted Marxism-Leninism as its ideology are here thoroughly discussed. An interesting issue is the relation of new and powerful with old and powerless Communists. The author's aim is also to demonstrate a parallelism of conditions in other Latin American countries which might lead to similar developments, and, secondly, to point to the lessons drawn in Moscow from the Cuban experience.

United States of America

BENHAMOU-HIRTZ, ANNIE. Les relations collectives dans la sidérurgie américaine. Leur évolution depuis la fin du XIXe siècle. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 150.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1966. xxiv, 407 pp. Maps. F.fr. 40.00.

Under the *présidence* of André Philip (who has contributed a foreword) Mrs Benhamou-Hirtz has written a well-informed thesis on the history of industrial relations in the United States steel industry. The reader receives a

vivid impression of the authoritarian employers as well as of the workers, their organizations and their hard struggle for emancipation. The author has even carried her investigation up to the negotiations in 1964-65.

CORD, STEVEN B. *Henry George: Dreamer or Realist?* University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia 1965. 272 pp. \$ 6.00.

The present volume is in the main a survey of what American economists and historians have written on Henry George. Professor Cord here finds many misunderstandings to criticize, and his final chapter contains a sympathetic appraisal of the man and his ideas.

Labor in a Changing America. Ed. by William Haber. Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, New York, London 1966. xiii, 341 pp. \$ 5.95.

This volume is of great informative value in that it gives a survey of various theoretical and (mainly) practical issues. Mention is here, more or less at random, made of the following contributions – their total number is 25, including the editor's preface. H. L. Wilensky writes on class consciousness among American workers, and deals in this connection with the one-time "sporadic, loosely organized" Marxian kind of it. Two essays on unemployment (by Ch. C. Killingsworth and O. Eckstein) demonstrate the differences of opinion on the problem. S. Fine outlines the history of the American labour movement with special attention for the 1930's. F. R. Marshall deals with the position of minorities in the labour movement, V. Reuther with international activities of American trade unions. Many other subjects, such as, e.g., the philosophy of management and of labour, wage policies, social security and government policies also come up for discussion.

MOSKOW, MICHAEL H. *Teachers and Unions. The Applicability of Collective Bargaining to Public Education.* University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce Industrial Research Unit, Philadelphia 1966. xiii, 288 pp. \$ 8.50.

A fundamental fact suggestive of the scope of the problems discussed here is the organizational pattern: 110,000 public school teachers are members of the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the AFL-CIO, which is an advocate of collective bargaining, and 950,000 are in the National Education Association which opposes collective bargaining. Since 1961, the year of the successful unionization of the New York City teachers, actions have been organized (including strikes) to improve the salary position of teachers. A wealth of facts on the situation in various states has been brought together, though the over-all, federal, developments get pride of place. The author gives a description of the ways in which the administration of public education is operated, of regulations as to minimum salaries, of the influence of the labour market situation at large, and dilates upon the chances for collective bargaining and a change of attitude within the NEA.

RUSSETT, CYNTHIA EAGLE. *The Concept of Equilibrium in American Social Thought.* Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1966. xi, 203 pp. \$ 5.00; 37/6.

Equilibrium is one of those concepts that proved useful to physics, chemistry and biology, and subsequently made their entrance into the social sciences. Mrs Russett describes this process of reception as it took place in the United States. She has excluded economics from consideration, but she discusses European "mentors" like Comte, Spencer and Pareto alongside with Ward, Small, Dewey, Catlin, Henderson, Lundberg and Parsons. Critics such as Sorokin also receive due attention.

SHRYOCK, RICHARD HARRISON. *Medicine in America. Historical Essays.* The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1966. xix, 347 pp. \$ 7.50.

Professor Shryock, a pioneer in the history of medicine in the United States, has always closely related this new branch to the country's cultural and social history. This is what makes the present selection from his numerous essays so interesting for the non-specialist. Notably the social historian will find much to his taste, whether the author tackles medical practice in the Old South, the problems of urbanism, health movements, or the relationship of medicine and "democracy".

TURNBULL, JOHN G., with the assistance of Malcolm S. Cohen and Mary Pepple. *The Changing Faces of Economic Insecurity.* The University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1966. ix, 157 pp. \$ 5.00.

In this book a comparison is made between the present situation and that of fifty years ago on the scores of unemployment, accidental injuries, illness, old age and premature death – all causes, or expressions, of social insecurity. Although the author recognizes the importance of public and private insurance programmes which have effectively changed the situation, he also stresses the impact of "psychological causes of poverty" which in his opinion are increasing.

WARD, ROBERT DAVID and WILLIAM WARREN ROGERS. *Labor Revolt in Alabama: The Great Strike of 1894.* University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa 1965. 172 pp. \$ 5.95.

During an economic depression period the strong trade union of the United Mineworkers of Alabama was founded which became instrumental in the 1894 coal miners' (and railway workers') strike. The particular conditions under which the strike was started and carried on are vividly recalled in this book which is based on largely unexplored sources. Connected issues are the racial problem (Negroes were employed as strike-breakers), the struggle between the "Bourbon Democrats" and the Populists who enjoyed the sympathy of organized labour and of many farmers. The minute description of the strike and employers' counteractions is most valuable.

WILLIAMSON, JOEL. *After Slavery. The Negro in South Carolina During Reconstruction, 1861-1877.* The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1965. xi, 442 pp. \$ 7.50.

In this important contribution to the history of race relations in a Southern State which is based in part on manuscript sources the political and social

history during Reconstruction is dealt with from one dominating angle. The social history is that of adaptation to the disappearance of slavery: the position and attitudes of the whites who needed "hands", and of the Negroes whose frustrations led many to emigrate. Curious notes were struck in statements on behalf of (mostly religiously inspired) colonization projects: thus, some two thousand South Carolina Negroes went to Liberia, one of their leaders expressing as his opinion that "to live in this country peacefully" seemed impossible. Politically, the close connection of such phenomena as corruption and anti-Radicalism, the founding of a Negro militia and the origins of the Ku Klux Klan are among the most significant.

ASIA

ABU JABER, KAMEL S. *The Arab Ba'ith Socialist Party. History, Ideology, and Organization.* Foreword by Philip K. Hitti. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1966. xvii, 218 pp. \$ 6.50.

This is the first systematic account of the Ba'ith Socialist Party and its predecessors, the Ba'ith party founded in 1943 (leaders: Aflaq and Bitar) and the Arab Socialist Party founded in 1950 (leader: Hourani), which merged in 1954. The author also deals with the origins of Arabian Socialism prior to the Second World War. The focus is on Syria (where a left-wing group of the party holds power), and to a smaller extent on Iraq. Stress is laid on the party's ideological character, its extreme nationalism, xenophobia, the never ending series of splits within the party, the latter's role in fostering and then breaking the union with Egypt and, last but not least, the curious blend of elitist and Socialist conceptions which also reflect its social composition. The book is based on Arab and English sources and literature.

Régime interne et politique extérieure dans les pays d'Asie. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 146.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1966. 295 pp. F.fr. 32.00.

Four authors have contributed to this volume. The problem of the relation between internal conditions (the "regime" being the most important) and foreign policy is studied in a general introduction, but no completely satisfactory answer emerges. Georges Fischer criticizes Shil's typology of regimes and proposes a more differentiated one. Pierre Fistié, who deals with the Philippines, Pakistan, India, Birma, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, concludes that the above relation is not one of cause and effect, but one of "collateral parentage". Bernard Fall, writing on "the two Viet Nams", stresses the dependence, of both regimes, on foreign powers – for different reasons. A short contribution on parity and disparity between home and foreign policy lines in Communist China is presented by Claude Cadart. The often detailed descriptions of governments and the socio-economic and political situation in the countries under discussion are more valuable than the authors' efforts at generalization.

China

BARTKE, WOLFGANG. *Chinaköpfe. Kurzbiographien der Partei- und Staatsfunktionäre der Volksrepublik China.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1966. viii, 454 pp. DM. 54.00.

The first major section, containing some 500 short biographies of Communist China's state and party functionaries, gives the situation as on July 1, 1966. The second and third sections have been brought up to the position of October 1, 1966, when, e.g., Liu Shao-chi still figured as No 2 in the hierarchy. The second section gives a good survey of structure and organization of the CCP, of the government and administration organs, and of "mass organizations" and other societies characteristic of a communist country. The third section approaches the same items from the personnel side. The book constitutes a very useful guide especially for non-specialists.

CHENG, CHU-YUAN. *Economic Relations Between Peking and Moscow: 1949-63.* 2nd printing. Published for The Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, The George Washington University, by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1965. xiii, 119 pp. \$ 7.50.

The interrelationship between the economic situation of China and the political line followed by that country as well as Moscow's policy in using economic help as a means of pressure are ably set forth in this study which also deals with the economic consequences of the suspension of aid and the withdrawal of Soviet technicians. The author first presents a global historical survey and then deals with special aspects (technical assistance, financial aid, trade relations, etc.). He gives a precise answer to the question how much former aid has helped to enable the Chinese to overcome difficulties, notably to master modern production methods.

KAROL, K. S. *La Chine de Mao. L'autre communisme.* Robert Laffont, Paris 1966. 485 pp. Ill. F.fr. 24.00.

Early in 1965, the author, a friend of Edgar Snow, travelled widely through China. He has enlarged his account with his views on the "Cultural Revolution" and the meaning of the "Red Guards" movement. As a left-wing Socialist, he is very sympathetic to the Communist regime, up to the point of siding more with the Chinese than with the Russians in their countries' conflict. Historically – and the portions of the book devoted to the recent past are among the more critical – Stalin's role is very unfavourably compared with that of Mao, for instance in that fratricide has been avoided (at the time of writing only Kao Kang had been purged). Various interviews which the author had with leaders (Chou En-lai) as well as with common people are not devoid of interest.

The Politics of the Chinese Red Army: A Translation of the Bulletin of Activities of the People's Liberation Army. Ed. by J. Chester Cheng. With the Collaboration of Ch'ing-lien Han, Gene Hsiao, Yin-tso Hsiung, Nettie Soo-hoo, Chi-sheo Swen, Timothy S. Yang. The Hoover

Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1966. ix, 776 pp. \$ 35.00.

This big volume contains, in an English translation, 29 issues of the secret military journal, *Kung-tso T'ung-hsün* (Bulletin of Activities), published with irregular intervals between January 1 through August 26, 1961, by the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and destined for cadre members. There were 30 issues, but No 9 (probably on the Sino-Soviet tensions) had been distributed on a smaller scale and was not available. They contain very instructive, first-hand material on a wide range of subjects, including, of course, purely military affairs (especially training), but also political themes. The militia is considered, together with the regular army, as part of the forces. To mention only a few examples: there are (lengthy) articles against special privileges for cadres, rules for the withdrawal of pensions from "rightist" disabled ex-servicemen and their dependents, instructions about hanging the "portraits of our leaders" and – interesting also in connection with recent experiences – definitions by Lin Piao: the army is the "training school of the party"; "a party without guns cannot last long". The transmission of officially adopted slogans through endless repetition in articles is particularly evident.

RUE, JOHN E., with the assistance of S. R. Rue. Mao Tse-tung in Opposition 1927-1935. Published for the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace by Stanford University Press, Stanford 1966. xv, 387 pp. Maps. \$ 10.00.

The main thesis of this well-documented study, which contains several important documents not previously accessible in an English translation, is that of Mao's (early) "anti-Stalinism" in his struggles with opponents within the CCP. It is also argued that "Mao definitely did attempt to raise his revolutionary strategy to the theoretical level." An interesting argument is that a left-wing course of the Comintern (Moscow) caused special difficulties for the Mao line. Apart from the position of the author on controversial issues the book is one of the most detailed studies, rich in material, of the Chinese CP during the years under discussion.

SCHURMANN, FRANZ. Ideology and Organization in Communist China. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1966. xlvii, 540 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

In this thought-provoking, thorough study, which is based, *inter alia*, on Chinese, Russian and Japanese sources, the author attempts to define the first seventeen years of Communism in China both sociologically and as a phase in the country's history. He describes the long process of disintegration of the social system which the Communists had to replace by an ideology plus organization which have not yet been institutionalized. Up to 1955 the Soviet model was followed, a "new class" was coming into being, but in 1955 the party began to react against the new bureaucracy. The failure of the Communes is interpreted as a failure (as yet) to introduce a "total managerial state" (this is one of the points of criticism on Wittfogel's conceptions): there is "absolute control over policy", but not "over operations". Though econom-

ic development must take a long time, the social organization which forms its basis is said to have been solidly established.

WAKEMAN, FREDERIC, JR. *Strangers at the Gate. Social Disorder in South China, 1839-1861.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1966. xi, 276 pp. \$ 6.00.

As Canton and the province of Kwangtung became the main centres of Anglo-French penetration in the first half of the nineteenth century, this timely study is perhaps the most fundamental work on the origins of Western semi-colonialism in China. The full description of events opens with the San-yuan-li skirmish (1841) during the first Opium War; the Chinese regarded it as great popular victory. It marked the beginning of an increasingly violent xenophobia. The author, who has made use of British archives as well as Chinese and Japanese sources, describes the disorder which followed in the wake of the war, the class relations in Canton and its surroundings as an essential element in any understanding of the different reactions to British, later also French, occupation and measures. A very detailed treatment is given to the Chinese secret societies, urban riots and countryside rebelliousness which ushered in the Taiping rebellion and the "Red Turban revolt".

OTHER BOOKS

NORTH, ROBERT C. *Chinese Communism.* World University Library; Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London 1966. 256 pp. Ill. Maps.

India

BANDYOPADHYAYA, JAYANTANUJA. *Indian Nationalism versus International Communism.* Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta 1966. ix, 368 pp. Rs. 25.00.

The first part of this very informative book deals with the fundamental ideals of Indian nationalism which were „diametrically opposed to those of international Communism". The second part contains an elaborate history of the impact of the Russian Revolution and Communism on India and the reactions they provoked during the years 1917-47. The importance of ideology as a determining factor shaping policies is stressed; thus, the role of Congress as the „carrier of the tradition of the Indian Renaissance of the nineteenth century" is seen as being, to a great extent, predestined to counteract the adoption of basic Communist conceptions. In a concluding chapter the author deals with the prospects for retaining the ideals cherished in the first half of the present century.

BHAGOLIWAL, T. N. *Economics of Labour and Social Welfare. An Authoritative Account of Labour Problems in India and other Countries of Industrial Importance.* Sahitya Bhawan, Agra 1966. vii, 470 pp. Rs. 15.00.

Not only the economics, but nearly all the aspects and problems of labour and social welfare in India come up for discussion in this very informative book.

We mention, for example, the trade union movement in India, to which a separate chapter is devoted. Developments in several other countries are discussed in comparison.

MORRIS, MORRIS DAVID. *The Emergence of an Industrial Labor Force in India. A Study of the Bombay Cotton Mills, 1854-1947.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1965. xiv, 263 pp. \$ 7.50.

An exceptionally thorough investigation into the history of the cotton-industry city of Bombay ("pace setter of industrialization") since its inception in the 1850's to 1947 offers not only an important chapter on Indian labour history, but puts question marks or outrightly refutes generally held views in its conclusions. It is demonstrated that the "shift from traditional modes of production to industrial technology" was much less hampered than was assumed by caste differences or lack of disciplined urban-industrial types of behaviour. The proportion of workers permanently resident in the city has steadily increased, the dependence on temporary migrants from the countryside consequently diminished; a growing percentage appeared permanently tied to the industry and even to individual factories. The history of working-class consciousness and organization is also dealt with extensively. The collapse of "infant" unions in 1929 is recognized as a major factor in a polarization of workers-management positions; in itself it was of an accidental character, not due to any specifically Indian (or underdevelopment) factors.

Indonesia

KARTODIRDJO, SARTONO. *The Peasants' Revolt of Banten in 1888. Its Conditions, Course and Sequel. A Case Study of Social Movements in Indonesia.* Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1966. xi, 379 pp. Hfl. 30.00.

Banten, a coastal region in the North-West of Java, was the scene of a short-lived rebellion in 1888. Dr Kartodirdjo has thoroughly investigated its socio-historical background, its course and its aftermath. Although the religious factor played a fundamental part, the consciously "Indonesia-centric" author is of the opinion that this rebellion was "a proto- or pre-nationalist movement, which anticipated the national struggle for independence".

Israel

BAR-ZOHAR, MICHEL. *Ben Gourion, le prophète armé.* Fayard, Paris 1966. 412 pp. F.fr. 21.90.

In preparing this biography the author, a very young journalist, received all possible collaboration from Ben-Gurion, from extensive interviews to access to his diaries and archives. The result is a very sympathetic account which presents many new facts. In addition, however, Mr Bar-Zohar has tapped many other sources, so that he is able also to shed new light where his hero remained silent (the Lavon affair and the preparations for the Suez campaign).

Japan

COOK, ALICE H. *An Introduction to Japanese Trade Unionism*. Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1966. ix, 216 pp. \$ 5.00.

A good summary of the characteristics of Japanese industry and its structure (one of the most curious phenomena being the institution of "life commitment") precedes a discussion of the Japanese trade unions, both enterprise unions and national ones. The latter come up for careful scrutiny as regards their political affiliation – if such an affiliation exists, which for many unions is not the case. The left-wing Socialist Sōhyō has, e.g., its greatest relative strength in the public sector, the right-wing Socialist Dōmei in the private sector. It is remarkable that the smaller Dōmei, which is affiliated to the ICFTU, grows faster than the Sōhyō. The book also provides good information on the political issues confronting Japan and notably its two Socialist parties.

Korea

SUH, DAE-SOOK. *The Korean Communist Movement 1918-1948*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1967. xx, 406 pp. \$ 12.50; 80/-.

This is the first fully documented history of the origins and growth of the Korean CP. The thorough use made of Japanese intelligence reports has proved extremely rewarding; other sources comprise Chinese and Russian materials. Particularly revealing are the exact description of the origins of the Shanghai nucleus, the tension between this group and that of Irkutsk (mostly Russianized Koreans) in 1921, the relations with the Comintern, the efforts at penetrating within Japan-dominated Korea itself and the role played by Koreans in the Japanese CP. The thesis that the "new Communists" of Kim Il-sōng, who took power in the North in 1945 under the aegis of Soviet troops are not identical with the "old Communists" from the pre-1945 years, during which Moscow gave evidence of only a very limited interest in the Korean party, is proved beyond doubt. That these "old Communists" had won a considerable strength among the anti-Japanese underground, appears to have escaped the Russians; moreover, the former were mainly entrenched in the South which the Soviet army did not invade.

Mongolian People's Republic

MURPHY, GEORGE G. S. *Soviet Mongolia. A Study of the Oldest Political Satellite*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1966. xi, 224 pp. \$ 5.95.

This work is based in the main on sources in the Russian language, among them translations from Mongolian documents. The subject is the history of Soviet-Outer-Mongolian relations from 1921 to 1960, in fact also of the absolute hegemony of the Soviet Union which directed every major shift in the internal policies of the Mongolian People's Republic. The advantages (especially economic) and disadvantages for the Mongolians are discussed at length. The book contains much statistical material on the country's economic development.

Viet Nam

SHAPLEN, ROBERT. *The Lost Revolution: Vietnam 1945-1965*. André Deutsch, London 1966. xxi, 404 pp. 36/-.

For more than twenty years the author has worked as an American journalist in Viet Nam. In this book he gives a systematic, chronologically arranged account of recent history, mixing his personal experiences with the general story. He discusses the Diem rule extensively, but also devotes many pages to Ho Chi Minh and the chances there might have been to come to terms with his regime, to French colonial government and defeat, to the influence exerted by sects such as the Hoa Hao, etc. His main point is the failure of the American bureaucratic machinery to grasp shifts in the situation and to keep pace with changes which could have meant a decisive turn. The book is continued to the summer of 1965.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

The Australian Labor Movement 1850-1907. Extracts from contemporary documents sel. by R. N. Ebbels. With additions by members of the Noel Ebbels Memorial Committee. Ed., with an introd., by L. G. Churchward and with a memoir of the late Robert Noel Ebbels, by C. M. H. Clark. Cheshire-Lansdowne, Melbourne 1965; George Newnes Ltd, London. xx, 255 pp. 30/-.

Although most items included (the total is well over 150) are extremely short extracts (from books, newspapers, periodicals, etc.), the selection itself is representative. Grouped according to subject matter (starting with the "social and economic consequences of the Gold Rush"), these contemporary observations and reflections show the conditions from which a labour movement with a style of its own could arise and how it flourished during the first decades. Trade unionism and political action, on both the state (and local) and the federal level, are considered. The introduction by L. G. Churchward summarizes socio-economic developments and the main lines of the history of Socialist political formations, especially the Labour Party.

HAGAN, J. *Printers and Politics. A History of the Australian Printing Unions 1850-1950*. Australian National University Press, Canberra 1966. xii, 386 pp. Ill. A\$ 6.30.

Australian unions go back in their history to the gold-rush time of the 1850's. At that time the first printers' union was founded among the newspaper compositors. After a readable introduction on "craft and tradition" the author deals with the various (and successive) associations which were the predecessors of one of the strongest unions of to-day. In this work, based on a wealth of primary sources, the printers' organizations appear somewhat too much isolated from the labour movement at large, especially if it is borne

in mind that the author points out influences from a wider environment (government policy, international conditions, wars) at length. Yet the book is a real contribution to social, and Australian labour, history.

ROBSON, L. L. *The Convict Settlers of Australia. An Enquiry into the Origin and Character of the Convicts transported to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land 1787-1852.* Melbourne University Press, Parkville (Vic.) 1965; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. xi, 257 pp. A\$ 5.50; 55/-.

An unbiased study based on a statistical sampling of the male and female convicts sent to Australia, and therefore a contribution to the destruction of myths, pro and con, in these words the present study can be defined. It contains a scrutiny not only of the convicts' offenses (including machine-breaking as well as murder), but also of their records after landing in Australia. Of course, no general denominator can be constructed, although on the whole the new environment had an unmistakably favourable effect.

EUROPE

HEISE, BERNT. *Sozialpolitik in der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft. Zweckmäßigkeit und Grenzen einer sozialen Harmonisierung im Bereich der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Maßnahmen zur sozialen Sicherung.* Verlag Otto Schwartz & Co, Göttingen 1966. viii, 305 pp. DM. 39.00.

Although the author – in a useful, critical analysis of different rates of productivity and population structure – has made it his main subject to establish the limits put to further harmonization of the social policies of the Common Market states, the precise survey of the relevant articles of the Treaty of Rome, the comparison of the various systems adopted in the individual countries and the history of the efforts at adjustment to commonly accepted standards is no less valuable. The book is, therefore, a guide into the labyrinth of social policy and security systems in the countries concerned and a sober evaluation of the effect of economic and demographic factors on any social policy. This makes the study also important as a methodological model for similar problems outside Europe.

VERKADE, WILLEM. *Democratic Parties in the Low Countries and Germany. Origins and historical developments.* Universitaire Pers Leiden, Leiden 1965. 331 pp. Loose-leaf graphs. Hfl. 40.00.

Little effort has been made by the author to exceed the limits of a purely separate treatment of the three countries. It is left to the reader to find the alleged common denominator even in the chapter entitled "Common trends in the resistance to National-Socialism and in the events after its fall", except for the rather unspecific common "uneasy alliance with Communism" – which scarcely existed – and the trend towards European integration.

Undoubtedly, a great many facts are related, a great many studies cited; the book will prove of some use especially for students of the Dutch party system and its history. The failures (also inaccuracies) are the more striking as the use of the English language by the author has helped a great deal further to obscure the meaning of what otherwise might have been sound observations.

Austria

BADER, WILLIAM B. *Austria Between East and West 1945-1955*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1966. xiv, 250 pp. \$ 7.50.

This is not so much a general history of a period as a survey of some topics. One of them is the story of the Four-Power occupation and in particular its end: why the Soviet Union agreed to withdraw its troops and restore independence to the country (1955). Another is the detailed account of the Communist-inspired strike movement which ushered in a real, but abortive *putsch* (1950). A good exposé is given of the internal political constellation, the struggle of the trade unions and the "intelligent" adaptation of the Soviet Union's "Austrian policy to the changing international situation".

Friedrich Adler vor dem Ausnahmegericht. 18. und 19. Mai 1917. Hrsg. und eingel. von J. W. Brügel. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1967. 280 pp. S. 138.

The present volume is by no means identical with the book entitled *Vor dem Ausnahmegericht* published by Friedrich Adler in 1923. In fact, Dr Brügel only reprints the report of the trial proper, but on the other hand he has added some relevant newspaper articles and an index of names.

MARX, JULIUS. *Die wirtschaftlichen Ursachen der Revolution von 1848 in Österreich*. Verlag Hermann Böhlaus Nachf., Graz, Köln 1965. 207 pp. DM. 16.00.

This valuable and thorough study in the field of economic and social history is based on sources, part of which were lost afterwards in consequence of the fire which demolished the Viennese Courts of Justice. They comprise a great many police reports both from the capital and from provincial towns. The economic developments (much influenced by political issues such as the Oriental crisis of 1840) are expounded in great detail as the basis for an understanding of social upheavals, notably as the background for the March Revolution which is explained here as having arisen to a considerable extent from the depression of the economy at large, and more specifically from bad harvests during the years 1845-47.

STADLER, KARL R. *The Birth of the Austrian Republic 1918-1921*. A. W. Sijthoff, Leyden 1966. 207 pp. Hfl. 19.50.

In the main, this book deals with the boundary questions with which Austria was confronted after World War I. In the introduction, the nationality

problems of the Hapsburg monarchy are treated, special consideration being given to Austro-Marxist positions. The information on plebiscites and on the numbers of people of each nationality involved in border disputes and the drawing of new frontiers is very detailed. In so far as there is any bias, it is definitely pro-Austrian.

Belgium

DODGE, PETER. *Beyond Marxism: The Faith and Works of Hendrik de Man*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1966. vii, 280 pp. Hfl. 29.70.

In this study of the life and work of De Man – the first scholarly one of this general scope – Dr Dodge, partly on the basis of unpublished sources, ably describes the periods to be discerned in his subject's activities and (notably) his thinking. He analyzes the major works ("Psychology of Socialism", "The Socialist Idea", etc.) and offers an interpretation of the *Plan du travail*, the Belgian model for comparable "plans" in other countries. These more or less separate chapters are the most rewarding; it is a perhaps not wholly avoidable weakness in the book that it does not very satisfactorily or sufficiently thoroughly explain the transformations in De Man's thought. An interpretation of his attitude under German occupation as the taking up of a position of "neutralism" does not answer urgent questions; the evidence is given, but the evaluation (otherwise not absent) suggests uncertainty. Yet the work deserves praise as a contribution to the history of Socialist ideas under conditions of frustration and duress.

Morphologie des groupes financiers. Préface de Jean Meynaud. 2e éd. Centre de Recherche et d'Information Socio-Politiques, Bruxelles n.d. [1966.] 511 pp. B.fr. 315.

The first edition of this book on the financial groups in Belgium was noticed in IRSH, VIII (1963), p. 144. The present edition has been wholly updated and largely rewritten, and many new facts have been worked into it.

SPITAELS, GUY et SIMONE LAMBERT. *L'Année sociale 1965*. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1966. 310 pp. B.fr. 430.

Like its predecessors this sixth annual survey of social life in Belgium consists of five parts: social legislation, industrial relations, labour movement, "the social face of Europe", and employment and unemployment. The general picture of 1965 is that of "a year of deep social peace" such as the country has not seen for a long time.

Czechoslovakia

SEIBT, FERDINAND. *Hussitica. Zur Struktur einer Revolution*. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1965. vii, 205 pp. DM. 28.00.

Both Czech and German, both "bourgeois" and Marxist historians have always viewed the Hussites as a compound of religious, national and social

elements. Dr Seibt presents a new outlook on the phenomenon; according to him the Hussites had nothing more in common than a "political community of fate". He pays much attention to the *veliká obec* in Prague, which took up a position of its own on the social level.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM E. Serf, Seigneur and Sovereign. Agrarian Reform in Eighteenth-Century Bohemia. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1966. xii, 217 pp. \$ 6.00.

The causes of, motives for and effects of the land reform projects executed during the reign of Maria Theresa and Joseph II are expounded in this well documented study. It is based in part on primary sources in the Vienna *Hofkammerarchiv*. It is argued convincingly that the reforms which favoured the peasants brought about a considerable strengthening of their economic and social position and thus contributed to awaken them also politically as was evidenced in 1848. The extremely complicated relationships between serfs and seigneurs (the multifarious kinds of obligations to which the former were subjected) and the various ways in which the latter offered resistance to reform – eventually putting a stop to it half-way after the death of "Jacobin" Joseph II – are set forth clearly.

France

Atlas historique de la France contemporaine 1800-1965. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1966. 234 pp. Maps. F.fr. 54.00.

More than 450 maps, titles and charts based mostly on official statistics present a visualization of tendencies in French political, economical, social and cultural history. Shifts in regional density of population, the diminishing of the agrarian labour force, the increase in production of iron, steel, etc., the growth of the *Crédit Lyonnais*, election results of the four presidential candidates in 1965 grouped according to departments, the diffusion of dailies and periodicals – these are a few examples of the subjects on which information is provided. Short introductions are given.

BAREL, VIRGILE. Cinquante années de luttes. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1966. 318 pp. Ill. F.fr. 10.00.

These are the memoirs of a personage of local distinction in the PCF; after the liberation in 1944 the author was mayor of Nice for some time. Georges Cogniot has contributed a preface.

BLETON, PIERRE. Le capitalisme français. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1966. 261 pp. F.fr. 16.50.

This is a new book, though the contents of *Le capitalisme en pratique* (cf. IRSH, VI (1961), p. 502) have been to a considerable extent integrated into it. The same big enterprises and branches of industry appear, but the approach is a more general one. The tendency towards concentration, the many intricate forms of co-operation and of industries linked together among each other and with banks are described in full. It is an "*économie solidaire*" in

which "quasi-political laws" rule within the domain proper of economy. The contrast of this neo-capitalism with the nineteenth-century enterprise system is elaborated intelligently.

BOUVIER, JEAN, FRANÇOIS FURET et MARCEL GILLET. *Le mouvement du profit en France au XIXe siècle. Matériaux et Études*. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VIe Section, Industrie et Artisanat, I.] Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1965. 465 pp. F.fr. 55.00.

"As long as the revenues of the different classes of contemporary society will remain outside the field of scientific research, any attempt at writing a worthwhile economic and social history must be in vain." With these words the authors state their position. They have chosen as their contribution to a fundamental task the detailed study of the income out of capital, i.e. profit, in nineteenth-century France. Numerous charts and tables provide, next to the text, very detailed information on a number of industries (especially coal mining and heavy industry) and banking, especially on rentability. The authors have found that long-term trends can be established, e.g., a rise in profits at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century. Much less definite is their conclusion as to the relationship between economic situation and international policy, in particular the outbreak of the First World War.

CHAVARDÈS, MAURICE. *Été 1936. La victoire du Front Populaire*. Calmann-Lévy, Paris 1966. 398 pp. Ill. F.fr. 19.20.

The author of this popularly written, lively book has evoked the atmosphere of the summer of 1936, the heyday – and the beginning of the end – of the Popular Front. He has done this from the point of view of a sincere adherent, making the reader feel his disappointment over Blum's Spanish policy, over the manoeuvres of big business and especially of big finance, over the gradual rise of the forces which eventually brought France back to traditional policies. A short bibliography is appended.

COORNAERT, ÉMILE. *Les compagnonnages en France du Moyen Age à nos jours*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1966. 435 pp. Ill. F.fr. 39.00.

The *compagnonnages* are voluntary associations of artisans forming, with their secret ritual, a kind of subculture. Their curious sense of solidarity has little to do with class consciousness, and to this day they have held their own beside the younger labour movement. It is not easy to penetrate into their world, but Professor Coornaert has succeeded in winning the confidence of several *compagnons* and gained access to their archives, from which he now publishes a number of documents. The present volume is the first complete history to be published since that by Martin Saint-Léon in 1901, and most probably it will range as a standard work for many years to come.

Études sur le Curé Meslier. Actes du Colloque international d'Aix-en-Provence 21 novembre 1964. [Centre Aixois d'Études et de Recherches

sur le XVIII^e Siècle.] Société des Études Robespierriennes, Paris 1966. 125 pp. F.fr. 20.00.

This volume contains the papers read and some of the discussions held at an international conference on Meslier. It could not be expected that other than minor discoveries would be communicated, but some bibliographical details (M. Fontius) and items on philosophical and religious influences on Meslier (J. Deprun, H. Weber) are given. Other contributions (such as that by J. Proust on Meslier as a prophet) are valuable in that they provide an insight into (possible) affiliations of thought.

FAURE, MARCEL. *Les paysans dans la société française*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1966. 344 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

A synopsis of the history of French agriculture and agriculturists, and of some topical problems confronting them. In general, the historical treatment goes back to the 1880's, a period of modernization. The place of agriculture in the country's economy and especially the policies adopted (by the Popular Front government, under the Fourth Republic, etc.) to reinforce the position of the farming population are dealt with in some detail. Each section is concluded by relevant documents.

FURET, FRANÇOIS et RICHET, DENIS. *La Révolution. Du 9-Thermidor au 18-Brumaire*. Hachette, Paris 1966. 351 pp. Ill. F.fr. 90.00.

The first volume of this magnificent work, extending to the fall of Robespierre, was warmly recommended in IRSH, XI (1966), on p. 150. The present volume, which is brought to a close with a facsimile of Bonaparte's proclamation of November 10, 1799, has been planned along the same lines and as beautifully produced. Political, social and military history have been harmoniously interlinked and the illustrations once again excellently chosen. Life during the Directory is vividly conjured up before the reader's mind.

GOUBERT, PIERRE. *Louis XIV et vingt millions de Français*. Fayard, Paris 1966. 253 pp. F.fr. 16.50.

A distinguished historian of the *Annales* school (cf. IRSH, VI (1961), pp. 504f.) presents a new analysis of the reign of Louis XIV. He pays much attention to the social and economic conditions predominant in contemporary France, but this is not to say that he views the "Sun King" as a mere exponent of so-called objective forces. At the same time the reader gets a clear picture of the counterforces that thwarted Louis XIV in his designs: the inertia and inefficiency of the administration, the long-term trend of economic contraction, the European response to the French aggression. Though aimed at a wide readership, this book will no doubt prove extremely helpful to "professionals".

GUÉRIN, ANDRÉ. 1871. *La Commune*. Hachette, Paris 1966. 157 pp. Ill. F.fr. 16.00.

The "last" of the "romantic revolutions" of France is here described popularly and without bias. It is the story of the events rather than an effort at interpretation, or, for that matter, at attaching broader historical meaning to the Commune. The reproductions of contemporary pictures have remarkable incisiveness and illustrative power and fully justify the volume's incorporation into the series *L'Histoire par l'image*.

GUILBERT, MADELEINE. *Les fonctions des femmes dans l'industrie*. Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1966. xi, 393 pp. Ill. F.fr. 39.00.

The first part of this scholarly work is historical in approach. It contains a remarkable survey of the growth and characteristics of feminine labour roughly up to the Second World War. Special attention is given to the element of competition with masculine labour in industry and its effects on the position of women. The second part is sociological; it describes the present situation in a number of industries and analyzes the causes of an obvious dividing line – these are to be sought in traditional attitudes and in the special conditions of married women. The effects (e.g., the modern form of the competitive situation: the tendency of de-unionization among women) are discussed at length.

HERVET, ROBERT. *Les Compagnons de France*. Éditions France-Empire, Paris 1965. 363 pp. Ill. F.fr. 15.00.

One of the by-products of the "National Revolution" of 1940 was the voluntary organization of the *Compagnons de France*, in which especially the Boy Scouts were strongly represented. This youth movement, a curious blend of old and new sentiments, was first patronized and subsequently (January, 1944) dissolved by the Vichy Government; many of its members found their way into the Resistance. Mr Hervet has worked up published and unpublished recollections as well as contemporary documents into a popular but arresting book. A useful index of names is appended.

IBARROLA, JÉSUS. *Structure sociale et fortune mobilière et immobilière à Grenoble en 1847*. Mouton & Cie, La Haye, Paris 1965. ix, 124 pp. Hfl. 11.00.

— *Structure sociale et fortune dans la campagne proche de Grenoble en 1847*. Mouton & Cie, Paris, La Haye 1966. iii, 153 pp. Hfl. 11.00.

Dr Ibarrola's chief source in studying the distribution of private property at Grenoble and its immediate surroundings has been inheritance inventories (*Déclarations de mutations par décès*, comparable to probate records in England). On the basis of these economic data the author has succeeded in creating an interesting picture of the local social relations in 1847.

KRIEGEL, ANNIE. *La croissance de la C.G.T. 1918-1921. Essai statistique*. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VI^e Section, Société, Mouvements Sociaux et Idéologies, Études, VIII.] Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1966. Maps. 254 pp. F.fr. 55.00.

The years 1918-19, less 1919-20, testify to a very considerable growth also of French trade unions, followed by a regression 1920-21. The author, who is an expert on the labour movement at large during the years under discussion, has given a wealth of annotated statistical data and materials for comparisons between the different trades, regions and political affiliation of union members. She discusses the phenomenon of membership instability, its "structural" causes and its effects; particularly interesting in this respect is the problem of the relation between cadres and rank-and-file members. Her treatment of the threefold attitude of French trade unionism vis-a-vis Socialism (subordination – "co-existence" – enmity) is also valuable.

LEHOUCK, ÉMILE. *Fourier, aujourd'hui*. Denoël, Paris 1966. 279 pp. F.fr. 15.00.

A rehabilitation or rather an introduction to a wider readership of Fourier, whose works "hardly anybody" knows and whose ideas include "the majority of the fundamental principles of Socialism". Drawing a sharp line between Fourier and Fourierists, the author has tried – apparently with varying success – to incorporate into the same portion of Fourier's thought not a few ideas and arguments usually reckoned among the "bizarre" and pointless.

La pensée socialiste devant la Révolution Française. Société des Études Robespierriennes; distr. by Librairie Clavreuil, Paris 1966. 223 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

Various studies on (in their majority: early) Socialists and their interpretation of (mostly) the French Revolution have been collected here. A. Ioannissian writes on the lawyer Nicolas Collignon as the author of the *Avant-coureur du changement du monde entier*; Babeuf, whose knowledge of it was only second-hand, was inspired by it to the first known expression of his Communist-equalitarian views (1787). J. Dautry deals, partly on the basis of unpublished materials, with Saint-Simon's attitude in and towards the Revolution. J. Zilberfarb brings Fourier as near as possible to a revolutionary position: although he "has not understood the necessity of a violent revolution", he "has always condemned every kind of reformism". Much more sophisticated is J.-B. Duroselle's study on "Bucheze and the French Revolution"; the same holds true of P. Guiral's contribution on Proudhon's attitude. J. Bruhat writes on the young Marx's views on the Revolution. M. Rébérioux and M. Dommanget (who also publishes three letters) both deal with Jaurès's work as a historian of the Revolution.

PERDIGUIER, AGRICOL. *Correspondance inédite avec George Sand et ses amis*. Lettres choisies et commentées avec une Introduction par Jean Briquet. Préface d'André Maurois. Librairie C. Klincksieck, Paris 1966. 151 pp. Ill. F.fr. 24.00.

Dr Briquet, author of a standard biography of Perdiguier, here presents the first publication of 74 letters written by the famous *compagnon*, by his wife Lise, George Sand, and a number of others. André Maurois has contributed a sympathetic foreword.

PERROT, MICHELLE et ANNIE KRIEGEL. *Le Socialisme français et le pouvoir. Études et Documentation Internationale[s]*, Paris 1966. 221 pp. F.fr. 11.50.

The title promises more than the contents justify, as appears from the preface; more volumes are to follow which will deal with the post-1918 SFIO, for instance. In the present volume the first mentioned author deals with the various Socialist groups and parties from 1871 to 1914, describing the general process of an integration of Socialism within state and society. Mrs Kriegel deals exclusively with the PCF, discerning a period of growing isolation up to 1934 (a return to the strategy of that period took place from the autumn 1939 to the summer of 1941) and one characterized by a greater interest in the immediate possibilities of influencing – and partly obtaining – power from 1943 to 1947, when participation in the government was particularly telling. The present situation and the role by Waldeck-Rochet are dealt with from the same angle.

POTTIER, EUGÈNE. *Œuvres complètes. Rassemblées, présentées et annotées par Pierre Brochon. François Maspero, Paris 1966. 254 pp. Ill. F.fr. 40.10.*

Eugène Pottier (1816-1887), a working-class "*poète populaire*", is remembered as the poet of the "Internationale". His other work is largely unknown. He began to write his poems in 1830, and many of them are curious documents expressing revolutionary and socialist feelings. Pottier, who took part in the 1848 revolution and in the Commune, was once a Fourierist; he underwent the influence of various socialist currents. This beautifully illustrated and well-annotated work contains, besides all the known poems, bio-biographical data and a full survey of French and foreign literature on Pottier, as well as a number of documents relevant to his political activities.

RICHARDSON, NICHOLAS. *The French Prefectoral Corps 1814-1830. Cambridge University Press, London 1966. viii, 263 pp. 50/-.*

The highly centralized structure of French administration, which had its roots in the Revolution, was firmly established under Napoleon in a hierarchy from the Paris central authority *via* the departmental prefect to the sub-prefect of the *arrondissement*. This book gives the erudite story of how it survived during the Restoration and became a tool in the hands of the Bourbons by a personnel policy which favoured *ancien régime* nobles and "bourgeois". The careful scrutiny of the corps's social composition, including the choice of subordinate personnel, is of great value for an understanding of the Restoration period and of French post-Napoleonic history at large.

SCHNERB, MADELEINE. Robert Schnerb. *Préface de Maurice Crouzet. Postface de Martial Chaulanges. Éditions Volcans, Clermont-Ferrand 1964. 214 pp. Ill. F.fr. 27.50.*

Although a chair of history was denied him, Robert Schnerb (1900-62) played an important part in the renewal of French historical scholarship since the

'twenties; in addition he was a very successful secondary-school teacher. The present volume contains a number of "portraits" by his wife, his son, pupils, colleagues and friends, as well as a selection from his shorter studies, among which three pieces on the economic history of the French Revolution (Schnerb's specialty) and three on Proudhon. A selective bibliography, by A. Soboul, is included.

SOBOUL, ALBERT. *Paysans, Sans-culottes et Jacobins*. [Études d'histoire révolutionnaire.] Librairie Clavreuil, Paris 1966. 387 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

In this volume a number of contributions written for various periodicals (especially the *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française*) and papers read at conferences have been collected. Among them are various studies on the *sans-culottes* (and the conflicts of their *sociétés* with the Jacobins), one on Rousseauism and Jacobinism, another on the composition (social and political backgrounds) of the Babouvists, an article on peasant movements in 1848, etc.

Tendances et volontés de la société française. Études sociologiques publiées sous la direction de Jean-Daniel Reynaud. [Futuribles, 5.] S.É.D.É.I.S., Paris 1966. 501 pp. F.fr. 25.70.

The newly founded *Société française de sociologie* held its first symposium in October, 1965, and this volume collects some of the papers presented on that occasion. Together they create a good impression of the social transformation of contemporary France; the focus is on society as a whole rather than on the separate classes.

WOHL, ROBERT. *French Communism in the Making, 1914-1924*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1966. xii, 530 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

As compared with other recent histories of the origins and early years of the PCF, the present volume concentrates relatively more on persons than on organizations or institutions. Apart from being the first study in the English language on the subject, its substance itself singles it out as the result of another approach than, for instance, that of Mrs Kriegel, to whom the author acknowledges his gratitude for many suggestions and insights. Another characteristic of this book is that criticism is not shunned; indeed, the evaluation of other authors' interpretations is often very rewarding. Thus the work has become also a contribution on the (not too recent) historiography of the PCF and, to a smaller extent, of Communism in general (and of the currents during World War I which ushered it in) from 1917 through the early 'twenties.

OTHER BOOKS

BERGMANN, KARL HANS. *Babeuf. Gleich und Ungleich*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1965. 622 pp. Ill.

FIECHTER, JEAN-JACQUES. *Le socialisme français: de l'affaire Dreyfus à la Grande Guerre*. Librairie Droz, Genève 1965. viii, 291 pp.

- HORNE, ALISTAIR. *The Fall of Paris. The Siege and the Commune 1870-1.* Macmillan, London 1965. xiv, 458 pp. Ill. Maps.
- LAVERGNE, BERNARD. *Essor et décadence des idées politiques et sociales en France de 1900 à nos jours. Souvenirs personnels.* Librairie Fischbacher, Paris 1965. 170 pp.
- LISSAGARAY. *Geschichte der Kommune von 1871.* Eingel. von Paul Chauvet. [Sozialistische Klassiker in Neudrucken.] Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1966. xlvi, 466 pp.
- MONTUCLARD, MAURICE. *Conscience religieuse et démocratie. La deuxième démocratie chrétienne en France, 1891-1902.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1965. 286 pp.
- SENISSE, MARTIAL. *Les carnets d'un Fédéré de la Commune (1871).* Recueillis et présentés par Jean-André Faucher. Éditions Saint-Just, Paris 1965. 235 pp.

Germany

August Otto-Walster. *Leben und Werk. Eine Auswahl mit unveröffentlichten Briefen an Karl Marx.* Hrsg. von Wolfgang Friedrich. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1966. vi, 256 pp. DM. 19.50.

This selection from Otto Walster's poetry, belletristic prose (novel fragments) and, especially, his journalistic work is not devoid of interest for the history of German Social Democracy. During the 'seventies Otto Walster (1834-1898) was one of the leading "Eisenacher", later he emigrated to the USA where he was active in Cincinnati Socialist circles; after his return to Germany (1890) he seems to have become involved in some criminal offense; he died in prison. This, according to the editor, is the reason why he was forgotten, notwithstanding his one-time importance. The three letters to Marx (1874-75) are of some biographical interest.

BEIER, GERHARD. *Schwarze Kunst und Klassenkampf. Geschichte der Industriegewerkschaft Druck und Papier und ihrer Vorläufer seit dem Beginn der modernen Arbeiterbewegung. Band I. Vom Geheimbund zum königlich-preußischen Gewerkverein (1830-1890).* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M n.d. [1967.] 646 pp. Ill. DM. 45.00.

This commemorative volume on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the German typographers' trade union is the first of a series of three which will present a history of the union, its forerunners and its successor, the *Industriegewerkschaft Druck und Papier*. The beautiful make-up (including the number and quality of illustrations) corresponds with the value of the text proper. The latter constitutes a well-documented and precise historical account, in which the factors which determined the scope of the union's activities have been given their due share: political events, economic and technological data, the general evolution of the labour and Socialist movement in its broadest sense (e.g., also the theoretical controversies) are treated as a background against which typical union affairs come into relief.

BENDA, ERNST. *Industrielle Herrschaft und sozialer Staat. Wirtschaftsmacht von Großunternehmen als gesellschaftspolitisches Problem.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1966. 622 pp. DM. 48.00.

According to its Constitution, the Federal Republic is a "social state", but at the same time it is a resort of big business. Ernst Benda, who is by now an under-secretary of state for home affairs, investigates what relationship these two elements bear to each other and to what extent they are compatible. All the aspects of capitalist and "countervailing" power, including trade unionism and codetermination, come up for discussion. The literature worked up by the author is truly overwhelming.

BENSING, MANFRED. *Thomas Müntzer und der Thüringer Aufstand 1525.* VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1966. 284 pp. Maps. DM. 45.00.

A discussion of the Peasants' War in Thuringia from a Marxist vantage point. The central figure is of course Münzer, in Dr Bensing's view the messianic prophet of a future class as well as the "true democrat". At the same time the author devotes much attention to the military operations and to the social composition of Münzer's "party".

BLEIBER, HELMUT. *Zwischen Reform und Revolution. Lage und Kämpfe der schlesischen Bauern und Landarbeiter im Vormärz 1840-1847.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1966. 245 pp. DM. 28.00.

For the period under discussion the history of the peasants and labourers has been, as the author argues, rather neglected. He supplies a wealth of material, among which many unpublished or very rare printed sources. The conceptual framework is thoroughly Marxist: the essential axiom is the transition from "feudalism" to a "bourgeois" society. Less essential, but extensively used, is the assumption of a class-conscious peasantry, among which even "proletarian-Communist" ideas found some repercussion.

BOLTE, KARL MARTIN, mit Beiträgen von Dieter Kappe, Katrin Aschenbrenner, Friedhelm Neidhardt. *Deutsche Gesellschaft im Wandel.* C. W. Leske Verlag, Opladen 1966. 361 pp. DM. 19.80.

Professor Bolte and his co-authors present a sociological study of (West) German society intended both as a text-book and as a handbook. A short introduction is followed by chapters on "The Present Social Situation" (Bolte and Aschenbrenner), "Structure and Development of the Population" (Bolte and Kappe), "City and Village as Types of Community" (Aschenbrenner and Kappe), and "Social Stratification" (Bolte, Kappe and Neidhardt). The text is elucidated with a considerable number of tables and graphs.

CHILDS, DAVID. *From Schumacher to Brandt. The Story of German Socialism 1945-1965.* Pergamon Press, Oxford, Edinburgh, New York 1966. xi, 194 pp. 15/-.

"Bonn is not Weimar but ..." – this title of one of the chapters is characteristic of the book as a whole. It is a sharp indictment, not only involving the SPD, but the Federal Republic as a whole. The party is in "a state of acquiescence", whereas action is needed. The country is pervaded by bad

things of the past (in law, as elsewhere, former Nazis have posts of considerable influence). The ousting of Marxism is a strong warning. But even the apparent replacement of W. Brandt by H. Schmidt is taken as a bad sign: Brandt at least "remains, in his person if not in his policies, in the tradition of good old Social Democracy". Thus the book, well written, is not a model of objectivity, though one of cautioning against the evil spirits which the new Germany, in the author's view, has in common with the old.

CONZE, WERNER und DIETER GROH. *Die Arbeiterbewegung in der nationalen Bewegung. Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie vor, während und nach der Reichsgründung.* [Industrielle Welt, Band 6.] Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1966. 133 pp. DM. 13.80.

Written from the vantage point of the 1914 issue, this research into the relation between national and socialist movement is a commendable study of the connection and disconnection within German Socialism of the national and the social aspirations from roughly the 1830's until the end of the Franco-German War and the Paris Commune of 1871. The interplay of both elements is expounded with acumen; so is the meaning of "national" as an asset of left-wing politics and its shifting to become more identified with "rightist" views. Sedan is demonstrated to have been a decisive moment.

FABER, KARL-GEORG. *Die Rheinlande zwischen Restauration und Revolution. Probleme der Rheinischen Geschichte von 1814 bis 1848 im Spiegel der zeitgenössischen Publizistik.* Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1966. x, 491 pp. DM. 60.00.

Chapters of the political and legal history of the West of Germany constitute the contents of this learned volume. The author concentrates his attention on the impact of French legislation and ways of thought especially concerning the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, where different traditions and outlook gave rise to many difficulties, but also reconstructs the remarkable amalgamation of liberal, federalist and national German conceptions as they are manifest in the writings of the immediate aftermath of French rule. Particularly vehement was the struggle for "Rhenish law" over against Prussian uniformity tendencies. A special – and interesting – chapter is devoted to the relations between the Rhenish parts of Germany and France since the July Revolution; the crisis of 1840 is proved to have been a turning point in the attitude of West German public opinion – it inspired those feelings of German nationalism which found expression in such slogans as that of the "German Rhine".

FREI, BRUNO. *Carl v. Ossietzky. Ritter ohne Furcht und Tadel.* Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin, Weimar 1966. 335 pp. Ill.
 OSSIETZKY, CARL v. *Schriften I. Schriften II.* Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin, Weimar 1966. 427 pp.; 338 pp.
 DM. 33.00. (Not singly obtainable.)

"Ossietzky's legacy is carried out in the German Democratic Republic, and betrayed in the Federal Republic", states Mr Frei in the introduction to his

new book on the well-known German pacifist. Such words are not promising, but, although a patronizing attitude vis-a-vis the "class-blind humanist" as well as a tendency towards annexationism are certainly present, the book is a tolerable biography in which some new materials have been worked up. The tendency towards annexationism is even stronger in the two volumes of selected writings: here everything has been left out that Ossietzky ever wrote in criticism of Thälmann and the collaboration of the Red Army with the *Reichswehr*.

Fünfundsiebzig Jahre Industriegewerkschaft 1891 bis 1966. Vom Deutschen Metallarbeiter-Verband zur Industriegewerkschaft Metall. Ein Bericht in Wort und Bild. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M 1966. 496 pp. Ill. DM. 45.00.

This beautifully produced commemorative album is, at the same time, a good history of the first industrial union in Germany – the metal workers' union was from the outset based on the metallurgical industry at large. Moreover, the author deals with roughly a century of labour history, including in this picture of the union the political, economic and social milieu in which it worked. Many unknown or forgotten documents are published, often in photographic reproduction. What makes the book particularly interesting is the combination of (documented) text with (excellently selected) illustrations (title pages of periodicals, portraits, etc.) which produces a remarkable evocation of the atmosphere of historical times (the beginning years, but also those of Nazi suppression).

HILDEBRANDT, REINHARD. Die „Georg Fuggerischen Erben“. Kaufmännische Tätigkeit und sozialer Status 1555-1600. [Schriften zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte, Band 6.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. 219 pp. DM. 36.00.

Many unpublished sources have been ably worked up into these biographies of Philipp Eduard (1546-1618) and Octavian Secundus Fugger (1549-1600). Excellent is the description of the purport of their religious convictions and sense of tradition, their ideas on society, which is essential for an understanding of the following broader treatment of the economic development and importance of the "House of Fugger", and of the – carefully elaborated – social status it had in the eyes of its founders, of the Augsburg city bourgeoisie and of many princes, especially those who made a generous use of its facilities.

HÖFFNER, JOSEPH. Gesellschaftspolitik aus christlicher Verantwortung. Reden und Aufsätze. Hrsg. von Wilfrid Schreiber und Wilhelm Dreier. Verlag Regensburg, Münster 1966. 476 pp. DM. 49.50.

The author, Bishop of Münster since 1962, has been, from 1945 onward, one of the most active contributors on Catholic social theory. In this volume articles and texts of speeches have been assembled and presented in a topical arrangement. They cover a broad field: there are studies on the history of Social Catholicism in nineteenth-century Germany, on colonialism, on

worker-management relations, on wage policy, and on the relevant encyclicals. The latter are indeed, in the author's interpretation, his guiding stars. Family policy is one of the subjects on which the Church used to hold very definite opinions which were only gradually accepted by others and for which Monsignore Höffner offers concrete proposals.

HOMZE, EDWARD L. *Foreign Labor in Nazi Germany.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1967. xviii, 350 pp. \$ 8.50; 68/-.

The far from consistent labour recruitment policies tried or carried out by the Nazis during World War II are here placed against the background of pre-war conceptions of labour policy in Germany and that of the different views held among the German leaders such as Himmler, Goering, Sauckel and Speer. The controversy between the last two is related in great detail. The attitudes towards mobilizing German women is also brought into the picture as a related subject. The administration of the gigantic foreign labour force in Germany – gigantic notwithstanding many failures and setbacks – and the recruitment in the various occupied countries and territories are described.

Kennzeichen J. Bilder, Dokumente, Berichte zur Geschichte der Verbrechen des Hitlerfaschismus an den deutschen Juden 1933-1945. Hrsg. von Helmut Eschwege. Mit einem Geleitwort von Arnold Zweig, einer Einleitung von Rudi Goguel und einer Chronik der faschistischen Judenverfolgungen von Klaus Drobisch. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1966. 378 pp. Ill. DM. 28.00.

Photographs, documents (partly in facsimile) and eye-witness reports on the persecution and extermination of the German Jews have here been collected with a clearly educational purpose. The selection may be called a balanced one, and the historical introduction by Dr Goguel has been written from a not too dogmatic Communist vantage point.

KLOTZBACH, KURT. *Das Eliteproblem im politischen Liberalismus. Ein Beitrag zum Staats- und Gesellschaftsbild des 19. Jahrhunderts.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1966. x, 133 pp. DM. 22.00.

By means of a comparison of the beginnings of liberal political thought in Germany and Western Europe the author clarifies the growing rift between (majority) liberalism and democracy in Germany. The importance attached to "education" and "property" as an essentially elitist criterium for full citizenship is central. The weakness of democratic liberalism – as represented by some small parties and currents at the end of the nineteenth century – is thus explained.

KÜHN, REINHARD. *Die nationalsozialistische Linke 1925-1930.* Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1966. xi, 378 pp. DM. 31.20.

For the first time the left wing of the NSDAP has now been made the object of a critical and near-exhaustive monograph. The author, a pupil of Professor

Abendroth, especially goes into the ideology of these "Socialists", which he takes fully seriously, viewing it as an expression of social tensions; he is, however, a long way from the sympathy felt by the late Konrad Heiden. The volume is based on an impressive amount of printed and type-written documents, 56 of which are given as an appendix. Rosenberg's *Mythus* is quoted rather clumsily from an expurgated post-1932 edition.

LIDTKE, VERNON L. *The Outlawed Party. Social Democracy in Germany, 1878-1890.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1966. xiv, 374 pp. \$ 10.00; 80/-.

A purely and truly historical study, this book is at the same time an important contribution to what could be styled the sociology of German Social Democracy before, and even after, 1914. The author, who possesses a profound knowledge of the sources (much of the manuscript material is in the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis), is more descriptive than analyzing, but from his thorough and balanced treatment important interpretative insights follow logically. Quite obvious is the lack of unity between theory and practice; a democratic reform party emerged from the twelve years of semi-legal existence (especially on the local and on the parliamentary levels) as a party officially subscribing to Marxism. With great lucidity the tactics of leaders such as Liebknecht and Bebel are expounded; they managed to avoid centrifugal forces to become dominant – only an anarchist group (Most, and others) split off. Of great interest is also the careful discussion of the party representatives' role in parliament. A characteristic issue in this respect is that of (incipient) colonialism; the question of the subsidies to steamship lines and other fundamentally practical problems led to sharp internal debates, since immediate interests of the workers were at stake. Thus the contrast between "reformist" policies and "radical" or "orthodox" ideology is prior to, and appears more essential than, the arguments pro and contra Bernsteinian "revisionism".

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *Werke. Band 34.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1966. xxiv, 698 pp. Ill. DM. 12.50.

Vol. 34 of the *Werke* contains the correspondence between Marx and Engels as well as a selection from their correspondence with third persons from 1875 through 1880. A renewed scrutiny of the originals (or photocopies) made possible a number of corrections which renders the present edition the most authoritative as far as letters in German are concerned. Letters originally written in French or English are reproduced here, according to the principles guiding this publication, in a German translation.

ONCKEN, HERMANN. *Lassalle. Zwischen Marx und Bismarck. Mit einem Vorwort von Felix Hirsch.* W. Kohlhammer GmbH, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1966. 399 pp. DM. 29.80.

This new (fifth) edition of the standard Lassalle biography contains the corrections made by the author in the fourth edition of 1923. On the other hand, in a few cases the text has been shortened; the "Historical Perspectives" from the third and fourth editions have been omitted as are – regrettably

enough – the notes. Felix Hirsch, who is the editor of the volume, has written a concise introduction which contains interesting biographical material on the historian based on the latter's papers. A selective bibliography is appended.

Probleme der ausländischen Arbeitskräfte in der Bundesrepublik. Bericht über den wissenschaftlichen Teil der 29. Mitgliederversammlung der Arbeitsgemeinschaft deutscher wirtschaftswissenschaftlicher Forschungsinstitute e.V. in Bad Godesberg am 24. und 25. Juni 1966. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. 173 pp. DM. 36.60.

The papers read at this conference of economists and the ensuing discussions, which have been collected in this volume, mainly deal with the many-sided problems connected with foreign workers in Germany from the economic side (Professor Rüstow, e.g., stressing the long-term negative effects), although the social aspect is not neglected. The scope was essentially widened by the excellent contribution by Professor Kade on the importance of labour migration for the development policies of a number of Mediterranean countries (Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey) and the discussion on this subject.

RAMMSTEDT, OTTHEIN. Sekte und soziale Bewegung. Soziologische Analyse der Täufer in Münster (1534/35). Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1966. 152 pp. DM. 32.00.

In this historico-sociological analysis of the most radical sect of the Reformation, the Anabaptists, during their short-lived rule in Münster (the Dutch origins of the movement are, however, not neglected) the author demonstrates the existence of parallel elements elsewhere and contributes to a more precise knowledge about the social composition of the sect, underlying economic motives and the role of religious conceptions and expectations. In a broader context, he also deals with the issue of a crisis situation giving rise to a completely unrealistic ideology.

RICHERT, ERNST. „Sozialistische Universität“. Die Hochschulpolitik der SED. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1967. 279 pp. DM. 16.80.

The author, an authority on the East German educational system, has not kept his chronologically arranged account strictly within the confines of the evolution of the university, but has, justly and commendably, extended it to include fields closely connected, such as the ideological adaptation to new international realities by the SED, the political implication of shifts in cultural policy, or the effects, also for the selection of "good students", of economic necessities. But the internal structure of the universities, the indoctrination of students, the elimination or withdrawal of (famous) scholars (Bloch, Harich, etc.) have pride of place.

RUDOLPH, FRITZ. Die Ordnung des Betriebes in der Sicht der deutschen Gewerkschaften nach 1945. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1965. 182 pp. DM. 27.00.

What concrete contributions have the German trade unions made to the industrial organization on the works level? The author, in answering this question, successively deals with the joint wages agreements, codetermination, and social provisions. Unfortunately he has not used the relative studies by Professor Schachtschabel (cf. IRSH, XI (1966), p. 319).

SCHULTZENDORFF, WALTHER VON. *Proletarier und Prätorianer. Bürgerkriegssituationen aus der Frühzeit der Weimarer Republik*. Markus-Verlag GmbH, Köln 1966. 211 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 24.80.

The Weimar Republic in the cross-fire of left and right extremism is the subject of this very readable book. The author, son of a Prussian general, is not a historian, but a journalist; the bibliography comprises only German titles and is, even within this scope, far from complete (it contains no references to the monographs by Tormin, Kolb, Carsten and Maser). In his judgment concerning Ebert's and Noske's lack of foresight in military affairs Mr von Schultzendorff follows Arthur Rosenberg.

VESPER, ERNST. *Die Sterbekassen in alter und neuer Zeit*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. xx, 534 pp. DM. 68.60.

Ernst Vesper, who for many years was director of a life-insurance company and died in 1949, had as his hobby the history of burial funds. He wrote a detailed study on the subject, which is now published for the first time through the kind services of Dr W. Slatmann. The volume does not only deal with insurance problems; it is equally interesting because of the light it sheds on co-operation, folklore, etc.

WACHENHEIM, HEDWIG. *Die deutsche Arbeiterbewegung 1844 bis 1914*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1967. xiii, 678 pp. DM. 49.50.

In various respects this is a remarkable work: the author took part in the Social Democratic movement before 1914; she gives some vivid portraits of leading personalities. Then, she shows a firm grasp of the major lines of a complex history over a long period. Lastly, she has set out to deal with the seventy years since the Silesian weavers' struggle (1844) as being characterized by a sharp isolation of (Socialist) labour from the rest of society. The viewpoint explains the stress on what might be called the folklore of the movement (rituals, etc.). Minor inaccuracies do not essentially infringe upon a positive appreciation of the book as a rather popular history.

Zeitgeist im Wandel. Band I. *Das Wilhelminische Zeitalter*. Hrsg. von Hans Joachim Schoeps. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1967. 288 pp. DM. 12.80.

The *Zeitgeist* of the Wilhelmine era is the subject of the ten papers collected in the present volume, five of which were previously published in the *Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte*. Such aspects as "bourgeois piety", ideology, philosophy, literature and the arts are separately dealt with. Even

social historians sceptic of the whole concept of "spirit of the time" may find the contributions on the schoolteacher (by Friedrich Kreppel) and on Darwinism (by Fritz Bolle) interesting.

OTHER BOOKS

- Dokumente und Materialien zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Band VII. Februar 1919 – Dezember 1923. 1. Halbband. Februar 1919 – Dezember 1921. 2. Halbband. Januar 1922 – Dezember 1923. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1966. 652 pp.; 523 pp.
- Familie Marx in Briefen. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1966. 216 pp.
- SCHRAEPLER, ERNST. August Bebel. Sozialdemokrat im Kaiserreich. [Persönlichkeit und Geschichte, Band 44.] Musterschmidt Verlag, Göttingen, Frankfurt, Zürich 1966. 98 pp. Ill.
- SCHRÖDER, WOLFGANG. Klassenkämpfe und Gewerkschaftseinheit. Die Herausbildung und Konstituierung der gesamt-nationalen deutschen Gewerkschaftsbewegung und der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands. Tribüne Verlag, Berlin 1965. 400 pp.
- STADLER, PETER. Karl Marx. Ideologie und Politik. [Persönlichkeit und Geschichte, Band 40/41.] Musterschmidt Verlag, Göttingen, Frankfurt, Zürich 1966. 145 pp.
- STRUCK, WOLF-HEINO. Die Auswanderung aus dem Herzogtum Nassau (1806-1866). Ein Kapitel der modernen politischen und sozialen Entwicklung. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1966. vii, 205 pp.
- VOGLER, GÜNTER. Zur Geschichte der Weber und Spinner von Nowawes 1751-1785. Bezirksheimatmuseum, Potsdam 1965. 102 pp. Ill.

Great Britain

DAVIES, STELLA, *Living through the Industrial Revolution*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1966. x, 243 pp. Ill. 20/-.

Contemporary accounts (letters, diaries, etc.) have been worked up into this popularly written, lively picture of what the Industrial Revolution really meant to the people concerned. An introductory chapter deals with ways of life and work before the Industrial Revolution. The major accent, in the main sections of the book, is on attitudes and reactions. Canal building (eighteenth century), the impact of steam, the new machines used in textile industries, the evolution of mining and the influence of economic change on agriculture provide the setting for the historical case studies presented.

EVANS, J. N. *Great Figures in the Labour Movement*. Pergamon Press, Oxford, Edinburgh, New York 1966. viii, 176 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Owen, Morris, Keir Hardie, Tom Mann, the Webbs, Lansbury, MacDonald, Attlee, Morrison and Bevan are "the great figures" portrayed here in short, unpretentious biographies. These are not always satisfactory from a broader historical point of view; taken individually, each gives a popular and readable account which has its value as a first approach.

FINER, S. E. *Anonymous Empire. A Study of the Lobby in Great*

Britain. Revised Ed. Pall Mall Press, London 1966. xiii, 173 pp. 14/-. (Cloth: 32/6.)

Professor Finer's pioneering study of lobbyism in Britain was first published in 1958, and the German translation of 1960 was noticed in IRSH, V, p. 529 at some length. The present revised edition has all the good qualities of the first; the statistics, examples and illustrations as well as the appendix showing the "organizational" background of 160 MPs have been brought up to date.

GLASS, S. T. *The Responsible Society. The Ideas of the English Guild Socialist[s]*. Longmans, London 1966. vii, 79 pp. 15/-.

The author traces the roots of "Guild Socialism": Ruskin and Morris were influenced by A. J. Penty's *The Restoration of the Gild System* (1807); syndicalist influences are evident in the case of S. G. Hobson whose series of articles in *The New Age* (1912) contain the first systematic expression of the system and greatly impressed G. D. H. Cole, for some years the movement's main theoretician. In 1915 the National Guild's League was founded. Attempts at practical experiments in the building industry ended with failure (1923) and thus led to the gradual disappearance of Guild Socialism. As a history of the theory and of the short-lived movement the present work is no less commendable than as a critical evaluation of its tenets: active citizenship, vested interests of the workers (and consumers) in industry, industrial democracy (also by means of "encroachment" – a gradual and sustained increase of workers' control), without rejection of trade unionism or a role to be reserved for the state.

GONNER, E. C. K. *Common Land and Inclosure. With a new introduction by G. E. Mingay*. Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1966. liii, 461 pp. Maps. 70/-.

Sir Edward Gonner's study of enclosure, first published in 1912, is still a standard work on the subject; by and large, his conclusions have stood the test of time and they have been confirmed by subsequent research. These findings, as well as the sober approach that led to them and that is so radically different from the emotionalism of Marx and the Hammonds, may be summarized in the following words from the preface: "Inclosure is so much a part of a wider economic movement, and so often a consequence rather than a cause, that to set out its results as wholly bad or wholly good seems to me quite impossible."

JENNINGS, IVOR. *The British Constitution*. 5th ed. Cambridge University Press, London 1966. xi, 218 pp. Ill. 27/6. (Paper: 11/6.)

The present fifth edition of this short but excellent survey of the British Constitution was prepared by Sir Ivor shortly before his death. It differs less from the fourth edition than the latter from its predecessors (cf. IRSH, VII (1962), p. 151).

LOCKE, JOHN. *Two Tracts on Government*. Ed. with an Introd., Notes and Transl. by Philip Abrams. Cambridge University Press, London 1967. x, 264 pp. 40/-; \$ 7.50.

"The supreme magistrate of every nation what way soever created, must necessarily have an absolute and arbitrary power over all the indifferent actions of his people": this illiberal judgment summarizes the contents of two manuscripts written by the famous liberal philosopher as a young man in 1660 and now published in English (the second also in Latin) for the first time. Though the point at issue, viz., the *adiaphora* of the *cultus externus*, is a minor one, the two "tracts" are an important source for Locke's intellectual biography. The editor, in his detailed introduction, enters into the epistemological background of the philosopher's early conservatism.

MACFARLANE, L. J. *The British Communist Party. Its Origin and Development until 1929*. MacGibbon and Kee, London 1966. 338 pp. 63/-.

The forces which helped to constitute the British CP – in particular left-wing traditions, war-time experiences, the many national and local organizations which were never fully absorbed by Labour – are expounded here as so many factors calling for discussion after the party's foundation. Like that of other Communist parties, the early history of the British CP is one of splits and ideological or political quarrels. Interesting is, e.g., the short-lived, but intellectually significant, opposition by Mrs Pankhurst, one of the leading figures among international "left-wing Communists". The author of this highly instructive, in part pioneering study also lays bare the causes of relative successes of the party as a whole, such as its attitude towards the social tensions of the mid-twenties. The influence it obtained in a number of trade unions is described and explained.

MORTON, A. L. *The Matter of Britain. Essays in a Living Culture*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1966. 166 pp. 35/-.

Most of the essays collected here have appeared in English, East German and French periodicals, often in a somewhat different form. They constitute a Marxist approach to the historical study of belletristic literature and to political and philosophical issues. The essay which gave the volume its title deals with the "Arthurian Cycle" as a mirror of the development of feudal society. Then there is a short study on the literary qualities and the typical style of some of the Leveller pamphlets which is a model of "plain English writing". Further items deal with "Shakespeare's historical outlook", Ruskin, Eliot, the "utopian poet" Blake, and others.

PRITT, D. N. *The Autobiography of –. Part I. From Right to Left. Part II. Brasshats and Bureaucrats. Part III. The Defence Accuses*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1965; 1966. 319 pp.; 320 pp.; 228 pp. Ill. 42/- per vol.

Mr Pritt's activities as a barrister and as a politician – his legal work increasingly served political purposes – were largely interwoven. Starting as a Tory, he soon became a Socialist (before World War I). In 1945 he obtained a seat in Parliament after having successfully run against the official Labour candidate; on his expulsion from the Labour Party in 1950 he lost it and developed into a protagonist of a left-wing Socialism who was extremely friendly towards the Soviet Union. He visited the latter country several times; in general, he travelled widely. His defence of prosecuted leaders of Asian and African anti-colonialists (Kenyatta, Mboya) is well known; these experiences are told in detail (Vol. III). During the war years he had become famous for his efforts on behalf of soldiers accused of mutiny (Vol. II). The wide scope of his work (including the writing of books and pamphlets – a history of the Labour government 1945-50, a positive appraisal of Soviet foreign policy at the end of 1939) contributes to make much in this autobiography interesting reading. The presentation is rather piece-meal, however, and a less superficial argumentation of his political position would have provided answers to questions now left open.

READER, W. J. *Professional Men. The Rise of the Professional Classes in Nineteenth-Century England.* Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1966. vii, 248 pp. 36/-.

Victorian England saw the rise of several new "professions" in the civil service as well as in business and industry. Mr Reader devotes much attention to the men (and women) belonging to these "classes", but also to their training and selection (replacement of patronage by competition). The disadvantages of an educational system openly contemptuous of anything profitable and "banasic" are discussed at length.

STEWART, BOB. *Breaking the Fetters. The Memoirs of –.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1967. 200 pp. Ill. 21/-.

These memoirs, published on the author's ninetieth birthday (he was born 1877), and vividly written, treat of the life of a Scottish (Dundee) working-class boy with more than average cultural background, who went through the stages of activities in the temperance movement, trade unionism, conscientious objection, to become a Communist party worker in the 1920's. The story proper is continued to (roughly) 1930, except for a "looking forward". Interesting are especially descriptions of local situations. Portraits are drawn of a number of national leaders such as Gallacher, Pollitt and Palme Dutt.

VENABLES, ETHEL. *The Young Worker at College – A Study of a Local Tech.* Faber and Faber Ltd, London 1967. 240 pp. 36/-.

This book is about a technical college in the Midlands that came into being under the 1944 Education Act. From 1960 to 1964, Lady Venables made a psychological study of the students, their social background, their attitudes, their period at college, and the results of this kind of education. The teaching staff likewise come up for discussion, and suggestions in view of the future are given.

WOOTTON, GRAHAM. *Workers, Unions and the State*. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1966. xiii, 173 pp. 25/-.

The catchword for these rather essayistic considerations might be "civic obligation", obligation on the part of the workers, of the trade unions, but also of every member of society, towards the "state" (= the community). The author, who conducted researches into the "internal" government and politics of the Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association (DATA), takes as his starting-point Britain's weak economic position and steady inflation which call for self-discipline. The factors which can further or destroy this are dealt with broadly, *inter alia* in the setting of relationships in the modern factory.

OTHER BOOKS

HARDING, ALAN. *A Social History of English Law*. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1966. 503 pp.

Hungary

ACZEL, TAMAS (Ed.). *Ten Years After. A Commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution*. MacGibbon & Kee, London 1966. 253 pp. 50/-.

Contributions of different quality have been collected here; some are of outstanding value. For instance, G. Fletcher's survey of "Resistance to Totalitarianism within the Soviet Empire, 1917-66", does - within its scope - full justice to early forms of resistance from within (Kronstadt, the "Democratic Centralists" such as Sapronov). In this respect it is atypical; the other contributions in their majority deal with a shorter period and with Hungary. M. Molnar's study on "The Heritage of Imre Nagy" deserves attention as a sober analysis. We also mention R. Aron, F. Fejtő, P. Ignotus (a good survey of "Hungary 1966"), T. Meray and A. Koestler. A useful bibliography of the 1956 revolution and a chronology of events 1953-65 (both by S. Barlay) are appended.

HORVÁTH, ZOLTÁN. *Die Jahrhundertwende in Ungarn. Geschichte der zweiten Reformgeneration (1896-1914)*. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1966. 547 pp. DM. 22.80.

This is an attractive study of political, social and cultural life in Hungary at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century. The author ably evokes the atmosphere and relates, with great erudition, opinions and views debated on among progressive intellectuals on such issues as political reform, Socialism, the national question, and war. A special place has been reserved for Endre Ady, whose work betrays strength and weakness of many of his generation's thought. The book, though far from dogmatic, is written from a Marxist angle.

Der Ungarische Volksaufstand in Augenzeugenberichten. Hrsg. von

Peter Gosztony. Mit einem Vorwort von Walther Hofer. Karl Rauch Verlag, Düsseldorf 1966. 461 pp. Ill. DM. 24.80.

This is a rewarding selection of documents which gives due consideration to the various aspects of the 1956 revolution: the cultural movement, the political developments and the military actions. Writers, statesmen, foreign journalists are quoted in such a way as to offer a rounded picture. A full list of sources used is appended. The care with which this anthology has been composed deserves attention. The foreword by Walther Hofer is likewise above the level usual on such occasions; it is a sharp indictment of the totalitarian quality even of contemporary Soviet Communism.

Italy

Annali. Anno Ottavo 1966. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1966. 1078 pp. L. 15000.

A thorough introduction of some 175 pages summarizes the major contest within the Italian CP during the early 'twenties: the opposition between the left wing (led by Bordiga, who was eventually to be expelled) and the party's Central Committee, the majority of which followed Gramsci and Togliatti, whereas a minority took a stand of its own. The "theses" presented by each of the three currents are printed in an appendix to the introduction. One influential adherent to the third (intermediate) position was Angelo Tasca. His archive, now in the possession of the Feltrinelli Institute, provides the very important documents published here (800 pages). They are principally letters covering the years 1926 through 1932, and include, e.g., letters from Bordiga and the "Bordigist faction" to Trockij, several letters written by the latter, a letter from Tasca to Angelica Balabanoff, then a member of the Socialist Party. A letter (in French, in concept) from three oppositionists (Tresso, Leoneth and Ravazzoli) in the CPI to Trockij (1930) which the latter in his reply styled "that study of Italian Communism" is also among the most significant documents for the efforts of the opposition to create an international oppositionists' co-operation. Tasca's own letters occupy an important place, not only in a numerical sense. He, too, was ousted from the party and in many of his letters the process of adaptation to the new situation of isolation is reflected.

Bibliografia del Socialismo e del Movimento Operaio Italiano. II. Libri, opuscoli, articoli, almanacchi, numeri unici. Tomo III. Edizioni E.S.M.O.I., Roma, Torino 1966. 760 pp. L. 15000.

The present volume (N-Z) completes the second part of the wide-scale bibliography published by the Modigliani Institute. The general plan was set forth in our notice of the first volume, *vide* IRSH, VIII (1963), p. 165. These three volumes constitute an expensive, but most welcome and well-nigh indispensable tool for any student of the social history of modern Italy.

CAMMETT, JOHN M. Antonio Gramsci and the Origins of Italian Communism. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1967. xiv, 306 pp. \$ 8.50.

As "even now only the basic spadework has been done" to make a Gramsci biography possible, the author of this thorough work does not present it as a "full-scale biography". His major theme is the exploration of Gramsci's ideas in the fields of politics and history during the years immediately preceding his conversion to Communism and after, including the "Prison Notebooks". The description of the Turin labour movement in and around 1920 is one of the most excellent chapters in the book; it is interesting to note how Gramsci reacted to the experience of factory councils managing the plants and their failure, and what became the main issues on which he parted company with Bordiga. It is argued that Gramsci's conception of Communism was that of a hegemony of the working class and the party, but seen as "rule by consent, the legitimization of revolution by a higher and more comprehensive culture".

Classe operaia, partiti politici e socialismo nella prospettiva italiana. Scritti di G. Amendola, G. P. Brega, L. Cafagna, V. Foa, M. Giovana, L. Libertini, A. Occhetto, L. Pagliarani. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1966. viii, 239 pp. L. 1900.

Each of the eight authors mentioned in the subtitle comments in his own way upon the prospective developments and possibilities of the Left in Italy. This is therefore not a book of history, but it throws an interesting light on what is going on in the "Socialist family".

DE FELICE, RENZO. Sindacalismo rivoluzionario e fiumanesimo nel carteggio De Ambris - D'Annunzio (1919-1922). Morcelliana, Brescia 1966. 364 pp. L. 3500.

This book is centred round the curious figure of Alceste De Ambris, revolutionary syndicalist and long-term exile, *interventista* in 1914, one of the leaders of the Fiume Command, anti-fascist since 1921, and an exile again until his death in 1934. After a very extensive introduction the author publishes the letters exchanged between De Ambris and D'Annunzio (1919-22) and, by way of appendix, a number of other documents.

Nullò Baldini nella storia della cooperazione. Saggi di A. Berselli, A. Bertondini, L. Dal Pane, S. Nardi, A. Pagani, G. Porisini. Con prefazione di Luigi Dal Pane. Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1966. xi, 767 pp. L. 6500.

After an extensive "profile" of Nullò Baldini, by Aldo Berselli, the other five authors treat subjects that are directly or indirectly concerned with Baldini's life-work. We mention "Political and Social Life at Ravenna and in the Romagna from 1870 to 1910", by Alfeo Bertondini, and "The Co-operative Movement in the Province of Ravenna from the Origins to Fascism", by Sergio Nardi.

QUAZZA, GUIDO, LEO VALIANI, EDOARDO VOLTERRA. Il governo dei C.L.N. Atti del Convegno dei Comitati di liberazione nazionale Torino

9-10 ottobre 1965. G. Giappichelli Editore, Torino 1966. xvi, 255 pp. Ill. L. 2500.

In October, 1965, a reunion gathering of the *Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale* was held in Turin. The three scholarly papers, by Quazza, Valiani and Volterra, on the record of the CLN are here printed together with the ensuing discussions. Giuseppe Grosso has contributed a preface, and Franco Antonicelli an introduction.

VAUSSARD, MAURICE. *Il pensiero politico e sociale di Luigi Sturzo*. Morcelliana, Brescia 1966. 151 pp. L. 1400.

Maurice Vaussard published his book *L'Intelligence catholique dans l'Italie du XXe siècle* as early as 1921, and few authors would be better qualified to write a study like the present one. This intellectual biography of Don Sturzo, the famous anti-fascist priest, is divided in three parts, viz., "The Theorist and the Organizer", "The Sociologist and the Historian", and "The Polemic and the Journalist".

The Netherlands

THEUNISSE, J. G. L. *Jan Frederik Vlekke 1849-1903. Ethiek en rentabiliteit in een ondernemersleven*. Stichting Zuidelijk Historisch Contact, Tilburg 1966. xxiii, 405 pp. Ill. Hfl. 25.00.

The development of the sugar industry and the origin of the Roman Catholic social movement provide a broad background for the story of Vlekke's life and work. This biography offers much information which may be considered to outweigh the rather weak positing of problems bearing on more general issues. Vlekke introduced a "family wage", old age pensions, and other measures based on the doctrine of *Rerum Novarum*. He was a fervent adherent to the principle of co-operation. A special chapter is that of his relations with Ariëns, the social priest; on this relation the author communicates valuable details.

OTHER BOOKS

BARUCH, F. *Links af / naar rechts. Portret van een politieke partij of de omme-zwaai van de C.P.N. in het conflict Moskou-Peking*. Kruseman, Den Haag 1967. 175 pp.

GROOT, PAUL DE. *De dertiger jaren 1930-1935. Herinneringen en overdenkingen*. Uitgeverij Pegasus, Amsterdam 1965. 222 pp.

ZEE, DAAN VAN DER. *Een tijdverschijnsel. De voormalige Bond van Christen-Socialisten*. Kruseman, Den Haag n.d. 115 pp. Ill.

Spain

KANTOROWICZ, ALFRED. *Spanisches Kriegstagebuch*. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1966. 422 pp. DM. 24.00.

This book, which by a decision of the (East German) SED could not be published, in 1951, as a volume in the *Bibliothek Fortschrittlicher Deutscher Schriftsteller*, is an important contribution to the history of the 13th International Brigade (1936-38) of which the author, together with many Germans, was a member. His story is fascinating, strongly evocative of the front atmosphere, reflecting especially the feelings and thoughts of writers, artists and workers, of ordinary party members rather than of the leaders. A pre- and postface deal with conditions in the DDR and criticize the West German attitude towards former "Internationals" in the Civil War.

LISON-TOLOSANA, CARMELO. Belmonte de los Caballeros. A Sociological Study of a Spanish Town. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1966. x, 369 pp. Ill. 75/-.

Field work carried out in a small Aragonese town between 1958 and 1960 provided the material from which this book has resulted. The author also gives evidence of a broad knowledge of social and cultural history. The town concerned exists to a large extent on agriculture (main crop: sugar-beets, since 1936 also wheat). The agrarian structure and the changes it underwent since the end of the previous century are expounded in detail. The chapters on stratification are very illuminating. Sharp lines of (sub-)class division are maintained. Status symbols (living in the "high street" – through which passes much traffic, including lorries) are sought for above anything else, even when they bring inconveniences in their wake. The information given on the influence of work on church attendance (weak in harvest time) and on family life and norms is also very precise.

PEREZ DE LA DEHESA, RAFAEL. Política y Sociedad en el primer Unamuno 1894-1904. Editorial Ciencia Nueva, Madrid 1966. 207 pp. Ptas 100.

In his thirties Unamuno was a socialist, and it is on this aspect of the famous philosopher's biography that the present volume concentrates. The various facets of his thought at that time as well as his relations with the PSOE are thoroughly analyzed. The bibliography lists Unamuno's contributions to such periodicals as *La Lucha de Clases*, with paraphrases of the contents.

OTHER BOOKS

Cuadernos bibliográficos de la guerra de España 1936-1939. Ed. por la cátedra de "Historia Contemporánea de España" de la Universidad de Madrid. Serie 1, Fasc. 1. Folletos e impresos menores del tiempo de la guerra. Universidad de Madrid, Madrid 1966. xxi, 257 pp.

Switzerland

GNEHM, ADRIAN H. Ausländische Arbeitskräfte – Vor- und Nachteile für die Volkswirtschaft. Verlag Paul Haupt, Bern, Stuttgart 1966. x, 219 pp. S.fr. 23.80.

Although the influx of foreign labour into Switzerland (mostly Italians) started in the nineteenth century, the foreign workers and their families did not, until recently, constitute as much as almost one fifth of the total population of Switzerland. The economic, social and political problems involved are analyzed here with remarkable acumen. Economically, at a certain point the disadvantages become greater than the advantages, seen from the viewpoint of the national economy at large; socially, as the fear of "*Ueberfremdung*" is real, measures become unavoidable to stop the more or less free immigration and to turn the trend; politically, the authorities must try and find non-discriminatory ways and means to reduce the number of foreigners. The influence of the long boom period is discussed and the effects of Swiss social policy on the problem at large (and, e.g., on housing shortage) are lucidly set forth. The main line of approach is, however, purely economic.

Die schweizerische Bundesversammlung / L'Assemblée fédérale suisse 1848-1920. Band/Vol. I. Biographien/Biographies. Bearb. von / Prés. et prép. par Erich Gruner unter Mitwirkung von / avec le concours de Karl Frei und anderen / et d'autres. Band/Vol. II. Soziologie und Statistik / Sociologie et statistique. Von/Par Erich Gruner und/et Karl Frei. Francke Verlag, Bern 1966. 1023 pp.; 253 pp. Ill. Loose-leaf tables. S.fr. 160.00.

The first volume of this impressive work contains, grouped according to cantons and then in an alphabetical order, some 1,500 biographies of members of the Federal *Ständerat* and the *Nationalrat* (together constituting the Federal Parliament) during the period 1848-1920. These biographies, though short, provide highly relevant information especially on family background, occupation, religion, party adherence, relations. Notwithstanding the unavoidable differences in the amount and quality of data produced, an invaluable and indispensable tool has thus been provided for any study within the field of parliamentary and political history or for the historical sociology of parties and elections. A remarkably open-minded introduction by Professor Gruner points to the difficulties involved in the gathering of the material and to the work still to be done, indicating the need for a careful conservation also of private archives. For each canton or group of cantons a summary of the political parties is provided. The second volume, for the greater part written by Mr Karl Frei, offers statistical and sociological analyses of the data obtained. The cautious evaluation of the influence exerted by pressure groups, that of family ties, the position within party organizations, the Freemasons, or the representation of leading industrialists, etc., are of interest. The text is both in German and in French. The "Synoptical Tables" provide an easy survey in chronological order of members of both houses.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

Lenin Reader. Sel. and Ed. by Stefan T. Possony. Henry Regnery Company, Chicago 1966. xxxii, 528 pp. \$ 10.00.

The introduction of six pages is signed by two authors: the editor and Gerhard Loose. It stresses an alleged difference between "Lenin's destructionism" and "the conservative and constructive concepts of his last phase". The

anthology is grouped according to subjects. Among them, "Return to Capitalism" (composed of short extracts from writings dated 1922 and 1923) is one of the few chosen in support of the positive side of the above thesis. In some cases, longer extracts have been given (e.g., from "Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism", or "'Left Wing' Communism"). The sources are editions in the English language: *Selected Works* (1943; most items) and *Collected Works* (1960 and following years).

LÉNINE, V. Œuvres. Tome 9. Juin-novembre 1905. Éditions Sociales, Paris; Éditions du Progrès, Moscou 1966. 525 pp. F.fr. 7.00.

"Two Tactics" is the major piece in this volume which contains Lenin's works from June through November, 1905. The collection also includes the equally important articles, partly inspired by the revolutionary situation, on the role of the peasants, the attitude towards parliament and bourgeois parties, and on the political strike of October, 1905. Various items are published here in French for the first time.

LEWIN, MOSHE. La paysannerie et le pouvoir soviétique 1928-1930. Préface de Roger Portal. Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1966. 480 pp. F.fr. 55.00.

This is the first full study of the initial phase of agrarian collectivization in Russia. The failure of the NEP (1926-27) is proved to have been the incitement to forced collectivization in order to make possible a large-scale industrialization. The most excellent portions of the book are those which describe the conditions of the peasants immediately before the social revolution from above which fundamentally changed the position of all the peasants, rich, medium and poor. These latter categories are well defined by the author, who has also used local and regional sources. One chapter is devoted to the Bucharin-Stalin controversy; it is a sober assessment of the standpoints and their background, with an obvious affinity to the Bucharin line of argument; in the author's opinion, an alternative to the Stalin course might have been possible.

NOVE, ALEC and J. A. NEWTH. The Soviet Middle East. A Model for Development? George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1967. 160 pp. Maps. 30/-.

Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizia and Tajikistan are the Union Republics whose economic structure and growth constitute the theme of this scholarly work. A historical outline sets the stage for a careful examination of the impact of Union policy on modernization and industrialization of these regions which geographically are in an unfavourable position. The impressive achievements are set forth in detail. Valuable comparisons are made for various data (death rate, electricity production, steel output, etc., etc.) with the RSFSR on the one hand and Iran and Turkey on the other. The possible influence of a coming division along colour lines (whites against the coloured, as the authors assume) on, e.g., the Kazakh intelligentsia, is mentioned, as is the possible impact of China. The non-speculative bulk of the work gives much valuable information.

Osteuropa-Handbuch. Sowjetunion. Das Wirtschaftssystem. In Zusammenarbeit mit zahlreichen Fachgelehrten hrsg. von Werner Markert †. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1965. xvii, 587 pp. Maps. DM. 52.00.

Nineteen authors have written contributions for this monumental handbook which represents the most compact, up-to-date (1964) survey of the Soviet economic structure. Although the operation of the planning system (including recent reform suggestions), price and cost calculations, currency, investment and trading questions are in the foreground, more general historical aspects get their share of attention. H. Raupach, e.g., writes on the geographical and historical foundations of the growth of the Soviet economy, O. Anweiler on the realization of the educational policy since 1917, R. Wagenführ on the differences between Soviet and Western statistics, K. C. Thalheim on economic relations between the Soviet Union and the Soviet bloc with the world at large, both before and after the Second World War. Special mention should also be made of the thoughtful contribution by A. Nove on the history of agricultural policies since the beginning of collectivization; from the point of social history R. Becker's study of the wage system, the function of the trade unions, and the interrelation between productivity and wages is of special importance.

PARRY, ALBERT. *The New Class Divided. Science and Technology Versus Communism.* The Macmillan Company, New York; Collier-Macmillan Ltd., London 1966. xvi, 364 pp. \$ 8.95.

The title and undertitle indicate precisely the theme of this work which, though not opening up essentially new vistas, presents an interesting account of the history of the party's efforts to control science and the scientists and of the growing differences of attitudes and positions. Valuable parallels are, for instance, drawn between the prestige enjoyed in the Soviet Union and America by the various professions (engineers, physicians, etc.). But also the chapters on Kapica, the struggle on the adoption of Western scientific insights (Einstein, cybernetics, etc.) are well written, though sometimes in a rather popular style (cf. the chapter on the "Jewish issue").

Plakate der Russischen Revolution 1917-1929. Gerhardt Verlag, Berlin 1966. 50 pp. (loose-leaf) Ill. DM. 110.00.

Mr Caio Garrubba has taken the initiative of reproducing and publishing forty posters dating from the first twelve years of the Russian Revolution, and Mr Giuseppe Garritano has provided historical comment and translations of the letterpress. The present loose-leaf album is magnificently produced; the facsimiles are in a format of about 20 by 28 inches, and the colours show up well. The selection of the posters may be called representative: political, social, ideological and cultural topics are equally covered, and the designers include, apart from Moor and Majakovskij, less well-known and anonymous artists.

RAEFF, MARC. *Origins of the Russian Intelligentsia. The Eighteenth-*

Century Nobility. Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., New York 1966. vii, 248 pp. \$ 2.45.

The subtitle of this book is more representative of the contents than the main title. According to Professor Raeff, the eighteenth-century *dvorjanstvo* was the seedbed of the nineteenth-century intelligentsia, but here the focus is on the former, its functions, its outlook and way of life, and the impact of Western ideas. The volume bears witness to a thorough familiarity with Russian sources.

OTHER BOOKS

- ERYKALOV, E. F. Oktjabr'skoe vooružennoe vosstanie v Petrograde. Lenizdat, Leningrad 1966. 487 pp. Ill.
- Iz istorii sovetskoj intelligencii. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl". Moskva 1966. 223 pp.
- KPSS o profsojuzach. Profizdat, Moskva 1967. xxii, 665 pp.
- Lekcii po istorii KPCC. Vypusk vtoroj. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl", Moskva 1966. 671 pp.
- NEMAKOV, N. I. Kommunističeskaja partija – Organizator massovogo kolchozno-go dviženija (1929-1932 gg.). Po materialam nekotorych oblastej i kraev RSFSR. Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo Universiteta, Moskva 1966. 272 pp.
- Rabočij klass i rabočee dviženie v Rossii 1861-1917. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1966. 410 pp.
- Revoljucionnoe dviženie v armii i na flote v gody pervoj mirovoj vojny, 1914-Fevral' 1917. Sbornik dokumentov pod redakcijej A. L. Sidorova. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1966. 467 pp.
- SEDOV, M. G. Geroičeskij period revoljucionnogo narodničestva. (Iz istorii političeskoj bor'by). Izdatel'stvo "Mysl", Moskva 1966. 364 pp. Ill.
- Sociologija v SSSR. Tom I. Tom II. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl", Moskva 1966. 532 pp.; 511 pp.
- VOLK, S. S. Narodnaja Volja 1879-1882. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva, Leningrad 1966. 491 pp. Ill.
- VOLODIN, A. I. Načalo socialističeskoj mysli v Rossii. Izdatel'stvo "Vysšaja Škola". Moskva 1966. 187 pp.

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