

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

ALTHUSSER, LOUIS. *Pour Marx*. François Maspero, Paris 1965. 261 pp. F.fr. 18.80.

The "end of dogmatism" has confronted the Communist author with "this reality: that Marxist philosophy... has yet largely to be built up", only the corner stones having been placed. This building up is effectuated here on the basis of a reconstruction of especially the relation between Hegelian and Feuerbachian thought on the one hand and Marx' early writings on the other. But the treatment of Marxian philosophy does not end here, it is continued even to include Engels' letter to Bloch on the materialist conception of history – justly qualified here as a retrograde step. The chapters making up the book were originally written as articles published in various journals. One of them has for its theme "the materialist theatre" (Bertolazzi and Brecht), but the others all deal with strictly philosophical and ideological questions from the angle of the evolution of Marx' thought and in relation with the issues of our time.

CORNFORTH, MAURICE. *Marxism and the Linguistic Philosophy*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1965. 384 pp. 55/-.

In the matter of cognitional theory the "Logical Positivists" and the partisans of Dialectic Materialism are like the whale and the elephant of contemporary philosophy; the contrast has been well characterized by a German commentator as one between "*erkenntniskritisch*" and "*erkenntnisgläubig*". Small wonder that the attack levelled by the English Marxist Cornforth in his *Science versus Idealism* (1946, new edition 1954) against Russell, Wittgenstein and Carnap is a model of elephantine criticism. Now that, in the post-Stalin "war of ideas", learning from the enemy is at a premium, Mr. Cornforth tries his hand at a more "constructive" criticism. Linguistic philosophy (as the antipodal school of thought is now called) has succeeded in ridding bourgeois empiricism of subjective idealism, and has made "discoveries, clarifications and criticisms of lasting value to any philosophy which sets out to comprehend human life and purposes". The latter, however, only applies to "its own very specialised sphere of linguistic investigation"; outside this sphere theoretical enlightenment and guidance can only be provided by the philosophy of Marxism "which does *not* depend on muddled misuse of language".

DESROCHE, HENRI. *Socialismes et sociologie religieuse*. Textes de Friedrich Engels traduits et présentés avec le concours de G. Dunstheimer et M. L. Letendre. Éditions Cujas, Paris 1965. 455 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

The present volume is a counterpart to the same author's *Marxisme et religions* (Paris 1962); the latter was devoted to the Marxist critique of religion, and now Mr. Desroche directs his attention to the "religious" elements in Marxism. Such an approach is not new, but whereas previous authors were bent upon discrediting Marxism as a pseudo-religion, or even both religion and Marxism ("*dass sie beide stinken*"), this book is in the constellation of *rapprochement*. The Roman Catholic author seeks the common traits especially on the eschatological level. The argument is developed round a number of letters and writings by the young Engels (e.g., "Description of the Communist Settlements" and the Circular Letter against Kriege), which are printed in translation as appendices to each chapter.

Entretiens sur les notions de genèse et de structure. Sous la direction de Maurice de Gandillac, Lucien Goldmann, Jean Piaget. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VI^e Section, Congrès et Colloques, IX.] Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1965. 357 pp. F.fr. 38.00.

"Any historicism, any genetical construction is blind if it does not comprise structures. Any non-genetic structuralism is empty." These words, spoken by Ernst Bloch during the 1959 symposium of the International Cultural Centre of Cerisy-la-Salle which is reported in the present volume, express very well the Heraclitic Charybdis and the Eleatic Scylla between which those who attended the symposium had to sail. Representatives of several branches of science and learning, philosophers, sociologists, psychologists, biologists, mathematicians and linguists, shone their lights on the difficult problem of continuity and change, of structure and "epigenesis". The debates, in which Professor Goldmann came very much to the fore, were characterized and facilitated by a common Marxist approach of the non-dogmatic kind; the word dialectics was continuously in use. They could, alas, be printed only partially here, since records of earlier discussions (on topics like decolonization) had not been erased too well from the sound tapes used. What these "palimpsests" yielded after all is interesting enough, however; Dutch historians will be surprised to see, with reference to the paper by Leszek Kolakowski, attention being drawn to "Old Barneveldt".

SCHAFF, ADAM. *Marxismus und das menschliche Individuum*. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1965. 349 pp. S. 172.

Professor Schaff endeavours to answer these questions: why is it, that Marx' early writings occupy such a conspicuous place in Western (and to a less extent Eastern) Marxologists' works; what is the essential basis of Marxism; and is there a fundamental difference in outlook between the young and the ripened Marx? The questions are interrelated and the answers even more so. Anthropology is the basis of Marx' doctrine, its late discovery in the 1930's does not detract from its historical importance, as it always constituted an (implicit) element of Marx' theory, and the deep interest it evokes reflects the existential situation of man in our time. The neglect of the individual by some Russian philosophers is ascribed by the author to a (fundamentally "Stalinist") refusal to pursue the alienation conception logically. The basic conclusion is that Marxism provides no answers to important problems of the human individual, but that also for these problems it has better chances eventually to find the answers thanks to its methodology.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Demographic Yearbook – *Annuaire démographique* 1963. Fifteenth issue. Special topic: Population Census Statistics II. United Nations, New York 1964. viii, 743 pp. \$ 11.50. (Paper: \$ 9.00.)

Demographic Yearbook – *Annuaire démographique* 1964. Sixteenth issue. Special topic: Population Census Statistics III. United Nations, New York 1965. viii, 752 pp. \$ 12.50. (Paper: \$ 9.00.)

These two volumes conclude the series of three consecutive issues, which started with the Yearbook 1962 (*vide* this journal, Vol. IX (1964), Part 1, pp. 126f.) and presents elaborate data on censuses of population taken between 1955 and 1964 by national statistical services or other government offices in almost 250 areas in the world. A special feature of the 1963 Yearbook is the opening chapter on the availability and adequacy of selected data obtained from censuses; the 1964 volume gives special attention to economic characteristics of the population (activity rates by sex and age, both by industry and occupation as well as social status). The two volumes contain – which is an innovation – supplements to the previous yearbooks and – as usual – statistics of area, growth rates, crude birth and death rates, natality and mortality trends etc. The lucidity of arrangement of the tables and of the explanations is beyond praise; it renders these volumes eminently useful also to social scientists not familiar with demographic techniques.

DIEDERICH, NILS. *Empirische Wahlforschung. Konzeptionen und Methoden im internationalen Vergleich. Mit einem Vorwort von Otto Stammer.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1965. xii, 240 pp. DM. 24.50.

The author starts from the observation that a theoretical foundation for the study of elections and electoral behaviour is necessary in order to avoid sterile empiricism and to make international comparisons possible. Recent studies in this field in France, England, the USA and Germany are considered. The author is in favour of the panel-technique as developed especially in America. Both as a survey and as a critical discussion of the various currents in electoral sociology the book deserves attention. According to its method, it is only incidentally and as illustrations special events are dealt with – for instance, the phenomenon of the Nazi rise in the 'thirties and its often assumed correlation with the increase in participation in the elections.

GHURYE, G. S. *Cities and Civilization.* Popular Prakashan, Bombay 1962. viii, 307 pp. Rs. 20.00.

This is a sociological study, or rather a survey, of cities, capitals and metropolises past and present. The author focuses upon the United States, Britain, Egypt, China and especially India; the final three chapters are devoted to the "metropolitan endeavour" and current problems of Bombay. A number of tables are included, but no maps.

GURVITCH, G. *Pour le centenaire de la mort de Pierre-Joseph Proudhon. Proudhon et Marx: Une confrontation (Cours public 1963-64). ["Les cours de Sorbonne"].* Centre de documentation universitaire, Paris 1964. 144 pp. F.fr. 11.50.

With great accuracy the author establishes important similarities in Marx' and Proudhon's thought, such as, for instance, in the conceptions of "collective" and "productive" forces. It is in particular the idea of classes in Proudhon's works which is pursued. Personal relationships are almost completely left out of the picture. Proudhonian ideas are said to have influenced later Marxism (Paris Commune) and Leninism. Even some recent developments in Yugoslavia are connected tentatively with Proudhonian views.

MARTIN, DAVID A. *Pacifism. An Historical and Sociological Study.* [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1965. xii, 249 pp. 30/-.

Mr. Martin distinguishes two kinds of pacifism: one, religious, based on sectarian absolutism and rejection of the world, the other based on religious and/or political dissent, and "pacifist" rather than pacifist. This distinction turns out to be very fruitful in the subsequent discussion of pacifism in modern Britain; there is an interesting chapter on the Independent Labour Party, "from denomination to sect". "This book examines critically the mythologies of peace not in order to restore the mythologies of nationalism or any other form of 'reaction' but in order to root peace in realism", writes the author in his preface.

Marxism in the Modern World. Ed. by Milorad M. Drachkovitch. Published for the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace by Stanford University Press, Stanford 1965. xvii, 293 pp. \$ 5.95.

The historical destiny of Marxism in our century is the subject of this book which collects essays by eminent scholars. Aron's contribution on "the impact of Marxism" is a model of brilliant over-all interpretation, a bird's-eye view with some quasi-excursions within the text (the most important on Sartre and Merleau-Ponty as representations of an existentialist Marxism which is much *en vogue* but demonstrates particular weaknesses of Marxist thought). Wolfe's treatment of Leninism (which he confronts with definitely different viewpoints held by Marx) is equally commendable; its structure is (and could be) more balanced. Souvarine had, perhaps, the disadvantage that this theme, "Stalinism", does not appeal so much to an interest in theory any more. Fainsod's contribution on "Krushchevism", and those by Ulam, Cohen, Draper and Lowenthal on "Titoism", "Maoism", "Castroism" and "The Prospects for Pluralistic Communism", respectively, had to be more immediately topical. Titoism is, however, of immediate relevance for the question of pluralism (it is denied here that as a theory it could open definitely new vistas - the short experiment of 1950-1955 notwithstanding) and as regards Castroism interesting observations are made on the relation between movement and ideology.

Mélanges publiés par la Faculté des Sciences Économiques et Sociales de l'Université de Genève à l'occasion de son cinquantenaire. Librairie de l'Université Georg & Cie S.A., Genève 1965. v, 410 pp. S.fr. 25.00.

The present celebration volume of the quinquagenarian Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences of the University of Geneva contains, besides economic and commercial papers, a number of contributions to social history and sociology. We mention the two studies on old Geneva, by J. F. Bergier and A. M. Piuz, and the very interesting one on the penetration of Saint-Simonism in Germany, by Ch. Rihs; P. A. Ladame writes on mass media and public opinion.

MENEGAZZI, GUIDO. *I fondamenti del solidarismo*. Dott. A. Giuffrè, Milano 1964. iv, 506 pp. L. 4000.

"In these international conditions, and under the pressure of an ever more authoritarian and centralist political regime, Corporativism abandoned its former organic orientation and assumed the characteristics of an economic and social nationalism." Round this picture of Italy in the years about 1930 Professor Menegazzi sets forth in great detail his ideas on "organic" Corporativism, now called Solidarism. He freely refers to his own writings published during the above political regime, but at the same time he relates his "solidarist revolution" to the findings of contemporary science. The argument is illustrated by a number of graphs.

MEY, HARALD. *Studien zur Anwendung des Feldbegriffs in den Sozialwissenschaften*. [Studien zur Soziologie, 5.] R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1965. 260 pp. DM. 26.00.

The concept of "field" as it was introduced into the social sciences during the last decade does not originate from ecology or anthropology but, *via* the gestalt psychology and Kurt Lewin's topological psychology, from modern physics (magnetic field, etc.). Dr. Mey describes and endorses its application, in the sense of "causation complex", as a key to a better understanding of social tensions and social change; the "statistical" theories of Talcott Parsons and others are criticized in contradistinction. The argument is illustrated by nearly a hundred graphs, and a valuable bibliography is appended.

The New Sociology. Essays in Social Science and Social Theory in Honor of C. Wright Mills. Ed. by Irving Louis Horowitz. Oxford University Press, New York 1965. xiii, 512 pp. \$ 2.50.

"It is already clear that you are the leading American sociologist, an erstwhile successor to Veblen", the editor of the present volume wrote to his friend C. Wright Mills when submitting a first blue-print in 1960. Though Mills died alas two years later, the plan was of course completed. Apart from a lengthy introduction by the editor, twenty-eight kindred spirits have provided contributions. More than one third of these are expressly devoted to the "leader's" work, but the remainder too abounds with expressions like "And as Mills points out..." Indices of names, titles and subjects are appended.

OSBORN, REUBEN. *Marxism and Psycho-Analysis*. Introduction by John Strachey. Barrie & Rockliff, London 1965. xix, 160 pp. 21/-.

This second edition which has appeared a quarter of a century since the first was published under the title *Freud and Marx*, has been brought up to date as to the literature quoted, and revised in some parts as to the contents of the text. A readable survey of Marx' and Freud's theories is given and a strong argument is made for the thesis that "these two major intellectual forces of our time provide important correctives for each other" (e.g., as regards the lack of psychological insight which left "Marxists unprepared for the developments of the Stalin leadership"). Also the interpretation of the function of the State in Marxist view and in Freudian perspective or the discussion of racial prejudice whose causes cannot be explained by Marxist categories alone deserves interest. The late John Strachey wrote prefaces to the 1937 and the present editions.

Politologie und Soziologie. Otto Stammer zum 65. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Jürgen Fijalkowski. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1965. 388 pp. DM. 35.00.

Professor Stammer, who teaches sociology and political science at the Free University of Berlin, is honoured by a number of colleagues in Germany and abroad. The large majority of the contributions (they were published before in Vol. XVII of the *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie* and are all in German) are not long, and devoted to problems of methodology and political sociology; we mention rather at random "The Structure of Social Classes in Germany", by Gottfried Eisermann, and "The Adjustment of the SPD: 1914, 1933 and 1959", by Ossip K. Flechtheim. There are two longer studies, however; on history and society in Dilthey's thought, by Hans-Joachim Lieber, and on Weber's sociological work (with reference to the German edition of Reinhard Bendix's intellectual portrait), by Johannes Winckelmann.

Probleme der Einkommenspolitik. Vorträge auf der Round-Table-Konferenz des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel vom 17.-19. Mai 1965. Hrsg. von Erich Schneider. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1965. 215 pp. DM. 25.00.

The eleven papers that make up the present volume were read before the first Round Table Conference of the *Institut für Weltwirtschaft* at Kiel. They all deal with incomes policy as an instrument of economic policy, and with the relative experiences in several European countries and in the OECD.

SAINT-SIMON, C.-H. DE. *La physiologie sociale. Œuvres choisies. Avec introduction et notes de Georges Gurvitch.* Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1965. 160 pp. F.fr. 10.00.

A very commendable introduction by the editor outlines the essence of Saint-Simon's doctrine (especially its sociological aspects, but also the "moralistic pantheism" is fairly elaborately discussed), its influence on later sociology, on Proudhon and on Marx. Also the history of Saint-Simonism and notably the differences between *Enfantin's* views as compared with those of Saint-Simon are expounded. The selection of texts serves the purposes of giving the reader an over-all picture and of putting those views that have proved fruitful into relief.

Social Welfare Institutions. A Sociological Reader. Ed. by Mayer N. Zald. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney n.d. [1966.] xii, 671 pp. \$ 8.50; 64/-.

In this reader Professor Zald has collected the most important contributions of professional sociologists in the field of social work and welfare institutions. They are grouped under three headings: "The Historical and Societal Context of Welfare", "Welfare Organizations in the Community", and "Goals, Internal Organization and Client Relations". The first section consists of more general studies, e.g., "The Welfare State in Historical Perspective", by Asa Briggs, and a chapter from *Industrialism and Industrial Man* (cf. this periodical, Vol. VIII (1963), p. 114).

STAMMER, OTTO. *Politische Soziologie und Demokratieforschung. Ausgewählte Reden und Aufsätze zur Soziologie und Politik. Aus Anlass seines 65. Geburtstages hrsg. von Mitarbeitern und Schülern.* Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1965. xv, 359 pp. DM. 48.60.

This second volume to be offered to Professor Stammer on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday collects a number of his most important articles and speeches from 1950 onward, all of which were published before. Grouped according to thematic categories, they bear witness to his erudition and solid scholarship as well as to a deeply rooted consciousness of the social, i.e., human tasks of modern political sociology. In a style which is a model both of clarity and suggestiveness he has written – to mention some of the contributions in the present book – on the problem of the elite in democracy, the place of political sociology among the social sciences, the meaning of Marxism, the role of trade unions and the Communist view of society. As a convinced democratic Socialist he sharply condemns totalitarianism and such tendencies in mass society as can foster it; “defaitism” is condemned as inappropriate and dangerous.

TOURAINE, ALAIN. *Sociologie de l'action.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1965. 507 pp. F.fr. 29.00.

“Sociology is the science of social action” – this opening sentence, which gives the title of the present volume a somewhat pleonastic look, is soon toned down by the observation that the study of social relations calls for functionalist and structuralist methods, but at any rate it shows the abundance of the author’s heart. “Social action” is conceived in a sense different from that of Parsons, viz., as human work in the double meaning of creation and control. Mr. Touraine returns to the problems posited by Comte and Marx, but he wants to tackle them in a strictly scientific, non-doctrinarian spirit. At the same time, his sociology of action aims at a historical aetiology which may be compared to Paul Schrecker’s *Work and History*. One of the differences is that, in the present volume, the focus is on the industrial society; the last chapter but one is devoted to the labour movement. It is impossible, within the compass of this bibliography, to go deeper into Mr. Touraine’s highly theoretical book, but its pioneering merits should be emphasized.

VIET, JEAN, *Les méthodes structuralistes dans les sciences sociales.* Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1965. vii, 246 pp. F.fr. 15.00.

The author begins by distinguishing four different “schools” in structuralism and then goes on to analyze their methods in the fields of psychology, social and cultural anthropology, sociology, economics and political science. He regards the above differences as fundamental, but far from taking them tragically he sees possibilities of a division of labour in them. It is apparent that Mr. Viet is more familiar with philosophers like Husserl, Merleau-Ponty and Sartre than with contemporary historians.

HISTORY

Annali. Anno Settimo 1964/65. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1965. 529 pp. L. 10000.

This volume contains a variety of contributions on the youth writings of Marx and Engels. The "studies" written by adherents of different opinions are all, more or less, centered on what A. Schaff calls the "re-discovery of old conceptions of Marxism". Thus, R. Schlesinger once more deals with the manuscripts of 1844 "in historical perspective", I. Fetscher with the concretization of the idea of freedom – as opposed to both the Kantian and the Hegelian conceptions – in Marx' early writings, and R. Garaudy outlines the importance of Fichte for the genesis of Marx' theory. Other contributors are P. Vranicki, H. Lefebvre and L. Goldmann. Under the heading "Miscellanea" studies on Marx' anthropology appear (I. Dubský, G. Márkus and E. G. Pedrero). The greater part of the volume is occupied by two bibliographies. The first of these lists the titles of books, pamphlets and articles, published from 1945 to 1963-64, in seventeen countries, on the youth writings. The principles adopted by the contributors for the selection of titles are not fully uniform, and sometimes works have been included which only contain casual remarks on Marx, whereas not unimportant articles have been overlooked and serious printing errors, e.g., in the German titles occur. Nevertheless, the thousands of titles grouped for each country (and the more important countries for Marx research are all represented) in a chronological order are an invaluable help for students. The second bibliography, by B. Andréas, is a list of titles – in part with comments – of works which reflect or reproduce (ideas contained in) ten important youth writings plus Engels' booklet on Feuerbach. This excellent bibliographical study is of eminent value for the history of Marxism and provides detailed information, for instance, on (partial) publications of previously unknown writings such as the German Ideology.

ARMYTAGE, W. H. G. *The Rise of the Technocrats. A Social History.* Routledge and Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1965. vii, 448 pp. 56/-; \$ 9.00.

The role of scientists in history is described here from the so-called "garden economies" (starting with the Dutch botanical gardens founded for the purpose of scientifically raising agricultural production) up to and including the most recent developments in technology and political adaptations to them both in the USA and in the USSR (whose similarities are stressed). It is a book of an enormous scope, based on wide – though not always very careful – reading and combining deep insights with what may appear to many readers as trivialities supporting serious theses. There are flashing views (to cite one example: on Saint-Simonism), interesting comments on Marxism, "Taylorism", the role played by the technical intelligentsia in Communist countries, modern Chinese development, an attempt at defining the social consequences of "planning". The very numerous notes contain not a few valuable elucidations.

Beiträge zur Wirtschafts- und Stadtgeschichte. Festschrift für Hektor Ammann. Hrsg. von Hermann Aubin, Edith Ennen, Hermann Kellenbenz u.a. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1965. xxxii, 398 pp. Maps. DM. 54.00.

The Swiss historian Hektor Ammann, who was seventy in 1964, is presented with this congratulatory volume of studies in his own domain, viz., the medieval and early modern economic history of Switzerland, Germany and the Low Countries, especially of the towns. Most of the 26 contributions deal with special subjects, and some of them trench upon social history; Erich Keyser surveys the historiography of German towns since 1945. The volume opens with a biography of Professor Ammann by Hermann Kellenbenz, and closes with a bibliography of his writings.

BOSL, KARL. *Frühformen der Gesellschaft im mittelalterlichen Europa. Ausgewählte Beiträge zu einer Strukturanalyse der mittelalterlichen Welt.* R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1964. 520 pp. DM. 52.00.

In the twenty studies here reprinted Professor Bosl is concerned with the social structures of medieval Europe, and his object is a structural analysis which comprises both social and societal history. Whereas German societal history is the subject of the opening chapter, other studies are devoted to the various classes, e.g., "Potens and Pauper" (a somewhat sweeping analysis of these important concepts) and "Freedom and Bondage: The Development of the Lower Strata in Germany and France". Social mobility in the Middle Ages and the part played by the *ministeriales* are among the other subjects dealt with. The volume closes with two interesting essays on elite formation past and present, and on the encounter of history and sociology.

The Cambridge Economic History of Europe. Vol. VI. The Industrial Revolutions and After: Incomes, Population and Technological Change. Ed. by H. J. Habakkuk and M. Postan. Cambridge University Press, London 1965. xii, 1040 pp. (in 2 vols.) 105/-.

While the publication of the first three volumes of the Cambridge Economic History of Europe, covering the Middle Ages, took up more than two decades, this unique standard work is continued only two years after the appearance of Vol. III with the opening volume of another trio on the Industrial Revolution, or rather the Industrial Revolutions, up to the twentieth century. The traditional division into agriculture, industry and trade (also applied in the volumes on the Middle Ages) has now given way for one better adapted to the current discussion of economic growth. The present Vol. VI is devoted to the so-called social "parameters", viz., population, territorial expansion, transport and, above all, technological change. There are chapters on world population, 1800-1950 (D. V. Glass and E. Grebenik), on technological change and development in Western Europe, 1750-1914 (D. S. Landes), on the transformation of European agriculture (F. Dovring) and of Russian agriculture (A. Gerschenkron), and on the industrialization of Russia (R. Portal). The bibliographies take up exactly a hundred pages.

Festschrift Hermann Aubin zum 80. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Otto Brunner, Hermann Kellenbenz, Erich Maschke, Wolfgang Zorn. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1965. xi, 720 pp. (in 2 vols.) III. DM. 80.00.

Professor Hermann Aubin, a specialist of German *Landesgeschichte*, attained the age of eighty on December 23, 1965. The present festschrift collects 35 studies in his honour, more than half of them covering subjects of economic history (Vol. I). Under the heading of *Stadtgeschichte*, Vol. II contains some contributions which may be of interest to the readers of this periodical, e.g., a socio-historical confrontation of Hamburg and Vienna (1200-1800), by Otto Brunner, and a number of letters written by Friedrich Jacobi and his better-known father F. H. Jacobi with reference to the expansion of revolutionary France (1792-93), edited by Anton Ernstberger.

GRIMAL, HENRI. *La décolonisation 1919-1963.* Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1965. 408 pp. F.fr. 28.00.

Starting with an exposé of the effects of the First World War on the colonies in Africa and Asia (the League of Nations' mandatory policy and the political emancipation in the Near East being given special consideration) and the origins of nationalism, the author offers a good, systematically arranged survey of the decolonization since the Second World War. He has chosen some *capita selecta* in order to illustrate his general treatment; e.g., the Algerian independence movement is singled out for more elaborate study. Extracts from documents and excellent bibliographies are appended to each section.

HAUPT, GEORGES. *Le congrès manqué. L'Internationale à la veille de la première guerre mondiale.* François Maspero, Paris 1965. 299 pp. F.fr. 18.30.

The reports to be read at the Tenth Congress of the International to be held at Vienna in August, 1914, were already prepared. They are printed here in French and *in extenso* with one exception (the report on alcoholism). The minutes of the last meeting of the International Socialist Bureau are published here for the first time. Appended are documents on the ISB, a speech held by C. Huysmans in London (1914) and two items reflecting the mood in German and Austrian Social Democracy immediately before the outbreak of the war. Dr. Haupt's introduction is informative; making use of unpublished material in the ISB archive he traces this organization's and the affiliated parties' international policies during the years roughly from 1912 to 1914.

Im Anfang der zionistischen Bewegung. Eine Dokumentation auf der Grundlage des Briefwechsels zwischen Theodor Herzl und Max Bodenheimer von 1896 bis 1905. Bearb. von Henriette Hannah Bodenheimer. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1965. 476 pp. Ill. DM. 28.00.

The core of the present volume is the correspondence between Herzl and Max Bodenheimer from the publication of *Der Judenstaat* to the former's death. The editor has added, however, a considerable number of related documents, such as regulations, petitions, press cuttings, and excerpts from diaries and from Bodenheimer's memoirs. The whole is an important contribution to our knowledge of the early Zionist movement.

Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte 1965. Teil I. Teil II – Mit Supplement. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1965. 308 pp.; 294 pp. DM. 20.00 per vol.

Several contributions have been distributed over the present two volumes, e.g., "The Cyclical Over-Production Crises of the Industrial Production in the USA (1914-1958)" (about 140 pages in all), by Hans Wagner, and "Structure and Dynamics of the Industrial Development in Bohemia in the Last Quarter of the Eighteenth Century" (to which the maps, graphs and tables in the supplement to Vol. II refer), by Jaroslav Pursh. Vol. I contains the first part of an interesting bibliography of German books and articles on woman and society (1951-62), by Jenny Herrmann.

KÄGI, PAUL. *Genesis des historischen Materialismus. Karl Marx und die Dynamik der Gesellschaft.* Mit einem Vorwort von Werner Kägi. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1965. 413 pp. S. 228.

In this thorough and lucid study the late Dr. Paul Kāgi – whose life and work are sketched in the preface written by his brother – gives a strongly philological and very precise exposé of the genesis of Marx' fundamental ideas. The Hegelian and Left-Hegelian elements are carefully scrutinized, but the most important – and original – part of the book is devoted to Marx' Parisian years and the decisive role French radical theories played in his adopting Communism. It was also the confrontation with the ideas *en vogue* on the French Revolution which shaped Marx' conception of the revolution. The author also deals with French reactions to German political immigrants' efforts at an understanding, thus completing a picture which up till now was rather one-sided. Repeatedly, modern studies on Marx and Marxism are critically examined. Kāgi's work deserves attention as a detached and sober, eminently scholarly and stimulating contribution to a much debated subject.

LILLEY, S. *Men, Machines and History. The Story of Tools and Machines in Relation to Social Progress.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1965. xiv, 352 pp. Ill. 45/–.

The original edition of this book was published in 1948; the present one is practically a new book, if only because of its size. The author describes the technological achievements of mankind as seen by a Communist, with an emphasis on the "Great Technological Revolution". He aims at a readership which is wide also in the ideological sense: the "parasitic" role of capitalism is duly stressed and the Soviet Union eulogized, but the reader is not bombarded with quotations from the classics of Marxism-Leninism.

Marx und Engels und die ersten proletarischen Revolutionäre. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1965. 556 pp. Ill. DM. 14.00.

The opening chapter, by E. Kandel and S. Leviova, defines the limits for the further contributions by Soviet historians. It is entitled "Marx and Engels as educators of the first proletarian revolutionaries" – and among the latter are not included, e.g., Weitling, August Becker or the French adherents of Blanquism, but only people who belonged to the narrower circle of Marx' and Engels' political friends in and around 1847. The biographical studies include two Englishmen, Harney and Jones, and a number of Germans (Daniels, Dronke, Freiligrath, Lessner, Moll, Schapper, Schramm, Weerth, Weydemeyer and Wolff) who played a role in the Communist League.

La question chinoise dans l'Internationale communiste (1926-1927). Rass. et prés. par Pierre Broué. Textes de Staline, Trotsky, Martynov, Zinoviev, Boukharine, Mandalian, Chen Du-Xiu, Préobrajensky. Thèses de l'Internationale communiste. Rapport secret de délégués de l'I.C. Études et Documentation Internationales, Paris 1966. 380 pp. F.fr. 16.10.

This volume collects existing French translations (admittedly not always of the highest order) of the essential texts on the "Chinese question" dating from 1926-1930, with the exception of Trotsky's and Bukharin's pamphlets on the "Problems of the Chinese Revolution" which will be republished in another context. The documents have been divided into three parts (each preceded by a short introduction): the first contains texts (by Stalin, Trotsky, Martynov and others) on the evaluation of the "Chinese

revolution", the second on the defeat (*inter al.*, Bukharin), the third on the problem of responsibility (also the international discussion: Rosmer, K. Landau a.o.). A chronology and a bibliography have been appended.

WILLETTS, R. F. *Ancient Crete. A Social History. From Early Times until the Roman Occupation.* Routledge and Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1965. x, 197 pp. Ill. 35/-.

Mr. Willetts, an expert on ancient Crete (cf. this periodical, Vol. II (1957), pp. 421ff., and Vol. VIII (1963), p. 111), has now written a social history of the island, stressing the first millennium B. C. Three chapters are devoted to the different social classes, but the economy, legal system, government, education, religion and other subjects are covered as well. The volume is one of the *Studies in Social History*.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

ROUS, JEAN. *Chronique de la décolonisation. Présence Africaine* Paris 1965. 477 pp. F.fr. 27.50.

Articles which were published in *L'Unité Africaine*, *Études Méditerranéennes*, *Franc-Tireur*, *Arguments*, *Esprit* and other periodicals as well as fragments from a booklet on Viet Nam have been collected in this volume which covers roughly the whole period since the end of World War II. At present an adviser to the president of Senegal, the author is a French anti-colonialist of long standing. He represents a third-road position, advocating a democratic Socialism, co-operation between an internationally less committed France and its former colonies and protectorates, and defending Afro-Asian national aspirations of various shades. Many items included possess value as on-the-spot reporting on events and leading personalities.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

Dahomey

LOMBARD, JACQUES. *Structures de type «féodal» en Afrique noire. Étude des dynamismes internes et des relations sociales chez les Bariba du Dahomey.* [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VIe Section, *Le Monde d'Outre-Mer Passé et Présent, Études, XXVI.*] 544 pp. Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1965. 544 pp. Maps. F.fr. 75.00.

The present volume might be called a social history of the Bariba of North-Eastern Dahomey; those of North-Western Nigeria come only incidentally up for discussion. The "feudal" system in which these people lived and which was essentially political in nature, is thoroughly analyzed, after which the impact of French colonialism and the modernization process are gone into.

Libya

NORMAN, JOHN. *Labor and Politics in Libya and Arab Africa*. Bookman Associates, Inc., New York 1965. 219 pp. \$ 4.50.

An over-all picture is given both of the history and of the present situation of Libyan labour. Social conditions since the Italian occupation and especially since 1945, trade unionism and government policy (in 1961 eight union leaders were arrested because of a wage question) are reviewed. The relations with other North African countries (fear of Egypt, connections with Tunisia) come up for treatment in so far as they are directly relevant to Libya, except for a discussion of a Maghreb Economic Community.

Madagascar

THOMPSON, VIRGINIA and RICHARD ADLOFF. *The Malagasy Republic. Madagascar Today*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1965. xvi, 504 pp. \$ 12.50.

The authors offer a detailed survey of the history of the island roughly since the end of World War II. The striking fact is that notwithstanding the bloody suppression of the 1947 revolt the country maintains quiet and friendly relations with France. A good description is given of the political structure, ethnic controversies and government attitudes. Much attention has been given to various attempts at economic development and to the role played by labour as well as to the social conditions both in the towns and in the countryside. Strong paternalistic traits, topography, climate and traditions which are obstacles to narrow contacts with independent countries on the African mainland serve to explain cultural and social particulars.

South Africa

HORST, SHEILA T. VAN DER. *African Workers in Town*. Oxford University Press, Cape Town, London, New York 1964. ix, 140 pp. 35/-.

Interviews with workers in seven firms provided the foundation for this study which, also in the form of tables, presents a wealth of information on geographical and social mobility (the two show a formidable contrast), wages, housing and the effects of segregation. One of the conclusions is that there is a tendency towards permanent residence in urban areas, another, "that there is little relation between educational level and the type of work done". The history of African employment in South African industry is also dealt with. Although *apartheid* is not discussed systematically, its consequences and the legal measures it has inspired come up for (critical) examination time and again.

Tanzania

LOFCHIE, MICHAEL F. *Zanzibar: Background to Revolution*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1965. ix, 316 pp. \$ 7.50.

The electoral victory of the party representing the interests of the Arab minority in 1963 - due to an arrangement of constituencies unfavourable to the (majority) African

party – is argued to have been the cause of the 1964 revolution. The complicated racial situation on the island is described in detail and the attempts at multi-racial political organizations are expounded with analytical power. The role played by Babu is given relief. The union with Tanganyika is also briefly dealt with and the present position of the island as a fairly independent part of Tanzania is commented upon. Mention should be made of the carefully collected data on the social structure of the population.

AMERICA

ALBA, VICTOR. *Alliance without Allies. The Mythology of Progress in Latin America.* Frederick A. Praeger, New York, Washington, London 1965. ix, 244 pp. \$ 6.95.

“The Alliance of Progress is dead” – it was already dead at the moment of its birth. Mr. Alba, who supports its aims, arrives at this conclusion after an argument based on the inertia of Latin America’s oligarchies, wide-spread corruption and lack of social responsibility among the middle classes. It is in truth a very gloomy picture which is drawn here of almost every aspect of life – racial disharmony (often camouflaged by age-long habits), social tensions, dynamism only where it is harmful (enormous profits not usefully invested). The author stresses the importance of educating the masses to a consciousness of what would be their fair due – a task not fulfilled by the present “alliance” because of the overwhelming impediments. The book is a translation of *Parásitos, mitos y sordomudos* (Mexico City 1964).

GISLER, ANTOINE. *L’Esclavage aux Antilles françaises (XVIIe-XIXe siècle).* Contribution au problème de l’esclavage. Éditions Universitaires, Fribourg 1965. xv, 213 pp. S.fr. 20.00.

This study has a wider scope than that of a survey of slavery in the French colonies in the Caribbean during the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It discusses the reactions and objections to, and the various justifications of the institution of slavery in France. More in particular, the gap between “theory” and “praxis” in moralist, and especially Catholic moralist, opinion which became painfully manifest in the difference between the actual treatment of the slaves and the official code which often provided the means for appeasing conscience. Much research has enabled the author to draw an interesting picture of the Antillean clergy’s attitude and position vis-a-vis the slave-owners.

Brazil

CHACON, VAMIREH. *História das idéias socialistas no Brasil.* Editôra Civilização Brasileira S.A., Rio de Janeiro 1965. 416 pp. Cros 4500; \$ 2.00.

The influence of the European social ideas since the revolution of 1848 on social thought in Brazil is the main theme of this book. The author gives full attention to the Brazilian “1848 men”: Antônio Pedro de Figueiredo, Abreu e Lima, Borges da Fonseca. The second half of the book contains chapters on Saint-Simonism, Marxism, anarchism and syndicalism, nationalism and the Christian social movement in Brazil.

Chile

HALPERIN, ERNST. *Nationalism and Communism in Chile*. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1965. xii, 267 pp. \$ 7.50.

Although the Christian Democrat candidate Frei was elected to the presidency in 1964, the "Popular Front" got almost 40 per cent of the votes. It is this "Front" consisting of a pro-Soviet CP and a strongly nationalist, rather "Castroite" Socialist Party, which constitute the central subject of this lucidly written study on the last decade or so. The intra-party struggles inspired, apart from the Caribbean events, by the strong graduation of the party's leadership and the pro-Chinese attitudes demonstrated by a considerable opposition, are analyzed also against the historical background of traditional issues in the country's labour movement. Moreover, the book provides a good summary of the political constellation in 1964 in which the Christian Democrat programme of reform is discussed more amply.

Mexico

BENÍTEZ, FERNANDO. *The Century after Cortés*. Transl. by Joan MacLean. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1965. vi, 296 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

The title of the original edition, *Los primeros Mexicanos: La vida criolla en el siglo XVI* (Mexico City 1962), is more representative of the contents of this book than the four words in the English title. The author who, according to the jacket, is "a historian, novelist, and journalist" evokes a very vivid, if not exactly scholarly, picture of the new creole white ruling class and of the society it created; according to Mr. Benítez both have left their mark on the Mexican idiosyncrasy to this day.

Netherlands Antilles

HARTOG, JOH. Bonaire. *Van Indianen tot toeristen*. Gebroeders De Wit, Aruba - Nederlandse Antillen 1957. xv, 456 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 29.50.

—. Curaçao. *Van kolonie tot autonomie*. D. J. de Wit, Aruba 1961. xvi, 1156 pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. Maps. Hfl. 59.50.

—. De Bovenwindse Eilanden. Sint Maarten - Saba - Sint Eustatius. *Eens gouden rots, nu zilveren dollars*. De Wit N.V., Aruba 1964. xi, 747 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 55.00.

The opening volume of Dr. Hartog's *Geschiedenis van de Nederlandse Antillen*, which dealt with Aruba, was noticed in Vol. I (1956) of this periodical, on p. 160. With the publication of the present Vols. II, III and IV this monumental work on the history of the Netherlands Antilles since prehistoric times is now complete. The three volumes deal, respectively, with Bonaire, Curaçao, and Saint Martin, Saba and Saint Eustatius, the last three belonging to the Leeward Islands but indicated as "the Windward Islands" in Dutch. The semi-official nature of the work (prefaces have been contributed by district commissioners and other authorities) is noticeable throughout the text, but owing to the very detailed treatment which is based on a wealth of published and

unpublished sources these volumes will be a standard work for many years to come. Meanwhile, the publisher has brought out an English edition of the opening volume, and a ditto of *Curacao* may be expected towards the end of this year.

United States of America

BALTZELL, E. DIGBY. *The Protestant Establishment. Aristocracy & Caste in America*. Secker & Warburg, London 1964. xviii, 429 pp. 42/-.

Aristocracy or caste: this has been, according to Professor Baltzell, the permanent dilemma of the "White-Anglo-Saxon-Protestant" upper class of the United States. Putting aside notable exceptions like the Roosevelts, the general propensity has been towards segregation, discrimination and, eventually, panic. The author applies Tocqueville's thesis of the dysfunction of the French nobility to the present-day American upper class. He is no equalitarian, however: "it is the central thesis of this book that no nation can long endure without both the liberal democratic and the authoritative aristocratic processes." His ideal, like Tocqueville's, is "a cohesive establishment, slow to cry treason and always able to absorb new men of power within its ranks".

CHALMERS, DAVID M. *Hooded Americanism. The First Century of the Ku Klux Klan 1865-1965*. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City (N.Y.) 1965; Europese Boekcentrale, Amsterdam. xii, 420 pp. \$ 5.95.

The focus of this new history of the Ku Klux Klan is almost exclusively on the twentieth century. The distinctive feature of the book is that it is geographically comprehensive, tracing the Klan's manifold influences (including those on the electoral level) everywhere in the Union. Professor Chalmers, since long a student of violence and social movements, directs himself to the educated layman and has restricted his references to an excellent bibliography.

COWING, CEDRIC B. *Populists, Plungers, and Progressives. A Social History of Stock and Commodity Speculation 1890-1936*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1965. vii, 299 pp. \$ 6.50.

Professor Cowing is original in that he has chosen as his subject not only a history of speculation (beginning with wheat and cotton, but soon expanding to include all commodities and render the stock exchange into the decisively important institution it proved to be in the 'twenties); he gives, and more so, an interesting account of anti-speculation sentiments, criticisms and movements, providing a connecting link between early Populism, various kinds of progressivism and the New Deal. Special attention is given to anti-speculation legislation and to attempts towards it.

DUNCAN, HUGH DALZIEL. *Culture and Democracy. The Struggle for Form in Society and Architecture in Chicago and the Middle West during the Life and Times of Louis H. Sullivan*. The Bedminster Press, Totowa 1965. xxii, 616 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

Not less interesting than the study of Sullivan's democratically and socially inspired conceptions of architecture (and society at large) which is the central theme of this

book is its picture of the social and cultural climate of the Middle West especially in the later decades of the nineteenth century. Thus, full justice is done to the role played by the University of Chicago and the significance of Veblen's, Mead's and Dewey's views which were opposed to the "glamorization" and "spiritualization" of money. Many particulars are given on the growth of Chicago and its social consequences.

DURDEN, ROBERT F. *The Climax of Populism: The Election of 1896*. University of Kentucky Press, Lexington 1965. xiii, 190 pp. \$ 5.00.

The Populist election campaign of 1896 and the problems it evoked are expounded here partly on the basis of the papers of the party's national chairman, Marion Butler, not yet used in Hick's and Vann Woodward's essential studies. That year saw both the "climax" and the crisis of Populism – the latter not due to any shortcomings of Bryan, but to the typical American party structure and, within the realm of individual failure, to the inability of the nominee for the vice-presidency, Watson. The appeal and restrictions of Populism at the end of the century, which show considerable differences as compared to its later history, are well described.

FELIX, DAVID. *Protest: Sacco-Vanzetti and the Intellectuals*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1965. ix, 274 pp. Ill. \$ 5.95.

The title of the present volume is rather misleading: the bulk of the book is concerned with the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the intellectuals do not come into their own until Chapter 15. Mr. Felix defends a thesis which, in the 1960's, is certainly unorthodox. He argues that Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty and got a fair trial, and that the protesting intellectuals let their social criticism run away with their intellectual faculties. The author has re-examined the evidence and interviewed many key personages in the case.

GILLETTE, WILLIAM. *The Right to Vote: Politics and the Passage of the Fifteenth Amendment*. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1965. 181 pp. \$ 4.50.

This is the first book to examine thoroughly the politics behind the passage and ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment (1869-70). Mainly basing himself on contemporary newspapers, the author shows how and why the enfranchisement of the Negro was supported, opposed and qualified. The volume is published in *The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*, Series LXXXIII, No. 1.

HOROWITZ, DAVID. *The Free World Colossus. A Critique of American Foreign Policy in the Cold War*. Macgibbon & Kee, London 1965. 451 pp. 60/-.

This book is not so much a critical evaluation as an, intelligently written, outright indictment of American foreign policy since F. D. Roosevelt's death. The Truman doctrine, the policy over Germany, Korea, Guatemala, Cuba, Viet Nam – in each case it is the USA which is condemned. Even the topic of Hungary 1956 is treated in much the same vein. A great number of sources have been used and quoted with a remarkable ability for finding and presenting facts in support of the argument. America has, according to the author, reversed its traditional role and become "one of the great and hated oppressor nations".

In Aid of the Unemployed. Ed. by Joseph M. Becker. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1965. xiii, 317 pp. \$ 8.95.

In this very up-to-date volume various specialists in assistance programmes analyze the question of unemployment in the USA from many angles. Thus, the book offers information on the geographical location of unemployment, unemployment rates by occupation groups, age, sex and colour, insurance schemes and their financing, long- and short-term programmes for work relief and training. F. R. Breul contributes a short, but illuminating study on the "early history of aid to the unemployed", while the editor, together with W. Haber and S. A. Levitan, makes a number of thoughtful "policy recommendations" in a concluding chapter.

LUBOVE, ROY. *The Professional Altruist. The Emergence of Social Work as a Career 1880-1930.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1965. ix, 291 pp. \$ 5.95.

The subject of the present volume is the professionalization of social work in the United States. The characteristics of this development, for instance, specialization, the idealization of expertise, the growth of an occupational subculture and bureaucratization, are discussed at length. In the bibliographical note that is appended we miss Kathleen Woodrooffe's *From Charity to Social Work* (cf. this periodical, Vol. VII (1962), Part 3, p. 475). Professor Oscar Handlin has contributed a foreword.

MAIN, JACKSON TURNER. *The Social Structure of Revolutionary America.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1965. ix, 330 pp. \$ 6.50.

In his preface the author says that "this book developed out of a conviction that an understanding of political history during the revolutionary era depends upon mastery of the underlying social structure". Using contemporary newspapers, tax lists, travel accounts and other published and unpublished material he has succeeded in presenting a fascinating picture of the class structure, standards of living, mobility, political convictions, culture patterns etc. for the years 1763-1788. The conclusions arrived at – e.g., that the middle class of small property holders was "the largest and most important segment of revolutionary society" – are illuminating for an understanding of characteristic elements in American tradition.

MILLS, C. WRIGHT. *Sociology and Pragmatism: The Higher Learning in America.* Ed. with an introduction by Irving Louis Horowitz. Paine-Whitman Publishers, New York 1964. 475 pp. \$ 12.50.

The first publication of the late C. Wright Mills's dissertation (with corrections and under another title) shows him, as Professor Horowitz in his introduction states, "as an historian of ideas and as a sociologist of philosophy". The work is not only of interest as reflecting an early stage in Mills's thought, but also in its own right. It deals with the rise of professionalization in the academic world, the views of leading pragmatists (Peirce, James, Dewey), offers statistics on the social origins of college students (Mills always held "labour intellectuals" in high esteem – a fact related by Horowitz to "a pragmatic base") and places philosophic concepts against a background of social reality.

OSOFSKY, GILBERT. *Harlem: The Making of a Ghetto. Negro New York, 1890-1930*. Harper & Row, New York 1966. xi, 259 pp. Ill. \$ 6.95.

Harlem, the New York Negro quarter now of sad renown, was a genteel white community at the turn of the century. Professor Osofsky gives an absorbing and detailed account of how this change has come about. His book, which has been favourably noticed already, is an essential contribution to social history. The numerous illustrations have been well chosen.

Regulating Union Government. Ed. by Marten S. Estey, Philip Taft, Martin Wagner. Harper & Row, New York, Evanston, London 1964. ix, 230 pp. \$ 4.00.

After a commendable survey, by J. Seidman, of "concern with union government and administration" prior to the enactment of the "Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act" (the so-called "Landrum-Griffin Act") in 1959 there follow chapters on the provisions of the Act and its operation and administration in the first four years it has been in effect. The actual and potential consequences of Federal regulations are clearly set forth. Particularly interesting are the sections dealing with internal democracy in the unions and with their handling of finances.

SEXTON, PATRICIA CAYO. *Spanish Harlem*. Harper & Row, New York, Evanston, London 1965. xv, 208 pp. \$ 4.95.

Interviews and on-the-spot investigations have provided the material for this book on East Harlem, a slum area inhabited by Puerto Ricans, Negroes and Italians (in this order of numerical importance). The author draws a lively picture of what she saw and heard. She offers valuable explanations and a balanced judgment on the many problems confronting the population, agency workers and the government, and although she does not shun recommendations, she has seen her task preferably as that of the describer. Interesting are, e.g., the chapters on the churches, on schools and neighbourhood organizations.

SILBERMAN, CHARLES E. *Crisis in Black and White*. Jonathan Cape, London 1965. xii, 370 pp. 30/-.

Undoubtedly this work ranks high among both the most important and the best written books on the Negro issue in the USA. Extremely informative on a very wide range of problems (all, of course, connected with the main issue), it is at the same time bold in its approach and original in its suggestions for interpretation and for plans to act constructively alike. The major thesis is that "colour" is not irrelevant – neither are the different ethnic origins of white Americans – and that the Negro's "pride in race" is essential for a new identity. The author points to the important fact that "Africa" is no longer a source of shame but has become one of self-pride (independence and rediscovery of a respectable history). In a short review such examples as those cited above obscure the very discriminating and comprehensive elaboration of insights alien to current views; but the pursuit of truth is never sacrificed to that of a solution, however sincerely the latter is sought by the author. The American edition of the book was praised by a *Wall Street Journal* reviewer and by the late Malcolm X – which should be an indication of its appeal.

TAFT, PHILIP. *Organized Labor in American History*. Harper & Row, New York, Evanston, London 1964. xxi, 819 pp. \$ 12.50.

Professor Taft, who has already several publications on modern trade unionism to his name, is highly qualified to write an over-all history of American labour and its organizations. His new book surprises both by its solidity and by its well-planned composition. These qualities, eighty pages of notes and a detailed index make the volume an invaluable work of reference. Much in contrast to such an author as Philip Foner Professor Taft is quite appreciative of the pragmatic attitudes of American labour.

WALLACE, SAMUEL E. *Skid Row as a Way of Life*. The Bedminster Press, Totowa (N.J.) 1965. xiii, 219 pp. \$ 5.50.

"Skid row" is the name of the residential quarters, all over the United States, of homeless people like migratory workers, tramps, "hobos", etc. Starting from an inquiry consisting of participant observation and interviewing in Minneapolis, the author of the present volume has studied the considerable literature on the subject (including biographies and autobiographies) and has tried to find an answer to the question "why they live on Skid Row". The book is vividly written, and at the same time it breaks new ground on the theoretical level.

WOLFF, LEON. *Lockout. The Story of the Homestead Strike of 1892: A Study of Violence, Unionism, and the Carnegie Steel Empire*. Longmans, London 1965. xi, 299 pp. Ill. 42/-.

The clash of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers with the Carnegie Steel Company (1892) gave Homestead near Pittsburgh a tragic renown. The struggle, which was fought to a finish by means of all weapons down to murder, ended in a decisive defeat for the workers. Mr. Wolff's narrative of the events clearly aims at a wide readership, but meets scholarly standards nonetheless. Roger Butterfield has contributed a foreword.

YELLOWITZ, IRWIN. *Labor and the Progressive Movement in New York State, 1897-1916*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1965. ix, 288 pp. \$ 6.50.

Dr. Yellowitz, a pupil of Professor Taft, has made a thorough investigation into the political involvement of organized labour and its relations with the social Progressives in New York State at the beginning of the twentieth century. His book is nearly wholly based on primary source materials and breaks hitherto insufficiently known ground.

ASIA

AHMED, A. F. SALAHUDDIN. *Social Ideas and Social Change in Bengal 1813-1835*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1965. ix, 204 pp. Hfl. 28.00.

"The ideas which constituted public opinion in Bengal in early nineteenth century laid the ideological and cultural foundations of modern India and Pakistan." The

impact of the West was felt here earlier and more deeply than elsewhere in the sub-continent, but "Western ideas" were far from uniform and their reception was neither integral nor unresisted even among the English-educated. The author gives a very subtle account of the acculturation process among the top strata of society and pays special attention to the germs of issues which later became burning questions (social reform, Hindu revivalism and Muslim "separatism").

The Communist Revolution in Asia. Tactics, Goals and Achievements. Ed. by Robert A. Scalapino. Prentice Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) 1965. vii, 405 pp. \$ 7.50.

A general survey of "Communism in Asia" by the editor posits the major problems dealt with in the other twelve contributions written by outstanding specialists in their respective fields. The major thesis is that all Communist parties try to avoid becoming Chinese (or, for that matter, Soviet) satellites (stressed, e.g., in the study by G. J. Pauker on the Indonesian CP – written before the September coup). The "Nationalist-Communists" are generally dominant, the "Internationalist-Communists" are either non-existent or in a minority position (described in detail for India by R. H. Retzlaff). Japan is a "post-Marxist" society, but for most Asian countries Communism is a possible answer to the problems of underdevelopment. Ch. Johnson's contribution on China also discusses the damage caused to "the functional value of Marxism as an integrative myth" by the dispute with the Soviet Union. The other countries dealt with separately – and so far not mentioned – are Burma, Ceylon, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, North Korea and North Viet Nam. Each chapter contains a bibliography.

Report of the Asian Population Conference and Selected Papers (Held at New Delhi, India, 10-20 December 1963). United Nations, New York 1964. vii, 207 pp. \$ 2.50.

The first Asian Population Conference, convened by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, was devoted to the social and economic development problems implied by the population growth rather than to the control of this growth itself. The present volume contains in the first place the report of the Conference (including the resolution and recommendations), and further nine selected papers for the greater part written by specialized agencies of the United Nations.

China

CHESNEAUX, JEAN. *Les syndicats chinois 1919-1927. Répertoire-Textes-Pressé.* Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1965. 305 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

This volume gives a kind of documentary completion to the author's work on the labour movement in China (*vide* this journal, Vol. IX (1964), Part 3, p. 515). Apart from a short chronology, a short bibliography and a repertory of Chinese terms and names, it consists of three parts. The first lists the more important organizations both nation-wide and regional, the second contains a very useful selection of documents – in Chinese and with an annotated French translation – on working-class (mostly union) activities, the third offers a reasoned listing of some 30 specifically working-class periodicals of various Socialist tendencies (especially local Communist organs).

CHESNEAUX, JEAN et JOHN LUST. Introduction aux études d'histoire contemporaine de Chine 1898-1949. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1964. 148 pp. F.fr. 22.00.

Chinese, Western and Soviet as well as Japanese titles are included in this reasoned bibliography which covers the half century preceding the Communists' access to domination. Much modern Communist literature is, however, cited. A very useful chapter is, for instance, that on problematic and not yet satisfactorily dealt with questions, which contains a paragraph on social history. The appendices list, among other things, the main research centres and libraries.

CROOK, ISABEL and DAVID. The First Years of Yangyi Commune. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1966. xiv, 288 pp. 42/-.

The authors lived for a year in the commune described by them and visited several others. Knowing the language they obtained on-the-spot information not easily to be found elsewhere. Besides being descriptive the book is also analytical and discusses aspects of the communes' policy from 1958 onward. Changes and reforms (e.g., the drop in size of the communes, the closing down of the "year-round canteens" or the preference given to agriculture over industry) are explained as adjustments within a generally satisfactory system. The communes are said to have been "a success" - indeed, "a significant step" on the road to Marxist fulfilment. Those who do not share this evaluation will nevertheless find a mine of factual material on the communes' organization, their tasks, their impact on people's lives.

DUMONT, RENÉ. Chine surpeuplée. Tiers-monde affamé. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1965. 313 pp. F.fr. 19.50.

The title of the second chapter could serve as a motto for the book as a whole: "Chinese Communism is partly the consequence of an overpopulation without industrialization." Interesting reporting of a journey which the author undertook in various parts of the country (and also in North Viet Nam) provides the rich and sometimes colourful details which together with the more general analysis (threatening starvation in the underdeveloped world, conditions for development, political and military trends) are the contents of this book. Mention should be made of the discussion of the various types of collective agrarian economy and of the impact of China's model on Africa.

YANG, C. K. Chinese Communist Society: The Family and The Village. Containing The Chinese Family in the Communist Revolution and A Chinese Village in Early Communist Transition. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1965. viii, xii, 246, xii, 276 pp. \$ 3.95.

This volume contains a reprint of two books originally published in 1959: *The Chinese Family in the Communist Revolution* and *A Chinese Village in Early Communist Transition*. From the latter work some passages on the People's Communes have been deleted, otherwise "no revision or rewriting was undertaken". The two books were very favourably reviewed in this journal, Vol. VI (1961), Part 1, on pp. 157f. To summarize that notice, the works were written on the basis of personal observation and chiefly

Communist documentary material. The first work mentioned demonstrates that the disintegration of the traditional family started long before the Communist revolution, and that the family as the main centre of loyalty has now been replaced by the state. The second work describes the development of a village in the years 1948-1951, concentrating on the role played by the CP and on the methods of establishing the new power structure step-by-step – by destroying the old forces, an intensification of the “class struggle” and the introduction of collectivization in stages.

India

Economic History of India: 1857-1956. Ed. by V.B. Singh. Allied Publishers Private Ltd., Bombay, London, New York 1965. xxxiv, 795 pp. Rs. 30.00.

The 29 chapters that make up the present volume illuminate as many aspects and branches of the Indian economy both before and after 1947. A number of them trench upon and even overlap the field of social history, e.g., “Social Organization”, by T. N. Madan; “Agriculture and Co-operation”, by B. M. Bhatia; “Trade Union Movement”, by V. B. Singh; “Condition of Workers (1880-1950)”, by J. Kuczynski (translated from *Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter unter dem Kapitalismus*, Vol. 27); and “Levels of Living of Industrial Workers”, by K. Mukerji. Indices of authors and subjects are appended.

KUMAR, DHARMA. Land and Caste in South India. Agricultural Labour in the Madras Presidency during the Nineteenth Century. Cambridge University Press, London 1965. xii, 211 pp. 45/-.

The author begins with an introduction of the agrarian situation in the Madras Presidency (roughly the whole South of India) at the outset of British rule. She then gives an excellent survey of the land tenure system, the breaking up of the old village community and the increase in landlessness which was conditioned by demographic as well as economic and socio-political factors, although direct British responsibility is denied. A wealth of material has been worked up into this important historical study which also throws light on the relationship between caste and “class” functions.

SHARMA, G. K. Labour Movement in India (Its Past and Present). University Publishers, Jullundur, Delhi, Ambala 1963. xv, 250 pp. Rs. 15.00.

Among the peculiarities of the Indian labour movement the author mentions its narrow basis (except in the textile industry), its traditional alliance with the political struggle for independence and its (in part directly resulting) present alliance with the political parties and – as regards the last years – the gradual replacement of “militancy” by collective bargaining and influencing legislation as well as the decreasing “outside” leadership. The history of the labour movement is dealt with in some detail, but the author’s major purpose has been to draw general lines of interpretation – on the sound foundation of historical evidence and with the help of the comparative method. The present situation of the trade unions is indicated by the catchwords “consumptionist approach” – to which they cannot restrict themselves in the face of a Socialist state policy – and “productionist approach” – the Soviet model which would result in a neglect of defending workers’ rights.

South Asian Affairs. Number Two. The Movement for National Freedom in India. Ed. by S. N. Mukherjee. [St Antony's Papers, Number 18.] Oxford University Press, London 1966. 114 pp. 25/-.

Six rather loosely connected studies in the Indian Nationalist movement have been collected and introduced by Mr. Mukherjee. Those most likely to cater for the readers of this periodical include "Moderates and Extremists: Two attitudes towards British rule in India", by D. Argov; "The Effects of the Russian Revolution on India, 1917-1920", by Zafar Imam; and "Nehru and Early Indian Socialism", by Dietmar Rothermund.

Indonesia

DAHM, BERNHARD. Sukarnos Kampf um Indonesiens Unabhängigkeit. Werdegang und Ideen eines asiatischen Nationalisten. Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt/M., Berlin 1966. xvi, 295 pp. DM. 36.00.

This is a well-documented study, into which many unpublished sources have been worked up, on Sukarno's ideas and his leadership of Indonesian Nationalism up to the declaration of independence in 1945 (with a short postscript on Sukarno's role since 1945). In a sense, it is the history of (often badly understood and never thoroughly argued) catchwords which accompany Sukarno's political career, or the history of a general "Javanese philosophy" serving as a common denominator to all the -isms which in the course of decades alternated as the allegedly supreme guiding stars and melted together in the *Pantjasila* conception - uniting diverse principles. Sukarno's attitude towards the Japanese previously to and during the war is examined with remarkable care and provides particularly valuable insight into the essential elements in the Indonesian President's fundamental (anti-Western) outlook.

GEERTZ, CLIFFORD. The Social History of an Indonesian Town. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1965. v, 217 pp. Maps. \$ 7.50.

Modjokuto is the (fictitious) name at once of a town, a subdistrict and a district in the Western part of East Java. Professor Geertz has treated the problems coming up for discussion in the present social history of this region in some earlier publications, *vide* Vol. X (1965), Part 1, p. 149 of this periodical. Here the focus is on the urbanization process and the concurrence of the traditional and the modern.

MCVEY, RUTH T. The Rise of Indonesian Communism. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1965. xviii, 510 pp. \$ 10.00.

In his preface Professor George McT. Kahin expresses his belief that the present work "as an account and analysis of the party's internal workings" goes beyond "any other study of Communism in Asia". Indeed, the book offers, on the basis of an elaborate study of sources (Dutch, Indonesian, Comintern) the most detailed early history - up to and including the 1926 rebellion - of Indonesian Communism within the double context of a Moscow-sponsored movement against colonialism and of Indonesian nationalism in its various directions (Islamic, purely nationalist, Socialist and Communist). The particular position of the CP, not always accepted or appreciated by the Comintern, was characterized by its action within the *Sarekat-Islam*, and international influences, also that of the Dutch propagandist Sneevliet, are not less care-

fully examined than the authoritative motives and issues. Both as a detailed study of Indonesian Communism's origins and as a precise account of the significance of inspiration by Leninist ideas and the fact of an international Communist movement the work is of a very high order of excellence.

Israel

LATOUR, ANNY. *La résurrection d'Israël*. René Julliard, Paris 1965. 387 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 18.00.

The story of Zionism and the Jewish settlement in Palestine up to the foundation of the State of Israel is here related by means of eye-witness accounts, letters and other documents provided with a linking text by Anny Latour. As was to be expected from this author, herself an active Zionist, the British and the Arabs do not fare favourably at her hands.

PEARLMAN, MOSHE. *Ben Gurion Looks Back in talks with -*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1965. 260 pp. 30/-.

Without constraint Ben Gurion calls up all kinds of reminiscences while putting forward his opinion on a number of topics. There is of course a heavy stress on politics (Zionism, the British mandate, the State of Israel, international relations today), but the other subjects dealt with include Plato, Buddhism, science and smoking. The reader gets an attractive picture of this grand old man; he will, however, find no stirring revelations in the book.

VAUCHER, PAUL. *Degania. L'aventure du premier kibboutz*. Préface de Philippe Zeissig. Éditions Victor Attinger, Neuchâtel 1965. 223 pp. F.fr. 15.00.

The present volume, in which a Protestant minister narrates the story of the first kibbutz for Swiss youngsters, is only included in this bibliography because the author has made ample use of *Die Geschichten um Dagania* by Miriam Singer, an unpublished book of recollections. For the rest, sympathy rather than accuracy is the hallmark of Mr. Vaucher's pages.

Laos

HALPERN, JOEL M. *Government, Politics, and Social Structure in Laos. A Study of Tradition and Innovation*. Southeast Asia Studies, Yale University 1964; distr. by The Cellar Book Shop, Detroit. x, 197 pp. \$ 5.25.

This is a thorough study of the impact of the Lao elite on the political and social evolution of the country as well as of the (connected) role played by tradition. As is already suggested by the fact that the country's Communists are led by a prince, ties of kinship have significant political implications, and indeed elite groups, whether Communist, neutralist or Western, have been the bearers of change and reform. The author also investigated relations with Thailand and both Viet Nams, as well as the influence of the West (technological rather than political). The appendices, making up one third of the volume, include a number of "Laos profiles" and valuable statistics (elections, elementary and secondary education, etc.).

Viet Nam

LÊ CHÂU. *Le Viet Nam socialiste: une économie de transition*. François Maspero, Paris 1966. 415 pp. Maps. F.fr. 33.00.

This economic history of North Viet Nam since 1945 has been written by a Vietnamese Marxist-Leninist, with all the advantages and drawbacks attaching to that. The argument which is illustrated with a number of tables and graphs is not specialistic in nature, and obviously aims at engendering comprehension and sympathy for the policies of the regime in power.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

CAMPBELL, ERIC. *The Rallying Point. My Story of the New Guard*. Melbourne University Press, Parkville (Vic.) 1965; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. xiii, 184 pp. Ill. 35/-.

The "New Guard" was a rightist organization in New South Wales, created in 1931 by business men and (ex-)officers with the object of defending the Constitution against J. T. Lang's Labour Government and against Communism. Its historical background, its predecessors and its short but successful record are told here by the man who was its "Commander".

New Zealand

BURDON, R. M. *The New Dominion. A Social and Political History of New Zealand 1918-39*. A. H. & A. W. Reed, Wellington; George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1965. ix, 382 pp. Ill. 50/-.

This political and – in the broadest sense – social history of New Zealand between the two world wars provides the specialist with many insights and a full documentation, whereas the general reader will appreciate the vividness of the style and the clarity of the argument. Special chapters are devoted to Samoa, for which New Zealand was the mandatory power, and to the Maoris. The survey of the gradual increase in social security regulations – in part a reflection of Labour's growing power – is also excellent.

EUROPE

ALBERT-SOREL, JEAN. *La Révolution française et la formation de l'Europe moderne. La Révolution française – L'Europe des Nations – Les Révolutions totalitaires – L'Europe moderne*. Payot, Paris 1965. 295 pp. F.fr. 18.00.

Anyone who, misguided by the similarity of the authors' names, might think that the argument of the present essay has anything to do with the famous eight-volume *L'Europe et la Révolution Française* will be faced with a strange surprise on reading it

Mr. Albert-Sorel conceives of the French Revolution and its impact upon Europe in the well-known humanitarian terms: "By proclaiming human equality the Revolution merely superscribed the first statement of Christ on the laws." Social historians may well leave this book unread.

BEIJER, G. *La main d'œuvre rurale nationale. Son adaptation à l'industrie. Analyse des politiques et programmes. Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques*, Paris 1965. 130 pp. F.fr. 10.00.

The present report is the last in a series of three entitled *Mobilité de la main d'œuvre*. After a survey of the recent literature on the subject Mr. Beijer enters into the problems accompanying the adaptation of the agricultural labour force to modern industry. A summary of the relative reports, by I. Erixon and E. Dimitras, on the situation in a number of OECD countries is appended.

Contrasts in Emerging Societies. Readings in the Social and Economic History of South-Eastern Europe in the Nineteenth Century. Sel. and transl. by G. F. Cushing, E. D. Tappe, V. de S. Pinto, Phyllis Auty. Ed. by Doreen Warriner. The Athlone Press, London 1965. xx, 402 pp. 42/-.

In the main the economic situation, social conditions – often stagnancy in both fields – and, less so, political facts are represented in this volume in the form of (mostly short) extracts from contemporary writings. For each of the geographic units dealt with (Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria roughly within their 1914 frontiers, and the regions which were to constitute, after 1918, Yugoslavia) there is an introduction – the longest of them is eleven pages –, which in nearly all the cases mainly lists the documents selected. The latter are drawn from a variety of sources such as official statistics, essays by foreign and co-national observers, and scientific works.

DOVRING, FOLKE. *Land and Labor in Europe in the Twentieth Century. A Comparative Survey of Recent Agrarian History. With a Chapter on Land Reform as a Propaganda Theme* by Karin Doving. 3rd. rev. ed. of *Land and Labor in Europe 1900-1950*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1965. xi, 511 pp. Hfl. 54.00.

This essential comparative study of the agrarian history of Europe since about 1900 has been completely brought up to date in that it not only provides fresh data on developments since 1950, but also includes recent research results for the first half century. In particular, the treatment of the modernization of South European agriculture (the evolution of a market economy) and of the (failures of the) collective farm system of the Communist countries betrays a very considerable increase in knowledge of and insight into the central problem of the relation between land and manpower (agrarian overpopulation) and the questions involved in various forms of co-operation, both applied and propagated. In this connection the chapter on "land reform as a propaganda theme" is of great value as a contribution to the study of ideology. In a concluding chapter not only the Communist approach is criticized, but also, e.g., that of the Catholic Church in Italy or the spokesmen of the French Fifth Republic. The Holy See – to give one example – is "more confident than ever

that the social question can be solved on the basis of numerous small individual farms" – notwithstanding the fact that Italy "is heading towards a capital-intensive agriculture which will need rather few farmers". It is argued that anything like a "final solution" to the land question is impossible because of technological, social and political changes. The lessons to be drawn from experiences in Europe for the developing countries are discussed with much acumen.

Katholizismus und freiheitlicher Sozialismus in Europa. Hrsg. von Albrecht Langner. Verlag J. P. Bachem, Köln 1965. 412 pp. DM. 36.00.

Notwithstanding considerable differences between various European countries, where strong Christian parties exist together with strong Socialist parties, in the attitude of the Catholic Church and Catholic opinion in general toward democratic Socialism, a common tendency in the evolution is clearly observable. The editor has collected the following contributions by Catholic authors who discuss the actual situation from an historical angle: the SPD (editor), the SFIO (J.-C. Criqui), the Dutch Labour Party (S. W. Couwenberg), the SPÖ (W. Mantl), the Swiss SP (G. Casetti) and the Belgian SP (J. Delfosse). All authors have included the whole of the political spectrum in their respective countries. A number of Socialist party programmes are reproduced.

KOFOS, EVANGELOS. Nationalism and Communism in Macedonia. Institute for Balkan Studies, Thessalonike 1964. xxi, 253 pp. Maps. \$ 2.50.

The first part of this book gives a summary of "the Macedonian question" prior to World War II. The second part, based to a great extent on primary sources, deals thoroughly with Communist attitudes. Although the Comintern used to support Bulgarian claims, the years since the war gave evidence to numerous shifts of policy – the national aspirations of the Greek, Bulgarian and Yugoslav Communists resembling very much that of the "bourgeois chauvinists". How Macedonia influenced the Greek civil war or Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations is clearly set forth. The author seems to be somewhat biased in favour of the Greek position (no problem at all in Greek Macedonia). He points out that at present, in an atmosphere of *détente*, the issue appears to be mainly of historical interest.

VERSTRAELEN, JULES. De grauwe revolutie. Inleiding tot de geschiedenis van de arbeidersbeweging. 2e herz. druk. D.A.P. Sociale Uitgaven, Brussel 1965. 203 pp. B.fr. 95.

"The gray revolution" indicates the contents of this vividly written book better than the sub-title "Introduction to the History of the Labour Movement". Indeed it deals neither more nor less with the economic and social aspects of the Industrial Revolution than with the labour movement itself, whose causes and motives are so well depicted. The author has used a great variety of mainly secondary literature, but has fully succeeded in presenting an integrated survey. The five countries under discussion are Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and Holland. The work deserves to be recommended as one of the best general introductions in the Dutch language.

Belgium

DE VOLDER, N. *Sociale Geschiedenis van België*. I. Burgerlijk Paternalisme en ongeorganiseerd proletariaat (1830-1886). II. Socialisme en Christelijke Arbeidersbeweging (1830-1945). Sint Franciscus Uitgeverij, Mechelen n.d. 517 pp. (in 2 vols.) B.fr. 155; 180.

This history of the Belgian working class and of labour organizations is not written without bias. The first volume deals with the origins of the modern working class, social conditions in the broadest sense, the approach to poverty and the social question in general by the (liberal) bourgeoisie, the beginnings of trade unionism, and the Catholic social theory and its partial materialization for the period roughly from 1830 to 1886. The second volume deals with "Socialism and the Christian labour movement, 1830-1945". The central theme is thus clearly indicated: Socialism and socialist inspired trade unionism are seen as challenges which provoked a formidable Catholic reaction. The author's sympathy with the Christian social movement does not lead him, however, to avoid a critical discussion of ticklish questions such as the Daens opposition. He also does justice to the various currents of early Socialism in Belgium.

ELIAS, H. J. *Geschiedenis van de Vlaamse Gedachte*. Deel IV. Taalbeweging en cultuurflamingantisme. De groei van het Vlaamse bewustzijn. 1883-1914. De Nederlandsche Boekhandel, Antwerpen 1965. x, 432 pp. Ill. B.fr. 438.

The general plan and the first three volumes of this new history of the Flemish movement were discussed in Vol. X (1965) of this periodical, on pp. 154f. The present final volume, which covers the decades preceding the First World War, is written in the same spirit and with the same thoroughness. The various currents and their leaders receive careful treatment, as do the concrete problems and achievements.

France

BOCKEL, ALAIN. *La Participation des Syndicats ouvriers aux fonctions économiques et sociales de l'État*. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, Paris 1965. 622 pp. F.fr. 72.90.

This is a typically French thesis, divided and subdivided into parts, "titles", chapters and sections. The subject is the (institutionalized) participation of the French trade unions in public affairs. In the years 1945-1947 large-scale attempts in this sense have been made, but in the following years a stagnation occurred. Dr. Bockel presents an analytical account of this process and of the relative problems. Professor M. Lavigne has written a foreword.

BUFFELAN, JEAN-PAUL. *Le complot du 13 mai 1958 dans le Sud-Ouest*. Préface de Louis Périllier. Postfaces de Roger Miquel et Joseph Cathala. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, Paris 1966. vii, 226 pp. Ill. F.fr. 31.30.

The plotters of May 13, 1958, had cast the South-West of the country for the part of jumping-board to Paris. Mr. Buffelan, who in the performance of his national service

happened to occupy a confidential position in the local military staff at the time, describes the political events round the (abortive) coup in Toulouse and the surrounding district. The volume is well-documented, and three of the *dramatis personae*, viz., the prefect of the Haute-Garonne, the local military commander and one of the members of the local *Comité Républicain de Salut Public*, have contributed comments upon the manuscript.

CALAN, PIERRE DE. *Les Professions*. Éditions France-Empire, Paris 1965. 286 pp. F.fr. 16.50.

The author discusses what he calls the "crisis" of the employers' and trade unions in France, their functions and their relations. He does so cautiously, and cautiously he formulates his plea for a "Neo-Corporatism", because he is convinced that the actual equilibrium between "Socialist" and "freedom" elements is rather doubtful and could not last for ever in any case. Opposed to technocracy, he advocates, for social reasons, an economic organization based on public law.

CHARNAY, JEAN-PAUL. *Les scrutins politiques en France de 1815 à 1962. Contestation et invalidations*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1964. xiv, 282 pp. Maps. F.fr. 28.00.

This excellent survey of the history of elections, plebiscites and electoral systems, in which special attention has been paid to the major political issues in connection with constitutional procedures, constitutes a valuable contribution to political sociology. The voting behaviour of the electorate is analyzed on the basis of social and regional divisions. The various legal regulations regarding voting and validity of election results are discussed as functions of broader political realities and thus made understandable.

Les Classiques du Peuple. Éditions Sociales, Paris.

BABEUF. *Textes choisis* (Claude Mazauric). 1965. 253 pp. F.fr. 9.00.

DARWIN. *Textes choisis. La sélection naturelle. La descendance de l'homme* (Hilaire Cuny). 1965. 166 pp. F.fr. 6.00.

DIDEROT. *Sur la liberté de la presse* (Jacques Proust). 1964. 99 pp. F.fr. 4.00.

La lyre d'airain. Poésie populaire et démocratique (Georges Cogniot). 1964. 195 pp. F.fr. 7.00.

MOLIÈRE. *L'École des femmes, suivi de La critique de l'École des femmes et de l'Impromptu de Versailles* (S. Rossat-Mignod). 1964. 209 pp. F.fr. 7.00.

A general idea of what this popular series is like was given in this periodical, Vol. II (1957), Part 2, pp. 323f. The present Babeuf volume distinguishes itself from the one mentioned there in that it is much more comprehensive, more historical, and less of a collection of *maximes*. The Darwin volume consists almost wholly of an extensive introduction to Darwin's thought which is very much to the point and, unlike the introductions to the other volumes (those responsible are mentioned in brackets each time), free from the well-known Marxist criticisms and pats on the shoulder. The Diderot volume reproduces part of a treatise that is better known under the title *Lettre sur le commerce de la librairie*, edited from the manuscript in the Paris National Library. *La lyre d'airain* is an anthology of "democratic" poetry from Béranger to

Apollinaire; Hugo is given pride of place, but also Rimbaud is represented by, for instance, pieces from *Le bateau ivre*. The last volume (the introduction to which strikes a socio-historical note) includes the two one-act plays in which Molière ridicules the critics of his unconventional play (among whom Corneille).

CLAUDE, HENRI. *La concentration capitaliste. Pouvoir économique et pouvoir Gaulliste*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1965. 304 pp. F.fr. 12.00.

It is argued in this documented study that concentration of capital is progressively developing in France. This is explained by the accelerated technological revolution and, to a certain extent, by the political regime in the country and the impact of the Common Market. "Gaullism" is largely interpreted along the lines of a rise of monopolies which suppress small business. The only remedy is nationalization of big enterprises plus "democratic integration", an "alliance" between smaller employers and the working class.

DENIEL, RAYMOND. *Une image de la famille et de la société sous la Restauration (1815-1830). Étude de la presse catholique. Préface de Jean Lacroix*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1965. 303 pp. F.fr. 19.50.

Dr. Deniel analyzes the social and political philosophy of four Roman Catholic periodicals in the Restoration era, viz., the *Conservateur*, the *Quotidienne*, the *Ami de la Religion et du Roi* and the *Mémorial catholique*. The expression "Family and Society" in the title may be taken as a hendiadys: under the impact of authors like de Bonald society at large was conceived of as a (strictly patriarchal) family.

FURET, FRANÇOIS et DENIS RICHEL. *La Révolution. Des États Généraux au 9 Thermidor*. Réalités Hachette, Paris 1965. 371 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 79.00.

"Ouf!" is the caption under the engraving at the end of this book on the French Revolution up to the fall of Robespierre. "Alas!" may be the reaction of the man who has been looking at the wonderful contemporary illustrations and cannot have enough of them. But when he begins again and reads the linking text he will discover that this opening volume of the new series of *Les Grandes Heures de l'Histoire de France* is no mere picture book but an excellent survey of the subject in which all the findings of twentieth-century research have been worked up with balance. The illustrations turn out to fit harmoniously in the argument and, also, to shed new light on the social history of the period. The production of the volume meets the highest standards.

GODECHOT, JACQUES. *La Prise de la Bastille 14 juillet 1789*. Gallimard, Paris 1965. 435 pp. Ill. F.fr. 26.00.

A detailed account of the storming of the Bastille as well as of the events which preceded it, roughly from Necker's dismissal onward, and an analysis of motives and social backgrounds of participants is preceded by a general survey of riots, revolts and revolutions in late eighteenth-century Europe (England, Holland, Geneva, France) which provide the author with ample arguments for maintaining his thesis that the French Revolution – and within its frame the fourteenth of July – was not an isolated phenomenon: it fits into a long-term rise of prices and the resulting distress. Economic facts occupy an important place also in the preponderantly descriptive parts of this excellent book.

GOETZ-GIREY, ROBERT. *Le mouvement des grèves en France 1919-1962*. Collaboration de: Guy Triolaire, Guy et Michel Devillebichot, Pierre Henri Derycke. Éditions Sirey, Paris 1965. 220 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

The late Professor Goetz-Girey, in this posthumous study, has undertaken to give an objective picture of the economic significance of French strikes from 1919 onward, as well as an evaluation of their scope, motivations and purposes. He opens with a good summary on strike theories, continues with a minute exposé of the distribution of strikes among regions and branches of industry, even going into the question of seasonal influences, and then proceeds to establish the factors determining number, intensity and duration of strikes as well as their effects on the economy and their outcomes. Interesting is the critical discussion of alleged "social cycles".

MCDONALD, JOAN. *Rousseau and the French Revolution 1762-1791*. The Athlone Press, London 1965. xi, 190 pp. 35/-.

Flashing insights and a very balanced judgment make of this book an important work both on Rousseau and on the reception of his thought by representatives of various shades of opinion during the first years of the Revolution (with a good summary on earlier historical interpretations). The author critically examines a number of thought-provoking theses (such as Talmon's) and convincingly demonstrates that, for instance, the *Contrat Social* provided also monarchist counter-revolutionists with ideological weapons. It is the incisive posing of the questions and their lively treatment which gives this well-documented study special charm.

MALLET, SERGE. *Le Gaullisme et la Gauche*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1965. 325 pp. F.fr. 19.50.

Articles which were published after 1958 in *Les Temps modernes*, *Esprit*, *France Observateur* and the *Tribune socialiste* (the PSU's weekly) have been collected in this volume together with some unpublished essays. The author, formerly a member of the CP, is now a representative of a new "Left" – at the same time pleading for a neutral position vis-a-vis the USA and for a thorough social reform, which aims at "autogestion sociale" and is based on an interpretation of technocratic capitalism. Many views on practical questions are given, e.g., in a criticism of the Defferre position.

MOTHÉ, DANIEL. *Militant chez Renault*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1965. 234 pp. F.fr. 12.00.

Himself a worker in the huge Renault factories, the author deals with the operation of the management-trade-union consultations and the "bureaucratization" of the trade-union functionaries who are "alienated" from both manual labour and their (former) co-workers. In the spirit of the left-wing periodical *Socialisme ou Barbarie* the author propagates self-activity by the workers – the only means to eliminate the bureaucracy.

PIÉTRI, FRANÇOIS. *Napoléon et les Israélites*. Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1965. 195 pp. Ill. F.fr. 18.00.

Napoleon carried through the complete emancipation of the Jews personally and with consistency, overriding all kinds of resistance and doubt: this is the thesis Mr. Piétri, an amateur historian and great admirer of the Emperor, tries to prove. The argument is mainly based on older Jewish historians such as "Groetz".

PURTSCHET, CHRISTIAN. *Le Rassemblement du Peuple Français 1947-1953*. Préface de C.-A. Colliard. Avant-Propos de Marcel Prelot. Éditions Cujas, Paris 1965. xxii, 401 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

Many documents are included in this lively account of the history of the RPF. The spirit from which it arose, the effort undertaken to unite "left" and "right", the overwhelming importance of General de Gaulle's personality, the tactical errors which brought about the movement's rapid downfall (the failure to accept alliances with other parties, in general the "intransigent isolationism") and the long-range impact of the RPF ideology are dealt with. It is also interesting to note how on a local level the RPF managed to obtain administrative influence and to weaken the positions of the other parties much beyond its own formal existence.

ROSE, R. B. *The Enragés: Socialists of the French Revolution?* Melbourne University Press, Parkville (Vic.) 1965; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. ix, 102 pp. 20/-.

The so-called *enragés*, the extreme Left in the French Revolution, have come in for fresh attention on the continent since 1946, and the present booklet is a critical survey of the state of the question in English. No "Enragé party" appears to have existed and the "Socialism" of Varlet and his friends is to be taken with a considerable dose of salt, but on the other hand their impact on the Convention and, later, on the French labour movement is a factor of importance.

SÉRANT, PAUL. *La France des minorités*. Robert Laffont, Paris 1965. 412 pp. Maps. F.fr. 18.00.

This book is completely devoted to the ethnic and linguistic minorities of France: the French Flemings, the Bretons, the French Basques, the *Occitans* or *Languedociens*, the Corsicans, the Alsatians and the Lorrainers. Mr. Sérant is familiar with their problems and even with their languages, and the autonomist movements in question are treated with great sympathy. There is a tendency to gloss over the latter's role during the Second World War; for instance, in the lengthy discussion of the anti-French pamphlet *Nederland in Frankrijk* (Antwerp 1941) its author, H. van Byleveld, is called a Dutchman, while in fact he is identical with the rather Nazi-minded priest J. M. Gantois, represented as a jolly good fellow later on.

Germany

Beiträge zur Analyse der deutschen Oberschicht. Bearb. und hrsg. von Wolfgang Zapf. 2, erw. Aufl. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1965. 167 pp. DM. 20.00.

Part of these studies in the post-war German elite, or rather elites, were published in 1964 by the Sociological Seminar of Tübingen University; they were largely inspired by Professor Dahrendorf, in whose new series of *Studien zur Soziologie* the present volume is No. 3. Dr. Zapf has contributed a comparison of the elites in both parts of the country, "materials" on the higher civil servants in the Federal Republic, and a social profile of the German manager. Other chapters are on the social characteristics

of parliamentarians West and East (W. Mersch), of the Federal Ministers (H. Gerstein and H. Schellhoss), of the Federal judges (J. Feest), and of the general officers East and West (W. Baur).

BLUME, OTTO. Normen und Wirklichkeit einer Betriebsverfassung. Unter Mitwirkung von Elfriede Kuhlmeier, Christa Riemann, Paul Rump. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1964. viii, 214 pp. DM. 17.00.

Together with the previous *Zwischenbilanz der Mitbestimmung* (Tübingen 1962), the present volume is a sociological report of the Cologne *Institut für Selbsthilfe und Sozialforschung*, commissioned by the *Hans-Böckler-Gesellschaft*, on the practice of codetermination in the Federal Republic. Here the focus is upon codetermination on the works level, viz., the participation of labour in the *Betriebsrat*, the *Wirtschaftsausschuss* and the *Aufsichtsrat*. The findings are based on an inquiry into a representative sample of about five hundred concerns. They are not optimistic, especially as regards the smaller works.

BUCHHOLZ, ERNST WOLFGANG. Ländliche Bevölkerung an der Schwelle des Industriezeitalters. Der Raum Braunschweig als Beispiel. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1966. x, 94 pp. DM. 26.50.

In this well-documented Vol. XI of the *Quellen und Forschungen zur Agrargeschichte* Dr. Buchholz sets forth that, in the rural districts of the Duchy of Brunswick, social desintegration was not caused by the Industrial Revolution but by over-population producing a kind of agrarian proletariat. Concerning the Industrial Revolution the author is "optimistic": "the early stage of industrialization quite considerably improves the economic situation of rural labour, it relieves social tension to some extent and opens new ways of social rise."

CLAESSENS, DIETER, ARNO KLÖNNE, ARMIN TSCHOEPE. Sozialkunde der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Düsseldorf 1965. 356 pp. DM. 28.00.

Unlike the book by Professor Dahrendorf noticed below the present volume has only an informative and educational aim. It consists of three sections, in which the political system, the economic system and the socio-cultural system of the Federal Republic are systematically dealt with. The authors make no secret of their own opinion: "This book is not 'objective'. Democratic culture is a critical culture."

DAHRENDORF, RALF. Gesellschaft und Demokratie in Deutschland. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1965. 516 pp. DM. 28.00.

The author, who is 36 years old and already in the 'fifties made himself a name as a sociologist, tries his hand at a courageous and on the whole successful analysis of German society at large. The attention is centred on the problem of the Germans' political backwardness, and this problem is tackled in an "American", at any rate definitely non-Marxist, way. The author has important things to say about the Germans' "self-inflicted tutelage", about the causes of Hitler's success, and about the former elite, whose dethronement by the Nazis he appreciates positively. He regards the Federal Republic as an approach to his ideal of a liberal democracy.

Die Eigentumslosen. Der deutsche Pauperismus und die Emanzipationskrise in Darstellungen und Deutungen der zeitgenössischen Literatur. Bearb. und hrsg. von Carl Jantke und Dietrich Hilger. Verlag Karl Alber, Freiburg, München 1965. 510 pp. DM. 48.00.

In view of the present state of socio-historical research this book may well have a stimulating effect on the direction of further research. It contains – after a commendable introduction “on the interpretation of pauperism” by the first mentioned editor – a documentary survey of contemporary reactions to, and comments on, poverty in the first half of the nineteenth century, and of a variety of interpretations of it including suggestions for reform. What characterizes them is that their authors – notwithstanding a broad scale of views – cannot be classified as adherents of one of the social philosophies which for later historiography became the usual frame of reference. Some names can be cited to exemplify this: S. P. Gans, F. List, R. Mohl (strongly represented), F. Baader, J. Gotthelf, F. Harkort, K. Biedermann and B. Hildebrand. The texts, which as far as possible form integral units (short extracts are avoided), refute standard opinions, e.g., on the alleged lack of social concern among the Liberals of the time. A bibliography of truly singular value is appended.

GILG, PETER. Die Erneuerung des demokratischen Denkens im Wilhelminischen Deutschland. Eine ideengeschichtliche Studie zur Wende vom 19. zum 20. Jahrhundert. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1965. iii, 280 pp. DM. 32.00.

Since Bismarck's fall a renovation of democratic thought has taken place in Germany, notably in Liberal and Socialist circles. This is the main thesis which the author argues in a thorough exposé of (mainly left-wing) Liberalism (e.g., Preuss), Marxist and Revisionist Socialism (the study of Bernstein is of special importance) and the National Social movement (Naumann and Max Weber). The problem of an understanding to be brought about between Liberals and Socialists is discussed in detail and with much acumen. The book is a valuable and well-written contribution to the history of Wilhelminian Germany.

HAUSSHERR, HANS. Hardenberg. Eine politische Biographie. III. Teil. Die Stunde Hardenbergs. 2. durchges. Aufl. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1965. vii, 341 pp. DM. 32.00.

Die Stunde Hardenbergs, first published in Hamburg in 1943, is now re-edited as Vol. III of Haussherr's unfinished political biography (cf. this periodical, Vol. IX (1964), Part 3, p. 530). The book deals with the beginnings of Hardenberg's Chancellorship and with his Reforms. In the chapter on the “Jewish Question” a number of passages have been rewritten in a philo-semitic tone, and the *grossdeutsch* epilogue has been dropped. The fact that these changes are not substantial is indicative of the basic continuity in German historical scholarship.

Jakobinische Flugschriften aus dem deutschen Süden Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts. Eingel. und hrsg. von Heinrich Scheel. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1965. xiii, 500 pp. DM. 48.00.

This interesting collection of Jacobin pamphlets from Bavaria, Baden and Württemberg reflects both the strong appeal exerted by the French Republic and the lag in

following up the issues debated in Paris (in time as well as regarding the themes). The often very clearly discernable undertones of an aspiration at national unity which also became one of the reasons to reject princely rule are remarkable. The directly social motives seem relatively weak. The introduction by the editor which comprises 50 pages contains valuable historical references to regional and local particularities.

Karl Marx Dictionary. Ed. by Morris Stockhammer. Philosophical Library, New York 1965. ix, 273 pp. \$ 6.00.

A contention – to be found in the one-page foreword – that Marx' repudiation of "all existing socialistic theories" resulted from "his disenchantment with the conditions that existed in his time in England" or a communication to the effect that "all references" in Marx' books and articles quoted in his dictionary "are made to Karl Marx's Works 'Gesamtausgabe' and to their translations by Moore and Aveling" seem to justify great caution as to the editor's knowledge and carefulness. The chronologically arranged catchwords contain many which are certainly appropriate (although the summary way in which they are presented and the lack of all but the most elementary bibliographical references make even them of doubtful value) but include utterly irrelevant ones and some whose meaning without any context is mysterious as well.

KÜNZLI, ARNOLD. Karl Marx. Eine Psychographie. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1966. 869 pp. S. 328.

Marx' personality and his work are here approached from a psychological vantage point. It is not the first time that such an effort is undertaken, but this book constitutes undoubtedly the most thorough scholarly undertaking in this direction. Basing himself on an accurate knowledge not only of Marx' writings but also of a wide variety of details concerning his life and that of his family the author gives an interpretation the essence of which may be summarized by the catchwords "Jewish *Selbsthass*", "alienation" (here in the psychological sense), messianism with its roots in Judaism (the proletariat being assigned a role similar to that of the chosen people). Marx' apriorisms reflect both the subconscious anxieties and urges, and the unripeness of his character. It should be stressed, however, that the author successfully tries to avoid any over-simplification. His approach may, almost of necessity, overreach itself, but it is handled with great care and certainly opens thought-provoking vistas. As such the book is one of the more important contributions to "Marxology" which have been published of late.

LANGBEIN, HERMANN. Der Auschwitz-Prozeß. Eine Dokumentation. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1965. 1027 pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. DM. 60.00.

Mr. Langbein, who as a former Auschwitz prisoner knows what he is writing about, has selected and introduced the more reliable depositions of witnesses made during the recent Auschwitz trial in Frankfurt, 825 in all. The defendants are only now and then given the floor, but nevertheless these two volumes constitute undoubtedly the best report of the trial hitherto published; the appendices include a chronological survey of the proceedings.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. Werke. Band 25. Band 31. Band 32. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964; 1965. 1007 pp.; xxvii, 772 pp.; xxiv, 912 pp. Ill. DM. 11.50; 12.50; 12.50.

Vol. 25 constitutes a "new complete revision" both of the text and the notes of Marx's third volume of *Capital*; rather numerous are only the rectifications in the bibliographical references – for scholarly use this new edition is, therefore, preferable to earlier ones. Vol. 31 and Vol. 32 contain Marx' and Engels' correspondence, *in toto* that between themselves, and a selection of 173 letters they wrote to others (originals in other languages are given here in a German translation), from October, 1864 – December, 1867 and from January, 1868 – July, 1870, respectively; in appendices letters by Mrs. Marx are reproduced. The apparatus is, as in the other volumes, very useful.

MASER, WERNER. Die Frühgeschichte der NSDAP. Hitlers Weg bis 1924. Athenäum Verlag, Frankfurt/M., Bonn 1965. 524 pp. Ill. DM. 29.80.

The organization of the present volume brings to mind that of Konrad Heiden's standard work *Der Fuehrer* (Boston 1944): a chapter on revolutionary Bavaria is followed by a "flash-back" into the first thirty years of Hitler's life, and then the early history of the Nazi Party is described in detail. The author, a pupil of Ernst Niekisch and Hans-Joachim Schoeps, has worked up a huge amount of unpublished documents, especially those in the *Hauptarchiv* of the NSDAP; some of them are printed as appendices. The volume contains many new facts, but on the other hand Dr. Maser, who knows nothing of Heiden's "American" book, is less original than he pretends to be (cf., e.g., pp. 106, 350f. with *Der Fuehrer*, pp. 82, 98f.). Most important is the above flash-back, in which the Nazi and anti-Nazi myths of poor young Hitler (whether "deserving" or not) are conclusively exploded.

MEHRING, FRANZ. Gesammelte Schriften. Band 5. Zur deutschen Geschichte bis zur Zeit der Französischen Revolution 1789. Band 6. Zur deutschen Geschichte von der Zeit der Französischen Revolution bis zum Vormärz (1789 bis 1847). Band 7. Zur deutschen Geschichte von der Revolution 1848/49 bis zum Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts. Band 9. Die Lessing-Legende. Band 12. Aufsätze zur ausländischen Literatur; Vermischte Schriften. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964; 1965; 1963. 14*, 556 pp.; 458 pp.; 572 pp.; 13*, 464 pp.; 9*, 348 pp. DM. 9.50; 8.00; 9.50; 8.00; 7.00.

Vols. 5, 6 and 7 collect Mehring's writings on German history, reprinted partly from *Die Neue Zeit* and other periodicals, partly from the later publications in book-form. Vol. 5 contains *Deutsche Geschichte vom Ausgange des Mittelalters*, Vol. 6 the books that are also included in Vol. II of *Krieg und Politik* (vide this periodical, Vol. X (1965), Part 1, p. 169). In these volumes as well as in *Die Lessing-Legende* Mehring shows himself a severe critic of the Prussian State ("Russian satrapy"); his thesis is that the enlightened despotism of Frederick II is not in any way connected with "the era of German humanism for which Lessing first paved the way". Vol. 12 is devoted to (non-German) literature, the arts and the *Freie Volksbühne*. Mehring's Collected Works are now complete but for Vols. 8 and 15.

PIRKER, THEO. *Die SPD nach Hitler. Die Geschichte der Sozialdemokratischen Partei Deutschlands 1945-1964.* Rütten & Loening Verlag, München 1965. 360 pp. DM. 18.00.

In a spirited way the ex-SPD member deals with the party's history as a process culminating in a "programmatic incorporation of the SPD in the ruling ideology of the Federal Government", itself representing "the authoritarian, constitutional reality of the Federal Republic". The author draws a fascinating portrait of Schumacher and strongly criticizes the recent Brandt-Erler-Wehner leadership – without, for that matter, subscribing to the theses of the left-wing opposition. Indeed the book sounds a critical tone that cannot easily be classified; this accounts for both the freshness of many comments and for the provocativeness of some of them.

Quellensammlung zur Geschichte der sozialen Betriebsverfassung. Ruhrindustrie unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Industrie- und Handelskammerbezirks Essen. Bearb. von Gerhard Adelmann. Band II. Soziale Betriebsverfassung einzelner Unternehmen der Ruhrindustrie. Peter Hanstein, Verlag GmbH., Bonn 1965. xxiii, 674 pp. DM. 50.00.

Mr. Adelmann has here collected 623 documents on working conditions and social provisions in the main industries of the Ruhr area; the stress is on the period before 1918. The Krupp works are of course given pride of place. Together with Vol. I (*vide* this periodical, Vol. VI (1961), Part 1, pp. 177f.), this is No. LIV of the *Publikationen der Gesellschaft für Rheinische Geschichtskunde*.

RUNGE, WOLFGANG. *Politik und Beamtentum im Parteienstaat. Die Demokratistierung der politischen Beamten in Preußen zwischen 1918 und 1933.* [Industrielle Welt, Band 5.] Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1965. 292 pp. DM. 33.60.

After November 9, 1918, the civil service of the Empire was taken over, together with the armed forces, by the new Republic. Its members placed themselves on the "ground of the republican facts", but their loyalty was directed to some mystical "above-party" State, not to the Constitution. In the present volume, Dr. Runge examines the behaviour of the Prussian secretaries of state, *Oberpräsidenten*, *Regierungspräsidenten* and *Landräte* (mainly in the western provinces), the attempts at democratization by the governing coalition, and the dissatisfaction engendered by these attempts (reproaches of "party politics", "*Aemterpatronage*", etc.). The author has made use of a wealth of unpublished documents.

SEIDEL, JUTTA. *Wilhelm Bracke. Vom Lassalleaner zum Marxisten.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1966. 194 pp. DM. 12.00.

Wilhelm Bracke – the recipient of Marx' "marginal glosses" on the Gotha programme destined for the Social Democratic Party leaders – who lived from 1842-1880, is described in this political biography as one of those German Socialists who increasingly underwent the influence of Marx' doctrine. With great sympathy both for the man and the direction into which his thought evolved the author also gives a popular, though documented account of the history of the Lassallean ADAV, the Eisenach party and their union.

SEIDL, HELMUT. Streikkämpfe der mittel- und ostdeutschen Braunkohlenbergarbeiter von 1890 bis 1914. VEB Deutscher Verlag für Grundstoffindustrie, Leipzig 1964. 191 pp. DM. 45.00.

An impressive volume of data has been collected by the author from a great variety of sources. Very detailed is, for instance, the description of the mass strikes in the years 1906 and 1907. Much attention is given to labour organizations and to their influence on "class consciousness" of the workers. A systematic analysis is offered of all strikes which occurred during the period under discussion, with their causes and with the demands made by the participants.

SHELL, KURT L. Bedrohung und Bewährung. Führung und Bevölkerung in der Berlin-Krise. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1965. xvi, 480 pp. DM. 22.00.

The author is an American professor of Austrian birth. His book is a most thoroughgoing analysis of the Berlin crisis from August 13, 1961 to the end of 1962 (the Cuban crisis which also ended the acute Berlin crisis), although a historical background is provided and the aftermath is discussed for a number of questions. An impressive volume of sources – among them the results of elaborate interviews – has been worked up into a detailed picture of public opinion reactions, the consequences for political thinking and debate of the tense situation and the hatred inspired by the conspicuous wall as well as of the behaviour of the population at large and of the various ways of responding to the challenge (Berlin City, Federal German, American, British and French governments).

Verbände und Gesetzgebung. Die Einflußnahme der Verbände auf die Gestaltung des Personalvertretungsgesetzes. Von Otto Stammer, Wolfgang Hirsch-Weber, Nils Diederich u.a. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1965. viii, 315 pp. DM. 29.50.

The origins and the working of the "*Personalvertretungsgesetz*" in the Federal Republic (1955) and in two *Bundesländer* (Nordrhein-Westfalen and Berlin) are the subject of this detailed study which combines politicological with sociological and juridical approaches. The broader scope is that of the influence of organizations which may operate as pressure groups – in this case within the civil service. All relevant documents have been studied, functionaries of various unions, parties and other organizations were interviewed, and a valuable historical introduction on civil servants' organizations posits some general problems.

WARREN, DONALD, JR. The Red Kingdom of Saxony. Lobbying Grounds for Gustav Stresemann 1901-1909. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1964. xii, 105 pp. Hfl. 11.75.

A hitherto unknown period in the life of Stresemann is the subject of the present monograph, viz., his apprenticeship in the kingdom of Saxony (1901-09). In between the extremes of Left (the numerically strong but disenfranchised Social Democrats) and Right (big business and the landlords with their powerful organizations) Stresemann displayed great skill in steering a middle course. The *Verband Sächsischer Industriellen*, a small-business interest group which was his creation, is given pride of place.

WEISS, ANDREAS VON. *Die Diskussion über den historischen Materialismus in der deutschen Sozialdemokratie 1891-1918*. Otto Harrasowitz, Wiesbaden 1965. 151 pp. DM. 22.00.

The debates on "historical materialism" within the SPD from the Party Congress of Erfurt (1891) up to that of Görlitz (1921) are reproduced here in a systematic order. The author has given himself much trouble to develop a conceptual framework ("basic axiomatics of the system"); his is not a historian's approach. Even the discussions at congresses are analyzed with the help of categories following from a method which puts logical hypotheses before (and above) descriptive analysis. Yet the book offers much useful material (also from a variety of publications) and demonstrates the range of such themes as the "mass strike" question or that of the "class struggle", opinions on which were formed not in the last place on a foundation of philosophical views.

ZAPF, WOLFGANG. *Wandlungen der deutschen Elite. Ein Zirkulationsmodell deutscher Führungsgruppen 1919-1961*. [Studien zur Soziologie, 2.] R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1965. 260 pp. DM. 24.00.

Like the *Beiträge* noticed above on pp. 152f., the present analysis of the contemporary German elite(s) has come from the "school" of Professor Dahrendorf. The author has taken a sample of about 2,000 top people, or rather one of about 300 top positions in politics, judiciary, civil service, armed forces, economy, churches, etc., which particularly in 1933 and in 1945 were subject to a remarkable "circulation". This circulation is shown in sixteen detailed tables which, incidentally, should be very helpful to historians in need of reference. But above all the historian will be struck by Dr. Zapf's unobtrusive and "pluralistic" approach which is wholly free from the myth of the "power elite".

Great Britain

ALTSCHUL, MICHAEL. *A Baronial Family in Medieval England: The Clares, 1217-1314*. [The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series LXXXIII (1965), No. 2.] The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1965. 332 pp. \$ 7.50; 60/-.

The Clares, a baronial family of Norman descent, acquired extensive possessions, also in Wales and Ireland, in the thirteenth century; in 1314 the male line of the senior branch died out, and the estates were partitioned. The present monograph is mainly based on unpublished sources and contains much of interest for social historians. A family chronicle in six chapters is followed by an analysis of the organization and administration of the estates in South England, Glamorgan and Kilkenny.

ARNSTEIN, WALTER L. *The Bradlaugh Case. A Study in Late Victorian Opinion and Politics*. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1965. xiii, 348 pp. 50/-.

In 1880 the republican, atheist, advocate of birth control Bradlaugh was elected MP for Northampton. The question of the oath (Bradlaugh was denied the "affirmation"

and then his "oath" was considered not valid) opened a struggle which was ended not earlier than 1886 in Bradlaugh's favour. The "case" has provided the author of this vividly written and well-documented study with the central theme around which he evokes the issues of late-Victorian times: the Irish question, social reform, toleration in religious matters. Especially on the Irish Nationalist position (whose representatives in their majority opposed Bradlaugh – fully in line with the English Roman Catholics led by Cardinal Manning) the book offers many details. Gladstone's role also comes up for an incisive analysis.

COLLIER, FRANCES. *The Family Economy of the Working Classes in the Cotton Industry 1784-1833*. Ed. by R. S. Fitton. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1965. x, 94 pp. 30/-.

This is the late Miss Collier's hitherto unpublished MA thesis, presented at Manchester University in 1921. The subject is the living conditions of the families dependent on the cotton mills in Lancashire and Cheshire during the first half century of the Industrial Revolution. The author, whose sources include the wage books of the chief manufacturers, may be counted as belonging to the so-called optimist school. Part of the statistical material has been provided by the editor. T. S. Ashton contributed a memoir.

COURT, W. H. B. *British Economic History 1870-1914. Commentary and Documents*. Cambridge University Press, London 1965. xviii, 495 pp. 60/- (Paper: 27/6.)

Economic change, social conditions and views on reform, political issues connected with "the economics of empire" – these are the subjects illustrated in an excellent choice of 174 documents (mostly short extracts) grouped according to major themes into nine chapters. Each chapter is preceded by a concise essay, each document by an annotation giving the source and containing particulars on the problems discussed and the authors. From the viewpoint of social history Chapters 2 (agriculture, including a text on agricultural labourers, Irish land problems), 6 ("Studies in Poverty"), 7 ("The Wages Bargain") and 8 ("The Concept of the Minimum" – among other things the evolution of opinion on social insurance, labour exchanges and charity) deserve most interest.

DEANE, PHYLLIS. *The First Industrial Revolution*. Cambridge University Press, London 1965. viii, 295 pp. 40/- (Paper: 17/6.)

The author defines her book as "an attempt to apply the concepts and techniques of development economics to a vital section of the historical world" – the first and spontaneously achieved industrial revolution, 1750-1850 in Britain. Perhaps it would be more true to speak of a better insight into the general problems of development stimulating historical study and interpretation. The book gives a good summary of the discussion on controversial questions such as that of the standards of living. On the basis of an intelligent weighing of factors the author arrives at clearly formulated opinions. Moreover, she offers a readable economic, and in part also social, history of a crucial period, realizing a remarkable balance between the various angles from which to approach the subject. Thus the impact of political convictions and practices is not neglected.

GALLACHER, WILLIAM. *The Last Memoirs of -*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1966. 320 pp. Ill. 45/-.

The present volume of memoirs of the well-known Communist MP up to 1950 is quite unconnected with his earlier books on the same subject, *Revolt on the Clyde* and *The Rolling of the Thunder*. It is vividly written and includes a number of interesting anecdotes.

HANSER, CHARLES J. *Guide to Decision: The Royal Commission. The Bedminster Press, Totowa (N.J.)* 1965. xiii, 274 pp. \$ 6.50.

Dr. Hanser is a great admirer of the institution of the Royal Commission in Britain and would even like to see a similar agency of appeal introduced in the United States. After describing the record of a number of commissions (e.g., those on the coal industry, 1919 and 1925-26) the author analyzes the general functions, membership, methods of operation, and social matrix. A number of detailed appendices are included.

JENKINS, CLIVE and J. E. MORTIMER. *British Unions Today*. Pergamon Press, Oxford, Edinburgh, New York 1965. vii, 125 pp. 12/6.

Both authors of this general survey of present-day British trade unionism are full-time trade-union officials. There are some short sections on the origins of trade unionism and its history; more space is devoted to comparisons mainly with its American counterpart. The book is moderate in tone and rather uncritical in spirit - indeed the authors fully subscribe to the general trends in, and policies of, the unions. The description of how they work, how they are run, what they mean to workers and employers, etc., is not without merit.

JOHNS, E. A. *The Social Structure of Modern Britain*. Pergamon Press, Oxford, Edinburgh, New York 1965. x, 191 pp. 17/6.

A broad variety of secondary literature has been used for this summary which deals with population, family, class structure (an excellent comparison of advantages and disadvantages of "objective" and "subjective" stratification), education, leisure, politics and religion (interesting figures on the correlation between "educational attainment and religious inclination"). The book is destined for undergraduate students but can be read with profit by laymen, also because the author refrains from using esoteric jargon.

KLEIN, VIOLA. *Britain's Married Women Workers*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1965; Humanities Press, New York. xiv, 166 pp. 28/-.

Characteristic of this work is the fact that the author approaches her subject both historically and sociologically. She offers a careful analysis of the effects of industrialization on the position of women in society. The actual situation - and especially the attitudes of the various groups and social classes vis-a-vis the phenomenon of an ever-increasing number of gainfully occupied married women - is described with the help of two investigations carried out by the author who also discusses the possible influences on children and some expectations as regards the future.

RAPHAEL, MARIOS. *Pensions and Public Servants. A Study of the Origins of the British System.* Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1964. 171 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

The genesis of public service pensions in England from 1684 to the Superannuation Act of 1859 is the subject of the present thesis with which the Greek author took his doctor's degree at London University in 1957. The underlying principles and various factors which played a role in these first stages of development are given due attention. This is a pioneering study, almost wholly based on primary, partly even unpublished, sources. Professor R. M. Titmuss has written a foreword.

ROUTH, GUY. *Occupation and Pay in Great Britain 1906-60.* Cambridge University Press, London 1965. xi, 182 pp. 35/-.

The changing size of the various occupational classes in Britain is studied with precision for the 55 years under discussion; no spectacular findings can be produced, except, perhaps, the fact that the fall in the proportion of manual workers is smaller than may be expected (from roughly 80 to 70 per cent). Conspicuous – and original in its method – is the research done on seven consecutive periods as regards narrowing and broadening of earnings differentials between skilled and unskilled, between non-manual and manual workers, often corresponding with steep inflation and deflation, respectively. Contrary to established economic views it is demonstrated that “in general, the labour market does not operate in the way conceived by the theory of demand and supply”.

SIMON, JOAN. *Education and Society in Tudor England.* Cambridge University Press, London 1966. xi, 452 pp. 70/-.

The customary pessimistic representation of education in the sixteenth century, dating back to A. F. Leach's *English Schools at the Reformation* (1896), is subjected to thorough criticism by Mrs. Simon. Four chapters on the fifteenth-century background and humanist innovations are followed by a detailed discussion of developments during Henry VIII, Edward VI and Elizabeth I. The author finds a beneficial state intervention here and especially stresses the changing social function of the educational system.

Society and Politics in England, 1780-1960. A Selection of Readings and Comments. Ed. by J. F. C. Harrison. Harper & Row, New York, Evanston, London 1965. xiv, 482 pp. \$ 3.75.

A useful selection of extracts from 110 representative documents on English social, or rather societal, history since the Industrial Revolution. The documents chosen include books, speeches, reports and platforms; the authors range from Malthus to Matthew Arnold and from the early Socialists to the Pilkington Committee. Each extract and group of extracts is provided with a short introduction.

WILLIAMS, FRANCIS. *A Pattern of Rulers.* Longmans, London 1965. viii, 272 pp. Ill. 32/-.

Lord Francis-Williams, one-time editor of the *Daily Herald*, discusses the public records of five men who were prominent in Britain during the 'twenties and 'thirties,

viz., Baldwin, Macdonald, Neville Chamberlain, Montagu Norman and Lord Halifax. In the author's opinion they were clearly incompetent, if not "guilty", men; "one of the most puzzling features of those puzzling decades is surely that of all those available the British people accepted these men to control their affairs and having accepted them approved them so long" (a puzzle that he hardly goes into, for that matter). The volume is illustrated with five contemporary cartoons by David Low.

Italy

AZZARONI, ALFREDO. Blasco. La vie de Pietro Tresso. Préface de Ignazio Silone. Documents et lettres. Avant-propos de Pierre Naville. Commission pour la Vérité sur les Crimes de Staline, Paris 1965. 214 pp. F.fr. 6.50.

Pietro Tresso (pseudonym: Blasco) played a prominent role in the Italian Communist Party until he was expelled in 1930; then he embraced Trotskyism till, in 1944, he met his death under suspicious circumstances in a *maquis* of the French CP. In 1962 Mr. Azzaroni published a sympathetic biography, much to the embarrassment of the Togliattis who had been playing a Stalinist role only yesterday. This biography is now available in French, together with a number of articles and letters by Tresso as well as some documents on his disappearance.

CATTI DE GASPERI, MARIA ROMANA. De Gasperi, uomo solo. VI ediz. Arnoldo Mondadori Editore, Milano 1965. 428 pp. Ill. L. 3500.

"Alcide, how long do you think this fascism will last?" – "That is difficult, nay, impossible to say: what is the span of a life-time in regard to history?" Recollections such as this conversation on a hot June morning in 1929 give the present biography of De Gasperi a special flavour. The author is not a historian, but she has worked for many years in close collaboration with her father and, in addition, had access to a large number of unpublished documents, some of which are appended in facsimile.

CHASSÉRIAUD, JEAN-PAUL. Le Parti Démocrate Chrétien en Italie. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1965. 426 pp. F.fr. 23.00.

This excellent politicological study opens with an introduction on the historical background and origins of the *Democrazia Cristiana Italiana*, the *Partito Popolare Italiano* coming up for special consideration. Then follow an exposé of the internal structure of the DCI, an exemplary analysis of the election outcomes as regards its strength in the various regions and among social classes, "sociological characteristics" of Christian Democrat members of parliament, the impact and influence of the Church and the aims of, and views represented by, the wings of the party. It is convincingly argued that the DCI largely represents the traditions of the Right, but has succeeded in firmly introducing democratic principles and winning over broad sections of the working class.

DE FELICE, RENZO. Mussolini il rivoluzionario 1883-1920. Giulio Einaudi Editore, Torino 1965. xxxii, 773 pp. L. 5000.

The young Italian historian De Felice, who already has a book on the fate of the Italian Jews under Fascism to his name, has now ventured upon a four-volume bio-

graphy of Mussolini. The opening volume on the "revolutionary" period is, apart from the *Opera omnia*, based on a wealth of unpublished sources. To the many writings that have been published on the subject it adds a critical and well-documented account. In the author's view Mussolini is a typical representative of Revolutionary Syndicalism, a role he continued to play as the Duce (*not* the embodiment) of Fascism.

DELLA PERUTA, FRANCO. *Democrazia e socialismo nel Risorgimento. Saggi e ricerche*. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1965. 463 pp. L. 3800.

The following eight studies are reprinted in the present volume: "Mazzini and Italian Society"; "The Lombardic Countryside during the *Risorgimento*"; "The Peasants in the Lombardic Revolution of 1848"; "Social Aspects of '1848' in the South"; "A Chapter of the History of *Risorgimento* Socialism: Proudhon and Ferrari"; "The Italian Democrats, the German Democrazia and the Union of Italy (1839-1860)" "The Matese Band and the Anarchist Theory of the Modern *Jacquerie* in Italy"; and "Italian Socialism from Anarchism to Social Democracy (1875-1882)". The appendices to the three last mentioned studies contain a number of unpublished letters.

ROMANO, SALVATORE FRANCESCO. *Antonio Gramsci. Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese, Torino 1965. viii, 605 pp. Ill. L. 4800.*

Antonio Gramsci, one of the founders of the PCI, is of special importance as a Marxist theorist, in which capacity he has had great influence, also after his death in consequence of a long imprisonment, and even more after the death of Stalin. The present volume is the first complete biography of this remarkable man; it is written with great sympathy, but at the same time in a critical and sober spirit worthy of its subject. The author has included not only the intellectual, but the complete personality in his account.

SANTARELLI, ENZO. *Le Marche dall'unità al fascismo. Democrazia repubblicana e movimento socialista*. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1964. 310 pp. L. 2500.

In 1956 Mr. Santarelli published a collection of separate studies on the labour movement in the Marches (*Aspetti del movimento operaio nelle Marche*). The present volume is more of a monograph on the same subject, in which the Republicans round the daily paper *Il Lucifero*, too, receive attention; the period under discussion runs from 1870 to 1922. A useful biographical dictionary is appended.

SILONE, IGNAZIO. *Uscita di sicurezza*. Vallecchi Editore, Firenze 1965. 241 pp. L. 2000.

The well-known novelist has collected a number of recollections and reflections, which together form a kind of intellectual autobiography. The book has taken its title from the longest chapter, a reprint of Silone's famous contribution to the volume *The God That Failed* (1950). The final chapter, "Progress Reconsidered", is a fine specimen of the author's critical humanism.

The Netherlands

GADOUREK, I. Absences and Well-Being of Workers. Social matrix of absence-behaviour, satisfaction and some other attitudes in contrasted groups of workers from large industrial plants in the Netherlands. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1965. x, 302 pp. Hfl. 28.50.

The project of which the present volume is the report was commissioned to the Sociological Institute of Groningen University by the Dutch Organization for Health Research. Professor Gadourek and his co-workers have made a very thorough investigation into the social causes of workers' absenteeism; the sample consisted of 107 groups from 21 large industrial plants in the Netherlands. The conclusions of this highly sociological study (which includes no less than 66 detailed tables) differ widely from the current image; the workers' morale appears to be governed by the nature of the work and the industrial structure rather than by affluence and "pampering".

HEIDE, H. TER. Binnenlandse migratie in Nederland. [Rijksdienst voor het nationale plan — publikatie nr 16.] Staatsuitgeverij, 's-Gravenhage 1965. xvi, 515 pp. Loose-leaf maps. Hfl. 19.60.

The complicated migration patterns within the Netherlands since 1880, and particularly since 1945, are here thoroughly analyzed with the help of the theoretical means of modern sociology; the author has, moreover, not been short of statistical information. Since the 'fifties, the urban agglomerations in the West have been outstripped, as to migration gains, by the industrialized rural areas, the "commuters" municipalities and the medium-sized towns all over the country. The various determinants of this development as well as its consequences for physical planning are dealt with in great detail. A summary in English, a bibliography and several appendices are included.

HEIJERMANS, HERMAN. Toneelwerken. G. A. van Oorschot, Amsterdam 1965. 775, xlii pp.; 868, xix pp.; 756, xli pp. Hfl. 25.00.

"In his genuine humor, his idealistic view of humanity, his warm-hearted imagination, his eye for Dutch life and Dutch character, he is a unique phenomenon on the stage of his country", writes Seymour L. Flaxman towards the end of his book *Herman Heijermans and his Dramas* (1954). The numerous plays, including the one-act plays, of this outstanding socialist dramatist (1864-1924) have now been collected for the first time; they reflect Dutch social history of his day "not with photographic flatness, but with sincere emotion and poetic imagination". The often very polemical prefaces and postfaces are also printed.

KADT, J. DE. Uit mijn communistentijd. G. A. van Oorschot, Amsterdam 1965. 455 pp. Hfl. 15.00.

Literature on the Dutch CP is scanty and therefore these memoirs help to fill a gap. They provide much information on the first years of the party's history, giving a very personal, colourful interpretation of people and motives. The author himself, who does not excel in modesty, played his role and tries to explain it from the ideals cherished in his youth. In 1924 he founded an opposition group but in 1927 a definite rupture with Communism occurred. He met various leaders such as Zinoviev, Bukharin, Radek or Ho Chi-minh; but the recollections on Dutch party friends and enemies are

the most interesting. De Kadt, an admirer of Lenin's *Infantile-Disorder* pamphlet, presents, to give one example, a remarkable portrait of Gorter whom he respected as a man and a poet. Such respect is conspicuously absent as regards most CP leaders.

KAPPEN, O. VAN. *Geschiedenis der Zigeuners in Nederland. De ontwikkeling van de rechtspositie der Heidenen of Egyptenaren in de Noordelijke Nederlanden (1420-±1750)*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1965. vii, 647 pp. Ill. Hfl. 54.50.

This much-debated book deals with the legal status and the criminality of the Gypsies in the Netherlands. At first the Gypsies were treated with friendliness, but from the first half of the sixteenth century they were legally persecuted and about 1750 they were expelled. The book has provoked intense reactions because the author has used for them, and for the Jews, names that were not too flattering. However, the work betrays an impressive volume of knowledge both of the Gypsies' history and of legal institutions and the variety of penal actions to which they were submitted. There is, unmistakably, a strong tendency to generalize and to ascribe some characteristics to racially inborn qualities. In an appendix interesting documents are reproduced.

Spain

BALCELLS, ALBERT. *El sindicalisme a Barcelona (1916-1923)*. Editorial Nova Terra, Barcelona 1965. 177 pp. Ptas 65.

This little book gives a vivid picture of one of the most interesting periods of the history of the Spanish labour movement prior to the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera. Important events were the strikes of 1917 and 1919 (*La Canadiense*) and the struggle of the labour movement against the *pistoleros*. Much attention is given to the relations of the syndicalist movement with the Socialists and the Catalan Left. It is a pity that the author could not use more primary materials (archives, newspapers and so on). The publisher has also brought out a Spanish edition of this book.

HIDALGO DE CISNEROS, IGNACIO. *Virage sur l'aile (souvenirs)*. Traduit de l'espagnol par L. Viñes. Les Éditeurs Français Réunis, Paris 1965. 414 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

Ex-General Hidalgo de Cisneros was Commander-in-Chief of the Republican air force during the Spanish Civil War. His memoirs which are now translated in French deal mostly with the period prior to this war. The author has served in Morocco and was a friend of Prieto. At the end of the war he was a follower of Negrin and his memoirs are an uncritical defence of Negrin's policies.

TERMES ARDÉVOL, JOSÉ. *El Movimiento Obrero en España. La Primera Internacional (1864-1881)*. Prólogo de Carlos Seco Serrano. Publicaciones de la Cátedra de Historia General de España, Barcelona 1965; distr. by Editorial Teide, Barcelona. xxiii, 178 pp. Maps. Ptas 125.

Professor Termes' book is a well-documented general history of the Spanish section of the First International. The author has used the journals of the Spanish Internationalists of the period and important documents from the Historical Archive of Barcelona. His book contains a good bibliography and four interesting maps from which the author takes the conclusion that the workers in the cotton industry in Catalonia formed the stronghold of the International in Spain.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

ARMSTRONG, TERENCE. *Russian Settlement in the North*. Cambridge University Press, London 1965. xii, 224 pp. Ill. 50/-.

The North is defined as the region whose southern limit is the Arctic circle in Europe, latitude 60° in Western and between 50° and 60° in Eastern Siberia (including the whole of Kamchatka). After a short survey of climatological and environmental conditions the history of Russian penetration and settlement is told both for the Tsarist and the Communist periods. The increase in Russian population (particularly impressive since 1926), the impact of Stalinist forced labour (Vorkuta is within the region) and the successes obtained in the effort at industrialization are among the themes discussed in detail.

BOFFA, GIUSEPPE. *Dopo Krusciov*. Einaudi, Torino 1965. 262 pp. L. 1800.

Krushchev's political record and the problems he left behind are the subject of the present volume. The author, a correspondent of the Communist newspaper *Unità*, first discusses the conflict between Moscow and Peking, and secondly Khrushchev's domestic failures, e.g., in agriculture.

LÉNINE, V. *Œuvres*. Tome 5. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1965. 594 pp. F.fr. 7.00.

The present volume comprises the period from May, 1901, to February, 1902. Apart from Lenin's series of articles on the agrarian question which deserves interest as an important stage in the evolution of his thought on the issue, it contains his fundamental "What Is To Be Done" as well as scores of minor writings.

LEONHARD, WOLFGANG. *Nikita Sergejewitsch Chruschtschow. Aufstieg und Fall eines Sowjetführers*. Verlag C. J. Bucher AG, Luzern, Frankfurt/M 1965. 192 pp. Ill. DM. 19.80.

The eminently evocative pictures collected in this volume constitute its main attraction, but the text offers a good, popular biography of Khrushchev. His role before his access to highest power is described with relative brevity. His personal qualities are given all the more attention, especially in the pictures, many of which pertain to family life and the spheres outside the realm of politics.

RITTER, GERHARD. *Das Kommunemodell und die Begründung der Roten Armee im Jahre 1918*. Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1965. 262 pp. DM. 36.00.

Starting from a discussion of a "proletarian military theory" as developed by Marx in the years 1871-75 and of Engels' views on war and army the author deals with Lenin's reception of the "Commune" idea and its adoption for military purposes. Of great interest is the elaborate treatment of the Kerensky Government's attempts at military stabilization and the way the Bolsheviks made use of their failure. The greatest part of the book is devoted to the army reform carried out by Trotsky and the ideological motivations to drop the Commune and "Red Guard" model.

STOYANOVITCH, K. *La philosophie du droit en U.R.S.S. (1917-1953)*. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, Paris 1965. 284 pp. F.fr. 36.90.

This work is consecutive to *Marxisme et Droit* which was announced in this journal, Vol. X (1965), Part I, on p. 127. The book is divided into two periods, that from 1917 to 1938, and that from 1938 to 1953. Of necessity the most interesting is the first one which elaborately expounds the debates and discussions by Soviet theoreticians whose views were condemned in the course of time. A short, but valuable résumé is given of the (relatively meagre) consequences of de-Stalinization on the theory of the law.

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