

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

Christen oder Bolschewisten. Eine Vortragsreihe mit Beiträgen von G. Bornkamm, I. Fetscher, Chr. Gneuss, H. Gollwitzer, Kl. v. Bismarck, G. Howe, K. Kühne, L. Landgrebe, P. Scheibert, H. Thielicke, H. D. Wendland, G. A. Wetter und O. v. Nell-Breuning. Alfred Kröner Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. 176 pp.

All these contributions on the theme Christians or Bolsheviks do not aim at simplifying the contradiction inherent in this theme to that between atheists and believers, but present a profound consideration of both worlds of thought in which faults in the home camp are not suppressed without the fundamental contrasts between Christianity and Bolshevism, excluded by every compromise, being pushed into the background. The collaborators on this work include prominent figures of both the Protestant and the Roman Catholic faith.

DIJK, R. VAN. *Vrijheid en gebondenheid van de mens in de samenleving*. N.V. Gebr. Zomer & Keunings Uitg. mij., Wageningen n.d. 152 pp.

From a Calvinist point of view Professor Van Dijk discusses the two poles between which society has to move and which are its problem: Freedom and restriction. The answer to this problem depends on the conception of man. Extensively the position of man in the family, in his work, in church and state are treated of, as well as his relations with organizational life. A Christian inspired democracy in all those relations is propagated, in which freedom is realized in submission to fundamental values.

FELLERMEIER, J. *Abriss der katholischen Gesellschaftslehre*. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1956. x, 239 pp.

The aim of the writer is not only to provide students with a textbook on the theory of society, but also to furnish all who play a part in the forming of our society with a handy reference book. Following on an exposition of the main problems of social science and a sketch of the principal forms in which society appears, the main subjects that receive the author's attention are the state and its relationship with the church, family and economic life. Finally there is a discussion of certain topical social questions, e.g. regulation of property, fair wages and the workers' demand for co-partnership.

HOROWITZ, IRVING L. *The Idea of War and Peace in Contemporary*

Philosophy. With an introductory essay by Roy Wood Sellars. Paine-Whitman Publishers, New York 1957. xxvi, 198 pp.

In this survey the standpoints of a number of 20th century-philosophers are reproduced in a rather simple way so as to make the book understandable for a wider reading public. The writer gives many quotations and comments upon them objectively without making a secret of his own convictions. The last chapter treats of his conception of a "survival philosophy" based on the imperative that men must be "reasonable" if our civilization is not going to be destroyed.

LEEUWEN, C. VAN. Le développement du sens social en Israël avant l'ère chrétienne. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V. – G. A. Hak & Dr. H. J. Prakke, Assen 1955. 247 pp.

The confrontation of religion with social questions and its development in Israel before Christianity are the theme of this scholarly work which served the author as a doctor's thesis. On the basis of an interpretation of the Old Testament founded on thorough philological studies he has succeeded in presenting a full picture of old Jewish social norms and their evolution, including their development under the influence of ideas and practices in the surrounding countries, although to the latter relatively little attention has been paid, in accordance with the strongly theological approach of the subject.

MUNBY, D. L. Christianity and Economic Problems. St. Martin's Press, New York; MacMillan & Co Ltd., London 1956. ix, 290 pp.

By explaining the different manners of approaching the economic and social questions adopted by the theologians on the one hand and by the economists on the other, an attempt is made to bridge the gap between the two groups. In the first part, therefore, an exposition is given of the Christian faith (the author is an Anglican), and the attitude proceeding therefrom as regards social-economic problematics, and then of economy and its starting points. In the second section a number of topical questions are brought forward and the influence of Christian values on the method of tackling these is discussed. As far as future developments are concerned (dealt with in the last part) the author is moderately optimistic.

NELL-BREUNING, O. VON, S. J. Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft. I. Grundfragen. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1956. viii, 461 pp.

This work is a collection of the most important lectures and essays of the Roman Catholic social scientist von Nell-Breuning. In his approach to the social phenomena his starting points are determined not only by ethical and metaphysical principles, but also by an attempt to view the concrete social situation as objectively as possible. After dealing at length with certain fundamental questions, the author pays particular attention to such subjects as economic and social policy, man and work, the profession in society, agrarian reforms, the housing problem, property law and the formation of capital.

RÖHRS, HERMANN. Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Vision und Wirklichkeit. Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1957. 246 pp.

This study is based on many primary and secondary sources. It has been the object of the author to find a general trend and a conception of unity in Rousseau's work.

He tries to find it by studying the relation between the "vision" and the "reality". In doing so, he throws light on the question of the interdependence of the *Contrat Social* and the rest of Rousseau's work. One characteristic of the book is the way in which the importance of biographical facts is demonstrated as a necessary contribution to the understanding of the "visionary" element in particular. It also offers a thorough analysis of the influence Rousseau exercised especially on pedagogic thought in the 19th century.

WEAVER, HENRY GRADY. *The Mainspring of Human Progress*. The Foundation for Economic Education, Inc., Irvington-on-Hudson (N.Y.) 1953. 279 pp.

A very popular argumentation, based on history and on the present state of affairs in the world and in the United States in particular, is used here to support the thesis of christian inspired economic and spiritual freedom as "the mainspring of human progress". The writer is greatly impressed by the high standard of living of the American people unparalleled because of the great amount of freedom enjoyed by them.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

ALPHEN DE VEER, M. R. VAN. *Success and Failure in Industry*. A psychomedical study. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V. – G. A. Hak & Dr. H. J. Prakke, Assen 1955. 228 pp.

This study on the relations between the individual and the industrial surroundings is based on research work carried out by the author in the Philips factories. It appeared that 40% of the group tested revealed psychic disorders and psychosomatic symptoms due to inadequate adaptation to the domestic or professional milieu. The author explains what the problem is and goes on to sketch the methods of approach and research. Thereafter follows a description of, and commentary on, 30 individuals, half of whom had well adapted themselves to their work and were successful in it, and the remaining half of whom had failed in this respect. Finally the measures which can ensure a higher degree of adaptation are discussed.

BLETON, PIERRE. *Les hommes des temps qui viennent*. Essai sur les classes moyennes. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1956. 235 pp.

The second industrial revolution contributed to the rise of big organisations, big businesses, governmental institutions etc., all of which resulted in a large increase in the numbers of the salaried people. This social class, the new middle class, forms the subject of this study. After treating of the origin of classes and describing the social and economic developments that led to the present social structure, the author goes on to discuss in detail the middle class, and to pay particular attention to the mentality, attitude and opinions of this social group.

FEIBLEMAN, JAMES K. *Institutions of Society*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1956. 400 pp.

This work, intended as a manual for advanced students, is concerned with the social institutions, which the author considers to be the primary study-object of sociology and which have received too little attention up to now. The social institutions are defined as subdivisions of society, the foremost elements of which are the group, material

means, organisation and central aim. First of all a survey is given of the evolution of the institution from among the component parts and this is followed by an analysis of the institution as a whole and a typology. Finally we are given a commentary on its place in culture and the institutional limits that are set.

GOLD, B. *Foundations of Productivity Analysis. Guides to economic theory and managerial control.* University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1955. xi, 303 pp.

By broadening the theoretic basis of productivity analyses and by the development of guiding lines for use in practice this study aims at contributing to the improvement of industrial productivity. In part A worthwhile alterations in fundamental conceptions and methods are discussed; in part B the author treats of analytical models that can afford some insight into the components of productivity; whilst in the last part the topics dealt with include the effects of productivity adjustments and the role played by managerial objectives in making decisions in this field.

KOONTZ, H. and R. W. GABLE. *Public Control of Economic Enterprise.* McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1956. xii, 851 pp. Ill. Tables.

The subject of this comprehensive study is the control exercised by the government over economic life in the United States. The authors present a detailed treatment of the fields covered by this control and pay particular attention to its effectiveness, its legal basis and its influence on economic life. Following on a survey of the development of this question, the topics mentioned hereunder are dealt with successively: the control system as applied to the transport and public utilities, which may be taken as prototypes for other sectors, measures adopted to retain competition, and the protection of the investor and the worker. This valuable work concludes with observations on assistance lent by the government to industry, governmental property and the control of economy as a whole.

KOOY, T. P. VAN DER. *Tussen Beginsel en Belang.* N.V. Gebr. Zomer & Keunings Uitgeversmij, Wageningen 1955. 198 pp.

His approach to the question determined by his Calvinist point of view, the author propagates normative principles as the basis of economic science, but he also recognizes the importance of interests, personal as well as social. He discusses the relation between the two, always formulating his own opinions with reference to objective phenomena or the opinions held by others. An interesting item is his treatment of the French productive communities, as an example of a community of interests based on common rules and the acceptance of certain principles.

Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth. Ed. by William L. Thomas, Jr., with the collaboration of Carl O. Sauer, Marston Bates, Lewis Mumford. Publ. for the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research and the National Scientific Foundation by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago (Ill.) 1956. xxxviii, 1193 pp. Ill. Maps. Tables.

In this impressive volume the papers read at the international symposium organized by the Wenner-Gren Foundation in June, 1955, at Princeton, have been reproduced,

Together they form the most extensive modern survey available on the subject. The first part, entitled "Retrospect", deals among other things with ancient civilisations; part II treats of the methods and means of influencing nature (soil, climate, fauna etc.), whereas part III is devoted to the consequences of man's work on himself and for the future, e.g. regarding the habitability of the earth. Many studies are interesting from a social historical point of view, too, since they indicate the impact of technology on social conditions. As an example the contribution by Karl A. Wittfogel on the hydraulic civilisations might be mentioned. Bibliographies have been added to each chapter.

MARTIN, ALFRED VON. *Ordnung und Freiheit. Materialien und Reflexionen zu Grundfragen des Soziallebens*. Verlag Josef Knecht, Frankfurt am Main 1956. 346 pp.

The central theme of this work on the sociology of culture is that in every society there exists a tension between regulation and freedom. Social life is thus only really healthy if it is both regulated and free. Whenever one of these elements develops at the expense of the other a crisis occurs. In a number of essays collected in this book the writer elaborates further on this motif. Of these essays mention might be made of that on Rousseau and the "genuine" Marxism. The author, formerly inclined towards Marxist sociology, now approaches the problematics of the subject from a Roman Catholic standpoint.

MEIER, R. M. *Science and Economic Development. New patterns of living*. Published jointly by the Technology Press of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall Ltd., London 1956. xviii, 266 pp. Ill. Map. Tables.

This book deals with the new possibilities for economic development and the raising of the standard of living as a result of recent discoveries in science and technology. To begin with a comparison is drawn between the needs of the present world population and the means of existence available to it, and the discrepancy between the two is discussed. Thereafter a detailed commentary is given on new foodstuffs and sources of energy which will become available in the future. In a concluding chapter the social questions connected with technological development are treated of at length.

MÜLLER, K. VALENTIN. *Begabung und soziale Schichtung in der hochindustrialisierten Gesellschaft*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1956. ix, 135 pp.

This study is concerned with the formation of the élite in society. Acceptance in the leading circles is dependent on the latter's degree of openness. In the liberal society the norm prevailing is, in principle, one of equal chances for everyone possessing the required capacities. The author treats in detail of the factors determining this process in the modern society and attributes greater importance to personal powers than to factors relating to environment.

NADEL, S. F. *The Theory of Social Structure. With a memoir by Meyer Fortes*. Cohen & West Ltd., London 1957. xvi, 159 pp.

This book is based on the lectures in social anthropology delivered by the late Professor Nadel at the London School of Economics in 1955. A successful attempt has

been made to arrive at a new and thorough consideration of the "role analysis" and its significance for the gaining of some insight into the structure of society. The main thesis of the argument is that the role system of a society is the matrix of its social structure – a thesis supported by lengthy and detailed theoretical explanations. The system of symbolic notation used as analytical aid in this approach is of special interest.

On Freedom and Free Enterprise. Essays in Honor of Ludwig von Mises. Ed. by Mary Sennholz. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.), New York, Toronto, London 1956. xiv, 333 pp.

In this volume have been collected essays written by nineteen scholars, many of whom have won a reputation as "neo-liberals", such as W. Röpke, F. A. Hayek and J. Rueff. The first section of the book contains an appreciation of von Mises' work, the second deals with contemporary political trends (which are strongly criticized), the third with problems of scientific method, the fourth with "the economics of Free Enterprise", the fifth with government intervention in the market economy and the sixth with socialism in France. There is no doubt that the liberal, anti-socialist point of view on essential issues of our time is set forth here in a most authoritative way, based on philosophical convictions and scientific knowledge.

Political Behavior. A Reader in Theory and Research. Ed. by Heinz Eulau, Samuel J. Eldersveld and Morris Janowitz. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1956. xi, 421 pp.

The method used in the studies collected in this volume is that of theory-oriented research; the approach is that of studying political processes in dynamic terms. The editors have made a good choice from the impressive amount of articles and books to which that method and that approach have been applied. The book as a whole provides a valuable means of understanding modern political science and of the latter's relation to sociology, social psychology and, also, history, particularly social history. There are a few items which are directly social-historical in character; they deal with American society and organizations such as trade unions, social determinants of voting behaviour, and the class structure's impact on the election of U.S. senators. American conditions are used as illustrations, but the work as a whole should be classified as one of political science and methodology in general.

Population Theory and Policy. Selected Readings. Edited by J. J. Spengler and O. D. Duncan. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1956. x, 522 pp. Tables.

This work comprises the contributions made to diverse scientific periodicals by some 30 prominent students of population. First of all an exposition is given of the historical evolution of the population theory and its significance for studies on population, and thereafter consideration is paid to the relation between population and standard of living and to the connection between the growth of population and economic activity. Other contributions are concerned with its significance for international relations and economic progress in under-developed areas. A study of the social-cultural environment in which the movement of population takes place is followed by an extensive bibliography which concludes this valuable work.

PYZIUR, EUGENE. *The Doctrine of Anarchism of Michael A. Bakunin*. The Marquette University Press, Milwaukee (Wisc.) 1955. ix, 158 pp.

As an aid to the interpretation of Bakunin's fragmentary writings the author gives first of all a picture of his complicated personality and a genealogy of his thoughts. According to the author Proudhon's influence on this anarchist was smaller, and that of Marx greater, than is generally believed. A study is made of the criticism of the existing society, the sketch of the future society, a sketch which is vague and full of contradictions, and, most detailed of all, of Bakunin's concept of revolution, the means of achieving another society, the core of his opinions. Here the author points out many analogies with Russo-Bolshevist opinions and actions, making no attempt to determine whether they are Marxist or not.

SALOMON, ALBERT. *The Tyranny of Progress. Reflections on the origins of sociology*. The Noonday Press, New York 1955. vi, 115 pp.

This profound essay, rich in content and based on a broad knowledge, treats of the origin of French sociology, and particularly of the conceptions and ways of thought of Saint-Simon and Comte. Sociology in this early stage bore the character of a philosophy of a total revolution that was to be realised, not through political means, but through an insight into the immanent evolution of society. This religion of progress led to a devaluation of man and his creativity and promoted a development in the direction of total tyranny.

SCHIEBNER, OTTO. *Arbeitsschule in Idee und Gestaltung. Gesammelte Abhandlungen*. Vierte, unveränderte Auflage. Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1955. 336 pp. Ill.

The author, in this work, puts forward his ideas about a new method of approach to the process of learning in schools. The basic principle of this is that the child masters the subject matter through his own initiative and activity. Here the initiative does not rest with the teacher who, in accordance with a predetermined plan, communicates the knowledge to the pupil. His task here is to stimulate the pupil to acquire the knowledge for himself. A thorough explanation of the basic principles of this method precedes an elaboration on its application in practice, whilst the place and the task of the teacher in this system are also discussed at length.

WEBER, MAX. *Soziologie, weltgeschichtliche Analysen, Politik*. Mit einer Einleitung von Eduard Baumgarten. Hrsg. und erläutert von Johannes Winkelmann. Alfred Kröner Verlag, Stuttgart 1956. xxxv, 576 pp.

A carefully planned selection has been made here from Max Weber's works in which his philosophical and scientific evolution is demonstrated and his methods and ideas on sociology, on politics as a discipline (not on concrete political questions) and on his theory of knowledge receive most attention. A very lucid introduction may be profitably used by the general reader as a helpful means of understanding the texts. The latter are themselves a good introduction to the study of Weber's great works. Among the texts are general treatises on "economy and society", on the sociology of religions, and on politics.

WEINSTOCK, HEINRICH. *Arbeit und Bildung. Die Rolle der Arbeit im Prozess um unsere Menschwerdung.* Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1954. 165 pp.

The author takes as his starting point the thesis that the most important factor in the question of human work is that of the working man himself. Since work is considered the primary moulding force in the development of the human personality, the humanisation of work and the limitation of the dehumanising influence of technique are advocated. In the first part a diagnosis is given in which an historical survey of conceptions about work is followed by an analysis of mechanical work. In the second part entitled *Therapy*, in addition to an exposition of the solutions put forward by, for example, utopian socialism and technical chiliasm, the author submits his own solution.

WIESE, LEOPOLD VON. *Das Soziale im Leben und im Denken.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1956. 79 pp.

Von Wiese uses the term "*das Soziale*" in the sense of the relationships that exist between one individual and the other, between individual and group and between various groups; relationships that are characterised by the mutual exercise of influence. These relationships arise when the individual abandons his solitude and seeks contact with his fellow-man. Thus couples are formed that, in their turn, compose the small groups from which society with its institutions is constructed. This entity of social relations is admirably discussed from various angles.

HISTORY

ARIÈS, PHILIPPE. *Le temps de l'histoire.* Éditions du Rocher, Monaco 1954. 327 pp.

Eight studies which were written in the years immediately following the second world war are collected in this volume. They all deal with the attitude of historians toward history, i.e. with historiographical questions. From a personal point of view, which becomes understandable after reading the first largely biographical essay, the author treats of the historiography of the Middle Ages, the 17th century and the period since the French Revolution. One of the subjects is a comparison between – mainly French – conservative and Marxist historiography. The quintessence of his view on modern development is the evolution towards the study of history as a study of structures rather than of specific aspects, such as the political one. The role of social history in this evolution is touched upon.

BARRACLOUGH, GEOFFREY. *History in a Changing World.* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman n.d. (1956), viii, 246 pp.

Now that mankind is entering on a new phase, its older conceptions about history can no longer be maintained. The idea of progress has been discarded as has that with Europe as its focus. The most striking feature of this revaluation of history is the accent laid by the competent author of this interesting collection of stimulating essays on Europe as the union of East and West, a union which, moreover, must draw its assistance from beyond its own territory, i.e. from North Africa, Asia beyond the Urals and the countries overseas.

BRAY, JOHN FRANCIS. *A Voyage from Utopia*. Ed. with an introduction by M. F. Lloyd-Prichard. Lawrence & Wishart Ltd., London 1957. 192 pp.

Preceded by a good historical introduction with many biographical peculiarities we are here presented with the text of Bray's answer to his critics who thought his Labour's Wrongs and Labour's Remedy was too Utopian. The book, which treats of conditions mainly in England but also on the Continent and in the U.S., was never published. Its most conspicuous feature is its devastating criticism of religion and contemporary social conditions (about 1840). He also offers his own proposals for reform.

Christendom en Nationalisme. Door J. Barents, W. H. Gispen, G. P. van Itterzon, Gezina H. J. van der Molen, M. C. Smit, H. Smitskamp en W. C. van Unnik. Van Keulen, 's-Gravenhage 1955. 167 pp.

In this series of studies, the authors, all of whom are professors at Dutch universities and members of the Society of Christian Historians, treat of the relationship between Christianity and nationalism, the Christian attitudes toward nation and nationalism through the ages, and the Jewish national tradition as an element in explaining the Jewish refusal to embrace Christianity. Catholicism and Protestantism are both represented. The documentary annotation is abundant.

DUBREUIL, HYACINTHE. *Des robots ou des hommes? L'oeuvre et l'influence de l'ingénieur Taylor*. Bernard Grasset Éditeur, Paris 1956. 335 pp. Ill.

This study on the work and influence of Taylor was published on the occasion of the centenary of his birth and in it the author strives after a rehabilitation of the founder of scientific management. During the struggles that arose between the workers and employers at the beginning of this century, Taylor and his work were unjustly too closely identified with the interests of the employers. The author first of all deals with the industrial relationships that confronted Taylor as engineer and that formed the stimulus for his work. Moreover attention is paid to his attitude towards the workers and to his ideas about the forming of foremen.

ELLIS, C. HAMILTON. *A Picture History of Railways*. Hulton Press, London 1956. 160 pp.

More than 400 excellent illustrations with texts, a general introduction and an index form the contents of this magnificently produced album which gives in picture and short commentaries a truly impressive "history of railways", particularly in Great Britain, but also in other countries. Of interest, too, are those pictures illustrating the nineteenth century discrepancy between the comfort offered to the passengers in the different classes.

GOUT, RAOUL. *William Booth et le monde ouvrier*. Éditions Labor et Fides, Genève; Éditions Altis, Paris 1955. 379 pp. Ill.

In this book the author recounts the charitable work done by William and Catherine Booth and the Salvation Army founded by them to relieve the distress of the workers in the slums of the big towns during the second half of the last century. In an intro-

duction a description is given of the social evils of this period and of the early years of both founders of the Salvation Army. The succeeding chapters sketch the development of the work and the organisation.

LITT, THEODOR. *Die Wiedererweckung des geschichtlichen Bewusstseins. Mit Geleitworten von Eduard Spranger und Wilhelm Roessler zum 75. Geburtstag des Verfassers. Quelle und Meyer, Heidelberg 1956. 244 pp.*

In this philosophical approach to history and historiography Professor Litt reveals his deep understanding of the theoretical problems involved. The book consists of three parts, the first dealing with historicism, the second with the significance of Herder and the third with the search for the meaning and purpose. The importance of the "perspectivity" in viewing the world or history is stressed – it accounts for the relativity of that meaning. The author is of the opinion that the German people in particular should realize the necessity of an understanding of its past as a part of its present and future. In the two introductions the conscientious attitude of Professor Litt towards national socialism and communism is stressed.

LOCHNER, LOUIS P. *Always the Unexpected. A Book of Reminiscences. The Macmillan Company, New York 1956. ix, 339 pp.*

Mr. Lochner worked from 1924 to 1941 in the Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press; previously he had done a couple of years free-lancing journalism, and afterwards he edited the Goebbels Diaries, among other things. The greater part of these interesting and pleasantly written reminiscences treat, as might be expected, of his German experiences which include many conversations with Stresemann and also his friendship or acquaintance with Gorki, the *ex-Kaiser* and the princes from the Hohenzollern dynasty. Interesting, too, are his remarks on the nazis. Besides, Mr. Lochner tells of his youth in the United States and of the work of a foreign correspondent. There are details, in particular about Germany, which are of historical interest and which will not be found easily elsewhere.

MC CANCE, R. A. and E. M. WIDDOWSON. *Breads White and Brown. Their Place in Thought and Social History. Pitman Medical Publishing Co. Ltd., London 1956. xi, 174 pp. Ill.*

This well-referenced book is "the outcome of investigations that were made in German orphanages in 1947-'49 to compare the nutritive value of different kinds of bread". The results obtained showed that white bread was just as good as brown. The authors then made an inquiry into the social history of bread from Antiquity up till the present day. Very interesting conclusions have been drawn from this study. White bread has become a sign of social standing; in England e.g. about 1750, even the poor had it on their table. The influence of the two world wars was of too short duration to become of decisive impact on food habits.

POSTGATE, RAYMOND. 1848. *De geschiedenis van een bewogen jaar. H. J. Paris, Amsterdam 1956. 276 pp. Ill.*

This is a Dutch translation of the originally English book by Mr. Postgate which was favourably reviewed in this journal 1956, Part I, on p. 173. The author treats of the events of 1848 in a very original manner, giving also many interesting and often

amusing details drawn from every day life. In this Dutch edition the translator has added a few passages on 1848 in The Netherlands, Belgium, and what was then the Netherlands East Indies. They are presented in about the same style and are composed according to the same method as used by Mr. Postgate. The illustrations taken from the English edition have been supplemented with some from the Low Countries.

The Varieties of History. From Voltaire to the Present. Edited, selected and introduced by Fritz Stern. Meridian Books, New York 1956. 427 pp.

Here a number of essays written by different historians which present a remarkable view on the development of history as a branch of learning are brought together. In some cases the most important historians are not represented because they have not expressed their opinions about their own profession. Nevertheless an interesting collection has been made in which the older currents with their tinge of rationalism, romanticism and positivism alternate with the more modern in which the emphasis is laid as much on the sociological as on the personally-“value-related” elements.

VERMEULEN, EGIDIUS ELIGIUS GERARDUS. *Fruin over de wetenschap der Geschiedenis.* (diss. 1st part). G. W. van der Wiel & Co., Arnhem 1956. 103 pp.

— *Huizinga over de wetenschap der Geschiedenis.* (diss. 2nd part). G. W. van der Wiel & Co., Arnhem 1956. 114 pp.

In these two works the author presents a survey of the ideas entertained by The Netherlands' two greatest historians on their own subject. Fruin, the founder of Dutch historiography, appears originally to have been inspired by the ideal of demonstrating the patriotic greatness of his subjects. Later, his rigid love of truth led him to collect “only the facts” by way of preparatory work. It was against this objectivity that Huizinga objected. Since it was his empathy that attracted him to this branch of learning it is understandable that his motives were largely of an aesthetical nature. Thus a clearly subjective factor was introduced which had to be counterbalanced by the objectivity of the scientific school. Due to his lack of appreciation of the economic-social factor, however, Huizinga did not always succeed in maintaining this balance.

VIERHAUS, RUDOLF. *Ranke und die soziale Welt.* Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Münster 1957. vii, 259 pp.

In compiling this study the author has utilized much hitherto unpublished material drawn from the literary remains of Ranke. He portrays Ranke's standpoint as regards the social question of his own time and as regards his scientific method and interpretation. However Ranke upholds the primacy of the idea, the social aspect appears to be present in the treatment of the political events in his works. As regards the question of the worker specifically, Ranke was personally ill-informed.

WUCHER, ALBERT. *Theodor Mommsen. Geschichtschreibung und Politik.* Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1956. 238 pp.

In two respects the author has made an important contribution to historiography: in the first place he gives a good survey of the political ideas of Mommsen, and in the second place he reveals how very important these were for his writing of history.

It is namely the "*Römische Geschichte*" which is subjected to investigation in order to determine its contents of political-pedagogical elements. In his interpretation of the figure of Caesar, for example, Mommsen has imposed his own ideals on the historic personage. His own democratic-mindedness tempted him to depict his hero Caesar as a champion of a democratic monarchy. Much unpublished material has been worked up into this book.

COMTEMPORARY ISSUES

BAADE, FRITZ. *Welternährungswirtschaft*. Rowohlt, Hamburg 1956. 174 pp. Ill.

Facts and discussions on demographic tendencies and the food position of the world are offered in this stimulating book. The writer gives a rather detailed description of the situation and perspectives in each of the major regions of the world, such as North and Latin America, Western and Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Asia. He treats extensively of the relation between social backwardness and poverty on the one hand and agrarian production on the other. His outlook is a very optimistic one and is based on the assumption of a future decline in growth of the world population and the enormous possibilities of extending food production.

Développement d'une classe moyenne dans les pays tropicaux et sub-tropicaux. Compte rendu de la XXIXe session tenue à Londres, 1955. Development of a middle class in tropical and sub-tropical countries. Record of the XXIXth session held in London, 1955. Institut International des Civilisations Différentes – International Institute of Differing Civilizations, Bruxelles 1956. 467 pp.

In the tropical and subtropical regions the middle class has increased greatly in size and importance in recent years as a result of the accelerated rate of technological-economic development. Here the term middle class comprises three groups: administrative and technical personnel employed in industry, civil servants and representatives of the free professions. Characteristic of these groups are their independence of mind and progressive mentality, which are of such great importance for the further social-economic development. It is therefore desirable that the growth of these social groups should be stimulated, and this would also benefit the stability of the social structure as a whole. Contributions made at this conference referred to countries in Asia, Africa and America.

EELLS, WALTER CROSBY. *Communism in Education in Asia, Africa and the Far Pacific*. American Council on Education, Washington (D.C.) 1954. x, 246 pp.

This report is based on a two-years-journey which took the author through 39 countries, for the most part "under-developed" ones, but also, e.g., Australia, to study the influence of communism in the schools and in education in general. He often comes to interesting conclusions as to the attractiveness of communist propaganda and indicates in which ways America could help to counterbalance it, among other things by promoting more contacts, also by qualified American negroes, with Asians and Africans.

Essays on Liberty. The Foundation for Economic Education, Inc., Irvington-on-Hudson (N.Y.) 1952. 307 pp.

Essays on Liberty. Vol. II. The Foundation for Economic Education, Inc., Irvington-on-Hudson (N.Y.) 1954. 442 pp.

“Today, all over the world – in America as elsewhere – the social side of man is being emphasized to the detriment of man’s individual side” – as Mr. Leonard E. Read puts it in his preface to the first volume of these “Essays”. They include articles on economic freedom, spiritual freedom, and on the impact of the state on the individual. As an example of the latter may be cited two essays on conscription, by D. Webster and B. H. Liddell Hart. The central theme, however, is the threat to liberties from the tendency toward ever greater security and equality. It is dealt with mostly by American authors, who are very critical, also of their own government.

ESVELD, N. E. H. VAN. De uitdaging van het sociale vraagstuk. Het antwoord ener verantwoordelijke samenleving. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V. – G. A. Hak & Dr. H. J. Prakke, Assen 1956. 100 pp.

The contents of this book consist of the revised versions of talks delivered by the author over the radio. A re-consideration of the social question, the *raison d'être* of which must not be sought for merely in class struggle, is recommended. As his guiding principle the author takes Christ’s message, which implies personal responsibility towards one’s fellow-man. It is against this background that questions on the subject of labour, sharing of profits, co-partnership, social security etc., are posed.

FISCHER, RUTH. Von Lenin zu Mao. Diederichs Verlag, Düsseldorf-Köln 1956. 240 pp.

Presenting her book as a contribution to discussion, the author gives, in a number of essays collected in this volume, her opinions on general trends of communism and on some communist parties in greater detail, such as the German, the Indian and the Japanese parties. In addition she treats of the causes of McCarthyism. Her main theses are that a fundamental change has taken place since Stalin’s death and that communist policy too, will be dictated more and more by the growing influence of Asia and Africa. The book is a stimulating one.

HOFLAND, H. J. A. Geen tijd. Op zoek naar oorzaken en gevolgen van het moderne tijdgebrek. Met een inl. van P. J. Bouman. Scheltema & Holkema N.V., Amsterdam 1956. 147 pp.

Various fields of learning have been more or less cursorily touched upon here, and, indeed, must be touched upon if one is to obtain anything like a general approach to the modern phenomenon of lack of time. Examples are drawn mainly from among intellectuals and industrialists. Sharp comments are often made by the author. The booklet is illustrated with numerous caricatures.

LENS, SIDNEY. A World in Revolution. Atlantic Press, London 1956. iii, 250 pp.

The “World in Revolution” the author deals with is mainly those parts of our globe which are undergoing a social political and economic revolution. Three conflicting

systems which are described by the American author as Capitalism, Communism and Feudalism, are struggling, the first two for expansion, the latter for survival. It is clear that the latter will go down and it is the overwhelmingly important issue for the West not to let Communism take possession of its inheritance. To this end it should unconditionally support social revolution in Asia and elsewhere and help actively those forces which are striving for social economic change combined with democracy.

OSER, JACOB. *Must Men Starve? The Malthusian Controversy*. Jonathan Cape, London 1956. 331 pp.

The sub-title of this book may be somewhat misleading: the author not only attacks the opinions of the Malthusians and those Neo-Malthusians who see in birth control the panacea of poverty, but treats of the subject of food supply, industrialization, increase of wealth in under-developed countries and demographical evolution in a definitely more general way. Besides, he is of the opinion that although birth control itself can be one of the means of attacking poverty, it is more a consequence of industrialization than an independent cause of hunger. The book is also a sharp indictment of the exploitation of the natives of the under-developed countries by foreign big business and by their own big landowners and other profiteers. Prof. Oser propagates reasonableness and an honest policy on the part of the wealthy nations. His book is a very stimulating one.

POLLOCK, FRIEDRICH. *Automation. Materialien der ökonomischen und sozialen Folgen*. [Frankfurter Beiträge zur Soziologie]. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt am Main 1956. vii, 318 pp. Ill. Tables.

The author here elaborates further on his study – Automation in U.S.A. – that appeared in the collection *Sociologica*. In particular attention is paid to the economic and social consequences of automation, American experience in this field comprising the main source of information. In the first part the history of automation up to the end of 1954 is discussed, whilst the second part treats of the developments during the year 1955. Space has also been allotted to a summary treatment of the technical principles and methods of the automatic production system.

The Push-Button World. Automation today. Edited by E. M. Hugh-Jones. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1956. x, 158 pp.

This is the collection of the texts of lectures on the technical aspects and social and economic significance of automation delivered by a number of experts at the University of Oxford. The topics discussed were: the scientific basis, automation in the industrial production process, the attitude of the trade unions to this new development, and the general social aspects. In a concluding chapter the possibilities of the automatic production system are considered and a comparison is drawn with the first industrial revolution.

STARLINGER, W. *Hinter Russland China*. Marienburg-Verlag, Würzburg 1957. 144 pp.

The book by the late W. Starlinger (who spent four years in Russian concentration-camps where he met several formerly highly placed officials) "*Grenzen der Sowjetmacht*", roused considerable attention, not in the last place with leading politicians, because of

the author's thesis of a geopolitically necessary break between China and Russia. In the present book which is published posthumously by his widow as the first volume of a series of four, he elaborates on this thesis. He surveys the Chinese demographical situation and the urge to expansion in the sparsely populated rooms of Soviet Asia, as well as on Soviet countermeasures against the Chinese threat.

SZELPAL, ARPAD. *L'ouvrière. Deux mondes, mêmes souffrances.* Éditions Spes, Paris 1956. 204 pp.

The author discusses the disadvantages of female labour in industry, and more specifically, the dehumanising influences emanating from the organisation of work in both the Western and the Communist worlds. As illustrations of this are cited the pronouncements of female workers on the nature of the work, working conditions, moral dangers etc. There can be no question of progress in this respect until the complete development of the female personality in the work is possible.

WRIGHT, RICHARD. *The Colour Curtain. A Report on the Bandung Conference.* Foreword by Gunnar Myrdal. Dennis Dobson, London 1956. 188 pp. Ill.

A keen observer, Mr. Wright gives in this book many interesting details on Indonesian problems, the colour question and the Bandung Conference. He tells of his discussions with a number of people, his experiences in Indonesia and the significance of the Conference, also in that it was a challenge to the West. He stresses the point that it was a meeting of the coloured races and deals with their fundamental motives extensively.

Zur Ökonomik und Technik der Atomzeit. Ein Beitrag von Emanuel S. de Breuvery, Gerhard Colm, Werner Heisenberg, Ernst Kausmann, Edgar Salin und Arthur Winiger. Im Auftrag der List Gesellschaft e.V. hrsg. von Harry W. Zimmermann. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1957. xii, 176 pp.

Since the development of atomic energy for civil purposes gives rise not only to technical but also to social-economic questions, a contribution to this study has been made by an economist as well as by an engineer and a nuclear physicist. A discussion of the plans for a nuclear reactor in the Federal Republic is followed by a theoretical treatment of atomic energy and atomic piles, whilst the future supply of energy for Switzerland is also studied. Other contributions are, for example, devoted to the economic aspects of the application of the new source of energy in economically underdeveloped areas, and to its importance for economic development in general.

MISCELLANEOUS

HAZLITT, HENRY. *The Free Man's Library. A Descriptive and Critical Bibliography.* D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.), New York, Toronto, London 1956. v, 176 pp.

In his introduction the author defines this book as "a descriptive and critical bibliography of works on the philosophy of individualism" and in it he also includes books which contain a refutation of excessive state power or an argument for spiritual and

personal freedom. Some of them are strongly anti-socialist, others, on the contrary are written by socialists and would not belong to the category of works the author has in mind but for their being anticommunist (such as Margaret Buber's *Under Two Dictators* or Victor Serge's *The Case of Comrade Tulayev*). Older and more recent writings are both represented.

B. CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

Aspects sociaux de l'industrialisation et de l'urbanisation en Afrique au sud du Sahara. Étude réalisée sous les auspices de l'Unesco par L'Institut International Africain, sous la direction de Daryll Forde avec la collaboration de divers auteurs. Unesco, Paris 1956. 799 pp. Ill. Maps. Tables.

A great number of experts have contributed to this volume which offers fundamental information on the present state of industrialization and urbanization in Africa south of the Sahara and on expectations for the future. There are both general studies and those which treat of the situation in detail for the main regions or countries in this half of the African continent. Essential are the chapters on social evolution, customs, the influx of Western ideas and methods of work and on the social differentiation among Africans which follows in the wake of industrialization. The demographical factors and the political situation are also often included in the discussion. As a whole the book gives a penetrating analysis of the problems lying ahead of underdeveloped countries in general.

GEDAT, GUSTAV-ADOLF. Was wird aus diesem Afrika? Wiedersehen mit einem Kontinent nach 15 Jahren. J. F. Steinkopf Verlag, Stuttgart 1955. 272 pp. Ill.

Three main influences are involved in the struggle for preponderance in Africa, viz. Europe and Christianity, Communism, and Asia and Islam. The author offers a description of his experiences during a journey through the African continent and discusses the various problems from the angle mentioned above. The latter may also serve to explain why he propagates a better understanding of Malan's policy and declares the Christian faith to be the only guide to a better future for negroes and whites alike.

REICH, HANNS. Portrait of Southern Africa. Collins, London 1956. viii, 88 pp. Ill.

The Union of South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the three protectorates Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland are the territories of which photographs have been included in this admirably produced album. Many of the 95 pictures portray the way of life of the African population, and more specifically of those still living in tribal communities, but the landscape, the White and Indian population are also represented.

Kenya

WAGNER, GÜNTER. *The Bantu of North Kavirondo. Vol. II. Economic Life.* Ed. and prepared for publication by L. P. Mair. Publ. for the Int. African Institute by the Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1956. viii, 184 pp.

Very detailed information is offered in the present book on the economy, and, to a lesser degree, on the social relations and conditions, of the Bantu of North Kavirondo in Kenya. The late Günter Wagner has done much field work and his book may be considered authoritative. He discusses technological processes, food production, diet, property relations and institutions, the impact of population growth, and exchange and trade. As the research work for this study was done mainly before the second world war, recent developments have received only scant consideration.

AMERICA

American Labor Union Periodicals. *A Guide to Their Location.* Compiled by Bernard G. Naas and Carmelita S. Sakr. The New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1956. xv, 175 pp.

A carefully planned listing of over 1,700 labour union periodicals published in the U.S. and Canada with short explanations is offered here, thus making a valuable contribution to the study of social history in North America. It was impossible to include the collections of, e.g., the Library of Congress, but many university institutes and libraries have co-operated. The facilities offered by them are mentioned.

BAUDIN, LOUIS. *Der sozialistische Staat der Inka.* Rowohlt, Hamburg 1956. 149 pp. Ill.

The author has gone to a great deal of trouble to approach the "socialist" social order of the Inca Empire from modern categories and to draw comparisons with modern economic tendencies. In his opinion the most outstanding characteristic of the Inca culture is the distinction between the mass, living in a socialist system, and the freer élite that was the bearer of a certain degree of progress. In matters pertaining to the description of the Inca culture Prof. Baudin's competence is beyond all doubt.

SCHULTZ, THEODORE W. *The Economic Test in Latin America.* [Bulletin 35, August 1956]. New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1956. ii, 30 pp.

It is especially from a methodological point of view that the three lectures printed here are of great value. The writer offers a detached discussion of the problems facing Latin American countries in their struggles for economic growth and particularly in their attempts to diminish poverty.

The Argentine

WHITAKER, ARTHUR P. *Argentine Upheaval. Peron's Fall and the*

New Regime. Frederick A. Praeger, New York; Atlantic Press, London 1956. x, 179 pp.

The descriptive part of this book deals with the months June-December 1955, i.e. the period of the fall of Perón, the short-lived government of Lonardi and the first weeks of the government of Aramburu. Part II treats of "classes, power groups and parties" and part III of the international relations and conceptions on foreign policy held in the Argentine. The competent writer stresses "the kaleidoscopic character of Argentine public life", is not too optimistical as to the chances of a democratic and stable regime in the country and expects a continuation of the "Yankeophobia" as one of the main factors in its relations with the U.S. A number of documents are appended to this highly topical book.

Canada

LAUGHARNE, GRACE. Canada looks ahead. Royal Institute of Int. Affairs, London, New York 1956. ix, 158 pp. Maps.

Although a short survey of Canadian history is included, this book offers mainly information on present conditions in the country and on its future possibilities. In small compass a wealth of material has been collected on such different subjects as defence and foreign policy, resources, and industry. There are also passages dealing with the social consequences of industrialization and with the integration of French and English speaking sections of the population.

SPELT, J. The Urban Development in South-Central Ontario. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V. – G. A. Hak & Dr. H. J. Prakke, Assen (The Netherlands) 1955. 241 pp. Tables.

South-Central Ontario, that part of South Ontario lying to the north of Lake Ontario, has witnessed a rapid urban development during the last century and a half. About the year 1870 this region was uninhabited, in 1950 it was dominated by Toronto, a town with 1.1 million inhabitants. This rapid rate of development renders South-Central Ontario an excellent object for the study of the process of urbanisation. The author distinguishes some six stages in the development of this region and analyzes the foremost changes that have taken place in each of them.

Mexico

SMITH, LOIS ELWYN. Mexico and the Spanish Republicans. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1955. iv, 151 pp.

Both the official and private efforts of the Mexicans to help the Spanish Republic and Spanish Republican émigrés were exceptionally keen. An exhaustive and scientifically irreproachable survey is given here of the assistance lent and of the political, juridical and financial problems arising therefrom. In this connection a lucid exposition is also given of the attitude towards the Franco régime which, in addition to the (Republican) "*Embajada de España*", has an "*oficina*" in Mexico City.

Netherlands Antilles

GOSLINGA, C. CH. Emancipatie en Emancipator. De geschiedenis van de slavernij op de Benedenwindse Eilanden en het werk der

bevrijding. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V. – G. A. Hak & Dr. H. J. Prakke, Assen 1956. 187 pp.

Between 1634 and 1778 Curaçao was the centre of a prosperous Dutch slave trade and therefore the slaves enjoyed a special type of strictly regulated protection in which the element of humanity as well as that of the interests of trade and the proprietors played a part. It was within this framework that missionary activities began and in the 19th century were greatly expanded. Preparations for emancipation were largely incorporated in the missionary work at that time, at least in so far as they aimed at better working conditions and the raising of moral. On the other hand the impending abolition of slavery necessitated these social and spiritual measures which prepared the negroes-workers for their place in a free society.

United States of America

ANDREWS, J. CUTLER. *The North Reports the Civil War*. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1955. x, 813 pp. Ill. Maps.

From the angle chosen by the author a truly remarkable picture has been obtained of the Civil War and in particular of the mentality of the people who fought it; moreover, he offers an interesting survey of the press, its servants and their methods of work in a time which knew only a few of the technological advantages now available to newspapermen. Much of the material in this book has been taken from original diaries, dispatches and reporters' letters; many of them are printed here for the first time. The book is of scientific value and also makes agreeable reading for the layman.

BUCK, SOLON J. and ELIZABETH HAWTHORN BUCK. *The Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania*. Ill. from the drawings of Clarence McWilliams and from photographs, contemporary pictures and maps. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1939, reprint 1955. xiv, 565 pp.

This work gives a very readable and at the same time scholarly description and analysis of the history of Western Pennsylvania up till about 1812. It includes a chapter on the region before the Whites came there and one on the period of French colonization, and is the standard work on the first "frontier" in American civilization. The social conditions of the settlers, their relations with the Indians, and their intellectual life are set forth lucidly. The formation of classes in the peculiar conditions of the "frontier" is one of the subjects which deserve particular attention since, for one thing, they offer a clue to the understanding of much in American social history. An interesting bibliographical essay is appended.

CARTER, PAUL A. *The Decline and Revival of the Social Gospel: Social and Political Liberalism in American Protestant Churches, 1920-1940*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1956. x, 265 pp.

Within the Christian world of North America social questions have become more and more important ever since the middle of the last century. Strangely enough this fact is clearly demonstrated by the prohibition movement, among other things. This movement strove after social reform and in this was largely influenced by Methodist and Baptist elements. Later it was the ecumenical movement that formed the touchstone

for the social gospel, for here, too, labour questions and social justice were emphasized. Finally in the thirties the figure of Niebuhr appears in the foreground and with him a sort of Christian Marxism. With the advent of Nazism the picture again changes because of the declining hope of an amelioration of society as a whole. The characteristic quotations and treatment of details render this book a welcome guide to a hitherto unexploited field.

COGLEY, JOHN. Report on Blacklisting. I. Movies. II. Radio – Television. The Fund for the Republic, Inc., New York 1956. x, 312 pp.; x, 287 pp.

With the help of a staff of ten assistants Mr. Cogley collected, partly by interviewing almost 500 people, a wealth of material concerning the origins, methods and effects of “blacklisting” in the motion picture industry. The same work has been done by Mr. Cogley for the radio and T.V. industries, in which red-baiting also went far in undermining essential freedoms and the material living conditions of actors. The first volume contains also a chapter by Dorothy B. Jones on film content with regard to the loyalty issue and appendices with valuable surveys and statistical material, the second volume a discussion by Marie Jahoda on employment policies.

COHN, DAVID L. The Fabulous Democrats. A history of the Democratic Party in text and pictures. With a foreword by The Honorable Sam Rayburn. G. P. Putnam’s Sons, New York 1956. 192 pp. Ill.

The text of this beautifully produced album, like many of the 200 illustrations (some of which are cartoons), is often witty. Naturally a considerable amount of space has been devoted to the highlights in the history of the Democratic Party, for example the periods in office of Thomas Jefferson, Lincoln, F. D. Roosevelt and Truman, though periods of weakness and defeat are also depicted. The book presents an attractive and interesting description of the party, written by a sympathiser who believes that the party is essentially progressive and that its ups and downs are connected with the realisation of this fact.

DENNIS, EUGENE. Letters from Prison. Selected by Peggy Dennis. International Publishers, New York 1956. 159 pp.

Of the more than 700 letters which the Communist Party’s general secretary Eugene Dennis wrote home from his prison cell where he spent four and one-half years from 1950 to 1955, 180 appear here, either in full or in part. They represent his political ideas and his reactions to the events of the day and are, as a matter of fact, highly critical of American political conditions.

DUNCAN, O. D. and A. J. REISS, Jr. Social Characteristic of Urban and Rural Communities, 1950. [Census Monograph Series]. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London 1956. xviii, 421 pp. Tables.

The first study in this series, Hutchinson, Immigrants and Their Children, was reviewed on p. 504 of this journal, no. 3, 1956. This second study, which is based on the statistical data furnished by the Bureau of Census on the year 1950, investigates the connection between the basic features of communities, e.g. size, situation as regards important centres, functional specialisation, growth and stability on the one hand, and, on the

other, those features relating to population such as age, sex, racial origin, social-economic activity and dispersion. With the aid of detailed statistical data it is demonstrated that differentiation of communities as regards the above mentioned basic characteristics implies a difference in the characteristics of their population.

Dutch Immigrant Memoirs and Related Writings. Selected and Arranged for Publication by Henry S. Lucas. 2 Vols. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V. – G. A. Hak & Dr. H. J. Prakke, Assen (Netherlands) 1955. v, 514 pp.; v, 480 pp. Ill.

In these two volumes a great number of original documents, for the greater part memoirs, of Dutch immigrants from 1846 and subsequent years has been published, most of them in Dutch with an English translation. In 1846 there began an emigration movement from the Netherlands; the first group was led by the Calvinist minister Van Raalte. The strongly Calvinist "Seceders" (seceded from the Reformed Church) made up the great majority and are best represented in the texts published here, but Catholics also came to the U.S.A. in organized groups. The texts throw light on the motives which were mainly religious, but also economic and social. A number of reactions of Americans to Dutch immigrants have also been reproduced.

EKIRCH, ARTHUR A., Jr. *The Civilian and the Military.* Oxford University Press, New York 1956. xi, 340 pp.

Utilizing much new material and making full use of the Villard and the Amos Pinchot Papers as well as of the Swarthmore College Peace Collection, Professor Ekirch presents an original and well documented survey and interpretation of the history of American anti-militarism and of militarism, stressing the significance of the decay of the old tradition of anti-militarism in our time. After a chapter on "the Anglo-American heritage" he deals with those issues in American history which may be considered essential for the understanding of the relationship between civilian and military and which were debated from that angle. In conformity with his opinions expressed in other writings the author shows himself rather pessimistic on the trends manifest in the present century – they point in the direction of a new militarism in making war economy an everlasting feature. The scientific standard of the book is high and it will stimulate discussion.

ELMER, M. C. *Contemporary Social Thought. Contributors and Trends.* University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1956. viii, 256 pp.

The author surveys the development of sociology in the United States, and in addition to setting forth the theories of eminent sociologists, also devotes attention to those personal peculiarities which can provide some insight into the origin of their ideas. Following on a discussion of the earliest period with, as its foremost representatives, L. F. Ward, F. H. Giddings, W. F. Sumner and A. W. Small, he treats of the period after 1866 when sociology was detached from philosophy and was applied to questions concerning American society. The author, himself one of the pioneers of American sociology, is very closely acquainted with its development.

FRANKFURTER, FELIX. *The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti. A critical analysis for lawyers and laymen. With a new introduction by Edmund M. Morgan.* Academic Reprints, Stanford (Ca) 1954. ix, 118 pp.

Almost seven years after their arrest two Italians, a workman and a fish peddler, were

executed in 1927; they had been on trial for murder, but there was every reason to believe that their anarchist convictions had much to do with their being sentenced to death. Professor Frankfurter's excellent survey and analysis of the trial, originally published in 1927, has been deservedly reprinted at a time when the issue of fair trials beyond the influence of public passions and prejudices has become once more topical.

GOLDBERG, A. J. *AFL-CIO Labor United*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1956. xiii, 319 pp.

The amalgamation of the AFL and the CIO in 1955 was the concluding act in the long series of attempts to repair the rupture that occurred in the American trade union movement in 1938. The author, who played an important part in the negotiations, gives a detailed survey of this period, and precedes it with a concise treatment of the development of the trade union movement up to 1938. The consequences of the rise of this new power in the political, social and economic fields are of great importance. In a detailed discussion on these certain questions are posed, e.g. is a labour monopoly to be expected, will a workers' party be created, and is the trade union movement pursuing secret aims?

GOLDSTEIN, ISRAEL. *American Jewry Comes of Age. Tercentenary Addresses*. Bloch Publishing Co., New York 1955. viii, 210 pp. Ill.

Rabbi Goldstein, President of the American Jewish Congress and of the World Confederation of General Zionists, went on a mission abroad to stimulate interest for the observance of the 300th anniversary of the first Jewish settlement in the U.S. which was celebrated from September, 1954 to June, 1955. In a report to the World Jewish Congress he tells of his visits to Israel, Holland, Paris, Brazil, Surinam, Curaçao and some other islands in the Caribbean. Further, a number of addresses and messages, among which a great many speeches held in the U.S. and on American Jewry, are reproduced.

HABER, WILLIAM and HAROLD M. LEVINSON. *Labor Relations and Productivity in the Building Trades*. Bureau of Industrial Relations, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 1956. xi, 266 pp.

This study is largely based upon a field survey conducted in 1952 which covered sixteen cities in ten states and in Washington, D.C. In total 268 interviews were held. The central theme is the interrelated influences of unionism (the strength of which differs considerably in the cities chosen for this study), the construction boom after the Second World War, and the adoption of new techniques. Much attention has been paid to the development of collective bargaining in this industry, to training, and to workers-management relations. It is argued – on the basis of a careful analysis of facts – that the building trades unions are not generally enforcing a programme of restrictionism and are accepting progressively new techniques.

HALVERSON, PAUL M. *How Fares Freedom in the American High School? The Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1956. iv, 54 pp.*

Professor Halverson in "the 1956 J. Richard Street Lecture" shows himself a sturdy champion of freedom in secondary education, the word freedom meaning "absence

of restriction, and liberty to do". He applies this principle to his discussion of the questions of discipline as well as to those of such problems as desegregation and academic freedom for teachers.

The Heritage of Gene Debs. Selections. With a critical introduction by Alexander Trachtenberg. International Publishers, New York 1955. 64 pp.

From articles and speeches a selection has been made which gives an impression of Debs' long period of activity in the American labour movement. His sympathies with the Russian revolution and his going over to the communist party are stressed in the introduction as well as in the selection made.

ICKES, HAROLD L. The Secret Diary of -. I. The First Thousand Days: 1933-1936. With A Reader's Guide to People in The Secret Diary of Harold L. Ickes. Simon and Schuster, New York 1953. xii, 738 pp.; 12 pp.

A very valuable source of American political and social history is opened up by the publication of large sections of the former Secretary of the Interior's diary. Ickes was a Republican Progressive who for many years already had supported progressive personalities in the Democratic party. His diary records, without retouching, facts and the deeds of prominent personalities, inside and outside government circles. The present first volume covers a period of 1330 days, the first years of the Roosevelt administration. Of particular interest are the great many passages dealing with the New Deal, of whose leading supporters Ickes was not an admirer. Only those portions of the diary which were considered too detailed to interest most readers and those which treat of living persons in such a way as to make their publication unadvisable as yet, have been omitted.

LIPSET, SEYMOUR MARTIN, MARTIN A. TROW and JAMES S. COLEMAN. Union Democracy. The Internal Politics of the International Typographical Union. With a foreword by Clark Kerr. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1956. xxviii, 455 pp.

For their study of organizational democracy the authors have chosen the union which, contrary to all others, has maintained for more than 50 years a two party system not unlike that of the national political system of the United States. The book has therefore become more than just a case study, in itself already very valuable and thorough, and throws light on the question of oligarchy in private organizations and the way in which this may be avoided. Although it is mainly sociological and social-psychological in character, the book offers a major contribution to social history as well, and also to a much debated social-political issue. From a methodological point of view, especially with regard to the interrelation of the different disciplines within the realm of the social sciences the work also deserves interest.

LOTH, DAVID and HAROLD FLEMING. Integration North and South. Progress Memorandum. Foreword by Morris L. Ernst. The Fund for the Republic, New York 1956. vi, 110 pp.

An impressive and stimulating account is given in this booklet of the progress of

desegregation, in the North and in the South respectively, in education, housing, private and public employment, recreation, organizations, etc. The period covered is from May 1954 to May 1956.

MILLS, C. WRIGHT. *The Power Elite*. Oxford University Press, New York 1956. 423 pp.

The term Power Elite is taken to comprise the groupings that have the lead in the main sectors of American society, as industry, political parties, the amusements industry, governmental bodies, the armed forces etc. A separate treatment of each one of these groups is followed by a description of the mass-society of which they form the elite. The author then arrives at an interesting commentary on its mentality which he considers to be characterized by amorality and irresponsibility. In his opinion the first cause for this lies in the disappearance of the old values and norms without their replacement by any new ones. This results in a faulty sense of norms and a lack of responsibility towards the masses. The second cause is seen by the author to lie in a not-unjustified lack of confidence on the part of the elite in their own capacities for leadership.

PULEC, VLADIVOJ. *Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika*. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1956. 215 pp. Tables.

This book purposes to give a survey of the history of the American trade union movement. The author's communist convictions strongly influence his reproduction and interpretation of the facts. The subjects dealt with include the rise of the workers' organisations in the period 1861-1865, their development after the first World War and their growth in the thirties. A discussion of the part played by the trade unions during and after the second World War concludes this book.

READ, LEONARD E. *Government – An Ideal Concept*. The Foundation for Economic Education, Inc., Irvington-on-Hudson (N.Y.) 1954. 149 pp.

The writer argues that there is much in the United States' institutions that is not as it should be judged from the viewpoint of the free market economy (viz. socialistic trends). Liberty, self-discipline and faith should be relied upon more and education directed toward these goals. These theses are upheld in popularly written discussions on topical issues.

Religion and Social Work. Edited by F. E. Johnson. [Religion and Civilization Series]. Published by the Institute for Religious and Social Studies. Distributed by Harper & Brothers, New York 1956. ix, 194 pp.

This is a collection of lectures delivered in the Institute for Religious and Social Studies which present a survey of the various forms of social work carried out by churches and synagogues and treat of the relationship between theology and social policy. The topics discussed include Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish social work and the relations with non-sectarian institutions, the part played by religious factors in social assistance and the co-operation between the clergy and the social workers.

SCHNEIDER, B. V. H. and A. SIEGEL. *Industrial Relations in the Pacific Coast Longshore Industry*. Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley 1956. viii, 89 pp.

The period between 1853 and 1948 is marked by continuous conflicts of serious proportions, the lack of effective collective bargaining and continual interference by the government to settle differences. The climax was reached in the 1948 strike after which there followed a period of successful co-operation between employers and employees. This study presents not only a good survey of the development of relationships, but also considers the factors causing this peculiar situation in the industry.

SCHULTE NORDHOLT, J. W. *Het volk dat in duisternis wandelt. De geschiedenis van de negers in Amerika*. Van Loghum Slaterus, Arnhem 1956. 282 pp. Ill.

This is the first extensive history of the negroes in the U.S. written in Dutch. The author is fully acquainted with his subject and treats the history from the first years of the slave trade up till the present evolution. The book testifies to his knowledge as well as to his moderate and objective spirit which does not exclude warm sympathy for negro emancipation in every respect — cultural, social and political. Special mention should be made of the discussion of such leaders of the negroes as Booker T. Washington, Dr. DuBois and the rather curious personality of Garvey.

SOMERVILLE, JOHN. *The Communist Trials and the American Tradition. Expert Testimony on Force and Violence*. Cameron Associates, Inc., New York 1956. 256 pp.

Mr. Somerville testified for the Defense in three Smith Act trials. This book contains his arguments. He is a non-Communist expert on the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism and comments upon the writings of Lenin and Stalin with regard to the violent overthrow of existing governments. He strongly opposes the outlawing of the C.P.

TAYLOR, F. JAY. *The United States and the Spanish Civil War*. Bookman Associates, New York 1956. 288 pp.

After an introductory chapter on "the Spanish background" the writer gives a well-documented description and sound analysis of the reactions of the U.S. government and people to the so-called civil war, which became a war of Germany and Italy as well as one of the Spanish fascists and reactionaries. The majority of Americans took side with the Loyalists, the Hearst Press and the Catholic clergy with the rebels. Very interesting is also their attitude vis-à-vis the international fascist and national socialist danger.

TAYLOR, TELFORD. *Grand Inquest. The Story of Congressional Investigations*. Simon and Schuster, New York 1955. xviii, 359 pp.

Against the background of investigating bodies existing in the history of Britain and the U.S.A., the recent activities of congressional investigations are analysed in this study which is one of the best of the rather many publications on the subject. Mr. Taylor points to the fact that now investigation has a much greater influence on the life of the investigated individual — e.g. in undermining his social existence. The dangers involved for democracy and the rights of the American people are clearly exposed.

THOMPSON, FRED. *The I.W.W. Its First Fifty Years (1905-1955)*. The history of an effort to organize the working class. *Industrial Workers of the World*, Chicago 1955. 203 pp.

“Abolition of the wage system” was (and is) the aim of the I.W.W. whose history is written in this book from a very sympathetic standpoint. It has been characterized by many ups and downs. Mainly operating in the U.S.A., the I.W.W. was inspired by Marxist and syndicalist principles and flourished before the first world war. Although its strength is at present negligible, it continues on the same philosophical lines. Much factual material is gathered here which will be found only with difficulty elsewhere.

Understanding Minority Groups. Edited by J. B. Gittler. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York 1956. xii, 139 pp. Ill. Tables.

The Institute on Minority Groups in the United States organised a series of lectures on the place occupied by minorities in the United States which have been collected in this book. Following on a consideration of the philosophical and ethical aspects of group relationships the various minority groups (Roman Catholics, Indians, Jews, negroes, Japanese and Puerto Ricans) are subjected to individual treatment. In the concluding chapter the question of minority groups in general is considered, in particular with reference to the sociological and psychological aspects.

YORK, ROBERT M. George B. Cheever, *Religious and Social Reformer, 1807-1890*. [University of Maine Studies, Second Series, No. 69]. The University of Maine Library, Orono 1955. ix, 239 pp.

Basing himself on several thousand unpublished letters, many books, pamphlets and articles written by Cheever, the author has succeeded in giving a good biography of the somewhat forgotten Puritanical minister – and in doing so he has contributed to our knowledge of an interesting period in American intellectual and political history. Cheever became the champion of a very orthodox, Old Testament sort of Protestantism, of prohibition and of abolitionism, but was also against Lincoln and his liberal reconstruction policy after the Civil War, and against Unitarianism and Catholicism. Cheever may be regarded as a type of Calvinist that was strongly represented in American civilization about 1850 – hard, uncompromising, and often narrow-minded.

YOUTSLER, JAMES S. *Labor's Wage Policies in the Twentieth Century*. Skidmore College Press; Twayne Publishers, New York 1956. 344 pp. Tables.

This is the first comprehensive survey of the wage policies of American labour from about 1900 to 1955, i.e. the period in which wages generally rose conspicuously and the position of workers and trade unions changed in a spectacular way. The author not only discusses the unions' policies and the development of wages, but relates them to the general economic development, social and ethical ideas and political conceptions (such as during the Roosevelt administration). Among the tables which illustrate the text we may mention those of the development of profits. The present issues, for instance the “guaranteed annual wage”, are also treated.

ASIA

BATTISTINI, LAWRENCE H. *The United States and Asia*. Atlantic Press, London 1956. xii, 370 pp. Maps.

The history of the relations of the United States with the countries of Eastern and South Eastern Asia is viewed here mainly with regard to the influence they exerted upon each other. The war against Spain and its consequences, the "Open Door Policy" in China and, naturally, the Second World War and its aftermath have been given a major share of attention. The writer treats them in an objective way, stressing the dangers for democracy in the former colonial lands of Asia. The rather extensive references and the useful bibliography deserve special mention.

BENHAM, FREDERIC. *The Colombo Plan; and other essays*. Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, New York 1956. viii, 89 pp.

Professor Benham gives a detached survey of the economic and social significance of the Colombo Plan and of the economic problems of the underdeveloped countries in general, especially in Asia. He stresses the importance of Western aid. One of the items discussed is the question of over-population.

BOSSHARD, WALTER. *Conflict en intrige in het Nabije Oosten*. Ingeleid door D. van der Meulen. H. Meulenhoff, Amsterdam 1955. 213 pp. Ill.

This is the Dutch version of "*Gefahrenherd der Welt*", written by the Swiss journalist Bosshard, who reproduces here the experiences he gained during his travels throughout the Middle East. His very popular, and popularising, treatment is most detailed in the cases of Iran, Egypt (up to and including the downfall of Naguib whom he praises highly) and the Sudan. The chapters on the countries of the Fertile Crescent, the Arabian refugees from Israel (whose policy towards them is severely criticized) and the importance of the Arab League are more concise.

DIB, G. MOUSSA. *The Arab Bloc in the United Nations*. Djambatan Ltd., Int. Educational Publishing House, Amsterdam 1956. 128 pp.

Starting from the opinion that there exists an Arab community, the author deals with the policies of the Arab states in the United Nations. He covers every field of world politics, though, in fact, he treats of the specific Middle Eastern and North African issues in particular. Apart from the value this survey undoubtedly has, reservation should be expressed for the author's analyses which testify to only superficially camouflaged bias.

KHURSHID, ABDUS SALAM. *Newsletters in the Orient*. With special reference to the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V. - G. A. Hak & Dr. H. J. Prakke, Assen 1956. viii, 124 pp. Ill.

An interesting study has been made in this dissertation into the ways and methods employed in the empires of the East (of which that of the Mughals has been dealt with in great detail) of collecting information in the times previous to the appearance of the printed newspapers. The value of this information as historical source material needs no comment. In the appendices a number of "newsletters" have been given in an English translation.

MEHNERT, KLAUS. *Asien, Moskau und wir. Bilanz nach vier Weltreisen.* Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1956. 429 pp.

From a journalistic as well as from a scientific point of view this work deserves full attention. In it the writer analyses the policy of the Asian countries from Pakistan eastward including Soviet Asia, the Russian and American policies toward Asia, and also the fundamental differences between the countries among themselves in this part of the globe. Naturally, the agrarian question is in the foreground of the writer's attention. A characteristic of the book is the way in which Mr. Mehnert makes use of his personal experiences, which he describes vividly, to illustrate his theses. It is for that reason, too, that it is suited for the general reader no less than for the specialist. At the end suggestions are made for a German Asia-policy.

SCHMID, PETER. *Paradies im Drachenschlund.* Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1956. 364 pp. Ill.

This is a travel account that also leaves scope for commentary. The author draws a pleasant picture, created for the general reader, of life in Burma, Thailand, Indo-China, Malacca and Indonesia, the area which the author, in the title to his book, describes as a paradise in the mouth of a dragon (China). He displays particular interest in all sorts of popular customs, but also in the social conditions that are sometimes sketched in such a moving way. The book is illustrated with numerous photographs taken by the author himself.

ZINKIN, MAURICE. *Development for Free Asia.* Issued under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Chatto & Windus, London 1956. viii, 263 pp.

Undoubtedly this is one of the best books on Asia and its problems which have appeared recently. In a certain way it is a continuation of the argument put forward by the author in his excellent "Asia and the West", since it offers valuable analyses of the methods which should be tried to further welfare in the Asian countries in the future. The importance of spiritual factors is stressed, such as for instance the traditional habits being an obstacle to obtaining the mental qualities for industrialization. Instead of hoarding there should be much more saving. The social status of engineers and technicians should be elevated, and the sciences should be placed on a par with the humanities. His own experiences have made it possible for Mr. Zinkin to furnish his argument with abundant illustrations. The book may interest the general reader as well as deserving the full interest of the specialist.

Burma

MAUNG, MAUNG. *Burma in the Family of Nations.* Djambatan Ltd., Int. Educational Publishing House, Amsterdam 1956. xi, 236 pp.

The history of Burma is treated here mainly from the viewpoint of the country's international position, its diplomatic relations during its independence before and after British rule, and its legal and constitutional status as part of the British realm. The author, however, also deals with other aspects of the country's history. There is, e.g., a lucid exposition of the economic situation and social development projects under independence. The book, originally submitted as thesis for a doctorate, is well documented.

TRAGER, FRANK N., PATRICIA WOHLGEMUTH, and LU-YU KIANG. *Burma's Role in the United Nations 1948-1955*. Int. Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1956. iv, 100 pp. (mimeogr.).

The foreign policy of independent Burma is analyzed here on the basis of this country's policy and voting record in the United Nations. Its being "uncommitted" in the "cold war", "nationalist" and "underdeveloped" are discussed in their consequences in three chapters. The appendices contain, among other things, a systematic survey of Burma's voting on a number of selected issues in comparison with that by other Asian countries, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.

China

China in Transition. A Moment in History. With an introduction and 144 photographs by Henri Cartier-Bresson. Thames and Hudson, London 1956. 6 pp. and 64 pp. illustrations.

In this magnificently produced album a great number of photographs have been brought together which testify to Mr. Cartier-Bresson's great skill in producing a clear impression of the "transition" which took place in China in the years preceding 1950. As a photographer-reporter for *Life* magazine he lived for five months under the Kuomintang regime and six under the communist government, altogether from December 1948 to October 1949. He was in Peking twelve days before the city's capture by the communists and witnessed the fall of Nanking personally.

DUFAY, FRANÇOIS. *Gesetz und Taktik des kommunistischen Kirchenkampfes. China als Modell*. Deutsche Bearbeitung von Josef Stierli. Verlag Josef Knecht, Carolusdruckerei, Frankfurt a.M. 1956. 260 pp.

The writer has been a Roman Catholic missionary in China and was expelled by the communist authorities. He deals with the Chinese religious policy as a model example of the application of Marxism-Leninism to the attitude vis-à-vis the churches, especially the Roman Catholic one. This policy is said to be a devilish undertaking to destroy the church from within by gradually severing its hierarchical structure.

ERKES, EDUARD. *Geschichte Chinas von den Anfängen bis zum Eindringen des ausländischen Kapitals*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1956. 155 pp. Ill. Maps.

According to the author this book has been written with the help of the Marxist-Leninist method. He has given full attention to economic and social history. One of the major theses is that slavery as a basis of Chinese society never has existed. The frame of the work is political history presented chronologically. It concludes with the peace treaty of Nanking (1842). Many original literary sources have been utilized.

FRIED, MORTON H. *Fabric of Chinese Society. A Study of the Social Life of a Chinese County Seat*. Atlantic Press, London 1956. xiv, 243 pp.

The writer of this thorough study lived nearly a year and a half in the town Ch'uh sien in Anhwei province not far from Nanking in order to observe the social life of the

town and the county of the same name. He also did so by taking a full part in local life. The interrelations between people from one family or one clan are discussed, but those between individuals and classes in general take up most space. Sociologically this research work is of great importance, but from a social historical point of view the book is interesting, too; the author who was in the country just before the communist victory, he is able to relate many details about the exploitation of the peasantry by townspeople which everywhere fomented a revolutionary spirit.

MAO TSÉ-TOUNG. *Oeuvres Choisies*. Tome 3. 1939-1941. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1956. 284 pp.

The present third volume of the French edition of Mao Tse-Tung's Selected Works, based on the Russian edition, contains the text of speeches, addresses and articles from 1939 until Pearl Harbor. Some of them deal with the war against Japan. Among them are also a short but very sympathetic commentary on the sixtieth birthday of Stalin and a more extensive essay on "new democracy".

MONSTERLEET, JEAN, S. J. *Martyrs in China*. Transl. by Antonia Pakenham. With a Foreword by John C. H. Wu. Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1956. 288 pp. Ill.

The author had fourteen years' experience as a missionary in China and went through the first stages of the communist regime's anti-catholic policy which he describes extensively on the basis of what he saw himself and of testimonies of his co-religionists. The often very crude actions against the foreign and Chinese priests and also against the laity as well as those against catholic educational and social institutions are brought into the picture.

India

KABIR, HUMAHUN. *Education in New India*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1956. ix, 212 pp.

An excellent survey is offered in the enlarged essays (originally published in a number of journals) collected in this volume of the state of affairs prevailing in education when India became independent and what has been achieved since. In addition, the author discusses impartially the enormous problems facing the government, teachers and students. He analyzes them in detail for the different levels of education and elucidates, for Indian and foreign readers alike, such questions as the importance of the teaching of English.

MINNEY, R. J. *Clive of India*. Revised edition. Jarrolds, London 1957. 264 pp. Ill. Maps.

The present new edition, originally published 26 years ago, has been only slightly revised. The picture of Clive has remained practically the same since later biographies have not added anything new and neither has Indian historiography in this respect. This biography is a very readable one and at the same time throws light on Indian and British history. The curious personality of Clive, who began as an uncontrollable boy and made his way from a minor clerk to the conqueror of a vast empire, fits well into the background of contemporary conditions and is admirably delineated.

Indonesia

AULAS, BERNARD. *Indonésie, puissance asiatique. Chronique Sociale de France*, Lyon n.d. vi, 69 pp.

History, economy, political and social conditions of the people of Indonesia are discussed here with much sympathy for the new state. The writer offers a great deal of factual material which, however, is not always wholly accurate. The book deals with the years up till 1955.

ORMELING, F. J. *The Timor Problem. A Geographical Interpretation of an Underdeveloped Island*. 2nd. impression. J. B. Wolters, Groningen, Djakarta; Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1957. viii, 284 pp. Ill. Maps.

This is a very thorough survey of the geography, the history, the economy and the social conditions mainly on the Indonesian part of the island of Timor. Especially agriculture and trade are dealt with exhaustively and in this connection the role of the immigrants, among whom the Chinese, occupies an important position. The quality of this study renders it not only a valuable contribution to the knowledge of this relatively small island, but also to the methodology of this particular type of studies and to the research of the problems of underdeveloped countries in general. An extensive list of references is added, containing much archive material deposited in Indonesian Government Bureaus and Institutions.

Israel

The Arabs in Israel. Publ. by the Government of Israel, Tel Aviv 1955. 92 pp. Ill.

After the great exodus of Arabs, especially in 1948, there still live about 200,000 Arabs in Israel. This copiously illustrated booklet treats of the measures taken for them by the government, the new settlements that have been built and the practice of their taking part in the social services etc.

ZAAR, ISAAC. *Rescue and Liberation. America's Part in the Birth of Israel*. Bloch Publishing Company, New York 1954. ix, 310 pp.

The reactions throughout the world and especially in the United States to Hitler's persecution of the Jews, the struggle for an independent Israel and the expansion of its living space are set forth in this book, often in a vehement way. It is particularly the British policy which is condemned, besides that of the official Zionists who are said to have been much too conciliatory. The writer takes sides with the *Irgun* in Israel of which his Hebrew Freedom Movement has been a strong supporter.

Korea

KYUNG CHO CHUNG. *Korea Tomorrow. Land of the Morning Calm*. Prefatory Note by General Mark W. Clark and Foreword by Dr. Paul F. Douglass. The Macmillan Company, New York 1956. xxv, 384 pp. Ill. Maps.

The title of this voluminous work may be somewhat misleading, since the very competent author, himself a Korean, deals more with history and present conditions

than with expectations for the future. The book encompasses the various different fields of human activities, culture, politics, economy and social conditions; the foreign relations and the war 1950-1953 are treated of extensively. North Korea is given nearly as much attention as the Republic of Korea (the South). A chronology and a number of "selected documents" have been added.

Turkey

YALMAN, AHMED EMIN. *Turkey in my Time*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1956. x, 294 pp. Ill. Maps.

In this political autobiography of an outstanding Turkish journalist and editor of the Istanbul daily *Vatan*, Mr. Yalman is able to shed light upon quite a few details of the Turkish revolution and its consequences. As a liberal the stand taken by him is rather independent of the various political parties, although he is mostly inclined to follow the Democratic Party and generally supported the Atatürk as well as the more democratic regimes. He was one of the first Turks to study in the United States and has always shown keen interest in foreign countries.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

(Asian Territories)

KÖLARZ, WALTER. *Russland und seine asiatischen Völker*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a.M. 1956. 219 pp.

The U.S.S.R. east of Lake Baikal and the Mongolian People's Republic are the themes of this book which is a sequel to that reviewed on p. 165 of this journal. The writer is very well versed in the complicated matter of the Great-Russian element's and of communism's penetration into, and domination over, these territories. The enormous distance from the centre of the Union creates specific problems, such as that arising from the Pan-Mongolian conception, but as a matter of fact the general line of Soviet nationalities policy (in its different phases) is reflected here, too.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

HOGAN, E. J. *What's Wrong with Australia?* Publ. by the author, Melbourne 1953. x, 188 pp.

The author was Premier of Victoria during the years 1927-'28 and 1930-'32. He gives a survey of Communist activities especially in the trade unions and treats of their purposes, also by copiously citing the works of Lenin and Stalin. A great many details referring to their influence in sapping the national energies by misleading the workers are offered.

EUROPE

ANDREAS, WILLY. *Das Zeitalter Napoleons und die Erhebung der Völker*. Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1955. 683 pp. Ill.

The author begins his discussion of the Napoleonic period with an analysis of the philosophical and political currents in the 18th century which so strongly influenced the ideas during the French revolution and their political materialisation. The

treatment of the period as a whole is sharply centred around the personality of Napoleon. Many parallels are suggested with the Second World War. Although the book offers mainly political and military history, the social aspect receives some attention too, for instance in the chapters dealing with the Prussian Reform movement.

Die Beschäftigungsfreiheit der Montanfacharbeiter. Erläutert von Rudolf Petz und Helmut Zöllner. Verlag Franz Vahlen GmbH, Berlin, Frankfurt a. M. 1956. x, 198 pp.

This book presents the text of the resolution taken by the Extraordinary Council of Ministers of the Coal and Steel Community on 8 December 1954 by which workers belonging to certain professions in the coal and steel industries were given the right to accept work in their own professions within the frontiers of the six states without first having to obtain special permission from the authorities. The authors give a lucid exposition of the way in which this resolution came into being and of its significance.

DAWSON, CHRISTOPHER. The Making of Europe. An Introduction to the History of European Union. Meridian Books, New York 1956. 274 pp. Ill.

This is a new edition of Professor Dawson's famous work on the period from the fall of the Roman Empire in the West up till about 1000, which he considers to be the decisive ages in "the making of Europe" as a Catholic Christian and cultural unity. The notes and the index have been added to this inexpensive, but well-presented edition, too.

ENGELS, FRIEDRICH, PAUL et LAURA LAFARGUE. Correspondance. Textes recueillis, annotés et présentés par Émile Bottigelli. Traductions de l'anglais par Paul Meier. Tome Premier (1868-1886). Éditions Sociales, Paris 1956. lxxviii, 431 pp.

In all this edition which will comprise three volumes, will contain 573 letters, 500 of which were never published before, and many of the remaining 73 only in Russian. The value of this publication therefore needs no comment. This first volume deals with the period from 1868 until 1886 and includes such items as the Paris Commune, Lafargue's work in Spain for the International and the reconstruction of the workers' movement in France in the eighties. The letters are reproduced in their original language, for the greater part English, with French translations. There is an extensive historical and biographical introduction.

Europa – Erbe und Aufgabe. Internationaler Gelehrtenkongress, Mainz 1955. Hrsg. und eingeleitet von Martin Göhring. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1956. xxiv, 339 pp.

This volume contains the papers read at the congress mentioned in the title which took place from 16-20 March 1955 and the text of the debates. More than 300 scholars and politicians from sixteen countries took part, among whom some historians of world standing such as Chr. Dawson, Ch. Morazé and J. Droz – to mention only a few names. The central theme was the European unity-concept as it developed in the Middle Ages and as it is considered in our days. In connection with it were treated such issues as the significance of democracy in the cultivation of European consciousness, the role Europe might play in the present world situation, and the impact of American foreign policy.

The Fate of East Central Europe. Hopes and failures of American foreign policy. Edited by S. D. Kertesz. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Indiana) 1956. xii, 463 pp. Maps. Tables.

This book on the policy of the United States towards Eastern Europe was compiled by 16 writers, each an expert on the history and problems of these countries. In the first part a sketch is given of the development of American policy regarding the Eastern European countries before, during and after the second World War. Thereafter the rise of the Soviet Empire and all countries falling within the orbit of Russian influence are discussed. A treatment of the countries lying along the periphery of this bloc – Finland, Austria and Yugoslavia – is followed by observations on the economic consequences of the new state of affairs and an explanation of the American ideas for the future of this part of Europe.

Französische und sächsische Gesandtschaftsberichte aus Dresden und Paris 1848-1849. Hrsg. von Hellmut Kretschmar und Horst Schlechte. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1956. 551 pp.

The reports of the Saxon minister in Paris and the French minister in Dresden are here reproduced in the original German and French texts. These diplomatic documents give a good impression of the events that occurred in the two centres of revolt and indicate how closely they were interrelated. The usefulness of this work is considerably enhanced by the detailed explanatory notes.

Geschichte des Zweiten Weltkrieges in Dokumenten. III. Der Ausbruch des Krieges 1939. Verlag Herder, Freiburg; Verlag Karl Alber, Freiburg, München 1956. x, 441 pp.

The first and second volumes of the present documentary publication in German were favourably reviewed in this journal, vol. 1, part 2, on p. 339. The third volume deals extensively with August and the first days of September 1939, when war was becoming inevitable as a result of Hitler's resolve to smash Poland. Attention is given not only to the policy of those powers directly involved – i.e. Poland, Germany, France, England – but equally to that of Italy, whilst the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the Western countries, and the former's understanding with Germany, are also considered.

JONG, J. J. DE. Overheid en Onderdaan. N.V. Gebr. Zomer & Keunings Uitgeversmij, Wageningen 1956. 216 pp.

In this collection of studies a lucid exposition is given of the research methods applied in Europe to election results and to electoral behaviour in general. Among other sources the author has utilized the figures relating to those results in a number of countries and also the Gallup polls. He shows a special interest in the relationship between religious conviction and political choice and in the social determinants of the latter.

POLLARD, HUGH M. Pioneers of Popular Education 1760-1850. John Murray, London 1956. xiii, 297 pp.

Primary education was everywhere in an appalling state before the French Revolution. This scholarly work consists of two parts, the first dealing with the Continent, the

second with Great Britain. The new ideas as put forward by Rousseau, Pestalozzi and Wehrli had a great influence, but also the older current of the – originally French – “Brothers of the Christian Doctrine” commanded a large following in this period, namely in Catholic countries. A third current was the Bell-Lancaster system which spread to the Continent, from which, in return, British pioneers in modern education received impetuses which they tenaciously tried to put into practice notwithstanding strong opposition. The interrelation between Britain and the Continent in this field is shown fully in this work, which is not the least of its outstanding characteristics.

PROUDFOOT, MALCOLM J. *European Refugees: 1939-'52. A Study in Population Movement.* Faber and Faber Ltd., London 1957. 542 pp. Maps. Tables.

On the basis of his own personal experience with relief work for refugees and of much study, the late Professor Proudfoot gives a full picture of the history of the European refugees especially in the years when Germany was under military administration. He deals with the population movements, e.g. of the Germans from the East, the effects of the nazi concentration camps, the amount of relief work and the methods used for it – giving an impression of the enormous problems the Allied military and humanitarian organizations had to face.

SCHÖFFER, I. *Het nationaal-socialistische beeld van de geschiedenis der Nederlanden. Een historiografische en bibliografische studie.* Van Loghum Slaterus, Arnhem; J. M. Meulenhoff, Amsterdam n.d. (1956). 359 pp.

This thesis offers a thorough study of the national-socialist interpretation of the history of the Low Countries, based on a considerable amount of printed source material and covering all its variations as apparent in the writings of German, Dutch and Flemish historians, pseudo-historians and ideologists. National-socialism in the Low Countries, with the exception of Flanders to some extent, was too closely linked up with German influences to be able to produce anything with its own specific character. The author, in addition, investigates the import of certain other conceptions of history, for example the Calvinist conception of Groen van Prinsterer. Mention is also made of the extremely few ways in which national-socialist historiography has conduced to opinions of any academic importance. Finally the immediate influence of rapidly changing political events and possibilities is discussed.

SILBERNER, EDMUND. *Western European Socialism and the Jewish Problem (1800-1918). A Selective Bibliography.* The Hebrew University – The Eliezer Kaplan School of Economics and Social Science, Jerusalem 1955. 61 pp.

After a bibliographical sketch on a number of European socialists referring to their attitude toward the Jewish problem Professor Silberner offers a bibliography of more than 1,000 entries of books, pamphlets and articles written by or about socialists, anarchists and socialist institutions roughly during the years mentioned in the title and mainly in France, Germany, Austria, England and Belgium, but including, e.g., Bakunin. Out of a tremendous amount of material a selection had to be made and the compiler's choice seems to allot the various tendencies their fair share of attention.

Südosteuropa-Bibliographie. Band I. 1945-1950. Hrsg. von Fritz Valjavec. I. Teil. Slowakei, Rumänien, Bulgarien. R. Oldenbourg, München 1956. v, 91 pp.

Books and articles taken from periodicals are included in this detailed bibliography. Titles in the Slav languages and in Rumanian are given in both the original text and in a German translation. The bibliography covers all fields; history occupies a prominent place in it, as does economy, social relationships and cultural life. In the case of Slovakia the year 1944 has been chosen as starting point.

Bulgaria

DIMITROFF, GEORGI. *Ausgewählte Schriften*. Band I: 1903-1920. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956. 539 pp.

This edition of Dimitroff's Selected Works in German will eventually comprise three volumes. It will offer a selection made from the fourteen volume Bulgarian edition of Dimitroff's Works. The present first volume deals mainly with the Bulgarian workers' movement and with the Russian Revolution and its international consequences. The first item is a characteristic one for its author's later career as a leader of the "left" wing: It treats of "opportunism" in the trade unions. From 1912 dates a series of "letters from Rumania", and comments on the Balkan War from 1913, which throw light on the remarkable attitude of the Bulgarian "left" – a premonition of the later "Leninist" standpoint on the war issue.

История на България, в два тома. [Българска Академия на науките, Институт за българска история]. Държавно издателство «Наука и изкуство», София 1954. 560, 1064 стр.

[History of Bulgaria, in two vols. (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Bulgarian History). State Publishing House "Science and Art", Sofia 1954-55. 560, 1064 pp.].

This history of Bulgaria is a collective work, covering the entire historical period. The time before 1878 takes up about one half of the space allotted to the time since that year. History, in this work, includes cultural history. The book is destined for an informed general public: there are very few notes, and these are not on sources, but there are a bibliography and indexes at the end. The maps are added in separate appendixes.

Czechoslovakia

LETTRICH, JOZEF. *History of Modern Slovakia*. Atlantic Press, London 1956. iii, 329 pp. Ill.

This scholarly work opens with a survey of the history of the Slovak people up to 1938. Then comes a broad treatment of the period in which Slovakia was a German vassal, that of the restoration of Czechoslovakia and that of the struggle against the imposed communist domination. The writer deals with his rather controversial subject in a very detached way, making no secret, however, of his feelings toward the catholic-fascist regime of the years 1938-1944 and of his conviction that the Czechoslovakian state has an historical right of existence. A number of documents have been reproduced at the end.

Za chléb, práci, půdu a svobodu. Sborník dokumentů k II., III., IV. a V svazku spisů Klementa Gottwalda. 513 pp.

Na obranu republiky proti fašismu a válce. Sborník dokumentů k dějinám KSČ v letech 1934-1938 a k VI., VII. a VIII. svazku spisů Klementa Gottwalda. 546 pp.

Za svobodu českého a slovenského národa. Sborník dokumentů k dějinám KSČ v letech 1938-1945 a k IX., X. a XI. svazku spisů Klementa Gottwalda. 395 pp.

[Ústav dějin komunistické strany Československa]. Státní Nakladatelství Politické Literatury, Praha 1954, 1955, 1956.

These books are meant to serve as companion volumes to Gottwald's works, also published by SNPL and reviewed in our *Bulletin* 1954 no. 1 and 1955 no. 3. They contain documents and appeals issuing from the Comintern and from the KSČ, leaflets, speeches by party members in the house of representatives, etc. and, for the war and occupation years, a number of illegal leaflets. The first two volumes also contain a survey of Czechoslovakia's socio-economic development for the years they cover, i.e. 1929-'34 and 1934-'38.

Eire

BROMAGE, MARY C. De Valera and the March of a Nation. Hutchinson, London 1956. 328 pp. Ill.

Written with much sympathy, but not uncritically, this political biography of the Irish leader and statesman who was the only commandant to survive the rising of 1916, is a major contribution to the history of the Irish independence movement and that of Eire in the present century. He grew in status as he developed from a rebellious gunman into a true political leader who also had something to say to the outside world. His attitude toward England and America during the second world war was, however, once more proof of his tenacity in adhering to his basic Irish-nationalist standpoint.

France

Action sociale et service social. Responsabilités de notre profession. [Congrès de Tours]. Association Nationale des Assistantes Sociales et des Assistants Sociaux, Paris 1955. 103 pp.

In this booklet the papers read at the 1955 Congress held at Tours are reproduced. They deal with the modern activities and responsibilities of social workers, towards employers, employees and the society as a whole, and are based on practical experience.

BARANÈS, ANDRÉ. Jacques Duclos m'a dit. Dervy-Livres, Paris 1956. 215 pp.

The author was a secret member of the P.C.F. and had a few discussions with Jacques Duclos, which he reproduces here. They point to the communist ideas and plans of world domination and especially of the conquering of France. The writer, who became an informer in the service of Mr. Dides, whom he highly esteems, pretends to know the exact date on which the communist decisive offensive is supposed to start.

BENOIST, ANDRÉ. Aux côtés des Charles de Breloux (an VII-1848). Un demi-siècle d'esprit public. Tradition protestante et fidélité républicaine en „Moyen-Poitou”. Société Historique et Scientifique des Deux-Sèvres, Niort 1956. 103 pp.

This study on the relationship between protestantism and republicanism in the 50 years immediately preceding the revolution of 1848 gives not only detailed information on the region in question, but also on the general issue of French protestantism vs. catholicism and monarchy. In this period republican ideas were still largely romanticist and could well be based on Christian principles.

CELIER, LÉONCE. Frédéric Ozanam (1813-1853). Préface de Robert d'Harcourt de l'Académie Française. P. Lethellieux, Editeur, Paris 1956. xii, 149 pp.

The Catholic author depicts the personality and scientific and social work of the founder of the *Société de Saint-Vincent-de-Paul*, in doing which he utilizes material now made known and available for the first time. He investigates how Ozanam's ideas about the social question expanded, an expansion that incurred the criticism of Veillot and others but which made those ideas the forerunners of the encyclical letters of Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI.

CHAMBELLAND, COLETTE. Le syndicalisme ouvrier français. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1956. 101 pp.

A lucid survey is produced here of the history of, and present state of affairs in, the French trade-union movement. The writer, although making no secret of her inclinations, treats of her subject in an objective manner. The book is suited for the general reader.

DOMMANGET, MAURICE. Edouard Vaillant. Un grand socialiste 1840-1915. La Table Ronde, Paris 1956. 529 pp.

In this minutely detailed biography of the French Socialist, which is based on extremely thorough research, the author deals at length with the problems facing French and international socialism in Vaillant's time as well as the different periods in the life of the latter. He also gives a colourful picture of the personality of the member of the Commune who, being a Blanquist, made an important contribution to the spreading of Marxism in France, of the revolutionary who devoted himself to the cause of reform, of the champion of socialist unity who was, at the same time the "grandfather" of the French T.U.C. More than 150 pages containing a selection from his writings have been appended.

GIRARD, ALAIN. Développement économique et mobilité des travailleurs. L'individu – la profession – la région. Avec la collaboration de Pierre Meutey. Editions de l'Institut National d'Études Démographiques, Paris n.d. 158 pp. Tables.

This study is based on a sociological investigation carried out at the request of the E.C.S.C. following on difficulties arising out of the transference of miners in France. This instance is used as the starting point for a detailed treatment of a number of examples of centralisation, de-centralisation, new establishment, transference or

closing of industries compelling the removal on a large scale of workers to other districts in order to obtain, or retain, reemployment. In particular attention is paid to problems of adaptation.

GODECHOT, JACQUES. *La Grande Nation.* 2 Vols. Aubier, Editions Montaigne, Paris 1956. 758 pp.

This book is the fruit of years of study in European and American libraries and archives, and indeed, it does offer us something new in the well-ploughed field of the French Revolution. The countries occupied by the French troops receive special attention, though others too, e.g. Ireland and, of course, France itself, are studied for the period 1789-1800. The author investigates not only the spread of revolutionary ideas but also the forms of political, military, religious and intellectual life which came into being as a result of the French Revolution. In addition the concept Revolution and the treatment of this subject have been expanded to include the general intellectual and political revolution in the Western world, which began with the American Revolution. The set-up of this book renders it inevitable that it should have a somewhat heterogeneous character, despite the brilliance of the composition itself. The activity of the clubs, the new constitutional forms and also the counter-current resulting from the influence and permeation of the new ideas, are admirably elucidated. As far as the latter is concerned mention might be made of the excellent treatment of the spirit of nationalism evoked by the French in the conquered countries.

GUILBERT, M. et V. ISAMBERT-JAMATI. *Travail féminin et travail à domicile. Enquête sur le travail à domicile de la confection féminine dans la région parisienne.* [Travaux du Centre d'Études Sociologiques]. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifiques, Paris 1956. 226 pp. Ill. Maps. Tables.

Home industry has practically disappeared since the last century, though an exception to this is formed by the manufacture of ready-made ladies' clothing in France, of which 70% is produced by women working at home. This study is based on an inquiry into the influence of this form of work on family life, which, at the same time, furnished some insight into the general questions concerning female labour. An historical survey of the evolution of home industry is followed by a discussion of, for example, the reasons underlying the preference for this type of work, terms of employment and the attitude to the company in question.

JOUGHIN, JEAN T. *The Paris Commune in French Politics, 1871-1880.* 2 Vols. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1955. 529 pp.

According to the author, it was only because of the political struggle in the decade after this event that the Commune became an important body in French politics. The writer makes a thorough study of the way in which the various parties have interpreted and used it for their own purposes. She places the amnesty question within the framework of the whole political development that determined the attitudes adopted as regards the amnesty, also as far as the time and the meaning were concerned. It was in those years that the pattern of politics in the Third Republic was fixed.

LEPP, IGNACE. *Le monde chrétien et ses malfaçons.* Aubier, Éditions Montaigne, Paris 1956. 253 pp.

The author, a former communist who has become a Roman Catholic priest, has had as

such an experience rather similar to the one he underwent in the communist world: the ideal did not correspond to reality. He gives, in the form of a number of pages from a diary, his views on what he considers to be errors and faults in "the Christian world" – without, however, attacking the Church as an institution. The social evils of our time are also treated of. Since he worked for some time in Morocco, quite a few pages are related to the situation in that country about 1949.

LEYS, M. D. R. *Between two Empires. A History of French Politicians and People between 1814 and 1848.* Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1955. xi, 276 pp. Maps.

The central theme of this book, which is based on an impressive body of secondary sources, is the experiment in constitutional monarchy carried out in the years 1814–1848. The failure of this experiment and the particularities which characterize the various different policies pursued by kings and ministers have had a decisive influence on French political mentality and traditions. To social theories due attention has been paid, especially in the framework of the general conception: As a result of the political instability and widely diverging class interests, weak cabinets and very strong bureaucracy, they, too, contributed to the habits of thinking and acting of workers and middle classes as they are now.

MASSIN, JEAN. *Robespierre.* Club Français du Livre, Paris 1956. 307 pp. Ill. Maps.

In strictly chronological order and with undisguised admiration the Marxist author describes the entire political life of Robespierre, depicting the latter as the zealous apostle of complete political equality who had little interest in economic and social affairs but was a master in the handling of the ordinary people, with whom he felt himself closely affiliated. In his treatment of the last months of the exhausted Robespierre, who sought refuge in abstraction, the author goes into great detail. The conclusion reached is that he led the bourgeoisie Revolution to victory in spite of the opposition of a great deal of the bourgeoisie itself.

NOLAND, AARON. *The Founding of the French Socialist Party (1893–1905).* Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1956. 233 pp.

In his investigation into which political factors have either promoted or retarded the unification of the French socialist movement, the author's method has been extremely selective, one which throws fully light on the events of primary importance. The attitude of the socialist members of the Lower Chamber and the controversies that have been fought out at party congresses are clearly and instructively dealt with. The period between 1871 and 1895 is discussed in an introduction: some twenty pages are devoted to a sketch of the development of the united party up to 1914, a development which made it "a constitutional party serving as the avant-garde of democracy".

POUTHAS, CHARLES H. *La population française pendant la première moitié du XIXe siècle.* [Institut national d'études démographiques, Travaux et Documents, Cahier no. 25]. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1956. 225 pp. Maps. Tables.

We are here presented with an excellent, detailed survey of the demographic development of the French population in the first half of the nineteenth century. In particular

the author has collected material on the development of towns, the composition of the population and the relation between density of population and the types of economic activity predominating.

Le progrès au service de l'homme. [La Nef, décembre 1955]. Julliard, Paris 1955. 224 pp.

In this book a plea is made for drastic changes, primarily in the material circumstances of the French. This progress must not be hindered or prevented by fear, egoism, traditional conceptions or the need for isolation. An investigation is made into what possibilities lie in new sources of energy and forms of organisation, what alterations are necessary in education, attitude towards one's profession and towards life, and what promising results can be expected from reforms carried through in a short period.

SIEBURG, FRIEDRICH. Robespierre. Welt im Buch, Verlag Kurt Desch, Wien, München, Basel 1955. 336 pp.

In a popular way, but fully on the basis of the available sources, the writer gives a lively description of Robespierre, the man and the politician, and his collaborators, as well as of life in contemporary France and particularly in Paris. The psychological point of view is stressed and treated of in an acceptable manner. The present edition is a reprint of that of 1936.

SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. De la IIIe à la IVe République. Bernard Grasset Éditeur, Paris 1956. 270 pp.

The three forms of government by which France has been ruled during the last decades, viz. the Third Republic, "Vichy" and the Fourth Republic, are here compared and interpreted. The author has succeeded in sketching a fascinating picture of the fundamental traits in French political life and in pointing out a certain continuity in the pattern of both electoral behaviour and the structure of the country's government. Wherever possible he traces this back, in essence, to traditional relationships between the right wing, which has never accepted the Revolution, the extreme left which is dominated by the most radical ideology possible, and the centre which has the deciding vote.

TIANO, ANDRÉ, MICHEL ROCARD, HUBERT LESIRE-OGREL. Expériences françaises d'action syndicale ouvrière. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1956. 428 pp. Tables.

Generally speaking, in the economic theories explaining the process of wage formation little attention is paid to the role played therein by the trade union. By describing the activities of the employees' organisations in a particular branch of industry, viz. the nationalised Renault factories, the authors aim at furnishing the economic theoretician with the material that will enable these new elements to be worked up into the wage theory. The book gives a lengthy description of the trade unions' campaign as regards the questions of wages, working conditions and industrial policy.

Germany

ALLEMANN, FRITZ RENÉ. Bonn ist nicht Weimar. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1956. 442 pp.

The author, a Swiss journalist with extensive knowledge of Germany, deals here with its recent history, his starting point being the question whether a parallel may be

drawn between "Weimar" and "Bonn" – a question, which he answers in the negative. The book is very well written, the argument is sound and the evaluation of the strength of the fundamentally democratic elements in Western Germany and in particular in the political parties is based on lucid analyses and on a remarkable store of factual material. Also the discussion of leading political personalities is interesting.

Arbeiterjugend gestern und heute. Sozialwissenschaftliche Untersuchungen von H. Kluth, U. Lohmar und R. Tartler. Hrsg. und eingeführt von H. Schelsky. Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1955. 349 pp. Tables.

In 1953-'54 a social-scientific investigation into the "*Gestalt*" or sociological structure of the modern working class youth was set up in Western Germany. In this excellent study based on that investigation, the above-mentioned group is compared with the working class youth of the past, the present-day middle class youth and the adults in order to determine its essential characteristics. H. Kluth treats of the changed attitude and mentality and queries whether there really still exist characteristic differences between them and the middle class youth. U. Lohman considers the place occupied by the working class youth in the framework of modern society, and R. Tartler the problem of the relationship between the different generations.

Aufgaben deutscher Forschung. Im Auftrage des Ministerpräsidenten Fritz Steinhoff zusammengestellt und hrsg. von Staatssekretär Professor Leo Brandt. 2. Aufl. Band I: Geisteswissenschaften. Band IV: Tabellarische Übersichten zu den Bänden I-III. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1956. xx, 520 pp.; large tables.

The aim of this ambitious publication is to assist scholars, parliament and the government in deciding what scientific questions require studying, and what studies deserve to be subsidized by the government because of their importance to science. In addition the work can be put to use in broader circles as a means of obtaining an impression of scientifically-topical problems. The first volume comprises the philosophical branches of learning. In the historical section the chapters are classified according to the main periods, plus those on Eastern history, ethnology, historical geography and folklore. Social and economic history fall under the category of the political and social sciences and are treated of by Prof. Beutin who devotes most attention to economic history. Volume IV contains, among other things, a lengthy tabulated survey of volume I.

Die berufliche und soziale Gliederung der Bevölkerung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland nach der Zählung vom 13.9.1950. Teil I, Heft 3; Teil II, Heft 5. Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden; W. Kohlhammer GmbH, Stuttgart, Köln 1956. 45 pp.; 36 pp. Maps.

The first publication mentioned in the title deals with the classification of the West German population according to profession and imparts information on the opportunities for work. The second publication contains particularly data on the social state of affairs, social securities and internal migration. Mention should be made of the large, carefully executed, multi-coloured maps appended to both publications.

EISERMANN, GOTTFRIED. Die Grundlagen des Historismus in der

deutschen Nationalökonomie. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1956. xv, 249 pp.

The classical German form is imparted to this book by the great number of methodological expositions culminating in the author's confession to Pareto's inter-dependence of thoughts and facts and also by his firm grasp of literature and sources as revealed in the many quotations and references. In the treatment of the background of German history in the first half of the 19th century the full emphasis lies on the backwardness of structure and institutions as the basis for the later separation of economic and political liberalism. This development, combined with that of the restoration world of thought and that of an historical science aimed at relativism led the German theoreticians to the abnegation of thorough-going general ideas. The proof of this thesis is to be found in the biographical and descriptive part dealing with Müller, List, Roscher, Knies and Hildebrand.

ERFURT, WERNER. Die sowjetrussische Deutschlandpolitik 1945-1955. Eine Studie zur Zeitgeschichte. Bechtle Verlag, Esslingen 1956. 129 pp.

The pseudonym W. Erfurt conceals one of the foremost figures in the political life of Bonn. He distinguishes certain phases in the Soviet policy as regards Germany, phases which are determined partly by internal developments, but mainly by the attitude of the West, and which are characterized by a common feature, viz. the struggle for complete hegemony, including over Western Germany. Withdrawal from pacts with the Western powers would not lead to any alteration in this Russian attitude – Russian speculations are based on changes that will occur after Adenauer's death and that the might render possible a gradual undermining of German resistance.

Fürsorge und Sozialreform. Gesamtbericht über den Deutschen Fürsorgetag 1955. [Schriften des deutschen Vereins für öffentliche und private Fürsorge]. Carl Heymanns Verlag KG, Köln, Berlin 1956. viii, 598 pp.

In this book we find the report of the annual meeting of the *Deutscher Verein für öffentliche und private Fürsorge* which also commemorates the 75th anniversary of this society. The subjects dealt with by the participants pertained to the reorganisation of social provisions which is advocated in Germany by many experts. To begin with the subject of family care was thoroughly investigated also in connection with the aforesaid reorganisation; attention was paid, too, to the care of the youth and the aged, and to provision of employment for the partially incapacitated.

HOCK, WOLFGANG. Liberales Denken im Zeitalter der Paulskirche. Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Münster (Westfalen) 1957. 177 pp.

The theme of this book is moderate liberalism – and thus the opposite of the radical liberalism of such figures as Blum – as it developed in the first half of the 19th century, partly under the influence of Kant and Hegel. The well-founded observations put forward by the author are mainly concerned with the opinions of Droysen and the attitude he adopted in 1848, though such persons as Dahlmann, the von Gagern brothers and Bassermann are also discussed. A most interesting section is that treating of the attitude of the “moderate liberals” in the question of “might and right”; this has been expanded up to the period of unification. A clear light is thrown on the importance of Protestantism and “*Preussentum*” as regards the conceptions of Droysen.

Jahrbuch des Deutschen Genossenschaftsverbandes für 1954. XLVI. Jahrgang. Hrsg. vom Deutscher Genossenschaftsverband (Schulze-Delitzsch) e.V., Bonn. Deutscher Genossenschafts-Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1955. iii, 96 pp.

A concise but able survey of the general economic evolution, in which relatively more attention is bestowed on handwork and on the retail trade, is followed by a lengthy treatment of the activities of the various co-operative societies and co-operatively organised branches of economy. Apart from the consumer-co-operative bodies, mention should be made of the credit co-operative societies and the co-operative research institutes attached to the universities. A list of co-operative organisations has been appended.

KAMNITZER, HEINZ. Wider die Fremdherrschaft. Betrachtungen zur Geschichte der Befreiungskriege. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1956. 148 pp.

From a Marxist point of view the writer of the essays collected here treats of the patriotic character of the struggle against Napoleon, who is considered as the exponent of the French bourgeoisie. He especially criticizes the notion that this struggle was fought on behalf of the German dynasties. Mention should be made of the studies on Stein, Gneisenau and Scharnhorst and on the Prussian co-operation with Russia.

KPD-Prozess. Dokumentarwerk zu dem Verfahren über den Antrag der Bundesregierung auf Feststellung der Verfassungswidrigkeit der Kommunistischen Partei Deutschlands vor dem Ersten Senat des Bundesverfassungsgerichts. 3. Band. Hrsg. von Gerd Pfeiffer und Hans-Georg Strickert. Verlag C. F. Müller, Karlsruhe 1956. xxiii, 780 pp.

Third third volume concludes the documentary work on the KPD process. The first two volumes were favourably reviewed on p. 524, no. 3, 1956, of this journal. The third volume contains the account of the process from the 45th day (29 June 1955) to the end, the written memoranda of the parties, including the resumés of conclusions drawn up at the close of the oral part of the legal proceedings, and the text of the sentence that comprises a detailed analysis of the nature and aims of the KPD.

KÜHNER, OTTO-HEINRICH. Wahn und Untergang. 1939-1945. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1956. 312 pp. Maps.

The present book is based on a series of twelve radio-emissions by a number of specialists who dealt with the Second World War. The author offers a rather popular, lucidly written and succinct survey in which the military and – to a lesser extent – the political aspects are brought into the foreground, though some attention is also paid to the ideological aspects, particularly in this respect, that national-socialist philosophy is sharply criticized. A clear stand is taken with regard to the question of responsibilities, not only for particular decisions, but for the war as a whole as well.

LUCK, HERBERT. Zur ökonomischen Lehre des J. H. v. Thünen. Zur Entstehung der kapitalistischen Junkerwirtschaft in Mecklenburg. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1956. 184 pp.

In this study the framework to the discussion of J. H. v. Thünen's economic theories is the formation of a Marxist theory on the development of the capitalist production system in agriculture in Germany. First of all the economic structure of the feudal method of production is discussed, in particular that in Mecklenburg and the transition to capitalist relationships. Thereafter the writer contemplates the person v. Thünen, whom he looks upon as the theoretician of the capitalist *Junker* society, whose doctrines clash with the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism.

MARX, KARL. Theorien über den Mehrwert (Vierter Band des "Kapitals"). I. Teil. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956. xxxi, 495 pp.

In the preface to this new German edition the one published by Kautsky is sharply criticized because of its omissions, titles, sequence and errors in the deciphering of the manuscript. The present edition is constructed on the Russian model. The original texts of quotations in foreign languages and explanatory notes are given in an appendix whilst an index of persons is also included.

NIEMÖLLER, WILHELM. Die Evangelische Kirche im dritten Reich. Ludwig Bechtauf Verlag, Bielefeld 1956. 408 pp.

In his historical survey of the Evangelical Church (primarily the Confessional Church) covering the period from 1933 up till the end of Hitlerism the author has devoted a great deal of attention to the spirit of resistance to national socialism, without in any way attempting to whitewash the mistakes made. The greater part of the book consists of lengthy chronologies and source material derived from the carefully collected archives of the Confessional Church and the "*Deutsche Christen*" on the question of their attitude as regards the education of the youth, the Jewish question, the national-socialist "philosophy" (Rosenberg), the war etc.

PURLITZ, WOLFGANG GANS EDLER HERR ZU. Unterwegs nach Deutschland. Erinnerungen eines ehemaligen Diplomaten. Verlag der Nation, Berlin, 1956. 378 pp.

These memoirs of a German nobleman, long employed in diplomatic service, cover the period between 1918 and 1952, the emphasis falling on the years of Nazi dictatorship. He resided in Paris, London and The Hague, and on the outbreak of the war fled to England. His reminiscences are permeated with a spirit of sarcastic mockery, but also of criticism, criticism not only of the Nazis and many German diplomats, but also of the Western allies. The book ends with his return to Eastern Germany, the policy of which he supports. Various interesting facts about the resistance to Hitler are communicated by him.

REIGROTZKI, ERICH. Soziale Verflechtungen in der Bundesrepublik. Elemente der sozialen Teilnahme in Kirche, Politik, Organisationen und Freizeit. [Schriftenreihe des Unesco-Institutes für Sozialwissen-

schaften, Köln, Band 2]. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1956. xi, 302 pp. Tables.

During the past few years a scientific investigation has been carried out in the Federal Republic to determine to what extent social relationships have changed under the pressure of the events of the last decade. In particular attention was paid to participation in church and political life, in organisations and to the spending of free time. The results of the research project are given in this book. The author confines himself to a simple reproduction of the material and refrains from making any sociological interpretations. The lengthy commentary on the method followed – random tests – is also of great interest.

RÖSSLER, HELLMUTH und GÜNTHER FRANZ. Sachwörterbuch zur deutschen Geschichte. Lieferungen 2, 3, 4 und 5. Verlag von R. Oldenbourg, München 1956. 480 pp.

The first instalment of this subject dictionary of German history was announced in this journal, 1956, Part I, on p. 184. The following three instalments cover the field up to *Naturwissenschaften und Technik*. They justify the favourable impression made by the first. This dictionary will serve its purpose in the case of many who desire trustworthy information in one or more departments of history.

SBZ von 1945 bis 1954. Die sowjetische Besatzungszone Deutschlands in den Jahren 1945-1954. Hrsg. vom Bundesministerium für Gesamtdutsche Fragen, Bonn 1956. 361 pp. Maps.

The present volume contains, in chronological order, the main facts of the development in Eastern Germany from 1945 up till and including the year 1954. It offers objective information in a form which makes it a great help to those who require a handy survey of events. A detailed index of names is added. Special attention has been paid to the revolt of June, 1953. The main sources used were official publications and newspapers from Eastern Germany itself.

SCHULZ, KLAUS-PETER. Luther und Marx im Spannungsfeld unserer Zeit. Ring-Verlag, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf 1956. 54 pp.

Luther's Protestantism and Marxism are examined here in a Christian and socialist light. The author ably portrays Luther's social conceptions, utilizing those writings that are less affected by the time factor than that on the agrarian revolt, and, in particular, treats of the young Marx and his theory of alienation.

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. Hrsg. von Max Richter. 7. Lieferung. Asgard-Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1956. 174 pp.

This supplement to *Die Sozialreform*, discussed in the International Review of Social History, 1956 no. 3, p. 528, contains, among other things, an exposition of the attitude adopted as regards the *Rentenversicherungsgesetz* – project put forward by workers' and employers' organisations and other bodies as well as a reproduction of the bill for the setting up of an *Arbeitsgemeinschaft selbständiger Unternehmer*. There is also a contribution by Fr. Thieding on the reform of the social security-system.

Statistisches Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik 1955.

Erster Jahrgang. VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1956. xii, 292 pp. Maps.

Numerous tables give a survey of the development of population, of industrial production, agriculture, educational institutions etc. in Eastern Germany. An appendix containing facts and figures relevant to the Federal Republic and the Saar and international surveys is included. The copiousness of the data furnished renders this book a valuable source of information.

TRIESCH, GÜNTER. *Die Macht der Funktionäre. Macht und Verantwortung der Gewerkschaften.* Karl Rauch Verlag, Düsseldorf 1956. 480 pp.

The 6 million members of the West German trade union movement are only partly interested in what their movement does, though, on the other hand, these activities are very extensive. The author gives a detailed survey of the latter. The way in which the apparatus functions, how co-partnership works, and how all this has given the trade union leaders an influential position in society is clearly apparent. Obviously this has its ideological implications and these are investigated by the author as well as their sequel, viz. the political place of this organisation with its members drawn from different political groupings. According to Triesch its foremost aim ought to be the maintenance of social peace.

UHLIG, HEINRICH. *Die Warenhäuser im Dritten Reich.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1956. viii, 230 pp.

The departmental and unit price stores were always a thorn in the flesh of the Nazi ideologists, and an easy target for their propaganda that was directed in such great measure towards the middle classes. In this book an excellent survey is given of these economic conceptions and of their realisation after January 1933, among other ways by systematical and incidental terrorism. The discrepancy between theory and practice is especially evident, in particular since the second World War. This work constitutes an important contribution both to economic history and to that of national socialism, partly thanks to its detailed documentation.

WEERTH, GEORG. *Sämtliche Werke in fünf Bänden.* Hrsg. von Bruno Kaiser. Erster Band: Gedichte. Zweiter Band: Prosa des Vormärz. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1956. 320, 522 pp.

To commemorate the centenary of the death of Weerth a beginning has been made with the publication of his prose and poetry, for the most part hitherto unpublished or difficult to find. His poems are printed in the first volume whilst the second contains his prose up to 1848, with the exception of the "Sketches from the social and political life of the British". One striking feature of his work is the strong social and socialist tendency; the figure of Eduard who appears in a novel-fragment (1846) is, to quote the author, "the first class-conscious proletarian of German literature". There is no comparison, however, between the literary value of the majority of the prose items and their social-historical significance.

Der Weg zum industriellen Spitzenverband. Hrsg. vom Bundes-

verband der Deutschen Industrie. Hoppenstedts Wirtschafts-Archiv GmbH, Darmstadt 1956. x, 367 pp. Ill.

In Germany the grouping of employers into communities of industrial interests dates back to the 19th century, but it was only in 1919 that these groups united to form one central organisation. The latter, the *Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie*, replaced by a *Reichsgruppe Industrie* under Hitler, continues to exist in the present *Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie*. In the form of historical studies that often also include biographical data on prominent figures in the world of industry, a number of experts illuminate the history of these central organisations of which, both in the past and the present, the sphere of activity is to be found along the frontiers between economy and politics.

WESEMANN, FRIED. Kurt Schumacher. Ein Leben für Deutschland. Herkul GmbH Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a. M. 1952. 260 pp. Ill.

Written with full sympathy for the late socialist leader, this political biography analyzes his ideas, partly by offering many quotations from Schumacher's writings and speeches. At the same time attention has been paid to his personal qualities and of these the author was enabled to give a first-hand account because of his own connections with Schumacher. The latter's struggle for a renewed socialism during the Weimar Republic receives a large measure of consideration as do the underlying conceptions in his controversies with the Adenauer government.

Die WK-Reihe. Steuer-, Arbeits-, Sozial- und Wirtschafts-gesetze mit Kommentar für die Praxis. Heft 39: Kündigungsschutzgesetz, Kommentar von T. Rohlfing; Heft 46: Betriebsverfassungsgesetz, Kommentar von H. Sahmer; Heft 62: Sozialgerichtsgesetz, Kommentar von H. Miesbach und K. Ankenbrank; Heft 66: Arbeitsgerichtsgesetz, Kommentar von T. Rohlfing und H. D. Rewolle. Verlag Kommentator G.m.b.H., Frankfurt am Main 1951, 1952, 1955, 1956. vii, 128 pp.; vii, 135 pp., iv, 30 pp.; viii, 250 pp.; viii, 198 pp.

These four books form part of an extensive series of publications on the legislation of the federal Republic on fiscal, social and economic matters. In volume 39 the law governing dismissal, as laid down in the *Kündigungsschutzgesetz*, is subjected to a detailed treatment. Volume 46 is devoted to the *Betriebsverfassungsgesetz* of 1952 which regulates the co-partnership of the workers. The text of the law is preceded by a lengthy commentary and an historical survey of the development of legislation on the point in question. Volume 62 treats of the *Sozialgerichtsgesetz* of 1953 in which the administration of justice in the field of social welfare is laid down. The administration of justice regarding labour conflicts was regulated in the *Arbeitsgerichtsgesetz* in 1953 and is dealt with in volume 66 of this series.

Great-Britain

A Century of Family Law. 1857-1957. Ed. by R. H. Graveson and F. R. Crane. Foreword by Lord Evershed. Sweet & Maxwell Ltd., London 1957. xviii, 459 pp.

The Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857 marks the beginning of a century of radical changes in the position of the wife. In a number of studies specialists in their respective

fields deal not only with legal alterations, but also with the changes in ideas and practices with regard, for instance, to the illegitimate child, divorce, and the general social status of women, in particular as they became more and more an essential part of the country's labour force. The book is a valuable testimony on emancipation, also with regard to the suffrage, and contains many details on the organizational life of women e.g. in the trade union movement.

A Design for Democracy. An Abridgment of a Report of The Adult Education Committee of The British Ministry of Reconstruction commonly called The 1919 Report. With an introduction: The Years Between by R. D. Waller. Max Parrish, London 1956. 222 pp.

This is the first – abbreviated – reprint of the “1919 Report”. It is preceded by a 34 page introduction which gives the historical background of the Report and the practice of adult education in later years that has followed to a large extent its recommendations. It remains an interesting document which in its major parts retains an up-to-date character.

LINDSAY, JACK. George Meredith. His Life and Work. The Bodley Head, London 1956. 420 pp. Ill.

George Meredith was a poet and more especially a novelist whose work, though largely forgotten by the present generation, deserves attention since more than that of any other Victorian it contains elements which are particularly relevant to our contemporary world. He lived long enough to comment upon Chartism, and upon the modern socialist movement as well as on the problems of peace and the threat of war in the first decade of this century. From a left radical he developed into a socialist. The present biography sheds much light on the life and ideas of this interesting man; it is well-written and testifies to a deep knowledge of the period dealt with and of the work of Meredith.

MARSHALL, DOROTHY. English People in the Eighteenth Century. Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1956. xvi, 288 pp.

A description, based on many contemporary sources, as well as a penetrating analysis is offered here of the social structure and of social life in England, “just before and just after the first wave of mechanical invention”. The aristocracy in a time when they enjoyed perhaps the greatest amount of liberty to live exactly as they pleased, the middle classes and the broad layers of the lower classes are treated of in detail. Interesting, too, are the discourses on class relations, education and the position of educators and pupils and students, and on the way people used to spend their leisure time. The book is richly illustrated.

MUELLER, IRIS WESSEL. John Stuart Mill and French Thought. University of Illinois Press, Urbana 1956. xi, 275 pp.

Next to Benthamism it was France, i.e. French thought and French history, which had the greatest influence in the formation of John Stuart Mill's opinions, in particular with regard to the question of the proper limits of state intervention in the citizens' lives and freedoms. The author of this well-founded and reasoned book offers an interesting and detailed exposition of this thesis. He deals with the French thinkers'

– and especially the socialist thinkers’ – influence on Mill, such as the Saint-Simonians and Louis Blanc (but also with De Tocqueville and Comte, for instance), and with his reactions to the revolutions of 1830 and 1848. It is made perfectly clear that, e.g., very much in Mill’s political and social ideas was strongly and directly influenced by French socialism. Much light is thrown on the formation of these ideas.

OWEN, ROBERT. *Pädagogische Schriften. Ausgewählt, eingeleitet und erläutert von Karl-Heinz Günther.* Volk und Wissen, Volkseigener Verlag, Berlin 1955. 311 pp.

An extensive introduction, in which the pedagogical ideas are placed against the background of social conditions in the first half of the nineteenth century in England, precedes a great number of texts in German translations. They are comprised of speeches, letters, articles and essays from 1812-1840. Many texts have been chosen from the *Book of the New Moral World* and from *A New View of Society*.

ROGERS, GUY. *A Rebel at Heart. The Autobiography of a Nonconforming Churchman.* Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1956. x, 322 pp.

Canon Rogers describes, in a readable way, his life – beginning with his youth in Ireland as a member of an Anglo-Irish family and continuing with a discussion in detail of his work as a minister of the Church of England. The “growing liberalism” of his views and the consequences of this intellectual evolution are dealt with as well as his work in the East End of London after the first World War and his activities in the Birmingham Christian Social Council. The writer also took an interest in foreign affairs, as witnessed for instance by his attitude toward Hitlerized Germany and Soviet Russia – developing from understanding and appeasement to strong aversion.

SMITH, H. P. *Labour and Learning.* Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1956. 92 pp.

The Workers’ Educational Association developed in the beginning of the present century under the aegis of Albert Mansbridge who secured from Oxford the initiating of tutorial classes for adult education in the extra-mural field. Later other universities and the state joined in the work which developed into a major contribution to working class education. The author gives a survey of the W.E.A.’s history and enthusiastically comments upon its achievements.

TORR, DONA. *Tom Mann and his times. Vol I (1856-1890).* Lawrence and Wishart, London 1956. 356 pp. Ill.

The first part of this biography, which is written around Tom Mann’s *Memoirs* and is also based on an exceptionally large amount of source material relevant to social history, aims at giving a synthesis of a general history and that of an individual. As far as the former is concerned the history of the English labour movement is discussed briefly but with a definite stress on the Leveller movement and with relatively more attention being paid to the middle of the 19th century. As far as Mann himself is concerned this method of treatment offers the possibility of following the expansion of his influence as well as the influence he experienced, so that the biographical character of the work becomes more and more prominent. This occurs in the last part in which the relationships with such people as Burns, Morris and Hyndman is closely connected with the turbulent beginning of socialism that ended with the strike of 1889.

WOOTTON, GRAHAM. *The Official History of the British Legion*. Published for the British Legion by MacDonald & Evans Ltd., London 1956. xviii, 348 pp. Ill.

The history of the British Legion, the organisation of ex-servicemen set up after the first World War is recounted here by a distinguished historian who has utilized the organisations' official documents and data furnished by members. The author describes the amalgamation of numerous small groups to form one big organisation, the legion's struggles to secure social provisions for its members, war invalids and their next-of-kin, as well as pensions and employment. Attention has also been paid to relations with the political parties and to international activities.

YOUNG, A. F. and E. T. ASHTON. *British Social Work in the nineteenth century*. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction]. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1956. vii, 264 pp.

Up to now very little was known of the origin of social work in England in the second half of the 19th century, its methods and aims. This admirable study is therefore of great importance. In the first part comments are made on the social and economic changes, and the religious and philosophical ideas that created the spiritual atmosphere in which this work could develop. In the second part a sketch is given of the growth of the various forms of social work, e.g. family case work, care of deprived children, prisoners, the handicapped etc. A great deal of attention is paid to such pioneers in this field as T. Chalmers, Octavia Hill and others.

Hungary

SCHNEIDER-HENN, DIETRICH. *Griff nach der Freiheit*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H., Frankfurt am Main 1956. 83 pp.

The author was present in Hungary in his capacity as a journalist during the struggle for freedom, October-November 1956. He gives a very vivid picture of the events and of the changing moods of the population. Also the catastrophe in which this revolution against foreign domination and totalitarian oppression ended is described here rather extensively. The author considers the revolution mainly as a struggle of the workers against Moscovite Communism.

Italy

LUSSU, EMILIO. *Diplomazia clandestina (14 giugno 1940-25 luglio 1943)*. [Quaderni del Ponte, 3]. "La Nuova Italia" Editrice, Firenze 1956. vii, 80 pp.

The author, who is now a member of the Italian Socialist party, emigrated to France in 1929 after having served a three years' prison term on account of his struggle against fascism. He describes in this booklet his political activities from the fall of Paris in 1940 up to the removal of Mussolini in 1943. He tells of his experiences in occupied France, in Portugal, London and New York, and his clandestine return to France in 1942.

PROCACCI, GIULIANO. *Le elezioni del 1874 e l'opposizione meridionale*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1956. 143 pp.

As far as Central and Southern Italy are concerned, the character of the elections of 1874 may be described as being an expression of critical feelings towards the government. In this study the results are discussed and analyzed in detail. The author treats of the general picture as well as of that in the main regions. He also throws light on the fundamental standpoints of the parties of the Left and of political Catholicism. Particular attention is paid to the question of the "contradiction" dividing the Italian "ruling class" – a problem which is discussed here from a Marxist angle.

The Netherlands

BOT, P. N. M. *Humanisme en Onderwijs in Nederland*. Uitgeverij Het Spectrum, Utrecht, Antwerpen 1955. 269 pp.

Humanism in The Netherlands displayed a strong preference for educational problems and for practical pedagogy. Many humanists were themselves school-teachers and considered this work, the education of young men in a humanist approach to life and behaviour, as their most important task. The consequences were great, e.g. in that discipline was somewhat relaxed, and that Greek was introduced into secondary schools. Reactions to the humanist trend are also treated of; for example, from Calvinist circles many Latin authors were criticised for their loose morals. The book is based on much research and contributes considerably to the knowledge of both Humanism and education, mainly in the sixteenth century.

BRAUTIGAM, J. *Langs de Havens en op de Schepen. Herinneringen*. N.V. de Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam 1956. 274 pp.

Brautigam is one of the former leaders of the Transport Workers' Union in The Netherlands. Here he recounts the history of his own life that is so interwoven with that of his organisational activities. As one of the "moderns" he opposed the tradition of the "syndicalists" which was so widespread among the dockers and crews. This lack of unity therefore often proved an obstacle in the struggle. In short chapters, each of which is full of small and telling facts, the author presents in this way a history that was hitherto unknown. The well-known facts form the pegs on which the story hangs: the unification of the central body in 1916 and the revolutionary tensions of 1918, which comprise the concluding chapter.

COHEN, D. *Zwervend en dolend. De Joodse vluchtelingen in Nederland in de jaren 1933-1940. Met een inleiding over de jaren 1900-1933*. De Erven Bohn N.V., Haarlem 1955. xvi, 364 pp. Ill.

Prof. Cohen, who himself took a leading part in the activities on behalf of the German Jewish refugees during the years 1933-1940, not only gives a survey of those refugees' coming into The Netherlands and their life in this country, but also many details on the reactions in various religious and political quarters, mainly in Holland, to the Nazi persecution. These follow an introduction on Jewish migration in the twentieth century up till the chancellorship of Hitler. Besides, he strongly draws on, and tells much of his own personal experiences. The references-apparatus is extensive.

ELLEMERS, J. E. *De Februari-ramp. Sociologie van een samenleving*

in nood. Met een Ten Geleide van Sj. Groenman. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V. – G. A. Hak & Dr. H. J. Prakke, Assen 1956. xii, 126 pp.

Apart from the author himself, many have co-operated to produce this work (for example in the conduct of inquiries) the theme of which is the social and psychological reactions to, and consequences of, the floods that ravaged The Netherlands in February 1953. The conclusions reached by the author are often most interesting, for instance as regards social relationships during and immediately after the disaster, and the importance of leadership in particularly difficult situations.

MEIJERINK, G. en B. C. DE DIE. De Algemene Ouderdomswet. N. Samson N.V., Alphen aan de Rijn 1956. 178 pp.

This work on the Old Age Pensions Act commences with an historical survey of the development of legislation on this subject and an introduction based on parliamentary reports that provides some insight into the conceptions underlying the Act. Article for article the text has been furnished with explanatory notes and with some jurisprudence formed in the field of taxation and referring to subjects that are similarly regulated in this Act. Special attention is devoted to the question of the adaptation of private provisions for pension. A loose-leaf form has been chosen for this publication.

SCHÖFFER, IVO. A Short History of The Netherlands. Allert de Lange, Amsterdam 1956. 150 pp. Ill. Map.

An outline of the history of The Netherlands, which should offer some orientation to foreign students of this subject, is given here. Relatively speaking it contains much information on the social history of the country whilst its foreign relations and its colonial policy are also dealt with. Especially with regard to its fine outward appearance must it be regretted that there are some errors in the text.

THYS, WALTER. De kroniek van Tak. Brandpunt van Nederlandse cultuur in de jaren negentig van de vorige eeuw. Wereld-Bibliotheek, Amsterdam, Antwerpen 1956. 362 pp. Ill.

The joyful awareness of the approach of a better world was the common stimulus for a group of young intellectuals in The Netherlands which rallied around the *Kroniek*, a weekly publication, since 1895. Their leader was Tak, upon whose death in 1906 the paper ceased to appear. The author points out that the cultural revival that accompanied the rise of diverse social movements at the turn of the century can be traced in that paper. The description of the persons, their mutual relations and their work is excellently documented. The inevitability of a separation into the various trends graduating between romanticising Catholicism and rational socialism is demonstrated. It is a pity that the author was too absorbed in the cultural aspect to do justice to the importance of Tak for socialism.

VELDKAMP, G. M. J. Groepsproblemen in een veranderde samenleving. Uitgeverij Paul Brand N.V., Bussum 1956. 142 pp.

Some five lectures by the writer have been collected in this work. They concern concrete social problems and are considered from a Roman Catholic point of view. In the first part entitled: Christian forms of organisation in a changed society, a survey is given first of all of the alterations taking place in our society and is followed by a

sketch of the method of approach required of the Church and Christian organisations under these circumstances. In the third part a treatment of the problems of industrial organisation is followed by a consideration of three social groups – the youth, the intellectuals and the middle classes.

Poland

OSMAŃCZYK, EDMUND JAN. Śląsk w Polsce ludowej. Państwowy Instytut Wydawniczy, Warszawa 1953. 377 pp.

The book gives a survey, from a pronounced party point of view, of the development of Silesia in People's Poland. In the historical introduction due stress is laid on the original Polish character of the region. There follow chapters on Silesia in 1945-46, during the three-year plan (1947-49), and during the six-year plan up to 1953, with a final chapter discussing general results.

Rumania

Captive Rumania. A Decade of Soviet Rule. Ed. by Alexandre Cretzianu. Praeger, New York 1956. xvi, 424 pp.

Some ten Rumanian émigrés have contributed to this exhaustive study of the recent history of their country and the various aspects of its communist regime. Because of the unmistakable qualities of the authors, all experts in their different fields of treatment, the book may not only be considered a valuable handbook on Rumania based on original sources, but also a guide on communist policy in Eastern Europe and its methods in general. Especial mention should be made in this bibliography of the chapters on economy, education and labour.

Spain

Der Freiheitskampf des spanischen Volkes und die internationale Solidarität. Dokumente und Bilder zum national-revolutionären Krieg des spanischen Volkes 1936-1939. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956. 481 pp. Ill.

Articles, proclamations, letters, etc. are reproduced here along with photographs in order to present a picture of the "national-revolutionary" struggle of the Spanish people against fascism in the Civil War. The choice of the contemporary items and the introductory article by Dolores Ibárruri clearly indicate the aim of the book, viz. to place the part played by the Communist party in the foreground, to condemn the policy of the socialist party and to depict the Trotskyists as traitors. As far as international assistance is concerned the same may be said. Special attention has been paid to the role of the German Communists.

MAMMUCARI, GIOVANNI. Il Caudillo di Spagna e la sua successione. Edizioni dell'Ateneo, Roma 1955. 119 pp.

The Spanish succession problem is discussed here in detail as a juridical as well as a political issue. As to the latter, the author has ably set forth the implications of the question with regard to the conflicting ideologies. In this respect, this study throws some light on the affinity of the Spanish system with Italian fascism and German national socialism.

Sweden

ANDERSSON, INGVAR. *A History of Sweden*. Transl. from the Swedish by Carolyn Hannay. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1955. xxvi, 461 pp. Ill. Maps.

Dr. Andersson has written a good general history of Sweden which is mainly political but does justice to social developments as well. He does not deal with recent times more extensively than with former periods; the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries in particular have received a large share of his attention. Apart from her role in European politics Sweden's history deserves interest for its own's sake; the present work opens the way for its general study. The book is copiously illustrated.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BARGHOORN, FREDERICK C. *Soviet Russian Nationalism*. Oxford University Press, New York 1956. xi, 330 pp.

Professor Barghoorn was Press Attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow from 1942 until 1947. It is on the basis of his own experiences, of an extensive study of relative literature (mainly Russian sources), and of his interviews with refugees in Germany that he has composed this (fully documented) book which is an extremely valuable contribution to the subject. He treats of "Soviet patriotism" and Great Russian nationalism, and of their interrelations in their various aspects, such as the imposition of the Russian language, the Russian-Soviet messianism, etc., and gives a detailed survey of the nationalities policy pursued since 1917. It is made perfectly clear that there exists a strong cultural imperialism and a fierce nationalism. Very fine is the analysis of communist writings on this issue.

BEZEMER, J. W. *De Russische revolutie in Westerse ogen. Stemmen van ooggetuigen, Maart 1917-Maart 1918*. J. M. Meulenhoff, Amsterdam 1956. v, 334 pp.

Thanks to much research work done in a number of libraries and institutes in the U.S., Great Britain, France and The Netherlands, the author of this book, which served him as a doctor's thesis, has been able to offer a full picture of the reactions of mainly American, British and French eye-witnesses of the February and October revolutions and their immediate aftermath (including the peace treaty of Brest Litovsk). The enormous impression the revolution made on business-men, journalists, diplomats etc. and their very different attitudes toward it are carefully analysed. The international significance of the Russian events, their revolutionizing character and their impact on the war, was keenly felt by contemporaries. In many respects this study deserves attention, e.g. as a study on the contemporary evaluation of a revolution.

BLACK, C. E. (Ed.). *Rewriting Russian History. Soviet Interpretations of Russia's Past*. Published for the Research Program on the U.S.S.R., Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1956. xv, 413 pp.

The problem to which this book is devoted is even more actual today than at the time when it was written. It consists of two parts, the first discusses the general problem, while in the second part a number of writers deal with a number of particular instances. The general quality of the essays is good. The approach to the problem is markedly sociological. This may give rise to discussion; it would not be the least important merit of the book.

BOBROWSKI, CZESLAW. Formation du système soviétique de planification. Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1956. 92 pp.

A scholarly and lucid analysis is offered here of the Soviet planification theory and practice as well as of their history. The writer begins with a well founded exposé of the ideas of Marx and Engels on economic planning – few as their discussions of this question may be – and continues with Lenin and the other Bolshevik theoreticians. Very interesting is the approach to the controversies between Stalin, Rykov, Bukharin and other victims of Stalin's policy from the viewpoint of their attitudes toward planification.

COGNIOT, GEORGES. Connaissance de l'Union Soviétique. Préface de François Billoux. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1956. 318 pp.

History, economy, culture, political institutions of and social conditions in the Soviet Union are dealt with here from a communist standpoint. Apart from the detailed information on production, education, health etc. drawn from Soviet sources mention should be made of the argument used by the writer to explain the new course after Stalin's death.

XXe Congrès du Parti Communiste de l'Union Soviétique. Recueil de documents. Édité par les "Cahiers du Communisme", Paris 1956. 486 pp.

The famous 20th Congress was held between 14 and 25 February 1956 and, among other things, was marked by an implicit and explicit condemnation of Stalin's ideas and methods, a return to the idea that Lenin, and Lenin only, must be looked upon as the great inspirer, a stressing of collective leadership, and the recognition of the success of the Yugoslavian communists. A great many items pertaining to the congress have been published here in a French translation, including the report by Khrushchev, that of Bulganin, and speeches delivered by such prominent figures as Suslov, Mikoyan, Malenkov, Voroshilov, Pankratova and Shvernik. The book is prefaced by an appeal by Duclos and concludes with a resolution taken by the French Communist Party. The famous secret address by Khrushchev is, however, omitted.

FROESE, LEONHARD. Ideengeschichtliche Triebkräfte der russischen und sowjetischen Pädagogik. Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1956. 196 pp.

The often discussed problem of what is old and Russian and what is new and communist in Soviet Russia is in this book investigated in the field of pedagogy. The work is well done and is based on a good knowledge of this subject, to which the critical apparatus testifies. The first part surveys the 19th century, preceded by a short chapter on anterior developments. Against this background, the second part discusses the Soviet period, with special attention being paid to Krupskaja, Gorbunov-Posadov and Wenzel, Šackij and Blonskij, and Makarenko.

GROTTIAN, W. Das sowjetische Regierungssystem. Die Grundlagen der Macht in der Sowjetunion. 1. Band: Leitfaden. 2. Band: Quellenbuch. [Die Wissenschaft von der Politik, 2]. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1956. x, 175 pp.; x, 170 pp.

This work deals not only with the present governmental system in the Soviet Union, but also with the history of the various instruments of power (such as the army and the police force), and of the communist party and its standpoints as regards society and state. The book is based on the study of a wide range of literature and, in a comparatively concise form, presents a wealth of information. The second volume contains a number of texts, systematically classified – the most recent developments are also taken into account here. The work as a whole is a very useful aid to a general approach to the subject.

HERZEN, ALEXANDER. *From the Other Shore*, translated from the Russian by Moura Budberg, and: *The Russian People and Socialism, An Open Letter to Jules Michelet*, translated from the French by Richard Wollheim. With an introduction by Isaiah Berlin. Weidenfeld and Nicholson, London 1956. xxxi, 208 pp.

Herzen's classic *From the Other Shore*, like his *Le peuple russe et le socialisme* need no introduction. This by no means implies that Mr. Berlin's introduction is superfluous. In 17 small pages he draws a vivid thumbnail sketch of the figure of Herzen, in which enthusiasm and distance are balanced – except where he puts Genoa in the place of Hyères – and which brings home to the reader Herzens actuality for our own time.

INKELES, ALEX. *L'opinion publique en Russie Soviétique. Une étude sur la persuasion des masses*. Les Îles d'Or, Paris 1956. 339 pp.

Originally this work was published in English in the U.S. It is a lucid survey and an analysis of Soviet propaganda methods, preceded by a discussion of the Leninist theory on this subject. The author proves that in Lenin two currents may be observed, one leading to a full trust in the inner wisdom of the people, the other to a rigid spiritual dictatorship. The latter course was definitely followed from the middle of the 'twenties onwards. Detailed information is given on the press, the radio, the film and other means of communication, as well as on the training of those people who are entrusted with propaganda. The book is an authoritative one in its field.

KAZAKOV, GEORGE. *The Soviet Peat Industry*. Transl. by George Adashko. Ed. by W. Donald Bowles. Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1956. xvii, 245 pp.

A short history of peat extraction in pre-revolutionary Russia is followed by a more detailed description of this industry in the various phases of Soviet economic policy. Then follow three chapters dealing with the influence of modern science on peat extraction and with the economic significance of the industry, especially as regards the fuel balance. It is argued by the highly competent author that the U.S.S.R. has developed "a unique manufacturing technology" in this least known branch of Russian fuel winning.

KOLARZ, WALTER. *Die Nationalitätenpolitik der Sowjetunion*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a. M. 1956. 383 pp.

In this solid work of scholarship, which has been ably translated from the English original, the writer bases himself almost exclusively on Soviet sources which he analyses critically. Paying attention also to the czarist nationalities-policy he comes to the

conclusion that communist policy in this respect has developed into a new form of colonialism, which, however, does not include something like racial prejudice, although a privileging of the Great-Russians has become obvious. Mr. Kolarz also discusses Western policy which should not aim at secession of the minorities, but at federation. With the exception of Birobidjan the Far East is not treated of in this volume.

KRUPSKAJA, N. K. *Ausgewählte pädagogische Schriften. Volk und Wissen, Volkseigener Verlag, Berlin 1955.* 400 pp.

After an autobiographical introduction a number of pedagogical writings by the wife of Lenin are reproduced here which reflect her interest in this field, her Marxist convictions and her work in the People's Commissariat of Education. They were originally published in various different periodicals and papers in the years 1899-1939.

LENIN, W. I. *Werke. Band 3. Die Entwicklung des Kapitalismus in Russland. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956.* 692 pp.

The volumes 4, 5 and 6, published in this new German edition of Lenin's Works before the present volume 3, were mentioned in part 3, 1956, of this journal on p. 541. Lenin's work on the development of capitalism in Russia was written in 1896-1899 and first published in the latter year. The present edition follows the second one of 1908. A critical review by Lenin of an article commenting unfavourably on his book has been added.

Lenin wie wir ihn kannten. Erinnerungen alter Kampfgefährten. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956. 128 pp.

In a German translation seven "memories" by comrades of Lenin have been brought together. As they were written after his death they have more or less the character of political pedagogic essays, but nevertheless they also contain quite a few details on Lenin's life and ideas, such as his high evaluation of the professional revolutionary. As illustrations some drawings have been chosen.

LEVINE, ISAAC DON. *Stalin's Great Secret. Coward-McCann, Inc., New York 1956.* 126 pp.

The main thesis of this book is that Stalin has been an agent of the Czarist Okhrana, for which documentary proof is given especially in the form of a letter dating from 1913. This fact was, according to the author, decisive for his whole career as leader of his country in that he always tried to forestall the discovery of his secret.

ЛЯСКОВСКИЙ, Александр. *Мартиронолог русских писателей [1700-1900]. Библиофил, Берлин 1956.* 349 стр.

[Ljaskovskij, Aleksandr. *The martyrologue of Russian writers (1700-1900).* Bibliophil, Berlin 1956. 349 pp.]

The book gives an interesting survey of the sufferings inflicted on Russian writers and publicists in the course of time by the czarist government. The 14 chapters each deal

with one figure, starting with Posoškov and ending with Korolenko. In the appendix, a far greater number is mentioned, with, for each of them, a short notice of their experiences at the hands of the government.

MOCH, JULES. U.R.S.S. Les yeux ouverts. Robert Laffont, Paris 1956. 327 pp.

Written in October 1956, and based on a journey made into the U.S.S.R. during the autumn, this book gives a picture of life in that country, of the people's ideas, strivings and pleasures as well as of the economic development, culture and social conditions. Mr. Moch is a keen observer. He also treats of the recent evolution towards a larger liberty and towards greater initiatives from below. He argues that it is necessary to take seriously the new trends and to seek for an understanding between the Soviet Union and the West. He admits, however, in a preliminary introduction written after the events in Hungary, that perspectives of reconciliation have been rudely destroyed by the "slaughter which constitutes a crime and an error".

NIEMEYER, GERHART. An Inquiry into Soviet Mentality. Written with the assistance of John S. Reshetar Jr. Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1956. vi, 113 pp.

Soviet mentality, i.e. especially those basic assumptions that are essentially irrational in character and cannot be proved, determines to a very large extent Russian policy. To contribute to its understanding and particularly to the understanding of Marxism-Leninism in its practical consequences is the object of this book which poses many important questions.

SMITH, C. JAY, Jr. The Russian Struggle for Power, 1914-1917. Philosophical Library, New York 1956. xv, 553 pp.

Professor Smith, starting from the observation that during the Second World War Stalin revived Russia's war aims of the First, offers an extensive treatment of that country's foreign policy from 1914 up till the October Revolution. The book is based largely on Czarist Russian documents published by the communist government, as well as on widely known and used sources such as the works by Maurice Paléologue and Sir George Buchanan. Naturally, the Danubian, Balkan and Straits problems take up most room.

Soviet Affairs, Number One. [St. Antony's Papers, Nr. 1]. Chatto & Windus, London 1956. v, 147 pp.

Seven studies have been collected in this volume: The Cheka, by E. J. Scott, in which the history of this predecessor of the G.P.U. is surveyed and ably analysed; Siberian Partisans in the Civil War, by D. Footman, who gives many biographical and historical details; Economics in the U.S.S.R. by A. Nove; The Ideological Functionary, by W. Leonhard, who draws, to a great extent, on his own, very noteworthy experiences; The Russians and the East German Party (Prelude to June 17th 1953), by G. Sherman; New Trends in Soviet Policy Towards Islam, by G. Wheeler, who points to the stopping of "the more offensive type of anti-Islamic propaganda" in recent years; and In a Soviet Isolator, by W. Claudius, which is especially interesting because of the analysis of the categories of Soviet and foreign prisoners and of the changes in policy in this respect after Stalin's death.

The Soviet Army. Ed. by B. H. Liddell Hart. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1956. xiv, 480 pp. Ill.

The history, achievements and prospects of the Soviet Army, including airborne forces, the chemical and atomic weapons, are dealt with in this volume by 32 experts, including Leonard Schapiro, Raymond L. Garthoff and a number of high-ranking German and Allied officers. Quite a few studies offer valuable (though not always wholly accurate) information on indoctrination practices in the army, on the social conditions of the officers and men, on the impact of politics on strategy and tactics, and on occupation policies. Part One contains those contributions which treat of the subject for the years 1918-1945, Part Two of the development since World War II.

VOLINE. *The Unknown Revolution*. (Kronstadt 1921, Ukraine 1918-21). Transl. by Holley Cantine. Freedom Press, London 1955. vi, 270 pp.

This is the second volume of Voline's originally French work on the Russian Revolution in which he has drawn largely from personal experience. The present volume deals with the Kronstadt rising and its background, and with the Makhnovist movement in the Ukraine. In treating of the latter he has made extensive use of the scarcely available book by Archinov on Makhnovism, although Voline evaluates the personality of Makhnov less favourably than does Archinov. The book is a sharp indictment of the policies of the Bolsheviks, in particular of Lenin and Trotsky.

WEIDLÉ, WLADIMIR. *Russland. Weg und Abweg*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1956. 230 pp.

This book offers more an interpretation of Russian history in general than a discussion of particular periods or facts, e.g. the Bolshevik Revolution. The main thesis held by the author is that Russia was separated from, and at the same time connected with, the West - i.e. that its history was one of attraction, and repulsion of Western Christian culture. It is in this light, too, that communism is dealt with. Many passages are indeed inspiring. Nineteenth-century literature is rather extensively analysed from the viewpoint of the main thesis. The original French edition appeared under the title *La Russie absente et présente*.

WOLFE, BERTRAM D. *Khrushchev and Stalin's Ghost*. Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1957. vii, 322 pp.

Khrushchev's secret address to the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U. is published here in an English translation on the even pages with a running critical commentary on the uneven pages, and preceded by some chapters on the general aspects of developments since Stalin's death, especially with regard to such essentials as the question of peaceful coexistence, collective leadership and new trends in industry and agriculture, as well as economic policy taken as a whole. Mr. Wolfe sharply criticizes the address, pointing to Khrushchev's own guilt and to his lack of sincerity. The book was written before recent events in Hungary and contains a warning for those in the West who would believe in an essentially new course in the Soviet Union.

WYSCHINSKI, A. J. *Theorie der gerichtlichen Beweise im sowjetischen Recht*. Dritte, ergänzte Aufl. VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1955. 326 pp.

This book won for its well-known author a Stalin prize. It sharply attacks bourgeois law and praises the way in which Soviet law allows for proofs. As an officially recognized work it may be consulted as an authoritative source on its subject. One chapter deals, for purposes of comparison, with English law.

YERSHOV, PETER. *Comedy in the Soviet theater*. Fred. A. Praeger, New York n.d. 280 pp.

In a number of sketches the author deals with some aspects of the history and the general character of the Soviet comedy. Very interesting is his description of the political comedy which could have a rather long life before (to quote a title of the chapter in the book) "laughter" was "in the ruins". The comedy, however, retained a semblance of life even after the second world-war. The very extensive references testify to the impressive scope of this study.

ZALESKI, EUGÈNE. *Mouvements ouvriers et socialistes (Chronologie et bibliographie)*. La Russie. Tome II: 1908-1917. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1956. 492 pp.

The first volume of this important work in the bibliography of the socialist and workers' movement was reviewed in this journal, 1956, Part I, on p. 201. After a chronology of five pages there follows a list of newspapers and periodicals and 2681 books and pamphlets. A rather extensive complement to volume I as well as indexes have been added.

Yugoslavia

BIHALJI-MERIN, OTO en LISE. *Joegoslavië. Een klein land tussen de werelden*. H. P. Leopolds Uitgeversmij N.V., Den Haag 1956. 310 pp. Ill.

This book testifies to the great erudition of the authors. The husband, a Yugoslav by birth, is an art historian. Attention is directed in particular to folklore and history, art and beautiful scenery, although in this travel account, which is well-larded with interesting commentaries, consideration is also paid to the present-day technical and economic development and to the political situation which is viewed most sympathetically by the authors. The translation is good.