

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

DAHM, HELMUT. Meuterei auf den Knien. Die Krise des marxistischen Welt- und Menschenbildes. Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg/B. 1969. 208 pp. S.fr. 26.50; DM 24.00.

The author, a specialist on East European (including Soviet) philosophy with an uncommon knowledge of the relevant literature, deals with the years 1963-68, when the crisis in Marxist-Leninist ideology became clearly recognizable. The discussions between the "scientist" and the "anthropological" schools – based on different accentuation of Marx's theory (the later Marx plus Engels and Lenin *versus* the young Marx) – are lucidly related and commented on. New currents in Poland, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have been given pride of place.

Georg Lukács. The man, his work and his ideas. Ed. by G. H. R. Parkinson. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1970. viii, 254 pp. 63/-.

In his excellent introduction the editor surveys the works written by Lukács, comparing standpoints and justifications; in so far as there is criticism, the latter is mostly of an immanent nature. The other contributions stem from authors with widely different opinions. This renders the book – given its general high level – a remarkable contribution to a topical debate. I. Mészáros deals with Lukács's concept of dialectic, H. A. Hodges with his treatment of irrationalism, S. Mitchell with his concept of "the beautiful", D. Craig with his views on "How History Moulds Literature". The other contributions are on aesthetics (the editor), the concept of totality (R. Pascal), and on "The Marxist as a Literary Critic" (A. G. Lehmann).

HAHN, KARL. Staat, Erziehung und Wissenschaft bei J. G. Fichte. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1969. xi, 183 pp. DM 32.00.

Following in the footsteps of the Voegelin school, and notably of his *Doktorvater* Hans Maier, the author presents a reconstruction of Fichte's political, social and moral philosophy. Over against Bernard Willms, whose contribution was noticed in *IRSH*, XII (1967), p. 121, he makes out a case for Fichte as a non-totalitarian thinker, but then he has worked up the latter's pre-1800 writings only.

KIRSCHENMANN, PETER. Kybernetik, Information, Widerspiegelung. Darstellung einiger philosophischer Probleme im dialektischen Materialismus. Anton Pustet, München, Salzburg 1969. 311 pp. DM 27.00.

A critical discussion is given of a number of recent Russian, Polish and East German dialectical-materialist dissertations within the field of "information" (*informacija*). These dissertations were motivated and inspired by cybernetics, but they are greatly varying in nature. The problems by and large remain the same as they were before the introduction of cybernetics; for instance, the phenomenon of consciousness in what is fundamentally a "materialist" monism remains unexplained.

Die philosophische Lehre von Karl Marx und ihre aktuelle Bedeutung. Philosophischer Kongreß der DDR 1968. Im Auftrag der Sektion für Philosophie der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin hrsg. von Dieter Bergner, Wolfgang Eichhorn I, Günter Heyden. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1968. 830 pp. M 13.80.

This mimeographed volume contains papers read and a selection from the discussions held at a conference in East Berlin commemorating the 150th anniversary of Marx's birthday. K. Hager's discussion of "the philosophical doctrine of Karl Marx and its importance for the present" is presented as the main paper. It is a repetition of common formulas directed against West Germany and the ultra-leftist Marcuse, and defending the USSR and the GDR. Some contributions are more (e.g., G. Heyden on personality and community under socialism), others less sophisticated; even the somewhat elaborate greetings delivered by representatives of foreign parties have been included.

TOMBERG, FRIEDRICH. Basis und Überbau. Sozialphilosophische Studien. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1969. 183 pp. DM 12.80.

"Basis and Superstructure in Historical Materialism" is the title of the first essay, which occupies almost half the volume and is the only one not printed before. The author uses conceptions such as the "weakest link" and the struggle of the third world in order to demonstrate the inner contradictions of "capitalism" (i.e., the West). Other items included are studies on Kafka and on "alienation" in Marx's *Grundrisse* (published before in *Argument*).

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

ANSART, PIERRE. Marx et l'anarchisme. Essai sur les sociologies de Saint-Simon, Proudhon et Marx. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1969. iii, 556 pp. F.fr. 44.00.

The title of this book is somewhat misleading: the author discusses the conceptions of the social systems and of social action in the works of Saint-Simon, Proudhon and (the early) Marx. He compares their views on the inner contradictions of capitalism, the causes and the process of the emancipation of the proletariat, and the de-politization of society (the "withering away" of the State). Saint-Simon's views are of course more congenial to Marxism than Proudhon's, but it is argued that the latter infiltrated Marxism repeatedly (Lenin's sudden sympathy for the workers' councils in 1917, elements in Mao's standpoint on "contradictions") and remain relevant.

BAIROCH, PAUL. *Révolution industrielle et sous-développement*. 3me éd. Société d'Édition d'Enseignement Supérieur, Paris 1969. 369 pp. F.fr. 29.00.

Professor Bairoch's pioneering study in economic development and under-development, first published in 1963, was widely acclaimed as an important book. For a short summary of the contents we refer to IRSH, IX (1964), p. 126. In the present edition the text has remained unchanged, but a detailed subject index has been added.

BAYOD Y SERRAT, R. *Diccionario laboral*. Reus, S.A., Madrid 1969. 546 pp. Ptas 200.

For the benefit of a wide readership Professor Bayod has prepared this concise encyclopaedia of terms and concepts in the field of the workers' movement, trade unionism, labour law, social thought and social provisions. The choice of items and the allotment of space are rather arbitrary: Lafargue has got nearly one page, Laski three and a half, Marx a few lines under *Socialismo*, and Lenin some remarks under *Bolchevique* and, under *Luxemburgo*, a reference to his brother's execution in 1905 (!). The information given is, however, not too biased as a rule. A bibliography is appended.

Comparative Survey Analysis. By Stein Rokkan, Sidney Verba, Jean Viet and Elina Almasy. [Confluence, Surveys of Research in the Social Sciences, Vol. XII.] Mouton, The Hague, Paris 1969. xiv, 343 pp. \$ 8.00.

A useful introduction to the field of cross-national, cross-cultural and cross-societal comparative research. Social historians are not unfamiliar with this type of research (for recent instances we refer to IRSH, XIV (1969), pp. 114f. and 273), but in the present volume the focus is definitely on comparative sociology. Two trend reports by Professors Rokkan and Verba are followed by a detailed annotated bibliography.

DOBB, MAURICE. *Welfare Economics and the Economics of Socialism. Towards a Commonsense Critique*. Cambridge University Press, London 1969. viii, 275 pp. 55/-.

On the basis of a critique of Walras's and Pareto's views the author arrives at a confrontation of modern welfare economics with the economics of Socialism (as practised in Eastern Europe). He is ready to apply the notion of an equalization of price and marginal cost to the measuring of capacity (excess or under-utilization). Given the higher material level obtained in Eastern Europe, he concludes that "from a discussion of theoretical welfare economics [...] a limited number of conditions, or criteria, for attaining an optimum" can be garnered - but no more.

GEIGER, THEODOR. *On Social Order and Mass Society. Selected Papers*. Ed. and with an Introd. by Renate Mayntz. Transl. by Robert E. Peck. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1969. x, 242 pp. \$ 10.00; 90/- (Paper: \$ 3.00; 27/-).

Sections from three books by Geiger have been selected for an English translation: from *Vorstudien zu einer Soziologie des Rechts, Ideologie und Wahrheit*, and *Demokratie ohne Dogma*. In her general introduction the editor ably summarizes Geiger's works. Interesting is, for instance, the evolution of his judgment of the Marxian conception of social class and his own contribution to the development (and application) of standards to define and measure stratification.

Hiéarchies et classes sociales. Textes réunis par Roger Cornu [et] Janina Lagneau. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1969. 320 pp. F.fr. 12.30.

In a very short preface the editors state their principles of selection: they chose (extracts from) texts from vastly different currents of thought, "classic" as well as forgotten ones, and also some from among the most recent writings. The introductory chapter is an essay by Stanislas Ossowski on the dichotomic view of social stratification, in which, among other things, Christian notions are dealt with from this angle. The subsequent "first part" is devoted to "hierarchies, castes, estates" (B. Malinowski, M. Godelier, M. Halbwachs and others), the second to "the classes"; authors represented: Marx and Engels (several items), Lenin, E. Goblot, Max Weber, M. Halbwachs, and G. Gurvitch. The third part deals with the problem of class theory, exemplified, *inter al.*, by studies on the middle classes and the intellectuals (e.g., H. Mougín, J. A. Schumpeter, A. Gramsci).

MATTICK, PAUL. Marx and Keynes. The Limits of the Mixed Economy. Porter Sargent Publisher, Boston (Mass.) 1969. viii, 364 pp. \$ 6.95.

The author endeavours to vindicate Marxian economic theory over against the "failure" of the "social and political expectations based on it" on the one hand and Keynesian views of a permanent solution to capitalism's problems on the other. The long-term validity of Marx's notion of the falling rate of profit, notwithstanding temporary camouflaging by continued inflation, is argued along various lines. It is interesting to see that the author, who refuses to identify "state capitalism" with Marxian Socialism, is not absolutely certain that class society will disappear, because of the enormous regenerative power of capitalism. The book is a remarkable contribution to the debate on Marxism.

Pannekoek et les conseils ouvriers. Textes choisis, traduits et présentés par Serge Bricianer. Études et Documentation Internationales, Paris 1969. 305 pp. F.fr. 19.20.

In his commendable general introduction the editor stresses Pannekoek's work as a mathematician and astronomer, and his philosophical outlook, which was influenced not only by Marx but also by Darwin and Josef Dietzgen. The ably annotated texts (many in extracts) are grouped according to categories of themes which by and large run parallel with a chronological order. The critique of Social Democracy and Leninism, and the (evolution towards a) pure Council Communism of which Pannekoek was the best theoretician, are the central theme.

PANNEKOEK, A. [und] H. GORTER. *Organisation und Taktik der proletarischen Revolution*. Hrsg. und eingel. von Hans Manfred Bock. [Archiv sozialistischer Literatur, 11.] Verlag Neue Kritik, Frankfurt 1969. 254 pp. DM 24.00.

The – originally German – writings by the two Dutch Marxists who became the outstanding representatives of Council Communism have been selected from those covering the years 1912-21. They comprise Gorter's "Open Letter" to Lenin as well as Pannekoek's criticism of Kautsky published in 1912 in the *Neue Zeit*. It is curious to notice that, in the otherwise praiseworthy introduction by the editor, Kautsky is called the theoretical leader of the reformist SPD majority – a simplification refuted clearly in the first Pannekoek text. The editor warns his "critical" readership against an "uncritical" adoption of the Gorter-Pannekoek line.

RÜHLE, JÜRGEN. *Literature and Revolution. A Critical Study of the Writer and Communism in the Twentieth Century*. Transl. and ed. by Jean Steinberg. Pall Mall Press, London 1969. xiv, 520 pp. 84/-.

The present volume is by no means identical with the original German edition, which was published in 1960 and noticed in *IRSH*, VI (1961), pp. 298f. To single out a few differences, the chapters on the Americas have been omitted, but new observations about Communist cultural policy have been added; the appended bibliography is much shorter, but the notes, which were lacking in the German original, are a very welcome addition indeed. In its updated and adapted form Rühle's extremely well-written book will find many new readers on both sides of the Atlantic.

SIEBER, ROLF [und] HORST RICHTER. *Die Herausbildung der marxistischen politischen Ökonomie*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1969. 387 pp. M 8.50.

This "partisan" vindication of the views – even on details – of Marx, Engels and Lenin and demonstration of how their position is corroborated time and again by contemporary facts concentrates on Marxist political economy. The latter (especially Marx's *Capital*) is considered as part and parcel of its author's revolutionary involvement.

The Sociology of the Blue-Collar Worker. Ed. by N. F. Dufty. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1969. v, 198 pp. H.fl. 32.00.

Apart from William H. Form's comparative study of automobile workers in the United States, Italy, Argentina and India, the contributions in the present volume deal with blue-collar workers in a number of individual countries: Britain, Belgium, Germany, Italy, the United States, Peru, Argentina, Kenya (and Uganda), India, and Japan. The papers were originally published in the *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*.

STAVENHAGEN, RODOLFO. *Les classes sociales dans les sociétés agraires*. Éditions Anthropos, Paris 1969. 402 pp. F.fr. 30.90.

This is a comparative study of the peasantry in a number of underdeveloped countries in Latin America and Africa. The author discusses many inter-

pretations of class structures, ethnic determinants of status *versus* class, types of land holding, etc. It is argued that in various instances and for different causes the latifundium has been liquidated in favour of the microfundium (Mexico: result of the agrarian reform; Egypt: consequence of demographic pressure), itself an element in continuing economic backwardness. The latter's elimination is said to be possible only in the way of a thorough social revolution which has to be based on political power.

Sur le «mode de production asiatique». Préface de Roger Garaudy. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1969. 349 pp. F.fr. 21.00.

The items collected in this volume were published in *La Pensée*. They are a result of a research programme set up in 1962 by the *Centre d'Études et de Recherches Marxistes*. In his preface R. Garaudy grants that since 1931 the theme had been proclaimed anathema to Communists for purely political reasons; at the same time he ridiculizes those (notably K. A. Wittfogel) who allegedly also for political reasons re-examined the "Oriental Despotism" conception. Among the contributors are M. Godelier (on "Asian" society and Marxist schemes of evolution of societies) and J. Chesneaux (a more general approach). Most contributions pertain to landholding systems in pre-colonial times in different parts of Asia and Africa.

TUCKER, ROBERT C. *The Marxian Revolutionary Idea*. W. W. Norton & Company, New York 1969; George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1970. xi, 240 pp. \$ 5.95; 35/-.

Most of the chapters of this book have been published earlier as essays. The author deals with several aspects of Marx's thought and with special problems of Marxism. It is the underlying ethical category which attracts the author most; his evaluation of Marx's "futurology" and its very utopian quality is positive. Among the questions dealt with is that of the influence exerted by Marxism on the intelligentsia in the underdeveloped societies. Marx's portrayal of "a totally polarized prerevolutionary society" provides, according to the author, the explanatory model suitable for their own situation.

OTHER BOOKS

- BAKUNIN, MICHAÏL. *Gott und der Staat und andere Schriften*. Hrsg. von Susanne Hillmann. Rowohlt, Reinbeck bei Hamburg 1969. 246 pp.
- WILES, P. J. D. *Communist International Economics*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1968. xiv, 566 pp.

HISTORY

CHARLES-PICARD, GILBERT et JEAN ROUGÉ. *Textes et Documents relatifs à la vie économique et sociale dans l'Empire romain 31 avant J.-C. - 225 après J.-C.* Société d'Édition d'Enseignement Supérieur, Paris 1969. 272 pp. Ill. F.fr. 19.50.

The authors have brought together some hundred documents which shed light on everyday life, economic conditions and social relations in the Roman Empire. They have added full comments upon these sources, which are for

the greater part (translated) epigraphic materials, papyri and archaeological finds. Though clearly aimed at an undergraduate readership, the volume may be of considerable interest both to the social historian and to the educated layman.

DEYON, PIERRE. *Le mercantilisme*. [Questions d'Histoire, 11.] Flammarion, Paris 1969. 126 pp. F.fr. 3.50.

Revisions in Mercantilism. Ed. with an introd. by D. C. Coleman. [Debates in Economic History.] Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1969. x, 213 pp. 30/-. (Paper: 15/-.)

Because of their different organization, the present two introductions to the study of Mercantilism nicely complement each other. Dr Deyon's booklet is a brief but informed outline, to which some contemporary documents and later judgments are appended. The second volume wholly consists of twentieth-century contributions by such scholars as Eli F. Heckscher, the editor, Charles Wilson and Jacob van Klaveren. Each volume is provided with a select bibliography.

Essays in European Economic History 1789-1914. Ed. by F. Crouzet, W. H. Chaloner and W. M. Stern. Edward Arnold, London 1969. viii, 280 pp. 65/-.

The aim of this work covering the period from the French Revolution to the First World War is to make contributions on continental European economic history available in English. The selection consists of twelve articles dealing with chapters of French, German, Italian, Dutch, Swedish, Belgian and Russian economic history, which *per definitionem* could not be representative. Contributions very interesting from the viewpoint of social history are those by E. Labrousse (on the revolutions of 1789, 1830 and 1848, and their causes), J. Dhondt (on the cotton industry at Ghent during the French regime), W. Conze (on the effects of liberal agrarian reforms on the social structure), and L. Jörberg (on change and economic growth in Sweden).

GOTTSCHALK, LOUIS, LOREN C. MACKINNEY and EARL H. PRITCHARD. *The Foundations of the Modern World*. Part I. Introduction; The Political, Economic and Social Background; Major Religious Events; Social and Political Thought. Part II. Literary Communication and Belles-Lettres; The Visual Arts and Music; Science and Technology; Technology and Society; Education. [History of Mankind: Cultural and Scientific Development, Vol. IV.] George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1969. xxii, 552 pp.; xix, 581 pp. Ill. Maps. 180/-.

The present volume of the UNESCO *History of Mankind*, which covers the period from about 1300 to about 1775, has entirely been written by North Americans. The authors have been at pains to take stock of all cultural achievements and contributions to world civilization, and they have submitted their manuscripts to a number of scholars for comment. "The helpfulness of this cooperation of scores of historians from all parts of the world was greater than the reader perhaps will detect, for a number of the errors and debatable

statements they caught were corrected, leaving no need to mention the critic's comments in the footnotes." Yet some curious blunders have been allowed to stand, e.g., on p. 1058: "The thinking of the common man was likely to concern life-after-death rather than the here-and-now", and two lines further on: "The common man's thinking in general was about day-to-day problems". The get-up of the richly illustrated volume is beyond praise.

GUSTAFSSON, BO. *Marxism och revisionism. Eduard Bernsteins kritik av marxismen och dess idéhistoriska förutsättningar*. Svenska Bokförlaget, Stockholm 1969. 434 pp. S.kr. 48.00.

The rise of (theoretical) revisionism in the 1890's is the actual subject of this study. Bernstein is of course given pride of place, but he is represented as an exponent only. There are separate chapters on the background, the Fabians, "*Italienska inspiratörer*" (Croce is said to have strongly influenced Bernstein), Sorel and Jaurès, and "Legal Marxism" in Russia. A summary in English is appended. The volume is marred by many printing errors, only part of which are listed in the *Errata*.

HÁJEK, MILOŠ. *Jednotná fronta. K politické orientaci Komunistické internacionály v letech 1921-1935*. Academia Nakladatelství Československé Akademie Věd, Praha 1969. 299 pp. Kčs 19.00.

The author describes the ups and downs ("class against class", "social fascism") of the united-front tactics of the Communist International. He does so with remarkable soberness, regarding it as only natural that the Socialist leaders were not particularly keen on committing suicide. A summary in German is appended.

KIECHLE, FRANZ. *Sklavenarbeit und technischer Fortschritt im römischen Reich*. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1969. viii, 188 pp. DM 36.00.

It is a curious thing that the Communists, who did not shrink from the large-scale employment and immolation of slave labour, never stopped canting about the "poisoned sting" of slavery as the "blind alley from which the Roman world had no way out" (Engels). Dr Kiechle convincingly demonstrates that this is perfect nonsense. As a matter of fact many inventions saw the light during the Roman Empire, and it was due to psychological rather than social factors that they were not put into practice.

LICHTHEIM, GEORGE. *The Origins of Socialism*. Frederick A. Praeger, New York, Washington 1969. xii, 302 pp. \$ 6.95.

This is primarily a work of synthesis; not only in the sense that its aim is to lay bare the elements of Marx's Socialism, but in that it integrates new insights into a sketch of the main currents of pre-1848 Socialism and Communism. Thus a survey is given of the teachings of the "heirs of the French Revolution": Babouvists, the "real Utopians" (Cabet, Fourier), the Saint-Simonians, and some aspects of Proudhonism. Owen and other British Socialists constitute the theme of Part II. The third is reserved for "German Socialism", including the Romantic precursors.

Margarine. An Economic, Social and Scientific History 1869-1969. Ed. by J. H. van Stuyvenberg. Liverpool University Press, Liverpool 1969. xxiv, 342 pp. Ill. 84/-.

This is primarily a scientific, technological and economic history of margarine since its invention in 1869. Social history is only touched upon in the introductory chapter, by W. G. Hoffmann, and in the chapters on the nutritional and dietetic aspects and on government intervention. The get-up of the book is worthy of a memorial volume.

MÉAUTIS, ARIANE. Le Club helvétique de Paris (1790-1791) et la diffusion des idées révolutionnaires en Suisse. Éditions de la Baconnière, Neuchâtel 1969. 300 pp. S.fr. 30.00.

Several Swiss and French archives as well as printed sources (books, pamphlets, newspapers) were consulted for the writing of this important, well-documented study. After the opening chapters on the political situation in the Swiss cantons as it developed in the eighteenth century and on Franco-Swiss relations up to the Revolution, the author discusses the origins, composition, activities and impact of the *Club helvétique* in a systematical order. Fribourg contributed the strongest membership, among other things because the patrician administration there was particularly intolerant towards people holding revolutionary views. The Club was active in 1790 in trying to infiltrate the Swiss regiments in the service of the French King. The story of the other activities of the Club in France as well as its impact on various cantons is treated in detail.

MOUSNIER, ROLAND. Les hiérarchies sociales de 1450 à nos jours. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1969. 196 pp. F.fr. 9.00.

Besides being a specialist on seventeenth-century France, Professor Mousnier takes a keen interest in historical forms of social stratification. The present opening volume of the popular series *L'Historien* is primarily typological, and given the centuries covered and the author's specialty, it is not to be wondered at that he should focus on what he terms "societies of orders" (stratified according to prestige) rather than on class society. But in his enthusiasm he even describes four post-1789 "philosophical" societies of orders – the Jacobin dictatorship, Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union – which would be better termed ideocracies. However, the chapters on the *ancien régime* inside and outside France bear witness to expert knowledge.

The Muses at Work. Arts, Crafts, and Professions in Ancient Greece and Rome. Ed. by Carl Roebuck. The MIT Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London n.d. [1970.] 294 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50; 117/-.

Basing themselves on the specific information of classical archaeology, ten specialists confront the educated layman with Greek and Roman civilization "at work" (building, sculpture, pottery manufacture, etc.). Notably Grundy Steiner's contribution on farming is likely to cater for social historians. The volume is lavishly illustrated.

NELSON, BENJAMIN. *The Idea of Usury. From Tribal Brotherhood to Universal Otherhood*. 2nd Ed., Enl. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1969. xxv, 310 pp. \$ 11.00; 99/-. (Paper: \$ 3.00; 27/-.)

The present study, originally published in 1949, by now consists for the most part of appendices and bibliographies. It is a stimulating essay on the changing interpretations of the Deuteronomic commandment "Unto a stranger thou mayest lend upon usury, but unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury" – in the Middle Ages all men being equated as brothers, in the Modern Age as strangers. Professor Nelson explicitly and by implication vindicates the Weber thesis.

PRÉVOST, ANDRÉ. *Thomas More 1477-1535 et la crise de la pensée européenne*. Mame, Paris 1969. 409 pp. Ill. F.fr. 40.00.

The theologian André Prévost represents More as a deeply Catholic thinker who, but for his isolated position, might have introduced an *aggiornamento* and prevented the schism of the sixteenth century. *Utopia* is interpreted according to the neo-Catholic "dialogic" approach; the author draws near to Father Surtz but does not mention the latter's book on the subject (cf. IRSH, III (1958), p. 483).

SCHULZ, GERHARD. *Das Zeitalter der Gesellschaft. Aufsätze zur politischen Sozialgeschichte der Neuzeit*. R. Piper & Co., München 1969. 480 pp. DM 24.00.

The German historian and political scientist Schulz has made a selection from his studies in modern history, of which some were written many years ago, and others never published before. The opening essays, dealing with the origins of modern society (as distinct from the state) and with nineteenth-century imperialism, are the longest. "German Social Democracy and the Idea of International Agreement", "Eduard Bernstein and Marxist Theory" and "On the Origins and Forms of Interest Groups in Germany" are the most interesting from a socio-historical point of view.

WAKEFIELD, EDWARD GIBBON. *The Collected Works of —*. Ed. with an Introd. by M. F. Lloyd Prichard. Collins, Glasgow, London 1968. 1040 pp. 105/-.

In about 80 pages the editor sketches Wakefield's life (1796-1862) and discusses his ideas on various issues. Wakefield was opposed to the death penalty, developed remarkable principles on colonization (the colonizers should pay a moderate price for the land to be cultivated), wrote on similarities and dissimilarities between England and America, and for many years played an active role in New Zealand politics. The "Collected Works" constitute in fact a broad selection, but those selected are reproduced *in toto*. We mention *A Letter from Sydney* (1829), *England and America* (1833), and *A View of the Art of Colonization* (1849).

WEBER, HERMANN. *Demokratischer Kommunismus? Zur Theorie, Geschichte und Politik der kommunistischen Bewegung*. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1969. xxxii, 313 pp. DM 38.00.

The subtitle is the relevant one for this collection of essays and prefaces (partly revised) which would rather suggest that the aspects of Communism dealt with defy any "democratic" interpretation, with the exception of short sections on oppositional youth in the USSR and "Luxemburgism". Main themes are the evolution of Stalinism, the "Bolshevization" or Stalinization of the German CP from 1924 to 1928 (preliminary studies to the author's major study mentioned below, p. 155), historiography in the service of politics as exemplified by SED history, and conflicts in international Communism.

OTHER BOOKS

Die kommunistischen Parteien der Welt. Hrsg. von C. D. Kernig. [Sowjetsystem und demokratische Gesellschaft.] Herder, Freiburg, Basel, Wien 1969. xv pp., 584 columns, 10 pp.

LEFF, GORDON. *History and Social Theory*. Merlin Press, London 1969. vi, 240 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

KASE, FRANCIS J. *People's Democracy. A Contribution to the Study of the Communist Theory of State and Revolution*. A. W. Sijthoff, Leyden 1968. 223 pp. H.fl. 25.00.

This book is more a – very commendable – account than an analysis in depth of the theory and practice of "people's democracy" and its variants such as Communist-dominated popular fronts or "national democracies". The information given is to the point, the conclusions drawn are lucidly formulated, and the continuity of aims – notwithstanding the evolution in forms – is ably demonstrated. Included in the picture are the Congo-Brazzaville and the short-lived experiments in Stanleyville and Zanzibar.

REGLI, FLAVIUS J. A. *Soziale Sicherheit. Eine sozial- und wirtschaftsethische Untersuchung mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Schweiz und der internationalen Solidarität*. Verlag Paul Haupt, Bern, Stuttgart 1969. 244 pp. S.fr. 23.80.

This book is an approach to social security from the side of social and economic ethics. The author, a representative of Catholic social thought, concentrates on the ethical justification of private property, the right to security for everyone, various views as to the feasibility of social justice (Socialism and Communism included), and puts forward arguments for "solidarism" vis-a-vis the newly emergent countries. The Swiss social-security regulations are dealt with extensively. The number of subjects treated is too great for thoroughness in all details; the appended bibliography is not very accurately composed.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

Social Networks in Urban Situations. Analyses of Personal Relationships in Central African Towns. Ed. by J. Clyde Mitchell. Published for the Institute for Social Research, University of Zambia, by Manchester University Press, Manchester 1969. x, 378 pp. 55/-.

The essays in this symposium, which arose out of a set of papers read to a seminar for fieldworkers at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1964 and 1965, aim at clarifying aspects of social relationships in Zambia and Rhodesia. The editor defines the non-metaphorical but analytic conception of "social network" as "a net in which there are no loops but in which the arcs may be given values"; it is thought of as being "finite, but there may be several links in either direction between the persons in the network". The focus is on the characteristics of the linkages in the relationships. Apart from the editor, contributions stem from J. A. Barnes, A. L. Epstein, P. D. Wheeldon (voluntary associations), B. Kapferer, D. M. Boswell, and P. Harries-Jones.

Algeria

MERAD, ALI. Le réformisme musulman en Algérie de 1925 à 1940. Essai d'histoire religieuse et sociale. Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1967. 472 pp. F.fr. 85.00.

The reform movement of Ibn Bādīs and other ulemas had its origin in religion, but its pioneering role lay neither in this field nor in that of social relations, but in its creating a cultural and national identity. The present volume is a careful and well-documented study of the movement and its impact up to the death of Ibn Bādīs.

Congo

VERHAEGEN, BENOIT. Rébellions au Congo. Tome II. Centre de Recherche et d'Information Socio-Politiques C.R.I.S.P., Bruxelles; Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales I.R.E.S. – Lovanium, Kinshasa n.d. [1969.] xxvii, 830 pp. B.fr. 600.

The first volume of this remarkable series was announced in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 135. The Maniema – a region in the centre of the Congo – is the scene chosen for the present second volume. Here is one of the cores of political agitation since 1959; Lumumba's influence was particularly strong. The book is a mine of the most detailed information on the region's recent history and contains an uncommonly full account of the rebellion of 1964. The conditions for the startling successes of the "People's Army" and its eventual failure are set forth. The role played by the magically ritualized *simba* organization of committed warriors and the causes of its disintegration are treated with much clarity.

Egypt

BAER, GABRIEL. *Studies in the Social History of Modern Egypt*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1969. xx, 259 pp. \$ 6.75; 61/-.

The scholarly studies collected in this volume all deal with "the transformation of medieval Islamic society to something else – just *what* else is still by no means clear" (thus the characterization by the general editor of the *Publications of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies*, William R. Polk). Various items are devoted to changes in land ownership (development of private ownership, reform of the *waqf*), others to the decline and subsequent disappearance of the guilds, the abolition of slavery and the evolution of municipal government, and so on. In a general summary the author points out, among other things, that lack of industrial development in the nineteenth century did not mean economic stagnation. Social factors are given much attention.

HOPKINS, HARRY. *Egypt, the Crucible. The Unfinished Revolution of the Arab World*. Secker & Warburg, London 1969. xxiv, 533 pp. Ill. Maps. 100/-.

A series of interwoven essays interspersed with reporting: thus this informative but not very systematic book could be summarized. Egyptian history, general and specific problems of the Arab nation ("90 millions"), the wars with Israel (the author's condemnation of the Israeli policy is outspoken, his argument for the Arabian cause not without obvious bias) and, as a central theme, the economic and social "revolution" lead by Nasser come up for often very vivid treatment. The scope and the results of that revolution are considered to be very impressive; but here more statistical material would have been welcome as a corroboration of a thesis which is open to doubt.

MITCHELL, RICHARD P. *The Society of the Muslim Brothers*. Oxford University Press, London 1969. xix, 349 pp. 63/-.

This is the first full study of the Society of Muslim Brothers (founded in 1928 by Hasan al-Banna) up to and including 1954, the year of the second dissolution (the first occurred in 1948). Part I offers a history, in which the Society's relationships with parties and governments receive much attention, Part II deals with organization and structure (the top: the leader, the twelve-member Guidance Council and the 150-member Consultative Assembly), and Part III is devoted to the Society's ideology – an amalgam of religious, moral, nationalist and, to a certain extent, social conceptions. In a conclusion the question of violence is explained against the background of the Egyptian political scene.

OTHER BOOKS

HUSSEIN, MAHMOUD. *La lutte de classes en Égypte de 1945 à 1968*. François Maspero, Paris 1969. 377 pp.

Nigeria

ABERNETHY, DAVID B. *The Political Dilemma of Popular Education*.

An African Case. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1969. ix, 357 pp. \$ 10.00.

An excellent history of popular education in Southern Nigeria (missionary activities, colonial administration achievements) precedes the discussion of the "education explosion" of the 1950's and its effects. In a thought-provoking way the author discusses the social costs and especially the negative consequences: demands on the Government have a tendency to increase beyond sustainable limits, unemployment figures take on alarming proportions, urban-rural inequalities are stimulated. A re-thinking of the issue of priorities is said to be needed, and this book offers an important contribution to it. In a certain sense, it also helps to illuminate the conflicts of recent years.

AMERICA

"Che" Guevara on Revolution. A Documentary overview. Ed. and with an Introd. by Jay Mallin. University of Miami Press, Coral Gables (Fla.) 1969. 255 pp. Ill. \$ 7.95.

Guevara's speeches and writings which best reflect the essence of his thought are here reproduced in an English translation. They encompass the years 1960 and after. The edition is excellent. In his introduction the editor states that "in romanticizing Guevara, the present generation of radicals [...] has recreated him in its own image". A full bibliography of Guevara's "works" (since 1960) is appended.

FRANK, ANDRE GUNDER. Latin America: Underdevelopment or Revolution. Essays on the Development of Underdevelopment and the Immediate Enemy. Monthly Review Press, New York, London n.d. [1970.] xviii, 409 pp. \$ 8.50.

Dr Frank, an erstwhile liberal who has given up debating with liberals (considering it a waste of time), has collected 25 pieces of revolutionary propaganda. Latin American underdevelopment is laid at the door of "imperialism" – in fact it is its specific creation –, but the "immediate enemy" is the autochthonous bourgeoisie.

Bolivia

KLEIN, HERBERT S. Parties and Political Change in Bolivia 1880-1952. Cambridge University Press, London 1969. xvi, 451 pp. 90/-; \$ 14.50.

Probably the most thorough treatment possible is given in this detailed study to the Chaco War of the 1930's, which revealed the weakness of the country's social structure – a rigid caste system. The war unleashed intellectual forces that eventually became instrumental in the profound revolution Bolivia underwent in 1952. The book provides one of the best portraits of politics in and policies of a smaller Latin American state and their socio-economic roots.

Brazil

FERNANDES, FLORESTAN. The Negro in Brazilian Society. Transl. by Jacqueline D. Skiles, A. Brunel, and Arthur Rothwell. Ed. by

Phyllis B. Eveleth. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1969. xxvii, 489 pp. \$ 12.50; 112/6.

Although the author is a sociologist whose focus is on São Paulo, the present volume is an important contribution to the social history of the Brazilian Negroes after slavery. The fact that São Paulo is a very "modern" city was not conducive to integration, and the attendant problems of the Negro population are set forth and analyzed in detail.

Colombia

FALS BORDA, ORLANDO. *Subversion and Social Change in Colombia*. Transl. by Jacqueline D. Skiles. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1969. xvii, 238 pp. \$ 7.00; 63/-.

In this "sociological interpretation of subversion" in Colombia (the book is dedicated to the memory of Camilo Torres Restrepo) the author endeavours to demonstrate that eliminating "from the idea of subversion its traditional immoral ingredient" provides "a scientifically productive concept". Historical evidence is gathered from very different periods in which (successful and unsuccessful) assaults on the established order were undertaken, to begin with the Spanish challenge to the indigenous civilization. The focus is on revolutions and rebellious movements in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

URRUTIA, MIGUEL. *The Development of the Colombian Labor Movement*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1969. xi, 297 pp. \$ 10.00; 90/-.

This book is not only a good history of the Colombian labour movement (and especially of the trade unions) in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; it also offers an explanation and interpretation of the role of trade unionism in newly emerging countries. It is argued that, under conditions of an almost unrestricted supply of labour, unions "could not be effective in bringing about changes in work conditions" without "support of the state". Other interesting items are the differences between industrial and transport workers and the farm labourers, and those between skilled and unskilled labour within each category.

Cuba

FAGEN, RICHARD R. *The Transformation of Political Culture in Cuba*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1969. xii, 271 pp. Ill. \$ 8.50.

"Political socialization" and cultural change in Cuba through (ideological) education are described in detail. The Campaign against Illiteracy (1961), the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and the Schools of Revolutionary Instruction are the focal themes. Extracts from speeches by Fidel Castro are appended. It is made perfectly clear that the role of education and indoctrination is an essential one in the transmission of the goals proclaimed by the new elite to the masses. The author briefly discusses the prospects for the future: both economic growth and failure may endanger the objective of a permanently revolutionary citizenship.

United States of America

BLOCH, HERMAN D. *The Circle of Discrimination. An Economic and Social Study of the Black Man in New York.* New York University Press, New York; University of London Press, London 1969. xiii, 274 pp. \$ 7.95.

This book consists of a number of interrelated studies (some of which were published before as articles) on various aspects and periods (from colonial times onward) of the political, economic and social situation of the Negro population of New York State. The ins and outs of discriminatory practice are set forth in detail. A wealth of material is worked up into this book, which demonstrates the close connection (often below the surface) between political and social repression. A major point is that already in the early stages many activities were developed by Negroes themselves aiming consciously at full emancipation.

BRODHEAD, MICHAEL J. *Persevering Populist. The Life of Frank Doster.* University of Nevada Press, Reno 1969. xi, 196 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

In this biography, which is at the same time a contribution to regional history, Frank Doster (1847-1933) emerges as a rather enigmatic personality, whose motives for being a radical Populist as well as a "militarist" apparently must remain largely in the dark. The author describes his career: cavalry corporal during the Civil War, country lawyer, Chief Justice of Kansas, Republican and Populist politician with a strong backing from farmers.

Communism in the United States. A Bibliography. Comp. and ed. by Joel Seidman, ass. by Olive Golden and Yaffa Draznin. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1969. xii, 526 pp. \$ 17.50.

This is a substantially revised new edition of the 1955 *Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the United States* (Fund for the Republic). In thousands of abstracts the substance of writings (books, pamphlets, articles) pro and con is presented. The introduction presents a bird's-eye view of the various main phases in the CPUSA's history. The items included in the bibliography have been selected only from those which deal *expressis verbis* with the American CP or international official Communism; other currents such as Trotskyism or Anarcho-Communism have been left out, except in so far as their publications comment on Bolshevism (or Stalinism).

ELLIS, WILLIAM W. *White Ethics and Black Power. The Emergence of the West Side Organization.* Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago 1969. xv, 190 pp. \$ 5.95.

This well-written essay by a Negro professor of political science treats of the West Side Organization, an independent, radical, black community organization in metropolitan Chicago, of which the author has been a member. He concentrates on a few leaders, all of them former criminals, but he analyzes the difference between the motives to become a criminal which are relevant for whites and Negroes. Of great interest is the discussion of the problems involved in the co-operation of these political leaders with Negro (and also white) intellectuals whose expert knowledge is essential.

FARRISON, WILLIAM EDWARD. *William Wells Brown. Author & Reformer.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1969. xii, 482 pp. \$ 12.50.

William Wells Brown (1814-84; son of a white father and a black mother) escaped from slavery at the age of twenty, managed to educate himself, and became a man of many-sided talents. He was a playwright and novelist, and also won fame as an historian. But he was best known as a fervent abolitionist, one of the outstanding members of the American Anti-Slavery Society. After the Civil War Brown continued to serve the Negro cause, besides being active in the temperance and peace movements. This biography presents a picture of the emancipation movement with a liveliness which is enhanced by quotations from Brown's writings.

FINE, SIDNEY. *Sit-down. The General Motors Strike of 1936-1937.* The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1969. xii, 448 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

This is a very full account, based in part on unpublished sources, of the conflict between the GM management and the (majority of the) workers supported by the new industrial union, the United Automobile Workers. Complaints current among the workers are discussed at length, as is the company's policy. The course of the strike – notwithstanding appearances an utterly un-revolutionary event – is ably portrayed; the chapters on the life and the morale of the "sit-down" strikers are particularly remarkable. The author draws parallels with the civil rights movement and radical student protest actions.

HOLT, MICHAEL FITZGIBBON. *Forging a Majority. The Formation of the Republican Party in Pittsburgh, 1848-1860.* Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1969. ix, 408 pp. \$ 10.00.

The twelve years preceding the Civil War have been made the subject of this study in depth of political behaviour and motivation in Pittsburgh, which constitutes a major contribution to the political, economic and social history of the USA. The disintegration of the Whigs, the short Know Nothing experiment and the formation of the Republican Party have to be explained largely from local issues (railways) rather than from national questions. And the latter were relevant in another way than is commonly assumed: the very real antipathy towards the South had less to do with protective tariffs or anti-slavery feelings than with the fear that extension of slavery might bring the (hated) Negroes into the city. Party affiliation is demonstrated to be dependant on religion and the status of native-born or immigrant.

LADD, EVERETT CARLL, JR. *Ideology in America. Change and Response in a City, a Suburb, and a Small Town.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1969. xiii, 378 pp. \$ 11.50.

Three communities in Connecticut were chosen for this penetrating study in the effects of rapidly changing socio-economic conditions on "ideology" (in a broad sense): the capital Hartford, a white-collar suburb, and an old mill town. One of the main findings is that the traditional opposition of conser-

vative *versus* liberal is becoming increasingly obsolete. Instead, the author introduces the polarity cosmopolitan-parochial, which helps to explain sets of attitudes common to various social groups in the 1960's. Although most of the results obtained are not exactly startling, the book accentuates and corroborates new insights.

WITTNER, LAWRENCE S. *Rebels Against War. The American Peace Movement, 1941-1960.* Columbia University Press, New York, London 1969. xiii, 339 pp. \$ 10.00.

Professor Wittner's book, written in a sympathetic and critical spirit, is an accurate account and evaluation of pacifist currents and of pacifism as a whole during periods necessitating often painful reappraisals. Based on a wealth of sources, the work is of an eminently broad nature: throughout events and ideas are discussed which affected or could affect the pacifists' outlook. The author has made a valuable contribution to contemporary history and the nuanced way in which he formulates standpoints and reproduces the arguments pro and con will appeal also to those who do not share his convictions.

YORBURG, BETTY. *Utopia and Reality. A Collective Portrait of American Socialists.* Columbia University Press, New York, London 1969. x, 198 pp. \$ 7.50.

Tape-recorded interviews with 34 former and present leaders of the Socialist Party of America provided the basic material for this book. In a lively account motives are discussed, background influences which were instrumental in deciding the political choices analyzed, attitudes towards the failure of the SP to win a substantial following described, and opinions on the future of Socialism in the USA reproduced. The difference between age groups in intensity of Socialist feeling and faith is made clear. An interesting issue is the reaction to the "New Left".

ASIA

CHEN, KING C. *Vietnam and China, 1938-1954.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1969. xv, 436 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 12.50.

This authoritative study on the very intricate relationship between China and Viet Nam from 1938 up to and including the Geneva settlement of 1954 strikes a masterly balance in its treatment of all the major parties concerned: Nationalist and Communist Chinese, the Viet Minh and the other Vietnamese political groups, the Soviet Union, the French, and the Americans. The story of the (Nationalist) Chinese occupation of Northern Viet Nam and its diplomatic consequences and effects, for instance, is admirable. Much light is shed on the deeper strains in international relationships (Soviet Union - China). An opening chapter traces the relations between China and Viet Nam over a period of some 2000 years.

Studies in the Social History of China and South-East Asia. Essays in Memory of Victor Purcell (26 January 1896 - 2 January 1965). Ed. by

Jerome Ch'en and Nicolas Tarling. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. x, 424 pp. 90/-.

"Social history" in the title of the present memorial volume should be taken in a wide sense, but the first part contains essays that may be of considerable interest to readers of this periodical. We mention "Anti-imperialism in the Kuomintang 1923-8", by P. Cavendish; "The Origin of the Boxers", by Jerome Ch'en; "The High Tide of Socialism in the Chinese Countryside", by Jack Gray; "Unpublished Report from Yen-an, 1937", by Owen Lattimore; and "The Use of Slogans and 'Uninterrupted Revolution' in China in the Early Part of 1964", by James Macdonald.

Afghanistan

BÜSCHER, HORST. Die Industriearbeiter in Afghanistan. Eine Studie zur gesellschaftspolitischen Problematik sozial schwacher Bevölkerungsschichten in Entwicklungsländern. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1969. xii, 379 pp. DM 47.80.

A general discussion of the position of socio-economically weak layers precedes the account of Afghan industrial workers which includes, among other things, housing, wages, health and education facilities as well as the impact of traditional habits. The author makes a number of recommendations for a policy in the interest of economic growth and social development. For instance, he advises for the immediate future relatively low wages plus extensive social and cultural measures, as well as the stimulation of smaller towns as more congenial milieus than big cities.

Burma

BA MAW. Breakthrough in Burma. Memoirs of a Revolution, 1939-1946. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1968. xxiii, 460 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 8.75; 79/-.

In 1937, Dr Ba Maw became the first Prime Minister of Burma. Soon he began to collaborate with the Japanese, who after the occupation of the country appointed him Head of the Government and after the proclamation of independence Head of the State (1943). The author played an important role in the East-Asian Co-Prosperity projects, and remained faithful to General Tojo to the end. Yet he criticizes the "militarists", making exceptions for scores of high-ranking army and naval officers. These memoirs reflect sincerely, but sometimes rather vaguely, a state of mind and a policy based on an ambivalent attitude towards the Japanese objectives. National, racial and "Asian" consciousness combined with a Western education and to some degree liberal values constitute the elements to be included in any explanation of Ba Maw's conduct, which he himself interprets as emanating from a Bandung spirit *avant la lettre*.

China

BARTKE, WOLFGANG. Dass Politbüro des 8. Zentralkomitees der Kommunistischen Partei Chinas. Persönlicher Hintergrund der Funk-

tionäre und ihre Aktivität in den Jahren 1964-1967. Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1969. 165 pp. DM 40.00.

The author uses a purely quantifying method in order to arrive at conclusions with a clearly qualitative import. He has brought together an astonishing amount of data on social backgrounds, international contacts, careers and activities during the period under discussion of the 29 then most outstanding national leaders of the Chinese CP. The analysis, for instance, of the frequency with which these leaders carried out "common activities" with Mao Tse-tung is interesting. Such figures anticipate the later downfall of P'eng Chen and Liu Shao-chi.

GLAUBITZ, JOACHIM. *Opposition gegen Mao. Abendgespräche am Yenshan und andere politische Dokumente*. Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg/B. 1969. 218 pp. S.fr. 24.00.

With two exceptions (one being a letter written by the then Minister of War, P'eng Te-huai, to Mao Tse-tung in 1959) the texts presented here have been selected from Teng T'o's "Evening Talks on the Yenshan" (1961-62), which in a literary form contain hidden criticism of present-day conditions. The introduction serves, among other things, the necessary purpose of making the reader aware how quotations from the Chinese classics can be interpreted as having a topical meaning. The annotation of the text is very careful.

NEEDHAM, JOSEPH. *Clerks and Craftsmen in China and the West. Lectures and Addresses on the History of Science and Technology*. Based largely on collaborative work with Wang Ling, Lu Gwei-Djen and Ho Ping-Yü. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. xix, 470 pp. Ill. 150/-.

These lectures and addresses are mainly by-products of the author's many-volume *Science and Civilisation in China*. The main title is misleading since they are in the field of scientific and technological rather than of social history. The major Chinese contributions in this field are elucidated and commented upon with expert knowledge. The volume is richly illustrated.

OTHER BOOKS

HARRISON, JAMES P. *The Communists and Chinese Peasant Rebellions. A Study in the Rewriting of Chinese History*. Atheneum, New York 1969. xv, 363 pp.

India

DESAI, A. R. *Rural Sociology in India*. 4th ed. Popular Prakashan, Bombay 1969. xviii, 968 pp. Ill. Maps. Rs 60.00.

This revised and enlarged edition of a work first published in 1958 consists of a relatively short introduction (which even dates from 1949) and a little under a hundred readings. In these readings, Indian and non-Indian social scientists, using various approaches, methods and techniques, deal with the manifold aspects of rural society in the subcontinent.

FOX, RICHARD G. *From Zamindar to Ballot Box. Community Change in a North Indian Market Town.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1969. xvi, 302 pp. Maps. \$ 12.00.

The author spent one year (1963-64) in a small market town in Uttar Pradesh, and studied especially the business people. Although his conclusion that new ideas and institutions (modern state agencies instead of the zamindari organization – abolished by law) abound permeates the book, the latter is of value also as a remarkable description of the present, still far from “modern”, situation. Sanitary conditions, taxes, caste and religious (more than a quarter are Moslems) antagonisms, the strong position of the Jana Sangh party are treated, and alternate with the narrative of purely individual, though illuminating, incidents.

JOHN, P. V. *Some Aspects of the Structure of Indian Agricultural Economy 1947-48 to 1961-62.* Asia Publishing House, London 1968. xv, 325 pp. 60/-.

After a short historical introduction and a survey of the effects of war and partition on India's agriculture the latter's growth is described in detail. Much statistical material has been worked up in this study which not only stresses the “agricultural break-through”, but also deals with issues such as the impact of agricultural change on industrialization and *vice versa*. The section on the patterns of land holding merits special attention.

RUNGTA, RADHE SHYAM. *The Rise of Business Corporations in India, 1851-1900.* Cambridge University Press, London 1970. xviii, 332 pp. 100/-.

The laying of railway tracks “provided the foundation for capitalist enterprise”. The origins and rise of business corporations (British and Indian) are here accounted for in great detail and within the framework of the major aspects of economic and political evolutions. The role played by the tea, cotton, jute, iron and steel industries as well as by banking and insurance companies is discussed at length. The author – also by critically examining other attempts at explanation – elaborates with acumen on the question why growth remained very restricted.

Iran

LAMBTON, ANN K. S. *The Persian Land Reform 1962-1966.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1969. xiii, 386 pp. 84/-.

Though the author in her preface states that it is “too soon to make a final assessment” of the effects of the land reform started in 1962, she gives an excellent account of the background of the reform, of the way it is being carried out, of how resistances manifest themselves and are overcome, and of the economic effects and social consequences. The changes brought about are shown to be considerable. Interesting, too, is the evaluation of the setting up of bodies intended to combine rationalization with reform, notably the co-operative societies.

WIDENGREN, GEO. *Der Feudalismus im alten Iran. Männerbund – Gefolgswesen – Feudalismus in der iranischen Gesellschaft im Hinblick auf die indogermanischen Verhältnisse*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1969. 176 pp. Ill. DM 57.00.

The Swedish scholar Widengren has carried out a thorough investigation into feudalism in pre-Islam Persia, its origins, and its military, educational and political aspects. The subject of the present volume is therefore institutional rather than social history. The author indulges in comparisons with similar phenomena in other parts of the Indo-European world.

Israel

ARIAN, ALAN. *Ideological Change in Israel. The Press of Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland 1968. xvii, 220 pp. \$ 6.95.*

Dr Arian, an Israeli political scientist, has made a very interesting study of the dominant Socialist-Zionist ideology. This ideology is neither an overall determinant nor mere window-dressing, but it is closely interrelated with the essentially conservative nature of the Israeli political culture. Two separate chapters are devoted to the kibbutz movement and kibbutz ideology.

WEINTRAUB, D., M. LISSAK and Y. AZMON. *Moshava, Kibbutz, and Moshav. Patterns of Jewish Rural Settlement and Development in Palestine*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1969. xxiii, 360 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 14.50.

This is a comparative analysis of the main types of Jewish rural colonization before 1948. After three case studies (Petach Tikva, Ein Harod and Nahalal) the authors enter into the question of the extent to which each type proved able to cope with internal tensions and the exigencies of Zionist nationalism and modernization. Professor Eisenstadt has provided a foreword.

OTHER BOOKS

LEON, DAN. *The Kibbutz. A New Way of Life*. With a Foreword by Anthony Wedgwood Benn. Pergamon Press, London, Edinburgh, New York 1969. xiv, 206 pp. Ill.

Japan

YANAGA, CHITOSHI. *Big Business in Japanese Politics*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1968. xi, 371 pp. \$ 8.75; 79/-.

The author of this thought-stimulating study, which is based in part on many interviews with leading politicians, government officials and business men, concentrates on the 1950's – the years of recovery and rapid growth. Economics are analyzed as “the prime determinants of Japanese policies” – by and large those of an “unfinished democracy” effectively ruled by organized big business, in alliance with conservative – but not reactionary – politicians and a bureaucracy rooted in a strong tradition and motivated by new concepts of national aims. The international implications are discussed at length.

Thailand

FISTIÉ, PIERRE. *Sous-développement et utopie au Siam. Le programme de réformes présenté en 1933 par Pridi Phanomyong*. Mouton & Co, La Haye, Paris 1969. 254 pp. Ill. F.fr. 39.00.

Shortly after the *coup d'état* of 1932 the young Pridi Phanomyong drew up an economic plan in which ideas of the Utopian Socialists and Friedrich List merged with the Russian model into a kind of State Socialism. Dr Fistié has made a thorough study of this document, its historical background, and its (very limited) impact. A full translation is appended, together with the critique written by King Prajadhipok.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics – Russia (Asian Territories)

COQUIN, FRANÇOIS-XAVIER. *La Sibérie. Peuplement et immigration paysanne au XIXe siècle*. Institut d'Études Slaves, Paris 1969. 789 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 60.00.

This is a very detailed monograph on the Russian colonization of Siberia during the nineteenth century. The author pays attention equally to the policies of the Government, the life of the peasant settlers, and the attendant social and economic problems. The colonization, to which the RSFSR owes an even more preponderant position in the Soviet Union than Prussia had in the German Empire, was a great success from a Russian point of view, but given the structure of the tsarist regime it did not solve a single social or economic problem. "Nothing was more different from the emigration to the United States than the parallel colonization of Siberia."

OTHER BOOKS

ZOL'NIKOV, D. M. *Rabočee dviženie v Sibiri v 1917 g.* Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Sibirskoe Otdelenie, Novosibirsk 1969. 335 pp. Ill.

EUROPE

Anklage und Botschaft. Die lyrische Aussage der Arbeiter seit 1900. Hrsg. und eingel. von Friedrich G. Kürbisch. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1969. xx, 392 pp. DM 39.00.

German (for the years since 1945 also: East German), Austrian and Swiss worker poets are represented in this volume, which constitutes an anthology covering a very wide field. The definition of worker poetry is conceived extremely broadly. There are, apart from numerous ex-workers, also those who never in their lives were (industrial) workers in the strict sense. Their poetry, however, reflects the "proletarian fate" or Socialist ideals and longings. The editor has written an introduction and a general history of worker poetry. He has also composed a list of short biographies.

Occupants-occupés 1792-1815. Colloque de Bruxelles, 29 et 30 janvier 1968. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1969. 406 pp. B.fr. 690.

The subject matter of the present volume is largely identical with that of *Les pays sous domination française*, which was noticed in IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 132, and on the whole the same contributors hold the floor. There is an interesting difference, however: Claude Mazauric and Marcel Faucheux here enter extensively into the occupied or "liberated" territories in the West of France.

Austria

AGNELLI, ARDUINO. *Questione nazionale e socialismo. Contributo allo studio del pensiero di K. Renner e O. Bauer.* Il Mulino, Bologna 1969. 249 pp. L. 3500.

An excellent survey of the confrontation of Socialism with nationalism especially in imperial Austria precedes a balanced and systematic treatment of Karl Renner's and Otto Bauer's views on the question and their evolution which caused the "Austro-Marxism" of the one to become very different from that of the other. Although the author accentuates the theoretical aspects, the political issues which were at the basis of the discussions receive a fair share of attention.

FISCHER, ERNST. *Erinnerungen und Reflexionen.* Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1969. 479 pp. DM 28.00.

These very candid memoirs have already deservedly attracted much attention. The author, son of an Austrian army officer, in his youth became a rebel against authority – first of all his father, of whom he draws an almost caricatural portrait. Until he undertook political work systematically, his life was devoted to many erotic experiences, studying and writing (*belles-lettres*, essays). In 1934 he was one of the leaders of the left wing in Austrian Socialism. Out of disappointment with this party he went over to the CP. His evocation of the atmosphere in bohemian and intellectual circles in Austria and his accounts of discussions with Comintern leaders (Dimitrov, Manuilsky) are examples of masterly writing. The self-analysis is obviously sincere.

SHELL, KURT L. *The Transformation of Austrian Socialism.* State University of New York, New York 1962. xiii, 305 pp. \$ 10.00.
— *Jenseits der Klassen? Österreichs Sozialdemokratie seit 1934.* Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1969. 360 pp. S 198.

The overriding question posited in this volume is: how was the transition performed from a radicalized SP (the "Revolutionary Socialists") of 1934 into a party (since 1945) in which indifference to "theorizing" and a thoroughly pragmatic attitude prevailed? "Marxist" exceptions to the rule, such as, e.g., Josef Hindels, who stuck to the "dictatorship of the proletariat", were scarce. The problem is dealt with lucidly and with much understanding both for the necessity of a moderate course and for the negative aspects of pragmatism. The German translation is on the whole satisfactory.

STEINER, HERBERT. *Die Kommunistische Partei Österreichs von 1918-1933. Bibliographische Bemerkungen.* Europa Verlag, Wien;

Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1968. v, 95 pp. DM 9.80.

The history of the Austrian CP from its foundation in 1919 to its dissolution in 1933 is divided into thirteen chapters. In each the author elaborates on a restricted number of sources (newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets) which he presents as essential. Short bibliographies are appended.

WEINZIERS, ERIKA. *Zu wenig Gerechte. Österreicher und Judenverfolgung 1938-1945*. Verlag Styria, Graz, Wien, Köln 1969. 208 pp. S 88.

A short survey of the persecution of the Austrian Jews by the Nazis and of the reactions on the part of the non-Nazi population. The author has specially investigated the (scarce) instances of protest and practical help, and in this field she has done real spadework.

OTHER BOOKS

MAYENBURG, RUTH VON. *Blaues Blut und Rote Fahnen. Ein Leben unter vielen Namen*. Verlag Fritz Molden, Wien, München, Zürich 1969. 400 pp. Ill.

Belgium

BAYER-LOTHE, JEANNINE. *Documents relatifs au mouvement ouvrier dans la province de Namur au XIXe siècle. IIe partie 1849-1886*. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Leuven-Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1969. xii, 175 pp. B.fr. 320.

The first volume of this collection was noticed in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 112. In the province of Namur there was hardly any question of an organized workers' movement until 1890, so that the second volume equally consists of documents on disturbances and strikes. It is to be regretted that, owing to the present state of the public archives, the collection will not be continued for the time being.

LINOTTE, LÉON. *Les manifestations et les grèves à Liège de l'an IV à 1914*. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Leuven-Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1969. xii, 141 pp. B.fr. 260.

This companion volume to the same author's analysis of the archives of the public security service in the province of Liège, which was noticed in IRSH, X (1965), p. 501, is a guide to the materials on labour troubles, demonstrations, strikes and related subjects in the police archives of the city of Liège. An index of geographic and proper names is appended.

VAN DER VORST, PIERRE. *La tutelle aux prestations familiales ou autres allocations sociales. Mémoire de licence en droit social*. Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie, Bruxelles 1969. 221 pp. B.fr. 375.

Recent legislation has more precisely defined the position of children placed under guardianship as regards family allowances and, more broadly, the effects in this respect of any restriction of parental authority. Other relevant social security legislation is also taken into consideration. For comparison's

reasons the author has devoted attention to the French legislation and legal practice, too, which is based on more experience. In both countries family allowances constitute a substantial portion of the family budget; hence the necessity of providing regulations for cases in which parents misuse money intended for their children.

Czechoslovakia

GUEYT, RÉMI. *La mutation tchécoslovaque. Analysée par un témoin (1968-1969)*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1969. 424 pp. F.fr. 32.00.

This book contains both good reporting (the author, having command of the language, visited the country more than once) and reflections on political events and trends. The most conspicuous trait of the book is the author's obvious talent for comparative analyses: of atmospheres before and in the crucial year 1968, of nuances in standpoints held by party and trade-union leaders or artists and intellectuals. The author's sympathy with the emerging new Socialism then suppressed is evident.

PECH, STANLEY Z. *The Czech Revolution of 1848*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1969. xii, 386 pp. \$ 10.00.

The purely narrative parts of this book are definitely better than those in which the author tries to offer analyses. His sympathy for the Czech – and in a broader sense Slav – cause may be held responsible for some vagueness as regards the proportion of Germans to Czechs in the main urban centres; a vagueness which is in contrast to the wealth of information provided on particular events and personal standpoints. Thus, the story of the St Václav's Committee is told in full, as is that of the June uprising suppressed by Windischgrätz. As a matter of fact the Slavic Congress receives due attention, as does the Palacky version of "Austro-Slavism". Attitudes and roles of peasants, workers and students are also dealt with separately. Notwithstanding its weaknesses the work is an important contribution to the history of the revolutionary years in the Austrian Empire and to the awakening of national consciousness.

France

COUTURIER, MARCEL. *Recherches sur les structures sociales de Châteaudun 1525-1789*. S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1969. 294 pp. Ill. F.fr. 39.00.

During the period under discussion the country town of Châteaudun (between Tours and Paris) presented the picture of both an economy and a "society of orders" on the decline. Dr Couturier has investigated and in part computerized all source materials which can shed light on this process and on the component parts of this society. Professor Mousnier has provided a preface.

LESTAPIS, ARNAUD DE. *La «Conspiration de Batz» (1793-1794)*. Avant-Propos par Albert Soboul. Société des Études Robespierriistes, Paris 1969. xix, 273 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

The main thesis of this learned exploration of the cases of the Baron de Batz, Hébert and Chabot is that of the complicity of Hébert with the enemies of the Republic – a complicity which the Robespierrists did not wish to recognize in its full, scandalous measure for fear of besmirching the reputation of the Montagne. A. Soboul, who has written a foreword, does not believe in the validity of this reconstruction, which is performed with great analytical power. Quite apart from the thesis the work is one of the most important studies on the second year in the revolutionary calendar.

MAFFEY, ALDO. *Il pensiero politico del Mably*. Edizioni Giappichelli, Torino 1968. 249 pp. Ill. L. 3200.

A short biography and a full account of Mably's writings (see also the excellent bibliography in the appendix) precedes what appears to be a lucid, systematic treatment of his views, not only on social and moral reform, but also on international relations. The contrast between man's reality and his (ideal) potentials is given pride of place. The author confronts Mably with contemporary philosophers, both those whose ideas were in many respects similar to his (Helvétius, d'Holbach) and those who sharply differed from him.

PARTIN, MALCOLM O. *Waldeck-Rousseau, Combes, and the Church: The politics of anticlericalism, 1899-1905*. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1969. xi, 299 pp. \$ 10.00.

A wealth of sources (many unpublished ones) have enabled the author to write this authoritative study in which the motives for and the phases in the struggle are illuminated for both sides. Combes's anticlericalism, differing in intensity or degree from that practised by Waldeck-Rousseau, is perhaps the subject on which most light is shed. But the ideological and political position of the Church leaders – both in France and in Rome – are also dealt with perspicaciously.

ROELS, JEAN. *Le concept de représentation politique au dix-huitième siècle français*. Préface de Marcel Prélot. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1969. xvi, 184 pp. B.fr. 540.

Although the title might suggest otherwise, the present volume is essentially a comparison of the political theories of Rousseau and Sieyès. Even if the former, unlike the latter, had no use for parliamentary representation, both believed in a *bonum commune* transcending sectional interests.

SENTOU, JEAN. *Fortunes et groupes sociaux à Toulouse sous la Révolution (1789-1799)*. Essai d'histoire statistique. Édouard Privat, Toulouse 1969. 499 pp. F.fr. 62.00.

This impressive study is social history based on statistics. The social classes and estates in Toulouse, the capital of the "underdeveloped" Languedoc, are examined as to fortunes, education and status. It becomes clear that the "bourgeoisie" of Toulouse was composed of various elements, and that the "capitalist" element in it was weak. Yet the author subscribes to the thesis of the Revolution as a bourgeois revolution also in that it removed obstacles to a capitalist development. In his conclusions he makes comparisons with other cities.

SOBOUL, ALBERT. *La société française dans la seconde moitié du XVIIIème siècle. Structures sociales, Cultures et modes de vie.* C.D.U., Paris 1969. 234 pp. Ill. F.fr. 23.00.

With his great erudition and specialist knowledge the author in this well-arranged course of lectures offers a fascinating picture of the class structure of the second half of the eighteenth century. Economic and social data alternate with details of juridical customs or particulars from the life of, e.g., the peasants (their religious devotion, their feasts).

TAVERNIER, YVES. *Le syndicalisme paysan.* F.N.S.E.A. C.N.J.A. Armand Colin, Paris 1969. 227 pp. Maps. F.fr. 20.00.

The present volume provides much factual information on two major French farmers' organizations: the *Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles* and the *Centre National des Jeunes Agriculteurs*. The focus is definitely on their structure and activities. The regulations are quoted in full, and a useful bibliography is appended.

VIDALENC, JEAN. *La société française de 1815 à 1848. [I.] Le peuple des campagnes.* Éditions Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1970. 401 pp. Maps. F.fr. 40.00.

A masterly account is here given on the basis of an impressive amount of (primary and secondary) sources of life and of the conditions of life in the countryside. First, the demographic situation is dealt with; it provides the clue for an understanding of the causes of poverty and stagnation not dissimilar from those found a century later in many underdeveloped countries. Then follows a detailed description of broad regions, from which fairly significant differences become manifest. Among the sources used, mention should be made of the reports made by officers engaged in field work on the army staff map. The – still weak – population movement to the towns is given much attention.

ZINK, ANNE. *Azereix. La vie d'une communauté rurale à la fin du XVIIIe siècle.* S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1969. 323 pp. F.fr. 44.00.

Although the focus is on the second half of the eighteenth century, the sources used span a much longer period: 1632 to 1818. A remarkable reconstruction has been achieved of conditions of life in a rural community in the present department of the Hautes-Pyrénées. Demographic, economic and social evolutions constitute the central themes. Much attention is given to property and income differences, social status and the family structure. Many tables based on contemporary statistics are included.

OTHER BOOKS

BOILET, GEORGES-ÉDOUARD. *La Doctrine Sociale de Napoléon III. Réalisations Nationales et Internationales. Documents authentiques.* Préface de Gabriel de La Varenne. Librairie P. Téqui, Éditeur, Paris 1969. 126 pp. Ill.

Jaurès, JEAN. *L'armée nouvelle.* Présentation par Madeleine Reberieux. Union Générale d'Éditions, Paris 1969. 315 pp.

- MAYER, DANIEL. *Les socialistes dans la Résistance. Souvenirs et documents.* Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1968. v, 248 pp.
- PROUDHON, PIERRE-JOSEPH. *Bekenntnisse eines Revolutionärs um zur Geschichtsschreibung der Februarrevolution beizutragen.* Hrsg. von Günther Hillmann. Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1969. 249 pp.

Germany

ALBRECHT, WILLY. *Landtag und Regierung in Bayern am Vorabend der Revolution von 1918. Studien zur gesellschaftlichen und staatlichen Entwicklung Deutschlands von 1912-1918.* Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1968. 487 pp. DM 78.60.

Written from the perspective of the 1918 revolution, this book presents an illuminating and detailed history of policies and politics of the Bavarian Government and in the *Landtag*. Extra-parliamentary movements come into the picture especially in so far as the war years are concerned. A fundamental weakness was the impotence to carry out timely structural reforms. It manifested itself in the debates, within the Government, over the censorship and food policies. Half-hearted concessions to the Social Democrats were outweighed by a growing war weariness. Munich became a centre both of right-wing intellectuals and of "bourgeois" and Socialist pacifists. These and many other features are expounded and ably analyzed.

ANDERS, KARL. *Stein für Stein. Die Leute von Bau-Steine-Erden und ihre Gewerkschaften 1869 bis 1969.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH, Hannover 1969. 330 pp. Ill. DM 48.00.

This finely produced jubilee album, which is richly illustrated (many pictures are in colours) contains a popularly written history of the trade unions (carpenters, masons, etc.) which now constitute the *IG Bau-Steine-Erden* (building-trade industrial union). The author has devoted much attention to the origins of the unions and to their early history. Between the different phases (up to 1878, 1878-90, 1890-1918, 1918-33, 1933-45, 1945 and after) a good balance is struck.

BEHR, WOLFGANG. *Sozialdemokratie und Konservatismus. Ein empirischer und theoretischer Beitrag zur regionalen Parteianalyse am Beispiel der Geschichte und Nachkriegsentwicklung Bayerns.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1969. 298 pp. DM 32.00.

The "empirical" part takes precedence over the "theoretical" one: the latter deals critically with Maurice Duverger's "general theory" and postulates the importance of giving due consideration to regional particulars. The discussion of the Bavarian SPD, after a survey of the (successful) Vollmar and (unsuccessful) Auer periods, and of the efforts aimed at resurrection and reform during Hitler's rule, is very full for the years 1945-50. The whole spectrum of national and regional issues, the party's relations with other parties, trade unions, farmers' organizations, the Roman Catholic Church etc. comes up for extensive treatment, as does the party's organization and structure.

BERADT, CHARLOTTE. Paul Levi. Ein demokratischer Sozialist in der Weimarer Republik. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1969. 157 pp. Ill. DM 12.00.

This book, which contains a great many interesting details, offers fairly fragmentary notes on Paul Levi rather than a real political biography. Levi's personality is portrayed with much sympathy. His political ideas and the motives he had for changing his affiliation several times are, however, not analyzed in depth.

BUSZELLO, HORST. Der deutsche Bauernkrieg von 1525 als politische Bewegung. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der anonymen Flugschrift An die versammlung gemayner Pawerschafft. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1969. 257 pp. DM 28.00.

After a fresh scrutiny of most relevant sources the author has arrived at some general conclusions, which depart from what are fairly common views. Not only was the Peasants' War in many respects a predominantly political struggle, its political aims were – taken as a whole – not directed at greater unity of the Empire, but at the recognition of peasants' freedoms on a territorially restricted basis. Only in regions bordering on Switzerland notions of *Reichsunmittelbarkeit* had to do with overall reform ideas.

COLBERG, ECKARD. Die Erlösung der Welt durch Ferdinand Lassalle. Paul List Verlag, München 1969. 149 pp. DM 19.80.

In a thought-provoking way the author deals with Lassalle's "ideology" as one of those apocalyptic philosophies of history that postulate a new humanity; others, discussed shortly for comparison's sake, are Marxism, the New Left, and National-Socialism. With great analytical power the "immanentization" of the eschatology of the Bible is laid bare in Lassalle's writings, which are dealt with both systematically and in a chronological order.

FLECHTHEIM, OSSIP K. Die KPD in der Weimarer Republik. Mit einer Einl. von Hermann Weber. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1969. 360 pp. DM 22.00. (Paper: DM 15.00.)

Apart from the appendix, the text of the original (1948) edition is here reprinted completely. The author wrote a short, but thoughtful postface. Hermann Weber's introduction, though arguing strongly in favour of the validity of most of Flechtheim's interpretations, deals extensively with sources brought to light since 1948 and the literature of the last two decades, reserving special attention for recent East German writings. The latter are proved to be still dependent on conscious distortions, even if the cruder falsifications of the 1950's have been dropped.

HALLGARTEN, GEORGE W. F. Als die Schatten fielen. Erinnerungen vom Jahrhundertbeginn zur Jahrtausendwende. Ullstein, Berlin 1969. 367 pp. DM 25.00.

Like Odysseus, George Hallgarten is a man who saw the cities and learnt the ways of many people, from the Thomas Mann family to all kinds of historians, and from Heinrich Himmler to leading Socialists. His memoirs of these acquaintances and their social background, before and after his emigration in 1933, are more important than the account of his own life and his development as an historian of imperialism, even if they are marred by some obvious inaccuracies.

HAMEROW, THEODORE S. *The Social Foundations of German Unification 1858-1871. Ideas and Institutions.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1969. ix, 433 pp. \$ 12.50.

In a sense this study of the social and economic background of German unification is a sequel to the same author's *Restoration, Revolution, Reaction*, which was noticed in IRSH, IV (1959), p. 523. Professor Hamerow demonstrates that the cause of unification was practically monopolized by small but vociferous middle-class groups, the broad masses being conspicuous for their indifference. The stands taken by other groups such as the Conservatives and the Socialists are discussed in separate chapters. The volume testifies to a thorough knowledge of the political literature of the time and other source materials; it will be followed by yet another on political developments proper.

HERRMANN, KLAUS J. *Das Dritte Reich und die deutsch-jüdischen Organisationen 1933-1934.* Carl Heymanns Verlag KG, Köln, Berlin, München 1969. viii, 156 pp. Ill. DM 28.00.

Professor Herrmann publishes a number of (hardly representative) documents, mainly from the archives of the former *Reich* Chancellery, in which German Jews try to make themselves acceptable in terms of the "National Revolution". It is easy to laugh or to be indignant at these futile attempts, but the historian should not obtrusively be wise after the event. The volume includes some dignified and impressive statements, e.g., by Hans Joachim Schoeps and Frieda Friedmann.

HERTZ-EICHENRODE, DIETER. *Politik und Landwirtschaft in Ostpreußen 1919-1930. Untersuchung eines Strukturproblems in der Weimarer Republik. Mit einer Einl. von Hans Herzfeld.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1969. xvi, 352 pp. DM 43.00.

The subject of the present volume is the special position of East Prussia in the Weimar Republic up to 1930. After two chapters on local politics and policies and on the demographic and economic situation, the author goes on to set forth in great detail the various forms of economic aid rendered by the Government of the *Reich*. The volume is largely based on unpublished materials.

LASCHITZA, ANNELIES. *Deutsche Linke im Kampf für eine demokratische Republik. Der Kampf der deutschen Linken für eine demokratische Republik und die Anwendung des politischen Massenstreiks in Deutschland. Zur Entwicklung der deutschen Linken als politisch-*

ideologische Strömung in der deutschen Sozialdemokratie (1909/1910). Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1969. 294 pp. M 12.80.

Speeches and writings by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg and – to a lesser extent – by other left-wingers (Clara Zetkin, Franz Mehring, Anton Pannekoek and others) from 1907 to 1911 as well as unpublished documents in Moscow and East Berlin provided, together with minutes of congresses, etc., the sources for this book. The author stresses the virtues of the Left over against the “opportunist” sins, and frequently combats views held by Western historians. The book offers elaborations on Vol. II of the *Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung*.

Lexikon der Wirtschaft. Arbeit. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1969. 662 pp. Ill. M 39.60.

Economists, sociologists, psychologists, physicians, jurists, historians etc. etc. contributed to this first volume in a planned series of fifteen. Labour and work in the broadest sense are treated in an encyclopaedical way. GDR labour legislation, workers' health, works and agricultural regulations, professional and general education, determination of wages and holiday provisions are among the great number of subjects dealt with. Though many items are not specifically relevant to East Germany (or the “Socialist” countries in general), wherever possible the accent is on it.

LÖWKE, UDO F. Für den Fall, daß... Die Haltung der SPD zur Wehrfrage 1949-1955. Mit einem dokumentarischen Anhang und dem letzten Interview Fritz Erlers. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1969. 264 pp. DM 28.00.

A very thorough discussion of the various aspects of the SPD attitude towards national defence and towards the treaties concluded with the West under Adenauer's chancellorship is preceded by a summary of trends and opinions during the years 1945-49. The author shows how the re-unification policy of the leadership was the main obstacle to acceptance at that time of an integrated defence system such as NATO – the principle of which was applauded. This main obstacle was reinforced by the widespread wish to reckon with deeply rooted pacifist and even neutralist sentiments.

McLELLAN, DAVID. Marx Before Marxism. Macmillan, London 1970. x, 233 pp. 65/-.

Although this work does not open new vistas, it is the solid product of a careful examination of Marx's early writings up to and including the Parisian manuscripts, and of a broad knowledge of the recent literature (in German, English, French and Italian) on the young Marx. The philosophical atmosphere from which Marx took many impulses (the Young Hegelians) is evoked with candour. Later French influences receive much less attention. The author argues that the *Grundrisse* (late 1850's) prove the continued philosophical interest which manifested itself in the earliest writings.

MASER, WERNER. Hitler's Mein Kampf. An Analysis. Transl. by R. H. Barry. Faber and Faber, London 1970. 272 pp. 60/-.

Hardly had the original edition of this book been published when it was shown to contain such infamous nonsense as the representation of the British psychologist McDougall as one of Hitler's "intellectual fathers", which turned out to be based on a misreading of Freud's *Massenpsychologie und Ich-Analyse*. Now that Dr Maser has found foreign publishers ready to print this very nonsense in translation, he has thought proper to put the same indignity, equally without rhyme or reason, on his countryman Wilhelm Bölsche. For what does hold water in this book he has largely drawn (to put it mildly) on scholars like Ernst Nolte and Percy Schramm. A volume that both historians and laymen may safely leave unread.

NA'AMAN, SHLOMO. *Demokratische und soziale Impulse in der Frühgeschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung der Jahre 1862/63*. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1969. 129 pp. DM 6.80.

This is the revised text of a paper read in September 1968. Besides discussing the democratic and social roots and impulses of the newly emerging labour movement, the author gives his interpretation and evaluation of contemporary liberalism, the breach with which was essential for the rise of the workers' class consciousness. The roles of individuals such as Vahlteich and Eichler are dealt with.

Revolution und Räteherrschaft in München. Aus der Stadtchronik 1918/1919. Zusammengest. und bearb. von Ludwig Morenz, unter Mitw. von Erwin Münz. Albert Langen – Georg Müller Verlag, München, Wien 1969. 136 pp. Ill. DM 18.00.

Among the various publications commemorating the Munich Revolution the present book stands out as one of the liveliest. The editor has selected a great many extracts from contemporary official documents, reports and private letters, and linked them together by a connecting text. The main actors in the dramatic events are, as a matter of fact, represented; for instance, vivid accounts by Toller are numerous. But then there is also, to give one example, Thomas Mann, a temporary resident of Munich.

Revolution und Räterepublik in München 1918/19 in Augenzeugenberichten. Hrsg. von Gerhard Schmolze. Mit einem Vorwort von Eberhard Kolb. Karl Rauch Verlag, Düsseldorf 1969. 426 pp. Ill. DM 24.80.

This beautifully illustrated chronicle of the revolution in Munich contains an unbiased treatment of events and persons from several political camps who played a role. It gives a full picture not only of spectacular feats, but also of details of everyday life. The index of names contains short biographies of many persons.

ROSENBERG, HANS. *Probleme der deutschen Sozialgeschichte*. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1969. 149 pp. DM 4.00.

The title of this small volume is rather misleading since the contents consist of three studies in German agrarian history, notably the role played by the Junkers, their "pseudo-democratization", etc. The third essay, which is printed for the first time, is a critique of the hitherto published volumes (by Abel, Lütge and H. Haushofer) of the series *Deutsche Agrargeschichte*.

Überbetriebliche Ertragsbeteiligung der Arbeitnehmer. Mit einer Untersuchung über die Vermögensstruktur der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Als Forschungsauftrag des Bundesministeriums für Arbeit und Sozialordnung bearb. von Wilhelm Krelle, Johann Schunck [und] Jürgen Siebke. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1968. xv, 506 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 66.00.

The first volume of this work consists of three parts: a general introduction to the problems of profit sharing, a discussion of the special problems of profit sharing on a national level, and a critical survey of the plans hitherto produced in the Federal Republic (such as the so-called Deist plan of the SPD). The second volume, written by Messrs Siebke and Schunck, deals with the distribution of wealth in the Federal Republic and is a study in itself.

WEBER, HERMANN. Die Wandlung des deutschen Kommunismus. Die Stalinisierung der KPD in der Weimarer Republik. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1969. 2 vols. 465 pp.; 427 pp. Ill. DM 128.00. (DM 70.00 per single vol.)

The process of what used to be called the "Bolshevization" of the KPD is dealt with in the fully documented first volume. The author sketches the years preceding 1924 and from 1929 to 1933, but concentrates on the period from 1924 to 1929, during which various right-, left- and ultra-left-wing groups were purged (Ruth Fischer, Katz, Korsch, Ernst Schwarz, Thalheimer, Urbahns, etc. etc.), and the position of the new Stalinized leadership (Thälmann) was confirmed. A very illuminating chapter is devoted to SED historiography (and its continued falsifications). The second volume contains the short biographies of 504 one-time KPD functionaries (including those who fell into disgrace).

ZECHLIN, EGMONT. Die deutsche Politik und die Juden im Ersten Weltkrieg. Unter Mitarbeit von Hans Joachim Bieber. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1969. viii, 592 pp. DM 36.00.

During the First World War the Jews in Eastern Europe and the United States belonged to the groups the Germans tried to make a cat's-paw of in their bid for world power. The present volume is in a sense a by-product of the author's study of German policies and war aims, but at the same time it is much more: there are chapters on the political attitudes and activities of the German Jews, the rise of antisemitism, the history of Zionism, the origins of the Balfour Declaration, etc. Professor Zechlin has used a wealth of both published and unpublished materials.

OTHER BOOKS

BERNSTEIN, EDUARD, Die Voraussetzungen des Sozialismus und die Aufgaben der Sozialdemokratie. Hrsg. von Günther Hillmann. Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1969. 252 pp.

FÜRSTENBERG, FRIEDRICH, unter Mitarbeit von Siegfried Bahlo, Günther Bormann, Heinz Gronau, Renate Gronau und Volker Trost. Die Soziallage der Chemiarbeiter. Industriesoziologische Untersuchungen in rationalisierten

- und automatisierten Chemiebetrieben. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1969. vi, 323 pp.
- LUXEMBURG, ROSA. Schriften zur Theorie der Spontaneität. Hrsg. von Susanne Hillmann. Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1970. 251 pp.
- MALANOWSKI, WOLFGANG. November-Revolution 1918. Die Rolle der SPD. Mit einer Einl. von Fritz Fischer. Ullstein, Frankfurt/M., Berlin 1969. 190 pp.
- MICHAJLOV, M. I. Istorija Sojuza kommunistov. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1968. vii, 563 pp.

Great Britain

- ATKINSON, A. B. Poverty in Britain and the Reform of Social Security. Cambridge University Press, London 1969. 224 pp. 40/-. (Paper: 20/-.)

The present study in the efficiency of social-security schemes in helping low-income households consists of two parts. In the first the author examines the available evidence on poverty in Britain today, in the second he evaluates the various proposals that have been made toward reforming the existing system of social security.

- BOYSON, RHODES. The Ashworth Cotton Enterprise. The Rise and Fall of a Family Firm 1818-1880. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1970. xx, 285 pp. Ill. Maps. 65/-.

This is the story of the Lancashire cotton manufacturers Henry and Edmund Ashworth, typical Manchester men who also played a part in politics. The author has worked up both printed and manuscript sources. The fact that he pays much attention to industrial relations makes his book quite interesting from a socio-historical point of view.

- CHAPPELOW, ALLAN. Shaw - "The Chucker-Out". A Biographical Exposition and Critique and a companion to and commentary on "Shaw the villager". Foreword by Vera Brittain. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1969. xx, 558 pp. Ill. 75/-.

On the basis of unpublished writings, speeches and contributions to periodicals, which are lavishly quoted, Mr Chappelow has tried his hand at a reconstruction of Shaw's political, social and educational ideas. Given the latter's habit of consciously shocking people and talking tongue in cheek, this has been by no means an easy enterprise; yet some features stand out clearly, above all Shaw's aversion from cant and his weakness for efficiency. Upon reading his statements on Fascism and Bolshevism the reader perceives that Mr A. J. P. Taylor's sensational views in *The Origins of the Second World War* are imitations of Shavian wit rather than original.

- DICKSON, LOVAT. H. G. Wells. His Turbulent Life and Times. Macmillan, London 1969. x, 330 pp. Ill. 63/-.

This work is announced, not as a full-scale biography, but as a portrait focusing on Wells the "prophet and teacher" rather than on Wells the popular novelist. His novels are in fact scrutinized especially for what they reveal of the philosophical and political views held by their author. However,

this is more a question of accent and does not mean a clear-cut restriction. Wells, now almost forgotten – and this is to be regretted –, was typically confident “that his own assumptions [were] shared by everyone else”, but “He was all brains and very little heart.”

FINLAYSON, GEOFFREY B. A. M. *England in the Eighteen Thirties. Decade of Reform.* Edward Arnold, London 1969. ix, 115 pp. 24/-. (Paper: 12/-.)

A useful survey of the stirring decade in which the foundations were laid for the Victorian “age of equipoise”. The several aspects of reform are discussed in three chapters: “State and Church”, “Government and Society”, and “The Radical Response”.

GORDON, MICHAEL R. *Conflict and Consensus in Labour’s Foreign Policy 1914-1965.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1969. xv, 333 pp. \$ 8.95.

The almost endless series of real or imaginary issues which have confronted Labour in the field of foreign policy is forcefully sketched. Thus a solid basis is obtained for the thought-stimulating, critical analysis of conflicts within the party, of changes in its official policy, and of general types of outlook which manifest themselves differently at different times. The difficulty of defining “Socialist” principles is borne out throughout the book, as is the impact of traditional predilections on concrete policy-making. In a sense, the history of Labour’s conceptions on foreign policy is a history of belated awareness (rearmament in the ‘thirties, alliance against a Soviet threat in the late ‘forties).

Industrial South Wales 1750-1914. Essays in Welsh Economic History. Ed. by W. E. Minchinton. Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1969. xxxi, 264 pp. 63/-.

Apart from the introduction, in which the industrial development of South Wales (it became the greatest coal exporting region in the world and an important centre of iron production) and the social as well as political consequences are sketched, this volume contains studies published before in various periodicals. We mention B. Thomas on the migration of workers to the Glamorganshire coalfield (1861-1911), L. B. Namier on the eighteenth-century merchant Anthony Bacon, and R. O. Roberts on the development and the decline of the non-ferrous metal smelting industries in the region. Early trade unionism is treated by E. J. Jones, housebuilding in the coalfield (1851-1913) by J. Hamish Richards and J. Parry Lewis.

KELLETT, JOHN R. *The Impact of Railways on Victorian Cities. [Studies in Social History.]* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1969. xxi, 467 pp. Ill. Maps. 80/-.

It was “the influence of the railways, more than any other single agency, which gave the Victorian city its compact shape” and was decisive for the direction and character of their further growth, including the suburbs. To London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool have been devoted

case studies which provide much information on property ownership patterns, on the influence of the railway companies on the cities' administrations and, more especially, on the social costs and benefits caused by the revolution in transportation in the cities.

KETTON-CREMER, R. W. *Norfolk in the Civil War. A Portrait of a Society in Conflict.* Faber and Faber, London 1969. 382 pp. Ill. 60/-.

This penetrating collection of interrelated studies in regional history also embraces the decade preceding the Civil War. Strongly biographical are the sections on the Bishops of Norwich. Other chapters deal with the immediate reactions to the events among several layers of the population. Many contemporary letters, most of them written by members of the clergy and the gentry (sometimes officials), are quoted. The economic and social impact of the Puritan victory receives ample attention.

KLUGMANN, JAMES. *History of the Communist Party of Great Britain. Vol. II: 1925-1927: The General Strike.* Lawrence & Wishart Ltd, London 1969. 373 pp. Ill. 70/-.

The first volume of this History was announced in *IRSH*, XIII (1968), p. 487. The present volume is devoted to the CP's history from 1924 to 1926 and concentrates, as the title indicates, on the party's role in the General Strike. A substantial portion of the book consists of contemporary documents printed as appendices to each of the five chapters. Actions against "British imperialism" (in China, for instance) and the beginning effects of Trockij's fall are among the themes represented in this detailed work.

LOVELL, JOHN. *Stevedores and Dockers. A Study of Trade Unionism in the Port of London, 1870-1914.* Macmillan, London 1969. 270 pp. Ill. 90/-.

The special conditions of casual labour as they were characteristic for the dockworkers are mentioned in this scholarly and readable study as the main cause of the unstable and slow growth, except in periods of big strikes (1889 and, especially, 1912), of trade unionism. With great precision the author describes the attitudes towards the unions, the latter's evolution, and the divisions among them. He also draws comparisons with the situation in other ports, and arrives at some valuable general conclusions.

MARTIN, RODERICK. *Communism and the British Trade Unions 1924-1933. A Study of the National Minority Movement.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1969. xii, 209 pp. 50/-.

In this very instructive history of the "National Minority Movement" (1924-1932, when it had virtually broken down, or 1935, when it was formally liquidated) the "uneasy alliance" of Communists with radical trade unionists (with frequent roots in the shop stewards movement) is told. The NMM was formed in 1924 by the CP, the British Bureau of the Red International of Labour Unions and the National Workers' Committee Movement. On the eve of the General Strike the NMM represented almost one million trade unionists. The Comintern's shift to the "left" in 1928 and "dogmatic utopianism" spelled doom for the NMM, which was led, up to 1929, by Harry Pollitt.

The curious amalgam of Comintern-inspired views with genuinely British radicalism and the "bread and butter" materialism of a section of non-theorizing workers constitutes the only systematic experiment by the CPGB in winning a mass following.

MEARNS, ANDREW. *The Bitter Cry of Outcast London*. With leading articles from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of October 1883 and articles by Lord Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain and Forster Crozier. Ed. with an Introd. by Anthony S. Wohl. Leicester University Press, Leicester 1970; Humanities Press, New York. 155 pp. 48/-.

The appearance of an anonymous pamphlet with a fascinating title set in motion a stream of literature on London housing conditions. The pamphlet is reprinted here *in toto*, as are two articles from the *Pall Mall Gazette* inspired by the pamphlet (October 1883). Further, extracts have been included from essays by Forster Crozier, Lord Salisbury and Joseph Chamberlain, all devoted to the poor housing of the workers. The editor in his concise and lucid introduction puts these writings into historical perspective.

MITCHELL, JACK. *Robert Tressell and the Ragged Trousered Philanthropists*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1969. xiv, 200 pp. 45/-.

The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists, a novel first published – posthumously – in 1914 and written by a house-painter under the pen-name Tressell, is here said to reflect "the modern sensibility of the working class in two ways. 1. In the nature of its criticism of capitalist society as a whole and of the working in particular. 2. In its expression of the workers as Humanity, both as individual and collective." This thesis is elaborated throughout the volume with many variations and comparisons with other novelists (e.g., Gor'kij). The degree of class-consciousness attributed to Tressell is so high as to suggest that he would have supported a revolutionary Socialist party.

THOMIS, MALCOLM I. *Politics and Society in Nottingham 1785-1835*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1969. vii, 268 pp. 45/-.

Nottingham was an important centre of the hosiery and lace trade, which fell into a decline during the Napoleonic Wars. The present volume is an able study, partly based on unpublished sources, of the political and social history that developed against this economic background: Whig rule, trade unionism, Luddism, and reform.

OTHER BOOKS

BURNETT, JOHN. *A History of the Cost of Living*. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1969. 365 pp.

FROW, R. & E. and MICHAEL KATANKA. *The History of British Trade Unionism. A Select Bibliography*. Historical Association, London 1969. 44 pp.

Hungary

FÉL, EDIT and TAMÁS HOFER. *Proper Peasants. Traditional Life in a Hungarian Village*. Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago 1969. xiii,

440 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 9.75.

The authors, staff members of the Hungarian Ethnographic Museum, Budapest, have made a thorough study of the Calvinist peasant village of Átány on the Northern edge of the Great Plain. In the present volume, especially written for an English-language readership, they report on the social organization of the traditional community, its family life, its folklore and its stratification. Their approach bears witness to a double sense of history: they treat their subject as a thing of the past, but with obvious sympathy.

Italy

MARTELLI, MINO. *Storia del Monte di Pietà in Lugo di Romagna (1546-1968). Un aspetto di vita romagnola in oltre quattro secoli di vicende religiose, politiche, economiche e sociali.* Leo S. Olschki, Firenze 1969. 456 pp. Ill. L. 4500.

Canon Martelli relates how at Lugo, a place "most suitable for the speculations of the Jewish usurers", a Christian pawnshop was established, and how this institution has fared through the centuries. The volume is almost wholly based on unpublished documents, 115 of which are printed as an appendix, and indirectly sheds much light on the social history of the Romagna.

La presenza sociale del PCI e della DC. Contributi di L. Brunelli, U. Canullo, G. Degli Esposti, G. Galli, A. Lena, L. Pepa, A. Picchi, A. Prandi, A. M. Rossi, B. Scatassa, A. Sivini Cavazzani, L. Turco. A cura di Agopik Manoukian. [Ricerche sulla partecipazione politica in Italia, IV.] Società Editrice Il Mulino, Bologna n.d. [1969.] 698 pp. L. 12000.

Together with subsidiary organizations such as the "partisans" and the "Civic committees", the PCI and the DC constitute veritable subcultures in Italian life. Their omnipresence is thoroughly investigated in the new volume of the comparative study sponsored by the Carlo Cattaneo Institute. Many details are communicated by means of tables.

SANTI, FERNANDO. *L'ora dell'unità. Scritti e discorsi di — . A cura di Idomeneo Barbadoro. Pref. di Vittorio Foa. La Nuova Italia, Firenze 1969. 354 pp. L. 2000.*

The present selection from Fernando Santi's speeches and writings conveys a good impression of his personality and his ideas. This trade-union leader, who lived from 1902 to 1969, was a "reformist" in the true sense of the word. In his introduction the editor enters into the historical background of Santi's position.

Social and Economic Foundations of the Italian Renaissance. Ed. by Anthony Molho. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1969. xiv, 239 pp. \$ 7.95. (Paper: \$ 3.95.)

By juxtaposing contemporary sources (such as Castiglione) and interpretations by later historians, the editor of the present volume has tried to show undergraduates the way in the social and economic history of the Renaissance. Notably with regard to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Burckhardt's "current toward the fusion of classes" turns out to be an untenable view.

Norway

BULL, EDVARD. *Sozialgeschichte der norwegischen Demokratie*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1969. 87 pp. DM 10.80.

Professor Bull's exposé of the social history of Norwegian democracy deals systematically with the decline and rise of social classes or groups (government officials) in connection with economic change since the beginning of the nineteenth century. This provides the background for a clear discussion of the origins and growth of modern democracy and of the present parties, of which the Socialists have got pride of place. Other aspects of the "emancipation of labour" have not been neglected.

Poland

BETHELL, NICHOLAS. *Gomułka, His Poland and His Communism*. Longmans, London, Harlow 1969. ix, 296 pp. Ill. Maps. 50/-.

Besides being a good political biography, this book also offers a history of Poland since about 1939. The role played by Gomułka, first in the underground, then as a party leader who fell into disgrace, is pictured with verve. 1956 and 1968 are the years which give the author most cause to try his hand at a general evaluation. In taking an active part in the crushing of Czechoslovakia Gomułka is said to have been "not a genuine villain" – whereas in 1956 he had not been "a genuine hero".

Spain

BENNASSAR, BARTOLOMÉ. *Recherches sur les grandes épidémies dans le Nord de l'Espagne à la fin du XVIe siècle. Problèmes de documentation et de méthode*. S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1969. 194 pp. F.fr. 33.00.

Dr Bennassar does not present a full history of the bubonic plague which struck Spain between 1596 and 1602, but signalizes the essential problems. Moreover, he has worked up many hitherto unknown documents, of which close on a hundred are printed in the appendices.

Informe sociológico sobre la situación social de Madrid. Cáritas Diocesana de Madrid-Alcalá; Fundación FOESSA; Euramérica, Madrid n.d. [1968.] 393 pp. Maps. Ptas 425.

This is the report of a (Roman Catholic) sociological inquiry into the social situation of Madrid in 1966. The volume, which contains a wealth of tables and statistics, is divided into chapters on population, family life, food, health, housing, education, work, and the metropolitan community.

LORENZO, CÉSAR M. *Les anarchistes espagnols et le pouvoir 1868-1969*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1969. 430 pp. F.fr. 29.00.

The author, whose sympathies with Anarcho-Syndicalism or libertarian Communism are evident, gives a remarkably objective and very full account of the debates on participation or not in governments (1936 in Catalonia, 1937 in the Republican Government, 1945 in the government in exile). The theme of political realism *versus* sterile stubbornness is demonstrated to be an old one: as early as 1873 Anarchists took part in local and regional administrations. The idea of a Libertarian Party is also discussed; the views of Horacio Prieto receive much attention – somewhat more than those of his opponents (e.g., Federica Montseny).

Sweden

BJÖRKLUND, C. J. *Anarkist och agitator. Memoarer*. Tidens Förlag, Stockholm 1969. 239 pp. III. S.kr. 40.00.

The author, a Swedish Anarcho-Syndicalist, indulges in reminiscences up to about 1920. The fact that he travelled widely and met many congenial spirits such as Kropotkin is perhaps their most interesting feature.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics – Russia

BOURGUINA, ANNA – BURGINA, ANNA. *Russian Social Democracy: The Menshevik Movement – Social-demokratičeskaja menševistskaja literatura. A Bibliography – Bibliografičeskij ukazatel'*. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1968 [*recte* 1969]. 391 pp. \$ 7.50.

Anna Bourguina prepared this outstanding bibliography in collaboration with the late Boris Nicolaevsky. It provides an “almost exhaustive record of the publications in the Russian language”, both legal and underground, issued by individuals, groups or official organs of the Menshevik movement from its inception (1903) to the outbreak of World War II. Moreover, it contains a number of titles in German, French and English. As far as the prominent leaders of Menshevism (e.g., Aksel’rod, Martov) are concerned, their writings from before 1903 are also listed.

COGNIOT, GEORGES. *Présence de Lénine*. [I.] *La trame d’une vie héroïque*. [II.] *Les destinées historiques du léninisme*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1970. 251 pp.; 157 pp. F.fr. 7.10; 5.00.

The “heroic life” – the first of these two volumes – is a chronologically arranged political biography written in a spirit of complete agreement with Lenin’s thoughts and actions all through his active years. Thus, the treatment of “Materialism and Empiriocriticism” is as devoid of critical evaluation of the arguments pro and contra as is that of “The State and the Revolution”. In the second volume the author discusses a great many issues; here, endorsing fully the recent Soviet and French CP policies, he fiercely criticizes deviationists of various brands (Mao, Ernst Fischer).

CONFINO, MICHAEL. Systèmes agraires et progrès agricole. L'assolement triennal en Russie aux XVIIIe-XIXe siècles. Étude d'économie et de sociologie rurales. Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1969. 495 pp. Maps. F.fr. 78.00.

The present volume is a pioneering study in the relationship of farming techniques and social structures in pre-Reform Russia. The focus is on the traditional system of crop rotation (mostly with a fallow every third year), the emergence of the "new agriculture", and the attitudes of both landowners and peasants. Professor Roger Portal has written a foreword.

KATKOV, GEORGE. The Trial of Bukharin. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1969. 255 pp. 50/-.

The author gives a good survey of Bukharin's political career and (the evolution of) his ideas as well as an account of the 1938 trial. It is a well-written, systematic factual exposé, but nothing fundamentally new is offered. Nor does the author's interpretation seem to deviate from earlier ones: Bukharin accepted many lies and sheer nonsense, and "cooperated with the Prosecutor [...], merely in order publicly to refute the [...] accusation that he was a spy". His "failure to reveal the political character of the trial meant the loss of a unique opportunity to thrust his political ideas on future generations".

Russian Jewry, 1917-1967. Ed. by Gregor Aronson, Jacob Frumkin, Alexis Goldenweiser, Joseph Lewitan. Transl. by Joel Carmichael. Thomas Yoseloff, New York, South Brunswick, London 1969. 613 pp. \$ 12.00; 90/-.

The present volume is a sequel to *Russian Jewry (1860-1917)*, which was mentioned in IRSH, XI (1966), p. 507. It consists of 23 essays on Jewish community life, the Jewish cultural performance, the Nazi occupation, Soviet antisemitism, and emigration. There is a special chapter on the Birobidzhan experiment, by Solomon Schwarz.

TILLET, LOWELL. The Great Friendship. Soviet Historians on the Non-Russian Nationalities. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1969. xii, 468 pp. \$ 12.50.

The subject of this scholarly and thoughtful study is "the accommodation of historical interpretation to the exigencies of nationality policy", in other words, the plight of the Soviet historians who have had to elaborate, since the early 1930's, on the myth of the old and deep friendship among the different nationalities of the Soviet Union. The author offers an excellent analysis of how the transformation of critical historiography, which recognized at least former oppression, to officially demanded bias tempered only by pseudo-sophistication was performed. Interesting is also the treatment of special cases such as the classification of the Central-Asian revolts. The effects of the "thaw" of the middle 'fifties are described with much acumen.

The Unredeemed. Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. Ed. with an Introd. by Ronald I. Rubin. Foreword by Abraham J. Heschel. Quadrangle Books, Chicago 1968. 317 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

A great number of (more or less official) Soviet statements and assertions have been collected and interpreted in studies and essays (by experts such as M. Decter, A. Brumberg and various others). They prove the suppression of the religious and cultural rights of the Jewish citizens of the USSR, the shift from a pro-Israel to a fiercely anti-Israel course, and the existence of strong antisemitic feelings. A curious mixture is achieved when Hitler is proclaimed Moshe Dayan's "forerunner".

WADE, REX A. The Russian Search for Peace. February-October 1917. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1969. ix, 196 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

After the Mensheviks and Socialist Revolutionaries had succeeded in making their standpoint prevail over that of Miljukov, they were themselves immediately confronted with the weak appeal of their efforts at a general peace, notably in the Allied countries. In this well-written study, for which also manuscript sources were consulted, the accent is on the "Revolutionary Defensists" under the leadership of the Petrograd Soviet president Cereteli. Their very responsibility contributed to their downfall, as they were unable to achieve their goals and unwilling to risk chaos.

WÄDEKIN, KARL-EUGEN. Führungskräfte im sowjetischen Dorf. Ihre politisch-soziale Situation und Funktion in der Ära Chruščev. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1969. 357 pp. DM 58.00.

A precise account is here given of the situation under Chruščev in the countryside as regards the persons in a position of leadership: people in the higher echelons of state and party institutions, kolkhoz functionaries, teachers and physicians. The author, who provides ample evidence for his thesis of the steady disregard to which agriculture has been subjected, shows that these leaders tend to leave the villages. In many regions the lack of staff functionaries is said to be problem number one.

WESTEN, KLAUS. Die Kommunistische Partei der Sowjetunion und der Sowjetstaat. Eine verfassungsrechtliche Untersuchung. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1968. 350 pp. DM 48.00.

In this contribution to the constitutional law system of the Soviet Union the central theme is the position of the Party as partly identical with the State and as the law-giving institution *par excellence*. The general treatment of the questions involved is followed by a very detailed and interesting discussion of the impact of the Party in special fields such as those of jurisdiction, of the function of the judge, of the state security organs. Moreover, the Party hierarchy and structure are treated as factual elements in the constitution.

WILBER, CHARLES K. The Soviet Model and Underdeveloped Coun-

tries. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1969. xiii, 241 pp. \$ 7.50.

Although the author fully recognizes that Communism "has imposed a totalitarian *Weltanschauung* that has been economically counterproductive and that has generated appalling and unnecessary social costs", it is argued that the Soviet model of economic development (in some cases also other Communist countries are cited) must be attractive to leaders of underdeveloped nations. The achievements of the Soviet economy, education and health programmes are expounded in detail, especially as regards the 'twenties and 'thirties. A special part of the book presents a thorough account of the modernization of Soviet Central Asia, once an economically utterly primitive region.

OTHER BOOKS

- ANIKEEV, V.V. Dejatel'nost' CK RSDRP(b) v 1917 godu (chronika sobytij). Izdatel'stvo "Mysl'", Moskva 1969. 485 pp. Ill.
- PIETSCH, WALTER. Revolution und Staat. Institutionen als Träger der Macht in Sowjetrußland 1917-1922. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1969. 173 pp.
- PORETSKY, ELISABETH K. Our Own People. A Memoir of 'Ignace Reiss' and His Friends. Oxford University Press, London, Toronto, Melbourne 1969. x, 278 pp.
- Rabočij klass SSSR (1951-1965 gg.). Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1969. 557 pp.
- VESELOVSKIJ, S. B. Issledovanija po istorii klassa služilych zemlevladel'cev. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1969. 583 pp.

Yugoslavia

AVAKUMOVIĆ, IVAN. Mihailović prema nemačkim dokumentima. Savez »Oslobodjenje«, London 1969. 181 pp. 18/–.

Largely basing himself on unpublished German documents, Dr Avakumović tries his hand at a rehabilitation of Mihailović and (partly) the Chetniks. He shows that both Tito and the Germans were less interested in fighting each other than in fighting Mihailović, and that many of the charges against the latter can be made with equal force against his Communist rivals.

HONDIUS, FRITS W. The Yugoslav Community of Nations. Mouton, The Hague, Paris 1968. 375 pp. \$ 18.60.

Although in November, 1948, Tito declared the nationalities question "solved in the way Lenin and Stalin have taught us", the development of the Yugoslav community of nations has not stood still since then. The Dutch jurist Dr Hondius traces the constitutional side of this development, notably the trend towards decentralization. Summaries in Dutch and Serbo-Croatian as well as indices are appended.

PETROVIĆ, GAJO (Hrsg.). Revolutionäre Praxis. Jugoslawischer Marxismus der Gegenwart. Verlag Rombach, Freiburg 1969. 286 pp. DM 29.00.

In 1964 the journal *Praxis* was founded to serve as a mouthpiece for a group of "creative Marxists" with critical views of Yugoslav policies as well as other issues. The fundamental criticism of the "market" economy as being not in accordance with Marxist assumptions – though temporarily acceptable as a lesser evil – is one of the major issues. A selection has been made of articles which appeared in *Praxis*; it is representative of the philosophical and also of the more immediately political opinions held by writers such as P. Vranicki ("Philosophy in Our Time"), M. Kangrga (on the essence of Marxian philosophy), or R. Supek (on ethical norms for a Socialist society). Some documents reflecting the difficulties which confronted *Praxis* are appended.

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