

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

BEYSCHLAG, KARLMANN. *Die Bergpredigt und Franz von Assisi*. C. Bertelsmann Verlag, Gütersloh 1955. 243 pp.

This study, which was originally presented as a dissertation to the Faculty of Theology of the Erlangen University, is historical in its method, and theological in its starting point and in its exposition of the problems. The Sermon on the Mount itself is given a central position and around it is expounded its significance and the explanation of it given by St. Francis of Assisi, and, for the purposes of comparison, that of Luther. The Protestant author values highly the significance of St. Francis as regards his conception of the ethical demands of Christianity. The attitude to property is dealt with in detail.

CHENU, M. D. *Pour une théologie du travail*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1955. 127 pp.

The author, a Dominican who is particularly interested in social questions, gives a synthesis of the opinions of the Church Fathers, Thomas Aquinas and the remaining spiritual leaders of catholicism, on labour. The basis of these is formed by theological formulas on the relation between man and nature.

GRUNEBaum, G. E. VON. *Islam. Essays in the nature and growth of a cultural tradition*. Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1955. xv, 260 pp.

The twelve essays brought together in this volume testify to a high degree of learning and deal with the problems of Moslem civilisation and the appreciation of culture in Islamic world. In the treatment of the various aspects of the Islamic society and Islamic culture similarities to, and differences from, Western conditions and conceptions are repeatedly indicated. The most detailed essay deals with the attempt at self-interpretation in the contemporary Islamic world, and in it the opinions of ten authors are analysed. In making this analysis the author takes as his starting point the premiss that as yet no Moslem has succeeded in interpreting his own culture either for himself or for the Western world. What the modern Mid-Easterner has to say about his own background is in the first place a political judgment but is of value since it also illuminates the cultural orientation.

HAINCHELIN, CHARLES. *Les origines de la religion*. Nouvelle édition revue et corrigée. Préface de Georges Sadoul. Introduction par le professeur V. Nikolski. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1955. 338 pp.

The author, a communist who fell during his participation in the Résistance in 1944, had drastically revised his work after the first edition of 1935 had been severely criticized by the communists. In his introduction the Russian professor Nikolski indicates those points in the author's opinions that are still at variance with Soviet doctrine. In its present form the book may be considered as a good survey of the communist opinions on the problems it deals with, namely the origin and essence of religion and the birth of Christianity. The author, who unfolds his views in a mass of polemics containing lengthy quotations, attaches a more negative value to primitive Christianity than the current communist opinion does.

HILDEBRAND, DIETRICH VON. *Die Metaphysik der Gemeinschaft. Untersuchungen über Wesen und Wert der Gemeinschaft.* Verlag Josef Habel, Regensburg 1955. 397 pp.

This is a philosophical study on the essence of the community and its underlying principles. The author treats the latter in the realm of the individual and his urge for union. In particular he goes into the question of the interlacing of different communities and their mutual pervasion. The author makes no secret of his Christian beliefs in his treatment of the hierarchical classification of the various communal types.

LANGE, MAX G. *Marxismus, Leninismus, Stalinismus. Zur Kritik des dialektischen Materialismus.* Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1955. 210 pp.

In this work the author investigates the manner in which Stalinism has developed out of the scientific conceptions of Marx and Engels. A lengthy treatment is given of the causes, circumstances and situations in Russia which led to the growth of a more and more comprehensive and completely isolated philosophy of life. Stalinism, of which the nucleus and final argument is dialectic materialism, is not the proletariat's nor the communist party's philosophy of life. It is the ideology of the leading group of totalitarian, communist countries who guards against deviations with great efficiency and many means.

MARCK, SIEGFRIED. *Vernunft und Sozialismus. Der Kampf um den Vernunftbegriff im 20. Jahrhundert.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. G.m.b.H., Berlin, Hannover 1956. 31 pp.

This work is primarily a vindication of critical reason (Vernunft) and philosophizing based on it, as opposed to positivism, the philosophies of life and of existence and ontological trends. It is extremely expert but is difficult to follow because of its conciseness. The polemics aimed at Georg Lukács are relatively lengthy and conspicuously severe. The application of the philosophical theorems to the problematics of socialism is only very briefly touched upon. The author believes the latter should free itself entirely of utopian elements and should become liberal socialism.

MARCUSE, HERBERT. *Eros and Civilization. A Philosophical Inquiry into Freud.* The Beacon Press, Boston 1955. xii, 277 pp.

Starting from Freud's thesis that civilisation requires the subjugation of man's instinctive urges, the author examines the validity of this conception for modern Western civilisation. He comes to the conclusion that the latter is gradually creating the conditions for the dwindling away of the necessity of repression. Moreover, he argues against some of the theories of Neo-Freudians, such as Erich Fromm. The book is a product of deep insight and wide knowledge.

MAYER, FREDERICK and FRANK E. BROWER. *Patterns of a New Philosophy*. Foreword by J. A. Lauwerys. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1955. vii, 112 pp.

The authors "believe that modern philosophers have been too much concerned with the theory of knowledge and that they have neglected moral, esthetic and educational problems". It is, therefore, more with the vital social questions of our time that they occupy themselves than with metaphysical concepts. Their argument is presented in a lucid way and testifies to their deep insight. They show themselves optimistic in regard to the possibilities of the survival and regeneration of democracy, but are otherwise strongly influenced by Santayana. This beautiful book especially deserves the attention of the interested layman.

Mésaventures de l'Anti-Marxisme. Les malheurs de M. Merleau-Ponty. Par R. Garaudy, G. Cogniot, M. Caveing, J. T. Desanti, J. Kanapa, V. Leduc et H. Lefebvre. Avec une lettre de Georg Lukacs. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1956. 160 pp.

Mr. Merleau-Ponty's book was reviewed in *Bulletin* 1955, Nr. 3, on p. 184. It is attacked from the side of the communists in this work which contains the text of the speeches held for an audience of Parisian intellectuals on 29 November. In particular the attitude of super-partiality which implies criticism of the Soviet Union and communism is denounced. The standpoint of the latter is clearly brought to the fore by pre-eminent supporters.

POTHIER, JULES. *L'homme excommunié. Essai sur l'évolution des organisations sociales*. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1955. 365 pp.

A number of observations on state, society, family and individual have been linked together in this book to form one argument which may be characterized as a fundamental opposition to the modern development of thinking and acting. Individual freedom, for instance, is looked upon as a weakening in the state's authority; the patriarchal order of things is disturbed by matriarchal tendencies. The author searches for values that can give support to man and he often advocates the rehabilitation of old taboos. In much of this he is in agreement with the Catholic way of thinking.

ROSHWALD, M. *Humanism in Practice. A Blue-print for a better World*. Watts & Co., London 1955. 100 pp.

This booklet presents a lucid explanation of the conditions for, and the values of, a community based on humanism (i.e. rejecting both totalitarian politics and supernatural religion). The author is of the opinion that this goal can only be reached along evolutionary lines by means of a school education.

ROY, M. N. *Reason, Romanticism and Revolution. Vol. II. Renaissance Publishers Ltd., Calcutta 1955. iii, 330 pp.*

The first volume of this philosophical work by the late M. N. Roy was reviewed in *Bulletin* 1954, Nr. 3, on pp. 278-279. The second volume opens with a discussion of Reaction and Romanticism and continues with the main tendencies in philosophy (mainly social), including a lucid chapter on Marxism up to the present day. The author's own philosophy is set forth not only in his treatment of other systems, but also explicitly in his last chapter, in which he defends his Physical Realism, which is called New Humanism when applied to the problems of social existence.

SARKISYANZ, EMANUEL. *Russland und der Messianismus des Orients. Sendungsbewusstsein und politischer Chiasmus des Ostens.* J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1955. xii, 419 pp.

The messianic element in Russian culture and also, in particular, in the political movements, constitutes the main theme of this book which abounds in original ideas. It is compared with chiliastic ideas in other Eastern cultures such as Islam and Buddhism. The author points out that the Russian Revolution and also Marxism, and not only the *narodniki* are rooted in Messianism. He illustrates this on the grounds of a number of quotations, e.g. from Lunačarskij. The Russian chiasm became rigid and dessicated under Stalin and then a fundamentally occidental development penetrated Russia. The same tendency can be observed in broad lines in Asia.

SCHAFF, ADAM. *Obiektywny charakter praw historii. Z zagadnień marksistowskiej metodologii historiografii.* [Polska Akademia Nauk, Wydział I nauk społecznych]. Państwowe Wydawnictwo naukowe, Warszawa 1955. 412 pp.

The author begins his work with an exposition of the Marxist approach to history as it has been worked out at the present time, especially in Russia. The following chapters contain a detailed criticism of those trends which deny the existence of historical laws in the Marxist sense of the word. The author sums up these under the title of ideographism, a term borrowed from Windelband. The bibliography is comprehensive and covers the literature from Berr to Collingwood, and from Lessing to Popper. According to the author the essence of ideographism is the denial of objective laws in the historical process, in other words the denial of the necessity and the possibility of historiography adequately reflecting the way in which the historical process is governed by certain laws.

SCHAFF, ADAM. *Zu einigen Fragen der marxistischen Theorie der Wahrheit.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1954. 507 pp.

This book of the Polish writer is undoubtedly one of the most brilliant philosophical works written by contemporary communist theorists. An exposition of the Marxist conception of truth, of which the criterium is to be found in practice, is followed by a very trenchant polemic against the various forms of "bourgeois" thinking, for example idealism and also specifically pragmatism and neo-positivism. In the latter his argument often assumes the character of a political discussion. The book is copiously documented.

SELSAM, HOWARD. *Sozialismus und Ethik.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955. 295 pp.

This is a German translation of *Socialism and Ethics*, first published in 1943. The American communist author deals with the Marxist-Leninist opinions on ethics, and repeatedly introduces norms valid in the Soviet Union into his observations. He shows great knowledge of his subject, particularly in his treatment of the non-Marxist Theorists.

TRUEBLOOD, ELTON. *Declaration of Freedom.* Harper & Brothers Publishers, New York 1955. 124 pp.

This is a sound exposé of the author's belief in democracy, individual freedom, equality of rights and the Christian faith. He sets it forth by drawing comparisons with totalitarian thinking of the Left and of the Right, which are both condemned. The book

is philosophical rather than political in character. It is written in a lucid style and is stimulating.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

ARENDR, HANNAH. *Elemente und Ursprünge totaler Herrschaft*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a. M. 1955. xv, 782 pp.

This edition of the original American publication "The Origins of Totalitarianism" has been revised and augmented by the author herself. It is a most remarkable book which testifies to deep insight and an extensive knowledge of the relevant literature. She taps sources that are never, or scarcely ever, used and that throw a surprising light on intellectual under-currents, the importance of which is clearly demonstrated. This applies primarily to the original treatment of the question of anti-semitism, the significance of which for the rise of totalitarianism is undeniable and which the author gives a foremost place. The first part is devoted entirely to this and in it a clever description of the Jewish mentality is given. The second part deals with imperialism and the rise of the *völkisch* nationalism. The third, and most easily readable, part treats the totalitarian movements seen as the rulers of state and society.

BEAUVOIR, SIMONE DE. *Privilèges*. Gallimard, Paris 1955. 275 pp.

The main article of this collection is devoted to the present-day conservative way of thinking. In it an analysis is made of the opinions and the general attitude to life of the intellectuals who, for the sake of the privileges, have joined the ranks of the privileged classes. This is followed by a trenchant polemic directed against the philosopher Merleau-Ponty, who in his *Aventures de la Dialectique* according to the author, has falsified both the ontology and the political thoughts of Sartre, and has tried to identify general interest with bourgeois interests. In a biographical essay on de Sade the latter is described as a "frondeur" against his surroundings who, unlike the others, did not believe in the legitimacy of the gladly accepted privilege.

BERGH, G. VAN DEN. *Unity in Diversity*. A systematical critical analysis of all electoral systems. B. T. Batsford Ltd., London; N. Samsom N.V., Alphen a. d. Rijn (Netherlands) 1955. 97 pp.

The Dutch edition of this book which is a highly competent description of the various electoral systems was reviewed in the *Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History* 1952, Nr. 2, on p. 158. A few passages which were only of interest for Netherlands readers have been omitted, whereas some additions have been made in regard to the changes that have occurred during the lapse of time between the publication of the Dutch and that of the present English edition.

BISNO, HERBERT. *The Philosophy of Social Work*. Public Affairs Press, Washington 1952. x, 143 pp.

In constructing his *Philosophy of Social Work* the author traces the principles that underlie social work in America. He elucidates his own viewpoint by repeatedly comparing it with the Roman Catholic standpoint. This book is a pioneer work in its field; or, to quote Professor Lindeman's introduction, "a beginning on the labourious task of building a philosophical foundation for the profession which is destined to play an increasingly significant role in modern life."

BURDEAU, GEORGES. *La démocratie gouvernante. Son assise sociale et sa philosophie politique*. [Traité de Science Politique, Tome VI].

Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1956. 539 pp.

Volume V of this admirable work on political science was favourably reviewed in the Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History, 1955, No. 2, on p. 111. The present volume deals with "pluralistic democracy" in recent times. It is, as the author thoroughly demonstrates, largely social in its fundamental characteristics, also there where this is not outspokenly so. Socialism in one form or the other is said to be the leading conception. In this respect mention should be made of the treatment of the ideological evolution during the present century and of the changed position of Labour and the Welfare State. A very interesting part of the book is devoted to the role of the individual in "collective freedom", and the resistance to the *étatisme*.

Communications in Industry. Edited by Cecil Chisholm. Associate Authors: R. W. Bell, M. J. Buckmaster, Archibald Crawford, A. J. Corfield, M. W. Ivens, Peter Masefield, Geoffrey Perry, E. Whitfield. Business Publications Ltd. in association with B. T. Batsford Ltd., London 1955. xi, 284 pp. Ill.

Communication between management and worker is the subject dealt with in this book by various specialists in the field, including the chief executive of B.E.A. and a trade union leader. The book covers the whole subject in its different aspects and does so in a lively and practical way – examples are taken from day-to-day reality in a number of American and British industries – and this makes it agreeable reading. A new approach to highly intricate problems has been tried with success. The book deserves, therefore, not only the attention of people directly concerned with labour relations, but also those concerned with social sciences.

DALEMONT, JULIEN. Enquêtes sur le végétarisme. Quelques principes d'hygiène alimentaire et leurs conséquences sociales pour le bonheur des peuples. Les Éditions du Cèdre, Paris 1955. 125 pp.

The author manifests himself as a fervent advocate of "scientific vegetarianism" which stresses not only the ethical, but also the hygienic and social element. A vegetarian diet would result in a much greater yield from arable ground available in the world. In this work, however, the emphasis is placed on the enquiries held in monasteries which provided the author with material to support his proposition that a vegetarian diet promotes physical and spiritual health. He recommends the church to express its opinion on this question.

DIEBOLD, JOHN. Die automatische Fabrik. Ihre industriellen und sozialen Probleme. 2. Aufl. Nest Verlag, Frankfurt a. M. 1955. 245 pp.

The working of automation in factories and offices as experienced in America is described in a detailed and summarizing manner in this book which is a translation of "Automation: The Advent of the Automatic Factory". The emphasis is laid on the fact that the human factor remains dominant, and that, from the social point of view, the question at issue is the employment of the energy released in the sphere of non-material production. The significance of automation for the under-developed areas is also clearly demonstrated.

DOBB, MAURICE. *On Economic Theory and Socialism*. Collected Papers. Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1955. viii, 293 pp.

Apart from a number of papers and essays already published, some of which, however, were difficult of access, certain studies in this volume are published for the first time. As a whole they present an excellent impression of Dobb's work as a social economist. In a number of theoretical essays a series of subjects such as the wages theory and the rates of growth under the Soviet Five-Year Plans are discussed. Of the more popular essays mention might be made of the lectures on Lenin and on Marx, and full employment under capitalism. The author's style is very business-like and he avoids politicizing on scientific-economic questions.

DUCHET, RENÉ. *Bilan de la civilisation technique. Anéantissement ou Promotion de l'Homme*. Privat, Toulouse; Didier, Paris 1955. 293 pp.

The development of technology and of urbanisation have given rise to theories of downfall whilst the greater measure of freedom in the sense of free time and possibilities, on the contrary, has induced others to believe in a golden age as the fruit of these same phenomena. The author rejects both conceptions. His book presents a business-like balance of the situation, without despair and without excessive expectations. He lays emphasis on the fact that the problems posed by progress are, at the same time, both social and individual. In particular man must concentrate consciously on effective collective action.

DUCROCQ, ALBERT. *Découverte de la Cybernétique*. René Julliard, Paris 1955. 283 pp.

Apart from the technical implication of cybernetics, the author also treats the social consequences to which, on the whole, he attaches a very positive value, particularly since this new science and its application eliminates the element of chance.

Elitebildung in der Wirtschaft. Hrsg. von Ernst Wolf Mommsen. [Lebendige Wirtschaft, Band 12]. C. W. Leske Verlag, Darmstadt 1955. 333 pp.

In this book light is thrown on the question of the development of an upper class within the modern industrial society. The subject is viewed from various angles, on the one hand as a general problem, and on the other more specifically from the point of view of industrial organization. Prominent personalities from the latter and scholars expound their views in excellent, concise articles. Some impression of the choice of the contributors may be formed from the following: part I, dealing with the bases underlying the development of an upper class, includes among its contributors Mr. G. Duttweiler and Dr. Gerhard Schröder, minister of Home Affairs in Western Germany, part II, dealing with the U.S.A., Great Britain, France, Scandinavia, and the Soviet Union, Dr. James B. Conant, United States ambassador in Bonn, and Prof. R. Kristensson of Stockholm, part III, dealing with Germany, Dr. Heinz Kluth of the University of Hamburg and Dr. F. W. Otto of the Ford factories in Cologne.

FOURASTIÉ, JEAN. *La productivité économique et la direction des entreprises*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1955. viii, 151 pp.

According to the author, economic planning can essentially promote the harmony between the structures of production and consumption necessary to avert crises. Starting from the fact that this branch of economic science is considered to be of tremendous importance, the author investigates its long and short term aims and

methods. Prof. Fourastier's experiences in America and elsewhere provide him with a considerable amount of factual material to support his argument. The effects of a planning policy are also discussed.

FREYER, HANS. *Theorie des gegenwärtigen Zeitalters*. Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart 1955. 260 pp.

In this ambitious consideration of the tendencies in the development of the present-day civilisation Prof. Freyer does not wish to assert himself as either an "optimist" or a "pessimist". This striving after detached objectivity, however, does not preclude a consciousness of values. The author's thoughts spring from a desire to maintain the essential values of Western culture. Among other things he treats the tendency towards the alienation of man in the economic-social sphere, the highly developed chiliasm in the totalitarianisms and the possibilities of tapping new sources of freedom.

FROMM, ERICH. *The Sane Society*. Rinehart & Company, Inc., New York, Toronto 1955. xiii, 370 pp.

This stimulating book, so rich in ideas, is a sequel to "Escape from Freedom". The author posits that the alienation of himself and his fellow men and the automation imposed on man by civilisation are leading to ever increasing insanity. Both capitalism and communism are following the same path. They are turning men into robots. Among the ways indicated for a return to sane society, based on Humanistic Communitarian Socialism, are education of the various classes of people in democracy and science, sharing of work and experience and the development of creative capacity.

GRAHAM, MICHAEL. *Human Needs*. The Cresset Press, London 1951. 252 pp.

The author blames man's repeated disappointment in our civilisation on the inability of the latter to satisfy his psychical and social needs. In order to discover these needs in their natural form he analyzes primitive cultures, and, even the social life of the apes. After having thus identified the basic needs of man the author indicates what form of society would be able to answer them. This stimulating book provides much food for thought.

HAROUX, H. et J. PRAET. *Psychologie des Leaders*. [Olympia, III, IV]. Tome I. Caractéristiques et fonctions. Tome II. Sélection. E. Nauwelaerts, Louvain 1955. 104; 104 pp.

The results of numerous enquiries and studies form the basis for the authors' delineation of the characteristics of the "leaders" in economic life and in unions and similar bodies. Among the subjects they investigated are the relationship with the social milieu and intelligence. The first volume deals with the typology and also the sort of posts held by the "leaders", whilst the second volume is devoted to practical problems encountered with in the selection for different tasks, such as in the army, education and industrial organization.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. *Die Theorie der Lage der Arbeiter*. Dritte, verbesserte Auflage. [Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter unter dem Kapitalismus, Band VII]. Tribüne-Verlag und Druckereien des FDGB, Berlin 1955. 235 pp.

In this volume the author expounds the general theory underlying his more concrete description of the situation in the separate countries. In particular the author defends

his opinion on the absolute pauperization (*Verelendung*) and in doing so he discusses questions relating to the formation of real wages, working time, social security, education and the trade union movement in a capitalistic society. The difference between this edition and the former lies mainly in the fact that the views expressed in Stalin's last work „Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR” are incorporated in the present one.

PASCHERSTNIK, A. J. *Rechtsfragen der Entlohnung der Arbeiter und Angestellten*. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1955. 363 pp.

The first and smaller section of this book of which the original Russian edition appeared in 1949 deals with the bases of wages formation under the capitalist regime. The second section treats the legal basis of wages formation in the Soviet Union. Data about the “people's democracies” are reproduced in an appendix. The author proves himself to be well versed in his subject material and makes adept use of the Marxist method in analysing the capitalist society. There is also an obviously vindictory tendency in this work as regards the Soviet wages policy.

Politische Ökonomie. Lehrbuch. [Akademie der Wissenschaften der UdSSR, Institut für Ökonomie]. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955. 720 pp.

The present textbook has been written by a number of Soviet economists. It is of an official nature; the German edition has been translated from the Russian edition of August 1954. In accordance with the Marxist-Leninist views the conception of economy has been taken in a broad sense – its includes sociological and social-historical data. The chapters on the socialist economy, i.e. the economic order in the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, are of especial interest. It is alleged that this economy surpasses that of capitalism in peaceful competition.

The Positive Contribution by Immigrants. A Symposium prepared for Unesco by the International Sociological Association and the International Economic Association. Unesco, Paris 1955. 199 pp.

Part I constitutes a collection of five national studies on the United Kingdom, Australia, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic respectively. They are all written by eminent scholars and assess the economic and cultural contributions to the immigration countries by the newcomers and their offspring. Part II is devoted to the economic aspect in general, but examples are taken from the experience of mainly the U.S., England and Australia. The great differences in adaptation between members of various national groups and between the immigration countries is clearly set forth.

RAMM, THILO. *Die grossen Sozialisten als Rechts- und Staatsphilosophen*. Erster Band: Die Theoretiker des Endstadiums. Zweiter Halbband. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1955. v, 208 pp.

The present half-volume continues the treatment begun in the first half-volume which was reviewed in the Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History, 1955, No. 1, on p. 23. It deals with Fourier, Owen, Cabet and Weitling. Also of these “theoreticians of the final stage” it may be said that their lives and ideas have been presented in an objective way. Mr. Ramm argues that with Cabet, and Weitling especially, the possibilities of further development of new systems had been exhausted and that now the time had ripened for theories of transition into the new order.

SAX, KARL. *Standing Room Only. The Challenge of Overpopulation*. The Beacon Press, Boston 1955. 206 pp. Figures.

Overpopulation – in general the demographic development – and natural resources (food, minerals, power) form the themes of this stimulating book. The author does not always succeed in providing sufficient justification for his standpoint. He has the courage to be frank and, e.g., shows no mercy in his treatment of catholicism and communism as the two ideological opponents of birth control.

SEIDEL, BRUNO. *Industrialismus und Kapitalismus. Sozialethische und institutionelle Wandlungen einer Wirtschaftsform*. [Schriften zur wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Forschung, Band 3]. Verlag Anton Hain K. G., Meisenheim/Glan 1955. 487 pp.

In this well thought out study on social-ethical and institutional changes which made their appearance in the transition from high to later capitalism, the author expounds his view of the problem of the control or leadership of economic life, and in doing so he takes a critical stand against recent literature on the subjects dealt with here. He also discusses at length the transformation of the political order in the direction of a formal democracy as well as the development experienced by liberalism and socialism. In particular he applauds the instrumental character of present-day democratic socialism as opposed to the ideological character of that of the 19th century.

The Social Psychology of George Herbert Mead. Edited and introduced by Anselm Strauss. Phoenix Books. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1956. xvi, 296 pp.

It was only through his posthumously published works – “Mind, Self and Society”, “Movements of Thought in the Nineteenth Century” and “The Philosophy of the Act” – that George H. Mead attained the position he deserved as one of the leading personalities in the development of American pragmatism. This book constitutes a selection from the three aforementioned works. This selection has made Meads’ often original view of social-psychological factors more easily accessible.

Social Welfare Forum, 1954. Official Proceedings, 81st Annual Forum, National Conference of Social Work, Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 9-14, 1954. Publ. for the National Conference of Social Work by Columbia University Press, New York 1954. xvi, 267 pp.

The papers collected in this volume discuss “basic problems, crucial issues, and urgent questions, reflecting the times in which we are living”. Apart from detailed studies, e.g. on voluntary health insurance or on child welfare, we may mention specifically that on the role of government in social welfare by Mrs. E. M. Burns, who argues very convincingly that the costs of governmental expenditure have relatively declined in this respect, compared with the late 'thirties, and that by Mr. J. S. Clark Jr. Mr. Ralph Bunche deals concisely but expertly with social welfare as a world concept.

Sociologie religieuse, sciences sociales. Conférence Internationale de sociologie religieuse. Actes du IVe Congrès International. Préface de G. Le Bras. Introduction de J. Leclercq. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1955. 270 pp.

Religious sociology in the service of the Roman Catholic Church is the theme of the conference of which the papers are presented here. They contain a great deal of material on the state of this science and on the projects in hand in France, Belgium, The

Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Spain, the U.S.A., French Canada and Latin America. The general problematics of this branch of learning are also treated. In various papers the connection between social conditions and religious practice is investigated.

SPIRO, GEORGE. *Marxism and the Bolshevik State. Workers Democratic World Government versus National-Burocratic "Soviet" and Capitalist Regimes.* Red Star Press, New York 1951. vi, 1070 pp.

In this bulky volume quite a number of subjects have been dealt with, ranging from Marx's pretended Anti-Semitism to the struggle between Stalin and Trotsky. The author sees in original Marxism as well as in Bolshevism essential enemies of a real workers' democracy in that both are strongly nationalistic – Marx and Engels are considered to have been German nationalists –, that they impose a dictature of a proletarian aristocracy, and that they are anti-semitic. Mr. Spiro disposes of considerable knowledge of facts especially as regards Russian developments. Over against the Marxist conception he places that of an order in which "universal brotherhood of mankind" is based on "the possession and democratic management of the productive forces of the entire world".

SPYROPOULOS, GEORGES. *La liberté syndicale. Préface de Paul Durand.* Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1956. vii, 391 pp.

This is an exceptionally able work based on a comprehensive study of sources. Its framework is legal but the themes of the freedom of syndication is also of great significance from the point of view of social history. A survey of the recognition of this freedom on the national and international plane is followed by a detailed treatment of the various aspects, e.g. the relationship between trade unions and the state, the individual and the state, and the individual and the trade union. A careful analysis is made of the development in the direction of compulsory membership of trade unions. In this analysis consideration is paid to the evolution of modern society as a whole and internationally. Apart from France, Germany, Italy, The United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR receive special treatment.

TOULEMONT, RENÉ. *Sociologie et pluralisme dialectique. Introduction à l'oeuvre de Georges Gurvitch.* Éditions Nauwelaerts, Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1955. 276 pp.

Assisted by Mr. Gurvitch himself, the author gives an elaborate survey of his work in the field of the philosophy of law, and of morals and philosophy in general which preceded his sociological studies. Having thus been placed in a broader framework, the essentials of Gurvitch's sociology are objectively reproduced. The emphasis is laid on the mutual immanence of the individual and the social factors and on objective knowledge not necessarily caused by social factors. In a final chapter the author offers some criticism, especially as regards the philosophical principles, which is based on catholicism.

Le travail, les métiers, l'emploi, par I. Meyerson, J. P. Vernant, A. Soboul, J. Dautry, G. Friedmann, A. Touraine, P. Naville, J. D. Reynaud, M. Reuchlin, S. Pacaud, M. Lefetz, J. Morin, J. Vincent. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1955. 209 pp.

The first, historical contributions demonstrate that the conception of labour as a social activity and a psychological function of man only came into being in the 19th

and 20th centuries. These are followed by a discussion of some general aspects of labour in the present stage of economic-technological development. Thereafter ensue observations on the scientific study of labour as well as on some applications of it to labour in France and the overseas territories. The various methods of tackling the question of the workers' education adopted by the three French trade unions is also treated. The contributions are of a high standard of learning.

VARGA, E. *Grundfragen der Ökonomik und Politik des Imperialismus (nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg)*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955. 740 pp.

Politics and economics are combined in this voluminous work. The well known Soviet theorist treats the post war development of "imperialism", and in doing so he points out in particular the significance of the weakening of colonialism and the contrasts within the imperialist camp, namely between England and America. Social democracy is subjected to a particularly severe criticism, and so, too, is the church in so far as it identifies itself with capitalism. Apart from its undisguised political tendency, this book undoubtedly contains interesting observations based on a great knowledge of facts.

Die 40-Stunden-Woche. [Lebendige Wirtschaft, Band 16]. C. W. Leske Verlag, Darmstadt 1955. 275 pp.

The *Deutsche Volkswirtschaftliche Gesellschaft* organised two conferences on the question of the 40 hour week which were attended by scholars, employers and trade union officials. The texts of the reports and discussions are reproduced in this work, and, in addition, two contributions on the problem in Finland and Sweden are published. As a whole this book gives a good survey of the economic and social consequences in which arguments for and against are dealt with.

WEBER, MAX. *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft. Grundriss der verstehenden Soziologie. Mit einem Anhang: Die rationalen und soziologischen Grundlagen der Musik. Vierte, neu herausgegebene Auflage, besorgt von Johannes Winckelmann. 2 Halbbände. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1956. xviii, 385, ii pp.; viii, 647 pp.*

This fourth edition has been cared for in a truly exemplary way. As compared with the third edition the classification has been drastically altered. Mr. Winckelmann has not only carefully revised the text, he has unearthed Max Weber's plan for the publication as a result of a minute investigation into the history of the origin of this posthumous work. In accordance with this plan he has altered the order of subjects dealt with, thereby rendering the work more intelligible, since the development of ideas has become clearer. The editor has enriched the last chapter entitled *Soziologie der Herrschaft* with a subsection on state sociology drawn from other writings of Max Weber. The register, too, has been completely revised whilst a survey of the page numbering in the first, second, third and present edition is appended. The apparatus criticus has been very carefully worked up. The great scientific value of this publication is beyond argumentation.

De Wereld der Mensen. Sociaal-wetenschappelijke opstellen aangeboden aan Prof. Dr. J. J. Fahrenfort ter gelegenheid van zijn afscheid als hoogleraar in de volkenkunde aan de universiteit van Amsterdam. J. B. Wolters, Groningen, Djakarta 1955. 395 pp.

The collection begins with a consideration of the life and work of the retiring Professor of Ethnology at the University of Amsterdam. This is followed by a series of very

divergent contributions written by students and admirers. In some cases they are concerned with the more general aspects of the science, e.g. that of De Vooys on the process by which geographical conceptions become meaningless. On the whole, however, they deal with subjects connected with primitive civilisations. As regards social movements mention should be made of the brief dissertation on the Amana villages in Iowa written by Kruyt.

World Population and Resources. A Report by PEP. Published by PEP (Political and Economic Planning). Distributed by G. Allen & Unwin, London 1955. xxxvii, 339 pp. Fig.

A great many facts and results of research collected by national and international organisations are incorporated in this report. Political and religious leaders of the people are here presented with a carefully thought-out statement of the problem which is intended as a basis for the further discussion of the very urgent question of the rapid increase in population and of the production of food which, relatively speaking, is lagging more and more behind. The book is one of the most informative and reliable in this field.

YDO, M. G. Taylor. Over het karakter van chefs en ondergeschikten. N. Samson N.V., Uitgever, Alphen a. d. Rijn. ix, 340 pp. Ill.

The foremost aims of this able writer are the rehabilitation of Taylor, whom he considers to have been often misjudged, and, in conjunction with this, an examination of management-personnel relations. A considerable portion of the book is taken up by a biography of Taylor that is based on thorough research. Naturally it does not ignore the technical side of the question of augmenting productivity, but, as far as possible, it brings the ethical principles and motives into the foreground and compares Taylor's ideas with later experience. Attention is paid to the reaction of the workers to the system and, comparatively briefly, to the attitude of the unions.

ZIMMERMAN, CARLE C. Patterns of Social Change. A Survey of the Main Ideas of the Greatest Sociologists. [Annals of American Sociology]. Public Affairs Press, Washington 1956. 36 pp.

This pamphlet gives a lucid synopsis of the development of modern sociology, beginning with Comte and Hegel, as expressed in the various schools. The ideas of the most prominent representatives of these are treated at greater length, e.g. Spengler, Durkheim, Sorokin, and also Toynbee.

HISTORY

BOAK, ARTHUR E. R. Manpower Shortage and the Fall of the Roman Empire in the West. [The Jerome Lectures, Third Series]. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1955. vii, 169 pp.

Very valuable results have been obtained from the application of modern demographic science, along with the help of analogies, to the history of the Roman Empire; these results also have a bearing on the question of the fall of the Roman Empire in the West. The decrease in population was responsible for an increase in authoritarianism. The policies of Diocletian and Constantine are, in particular, examined in this light.

DALE, TOM and VERNON GILL CARTER. *Topsoil and Civilization*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1955. xvi. 270 pp. Ill.

The aim of the authors is to "analyze the entire field of world history from the point of view of man's relation to productive soil". After a general discussion on the important role played by soil erosion in the downfall of civilisations they give a more detailed description of the process in old and modern Egypt, where the dangers are only just beginning to manifest themselves, Mesopotamia, the whole of the Mediterranean region, Western Europe and the United States. Eastern Europe and Asia are discussed in a more general way. The authors present their argument for the importance of soil conservation and its neglect in a scientific and at the same time highly readable manner. The book is the first to deal with the subject on such a scale.

Feudalism in History. Edited by Rushton Coulborn. With contributions by Joseph R. Strayer, Erwin O. Reischauer, Derk Bodde, Burr C. Brundage, William F. Edgerton, Daniel Thorner, Ernst H. Kantorowicz, Marc Szeftel, Rushton Coulborn. Foreword by A. L. Kroeber. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1956. xiv, 439 pp.

The present volume is the outcome of the Conference on Feudalism which was held in 1950 at Princeton University. It is divided into three parts. The first deals with the conception of feudalism and its definition; it is written by Messrs. Strayer and Coulborn. Part II consists of a number of special studies on feudalism in Western Europe and a number of non-Western civilisations. Part III, by Mr. Coulborn, contains a comparative study of feudalism. He defines the concept as "a mode of revival of a society whose polity has gone into extreme disintegration", "a phenomenon of the margin of a civilized society which has fallen into decline, not a necessary development ... however". In this way Japan, Tibet or Manchuria come into the picture as much as Western Europe. The studies are of a high degree of excellence and the book as a whole should be considered one of major importance in its field.

GRIEWANK, KARL. *Der neuzeitliche Revolutionsbegriff. Entstehung und Entwicklung*. Hermann Böhlaus Nachfolger, Weimar 1955. xv, 327 pp.

The author, who died in 1953, applies Marxist methods in his treatment of the concept of revolution since the Middle Ages, i.e. that which in certain periods and by certain writers was understood by terms as revolution, revolutionary thinking and revolutionary events. He shows great knowledge of the relevant source material in handling this comprehensive subject. The chapters on the time of the Reformation in Germany and on the French Revolution are particularly detailed. The period covered stretches up to the middle of the 19th century.

KELLY, DAVID. *The Hungry Sheep*. Hollis & Carter, London 1955. xvi, 244 pp.

Part I, entitled "the Surface", deals with history and geopolitics, especially with the growth of the Soviet Empire and with British Foreign Colonial and Foreign Policy during the last hundred years. Part II, "the Deeper Currents", discusses critically modern theories in history and psychology. Sir David attacks on the one hand the belief that the course of events was unavoidable, e.g. that nationalism in Asia and Africa were quite natural phenomena, or that open diplomacy and the modern press were advantages over the former diplomacy; on the other hand he denies that mind and morals follow a pattern of evolutionary progress. He strongly supports the idea of an Atlantic Community and the preservation of Christian values.

PFAFF-GIESBERG, ROBERT. *Geschichte der Sklaverei*. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1955. 120 pp.

This short survey of the history of slavery opens with an exposition of substance and forms of appearance. The author limits himself principally to Antiquity, negro slavery in America, and "wartime slavery" in the twentieth century. Consideration is also paid, however, to serfdom in Europe in the Middle Ages and the modern period, and to the anti-slavery movements since the nineteenth century.

SCHNERB, ROBERT. *Le XIXe Siècle. L'apogée de l'expansion européenne (1815-1914)*. [Histoire Générale des Civilisations, Tome VI]. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1955. 627 pp. Ill. Maps.

Apart from the fact that this book is well got-up, it is worthy of praise because of the manner in which the author has succeeded in forming a unity of his material. This raises the work to the level of an excellent synopsis in which a balance is preserved in the treatment of the separate countries and regions, and between these and the minutely analyzed general aspects. Professor Schnerb pays less attention to political than to economic, social and cultural history. An outstanding characteristic is the strong emphasis laid on the impact of Europe on the rest of the world, and the reaction to this. The book is admirably suited for the educated layman, partly because of the masterful style and the well chosen illustrations.

TEUBEN, H. N. *Recht op arbeid in historie en in Verklaring van mensenrechten*. Met een woord vooraf van N. E. H. van Esveld. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V. – G. A. Hak & Dr. H. J. Prakke, Assen 1955. viii, 162 pp.

The "right to work" first appears in modern times in the edict of Turgot in 1776. Since the French Revolution socialist theories developed the conception, until it also became an issue for non-socialists. The author describes the development in a number of Western countries and the USSR up to the relevant chapters of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. Apart from this, he discusses the contents of the concept "right to work" to which different meanings can be attached and considers it from the individual, the social and the political viewpoints.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

L'atome, notre destin. [La Nef, Septembre 1955, 12e année; Nouvelle série, Cahier No. 10]. Julliard, Paris 1955. 224 pp.

The questions concerning the possibility of the use of atomic energy are illuminated from different angles by a great many experts in this work. Apart from the scientific aspect, the consequences for war and peace are also discussed at length. The editorial staff has, for instance, included both a supporter and an opponent of the making of atom bombs by France among the contributors. Other subjects which may be mentioned are the application in industry and the education of the public.

Dix ans d'histoire du monde 1944-1954. [La Nef, 11e année, décembre 1954, Nouvelle série, cahier No 7]. Julliard, Paris 1954. 224 pp.

Undercurrents and general trends rather than actual events form the themes of this book. It is written by such specialists as Tibor Mende, Alfred Sauby, Jean Romeuf

and William Pickles who treat the political, economic and social development in the world and, more specifically, in the United States, the U.S.S.R., Great Britain, Latin America, China, the people's democracies, and the Far and Middle East. The last chapter bears the characteristic subtitle of "France's ten years without history".

Issues before the tenth general assembly. International Conciliation, New York 1955. 160 pp. Maps.

The issues before the tenth general assembly of the United Nations, October 1955, bear evidence to the greater scope of problems which are discussed in this organisation, and which include especially economic and social questions. As such may be mentioned peaceful use of atomic energies and the policies of the mandatory powers in non-self-governing territories. The commentaries on the subjects on the agenda are lucid.

Suys, J. Politiek en vrede. Rekenschap van een antithese. Van Loghum Slaterus, Arnhem 1955. 100 pp.

This is a collection of five articles. They approach the problem of the antithesis between politics and peace from different angles. The principle of peace is posited primarily as an ethical requirement to which every ideology is inimical. The author is an advocate of the "Third Way", the movement that rejects war even as a means of defensive policy. His observations are intelligent and often original.

Weltmacht Atom. Die atomaren Kräfte und ihre Auswirkungen auf das geistige, wirtschaftliche, militärische und politische Leben. Herausgeber Arbeitsgemeinschaft sozialdemokratischer Akademiker. Nest Verlag, Frankfurt a. M. 1955. 163 pp.

Social-democratic academicians and a former officer who supports Social democratic opinions as regards foreign policy, treat the consequences of the discovery of the splitting of the atom in a series of lectures. Walter Gerlach elucidates the progress in natural science, Georg Joos the possibility of the peaceful use of atomic energy, Bogislav von Bonin the military significance of atomic weapons, the theologian Hans J. Iwand the subject of fear and atomic weapons, and, finally, Carlo Schmid the political aspect of the question. In doing so the latter places the emphasis on developments in Asia and the reunion of Germany, which is conditional to peaceful co-operation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Universitas Litterarum. Handbuch der Wissenschaftskunde. Unter Mitarbeit zahlreicher Fachgelehrter in Verbindung mit Willy Hoppe, Günther Ludwig, Wieland Schmidt hrsg. von Werner Schuder. 10 Lieferungen. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1953 - 1955. xx, 819 pp.

This very valuable work presents a synopsis of the state of learning in the various disciplines. The practical aim of the compilers has been to facilitate the orientation of the layman and to inform the specialist, in particular, about the fields of study bordering on his own. The bibliography appended to each branch of science dealt with is particularly useful. Special mention should be made in this periodical of the following contributions, viz. that of W. E. Mühlmann on Ethnology, of H. Maus on Sociology, of W. Hoppe on History and of S. Wendt on Political and Economic Sciences (*Staats- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften*). Germany and the German speaking countries have been given the most detailed treatments. Mention should also be made of the lists of scientific institutions, archives and museums.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

Africa in the Modern World. Edited by Calvin W. Stillman. Contributions by Lord Hailey, H. R. Rudin, D. Whittlesey, G. Balandier, E. F. Frazier, W. A. Lewis, D. E. Apter, K. Robinson, J. A. Noon, R. D. Baum, G. W. Carpenter, E. Mondlane, L. H. Samuels, M. J. Herskovits, V. McKay, H. J. Morgenthau. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1955. x, 342 pp.

The Twenty-ninth Institute of the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation at the University of Chicago was held in November, 1953. This work comprises the papers read during its course, together with a few extra chapters. People with various backgrounds and opinions discuss the problems of Africa in a way understandable to an American audience. The studies are restricted to the continent south of the Sahara. Some are of a more general character, others deal with special territories. Although all are related to social problems, naturally, quite a few are very detailed in this respect.

GUNTHER, JOHN. *Inside Africa.* Hamish Hamilton, London 1955. xii, 960 pp. Maps.

Like its predecessors, the present work of John Gunther excels because of its great journalistic qualities. The author has taken his job very seriously. He gives an impressing picture of the various regions and political entities into which Africa is divided, always seeking for the concrete and the picturesque, but at the same time basing himself on rather wide reading. Meetings with prominent personalities constitute an important part of the story. In particular Mr. Gunther shows considerable understanding for the tendencies towards emancipation of the indigenous peoples, not only in the political, but also in the educational and social sense. This work may prove of invaluable service as a source of general information on Africa.

OLDHAM, J. H. *New Hope in Africa.* Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1955. 102 pp. Map.

An able introduction is offered here on the purpose and work of the Capricorn Africa Society. The author is of the opinion that the multiracial integrated Community which is the object of CAS, is the best solution of the problems facing the three racial groups in Eastern Africa. The book is skillfully written.

RITTER, E. A. *Shaka Zulu. The Rise of the Zulu Empire.* Longmans,

Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1955. xvi, 383 pp. Ill. Maps.

The author's complete familiarity with both language and people has enabled him to note down the oral traditions on which he bases his story of the great Zulu king Shaka, who lived from 1787 to 1828, and who succeeded in building up a great power from a small tribal dominion. The State, along with its vassal states, which had its nucleus in present-day Natal, spread out over a large area of South-East Africa. Apart from the actual biography of Shaka the book also presents numerous facts that are interesting from the point of view of social history. Detailed consideration is paid to relationships with the whites, relationships which were rather intensive, and which even induced the king to adopt a plan for Westernisation. Some of the excellent illustrations are in colour.

Egypt

Journal d'un bourgeois du Caire. Chronique d'Ibn Iyâs. Traduit et annoté par Gaston Wiet. [Bibliothèque Générale de l'École Pratique des Hautes Études, VIe Section]. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1955. iii, 451 pp.

This chronicle is of great importance as a source for an important period in the history of Egypt in which the great discoveries and colonial conquests made by the Western European Powers fundamentally modified the position of that country. This first volume covers the Mohammedan years 906-921 (1500-1516). The author is not only interested in the internal affairs, especially in the court circles of Sultan Qânsûh Ghawri and the very corrupt magistracy, but also in the foreign policy. Economic data are comparatively scarce.

Kenya

Lord ALTRINCHAM (Edward Grigg). Kenya's Opportunity. Memories, Hopes and Ideas. Faber and Faber Ltd., London 1955. 308 pp.

The author, who was Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1931, has "mixed up experience, argument and aspiration" in this book. His main thesis is that it is wrong to try to Europeanize Africa. This would result in its turning communist. Christianity should be preached in the first instance by Negro missionaries. A basis of autochthonous democracy lies in the tribal organization which, under British leadership, should not be destroyed but developed into a kind of co-operation. Interesting are Lord Altrincham's experiences with people like Jomo Kenyatta.

Nigeria

DIKE, K. ONWUKA. Trade and Politics in the Niger Delta, 1830-1885. An Introduction to the Economic and Political History of Nigeria. Oxford University Press, London 1956. vi, 250 pp. Map.

The author draws on local as well as on British sources in his picture of the period in Nigerian history when a revolution in trade (from slaves to agricultural products, mainly palm oil) had an enormous impact on the political and social life of the tribes which were affected by it. British rule gradually supplanted the power of native chiefs. The concluding year of this scholarly and interesting study is the year, in which the territory was proclaimed a British Colony at the Berlin Conference.

South Africa

TINGSTEN, HERBERT. *The Problem of South Africa*. Translated from the Swedish by Daniel Viklund. Victor Gollancz Ltd., London 1955. 159 pp.

Prof. Tingsten, editor-in-chief of *Dagens Nyheter*, here gives his observations based on the study of South African history, politics, economic and social relationships, and personal experiences gained during a stay in the country. He has tried to contact as many people as possible and has undoubtedly succeeded in gauging the atmosphere. His opinion on racial policy is devastating, but in expressing it he has shown restraint. The chapter on the racial question in literature is worthy of special mention – a question often neglected when this subject is dealt with.

AMERICA

CASSELMAN, PAUL HUBERT. *Economics of Employment and Unemployment*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1955. viii, 183 pp. Tables. Charts.

Basing himself mainly on the observation of U.S. and Canadian economical development, the author argues that a relatively mild form of government intervention should be able to control unemployment, the foremost cause of the instability of the free enterprise system. He attaches importance not only to economic policies and theories, but also to other factors, such as social conventions, playing a role in this respect. The book offers many stimulating ideas.

The Argentine

PENDLE, GEORGE. *Argentina*. Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, New York 1955. x, 159 pp. Maps.

Comparatively speaking the section on the Peronistic social and economic revolution is dealt with in more detail than the rest although other aspects, e.g. geographical and economic, as well as the history of former times, are not neglected. The author tries to be objective in his judgement on this controversial issue; he does not in the least fight shy of positing his personal opinion which is neither definitely anti- nor pro-Peron. The emphasis is laid on the social element in the movement.

Canada

BUCKLEY, KENNETH. *Capital Formation in Canada 1896 - 1930*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1955. x, 163 pp. Tables.

Private and public investment in agriculture, industries, housing and transportation are included in the scholarly survey given in this book. The production of wheat provided, during the period dealt with, the fundamental economic opportunity in the country, but the rapid growth of cities and industry was of increasing momentum for the economy as a whole. Investments by foreigners are also treated. To the study of the historical bases of Canadian prosperity this book forms a valuable contribution,

HUTCHISON, BRUCE. *Mackenzie King. The Incredible Canadian.* Longmans Green and Co. London, New York, Toronto 1953. xii, 456 pp.

The author portrays Mackenzie King as a lifelong conciliator, and as a man full of contradictions. So whenever he had to exercise power *ex officio* for. He was only partially interested in the things of this life. He was also leader of a liberal party which advocated a different course than that set out in his programme work "Industry and Humanity", (which expounded a theory for the modern "welfare state"). His great erudition and versatility enabled him to be the man who could transform Canada from a forgotten territory into a modern nation of economic and political significance. Full justice is also done to the development of the country, as well as to that of the liberal party.

Ecuador

LINKE, LILO. *Ecuador: Country of Contrasts.* Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, New York 1954. x, 173 pp. Maps.

In this over-all picture of the land and people of Ecuador, which includes its history, topical, political and social problems are particularly stressed. There is a very good survey of the political currents, the social classes and the Indian question which is also of fundamental importance for the understanding of party activities. The recent experiment in democracy is dealt with at some length.

Netherlands Antilles

HARTOG, JOH. *Aruba. Zoals het was, zoals het werd. Van de tijd der Indianen tot op heden.* Gebroeders De Wit, Oranjestad (Aruba) 1953. xv, 480 pp. Ill. Maps.

This is the first history of the island of Aruba, which is 180 square kilometres in extent, has a population of 50,000, and possesses the greatest oil refinery in the world. In portraying the island's very stirring past the author has made grateful use of old chronicles and other sources. About 1500 the Indians were still living in the Stone Age. Since that time Aruba has been subjected by the Spanish, English and Dutch. Consideration is paid to recent political developments as well as to the social and economic transformation which, for the greater part, has been the result of the oil industry. Cultural development, and particularly, too, missionary activities are given a special place by the author in his work.

Paraguay

PENDLE, GEORGE. *Paraguay. A Riverside Nation.* Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, New York 1954. vi, 115 pp. Tables. Maps.

The geography, history and economy of the country are dealt with in this book which offers an interesting and reliable picture. Special attention is paid to the possibilities of modernisation, to the development of political ideas and to outstanding personalities. Social conditions are also discussed. The author stresses the strong sense of their own nationality felt by the Paraguayans.

United States of America

BARTON, REBECCA CHALMERS. *Our Human Rights. A Study in the Art of Persuasion.* Public Affairs Press, Washington 1955. vii, 102 pp.

A stimulating account is given here of the work of the Governor's Commission on Human rights of Wisconsin. An attempt is being made to solve the human problem underlying racial and nationality discrimination by individual education.

The Challenge of Automation. Papers Delivered at the National Conference on Automation. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1955. v, 77 pp.

A lucid exposition is given of the technical and social significance of automation in the articles printed here, four of which contain the texts of speeches delivered during the conference held in April 1955. We wish to mention the contribution of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney on the "public policy implications", in other words the fact that the authorities are faced with the task of exercising a good influence on the choice of the citizens as to how they wish to live their own lives – the freedom to make this choice is rendered possible by automation. Among the supplementary comments of labour leaders that of Walter P. Reuther deserves special mention.

The Changing American Market. By the Editors of Fortune. Hanover House, Garden City (N.Y.) 1955. 304 pp. Plates.

The main factors influencing changes in the American market are analyzed in this work, the first impression of which dates from 1953. The book gives a very lucid exposé of the demographic development, the growth of the middle income class (millions of workers now earn more than \$ 4000 a year), the increasing tendency to leave the older cities for suburbs, and housing, food, clothes and luxury. It also predicts the future development as far as this is possible. Mention should be made of the vivid style of writing and of the plates which indeed are a great help in understanding the trends described in the text.

DITZION, SIDNEY. Marriage, Morals and Sex in America. A History of Ideas. Bookman Associates, New York 1953. 440 pp.

This excellently documented and well-written book gives a lucid historical survey of the development of ideas on marriage and sex in America from the 18th century up to the publication of the Kinsey Report. The author demonstrates how the relationship between the sexes has been an essential factor in all political and social movements. Full justice is done to European influences but the intrinsic character of the American development is stressed. Socialism, Anarchism and other social and political philosophies are examined in the light of their theories on the subject.

FRAZIER, FRANKLIN. Bourgeoisie Noire. Librairie Plon, Paris 1955. 232 pp.

The author gives a well documented survey of the history and the present state of the negro middle-class, in particular the trading group. He shows that "black business" of any volume is a myth. In actual fact the middle-class itself is already weak, and in many respects its members suffer more as a result of racial problems than the other social groups among the negroes. The effect of Western civilisation on the customs and way of thinking of the negroes is excellently described.

KENNEDY, STETSON. Introduction à l'Amérique raciste. Les lois, les coutumes et l'étiquette gouvernant la conduite des non blancs et des autres minorités, citoyens de deuxième classe des États-Unies d'Amérique. (Guide to Racist America). Essai traduit de l'américain par René Guyonnet. René Julliard, Paris 1955. 338 pp.

Numerous data on racial discrimination in the United States are collected in this work which throws a glaring light on the attitudes predominating there. The picture presented by the author is, however, one-sided as a rule, partly because he treats the racial question as an aspect of American "fascism" (e.g. he attaches an extraordinary significance to the Ku Klux Klan). Disapproval is shown of the government's policy since 1945, also as regards its foreign policy. The reactionary quality attributed to it induces the author to deny it any positive attitude whatsoever as regards the abolition of racial discrimination. As a result the picture presented is out of focus. Something similar may be said of the NAACP whose importance is underestimated because it will not put itself out of order.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. *Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika*. I. 1775-1897. II. Seit 1898. 247 pp.; 291 pp.

With the aid of a large amount of statistical material the author paints a picture of the social condition of the workers. In the second volume in particular other phenomena are brought forward, e.g. the position of the negroes. In the opinion of Kuczynski the communist party is the exponent of the best elements of American culture, and it must form the starting point of the process of regeneration.

MANDEL, BERNARD. *Labor: Free and Slave. Workingmen and the Anti-Slavery Movement in the United States*. Associated Authors, New York 1955. 256 pp.

This excellent study on the attitude of free labourers towards slavery reveals that the labourers in the North only joined the anti-slavery movement after the attempted extension of slavery to the West made abundantly clear the threat to the position of the free workers. The fact that large sections of the working class went over to the Republican Party was of great significance.

MARKS, JEANNETTE. *Life and Letters of Mary Emma Woolley*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1955. ix, 300 pp. Ill.

Reverence is the keynote of this biography of Miss Woolley (1863-1947), who was president of Mount Holyoke College for a period of 37 years, and who played an important role in the American Association of University Women. She was one of the most outstanding woman educationists in the United States. Numerous letters are reproduced in the text and the notes. The book is written in a spirited style and certain important events such as the delegation by President Hoover to the Geneva Disarmament Conference in 1932 stand out in exceptional relief.

MIERNYK, WILLIAM H. *Inter-Industry Labor Mobility. The Case of the Displaced Textile Worker*. Written with the assistance of Nadine P. Rowdin and the research staff. Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Northeastern University, Boston 1955. vii, 158 pp. Maps.

Many New England communities have recently been facing problems of industrial migration. The textile industry offers increasingly fewer jobs to workers. They have to find work elsewhere, in other places and in other industries. On the basis of large scale interviewing insight has been gained into this matter. From among the results obtained it may be mentioned, for instance, that three-fourths of the workers who had to seek re-employment have remained in the manufacturing trade. The book is also important from the point of view of methodology.

MURRAY, ROBERT K. *Red Scare. A Study in National Hysteria, 1919-1920.* University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1955. xii, 337 pp.

Professor Murray gives a vivid and excellently documented synopsis of the causes, action and significance of the "Red Scare" in the years immediately following the First World War. For this purpose he has carefully consulted the very abundant source material available. The comments on the factors comprising the components of the phenomenon of mass hysteria and the portrayal of the big strikes (the Seattle general strike, the Boston police strike and the big strikes in the coal industry and the United States Steel Company works) are especially clever. An intelligent estimation is given of the actual power of the revolutionary movement which, in fact, was and remained extremely weak. In the last chapter a parallel is drawn with the present situation.

NEUMÉYER, MARTIN H. *Social Problems and the Changing Society.* D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1953. ix, 477 pp.

This is a sound textbook for students, but its lucidity also renders it admirably suitable for the interested layman. The aim of the author is to describe typical present-day problems in the setting of American democracy. In particular light is thrown on the causes and effects of the process of disorganization, which is unavoidable in a dynamic society. The author's approach is not dogmatic. This book is interesting from a sociological, sociographical and social-psychological point of view, but also contains numerous data relevant to social history. In this respect mention should be made of the treatment of the changes in rural and urban ways of life, industrial relations and social planning.

PRITCHARD, JOHN PAUL. *Criticism in America. An account of the development of critical techniques from the early period of the Republic to the middle years of the Twentieth Century.* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1956. x, 325 pp.

The continuity and the growth from a more regional character of American literature to a truly national one is clearly demonstrated in this first over-all picture of the history of literary criticism in the United States. The author has thoroughly studied the social and political factors, too, which bear influence upon literature. As examples may be cited his treatment of the "Realists" and that of Marxist Criticism and its opponents. In this respect mention should be made in this journal of the chapter on Edmund Wilson. The references are very full.

Proceedings of New York University Seventh Annual Conference on Labor. Edited by Emanuel Stein. Matthew Bender & Company Inc., Albany (N.Y.) 1954. xi, 675 pp.

The Seventh Annual Conference on Labor, sponsored by the New York University Institute of Labor Relations and Social Security held in May, 1954, had as some of its major themes the revision of the Taft-Hartley Act, the competence in labour questions of Federal and State authorities, and social security schemes. The papers presented here do not correspond completely to the proceedings of the conference, some not having been prepared in time and others having been added which were not delivered. The highly specialist qualities of the contributors make this book first-class information on labour-management relations and labour problems in general.

ROSS, ALEXANDER. *The Fur Hunters of the Far West*. Edited by Kenneth A. Spaulding. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman (Oklahoma) 1956. xxiii, 304 pp. Ill.

Originally published in 1855, this book has now been carefully re-edited. It contains an account of the author's adventures as an employee of companies engaged in the fur trade in the North West of the United States. His description is vivid and colourful and he has an open eye for Indian customs and traditions which he had ample opportunity of observing. Also the conflicts between British and Americans in this region come up for discussion. Especially interesting are the passages on the miscegenation of Indian women with whites and its social and cultural consequences.

Schools in Transition. Community Experiences in Desegregation. Edited by Robin M. Williams, Jr. and Margaret W. Ryan. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1954. xiii, 272 pp.

45 Scholars have collaborated on this work. A series of case studies, all of which were carried out in a number of places lying along the boundary with the South, investigate the transition from segregation to integration in the schools. The great differences in methods applied in this transition, in the proportion of negroes to the entire population and in the mentality of the white population and the authorities, render this book an excellent survey of the problem as a whole and in its various aspects. The first part is taken up with a general treatment of the subject of desegregation; parts II and III deal with the actual situation in detail, and part IV offers some conclusions.

SHILS, EDWARD A. *The Torment of Secrecy. The background and consequences of American security policies*. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1956. 238 pp.

The manner in which Prof. Shils tackles the security problem is as thorough as it is often original. He disputes the efficiency of the methods followed at the present time and believes they could be replaced by others less spectacular but also less damaging and more productive. The problem is posited as one resulting from the development of certain traits in the American way of life: the shock suffered by traditionalism as a result of two wars, distrust of intellectuals, isolationism and xenophobia primarily directed against Great Britain and against leading circles in the East of the Union who were associated with the latter. The observations on populism in its various aspects form one of the most interesting sections of this book. The author considers populism a fertile breeding ground for narrow-minded agitation and heresy hunting.

SMITH, M. BREWSTER, JEROME S. BRUNER and ROBERT W. WHITE. *Opinions and Personality*. With the collaboration of David F. Aberle, Stanley G. Estes, Eugenia Hanfmann and Sheldon J. Korchin. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.; Chapman & Hall Ltd., London 1956. viii, 294 pp.

This book is of importance for the methodology of opinion research. It consists of ten case studies of normal men in their adult years. An investigation is carried out as to how far and in what respects opinions about Russia and Communism correspond to the structure of their personality. The investigation has been carried out thoroughly and the results obtained are surprising in many respects, also when considered from the social-historical viewpoint. With regard to this the reader can learn something from this book about the attitude of a number of Americans, who may be considered as being more or less typical, towards the social and political events of our time.

TRUMAN, HARRY S. *Year of Decisions: 1945*. [Memoirs, Vol. 1]. xiv, 526 pp. Portr.

In this volume the former president of the United States relates his experiences during his first year in office as supreme leader of American politics in a style that is often disarmingly simple. Repeated use is made of letters to his mother and sister, though official documents are often cited. The reader is given a good impression of the motives guiding foreign policy. The end of the war, first in Europe and then in Asia, the atom bomb, the conferences of San Francisco and Potsdam, the increasing difficulties with the Russians, are the highlights of this book. In addition a good deal of space is devoted to the changes in departmental personnel, e.g. the resignations of Wallace and Byrnes in 1946.

Understanding the American Past. American History and its Interpretation. Written and edited by Edward N. Saveth. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Toronto 1954. ix, 613 pp.

In the lengthy introduction the rationalistic element is described as predominating in American historiography and the emphasis is laid on the inter-disciplinary practice of the writing of history. This is followed by fragments from more or less classical works. Each fragment is of twofold significance, firstly because it illustrates a definite point of interest in American history, and secondly because it is in its own way an example of a certain method of historiography. Thirty articles cover the ground in this way between the 17th and 20th centuries.

VIGMAN, FRED K. *Crisis of the Cities*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1955. viii, 155 pp.

The author expresses his opinion that "the history of the American city" has "been one of foundering in the morass of uncertainty, penury and unwillingness of those best able to furnish the means for its proper development", which in its turn led to the flight of the better situated from the towns, and a relative increase in the slum population. This was also due to large-scale immigration, which exercised an important influence on the social and racial aspect of the problem. The causes for this are investigated in an excellent survey of the development of the older, larger towns in general, and New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland in particular. Only planning and a greater measure of public spirit can prevent the decline of these cities.

WARNER, W. LLOYD and JAMES C. ABEGLLEN. *Occupational Mobility in American Business and Industry, 1928-1952*. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1955. xxi, 315 pp. Tables.

Careers and social origins as well as marriages of 8000 business executives of the largest firms in the USA have been studied in 1952. The results have been compared with those of the study made in 1928 by Taussig and Joslyn which were published in their "American Business Leaders". The present book is of great importance for the understanding of the mentality of the American business élite and their mobility. Particular attention has been paid to the influence of such factors as inheritance, education and ethnic origin.

WHARTON, MICHAEL. *A Nation's Security. The Case of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer*. Edited from the official transcript of evidence given before the Personnel Security Board of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. Secker & Warburg, London 1955. 398 pp.

After a short but excellent biographical introduction the essentials of the Hearing are reproduced from the original transcript. They form a full survey of the case. Among those who testified were such distinguished people as Mr. David Lilienthal, Mr. George F. Kennan, Mr. James B. Connant and Mr. John J. McCloy. The book offers reliable material for the study of the different attitudes taken in this matter. The derogatory information presented by the Atomic Energy Commission to the Security Board fall into two categories, both of which were dealt with at length, namely Mr. Oppenheimer's former affiliation with the communists and fellow-travelling organisations, and his resistance to the hydrogen bomb.

WHYTE, WILLIAM FOOTE. *Street Corner Society. The Social Structure of an Italian Slum. Enlarged Edition.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1955. xxii, 366 pp.

This reprint of the work that originally appeared in 1943 has been augmented with an appendix of 82 pages in which the method of research is explained in a most instructive way. The author lived in a slum of Italian immigrants for three and a half years and during that time he made an admirable sociological study of this community. The integration of these people in American society as a whole, which the second generation earnestly desires, is hindered mainly by the fact that their own group leaders could never be the social leaders. The Italians have a feeling of inferiority and seclude themselves from society because all the "good jobs" are never given to them, but to the Yankees who are looked upon as strangers.

WOODWARD, C. VANN. *The Strange Career of Jim Crow.* The James W. Richard Lectures in History, University of Virginia, 1954. Oxford University Press, New York 1955. xi, 155 pp.

Segregation – "Jim Crow" laws – is a comparatively recent phenomenon that first made its appearance long after the "Redemption". The majority of the State Laws that curtail the political rights of the negroes and that carry through segregation into all fields of social life date from around 1900. The first myth exploded by the author of this study, which is exceptionally enthralling and yet very objective, is that of the continuity of the attitude towards the emancipation of the negroes. He deals with the period from the Reconstruction up to the present day. Considering the limited scope of this book it gives one of the best expositions of the problem and is especially suited for the interested layman.

WYNN, DANIEL WEBSTER. *The NAACP Versus Negro Revolutionary Protest. A Comparative Study of the Effectiveness of Each Movement.* Exposition Press, New York 1955. 115 pp.

A distinction may be made between two trends in the movement for the emancipation of the negroes. One aims at reforms, is based on the law, and accepts unconditionally Western democracy. Its origin goes back to the Civil War. The writer describes it as the "protest action movement" of which the NAACP is the present exponent. The second trend, "protest revolutionary antagonism", is, in contrast to the former, socially revolutionary and politically often communist. Its leading figures are Paul Robeson and Dr. W. E. B. Dubois. A careful analysis and comparison is given of both trends and of the structure of their organisations. The practical achievements of the former are much greater.

ASIA

ALLEN, G. C. and AUDREY G. DONNITHORNE. *Western Enterprise in Far Eastern Economic Development. China and Japan.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1954. 292 pp.

The subject of this book is the activities of Western companies in China and Japan from the time these countries were thrown open in the middle of the last century up to the first post-war years. No description of these is possible without also taking into account the political and social relations. The authors have stressed this in their explanation of the different reaction of both countries to Western economic penetration. This influenced, moreover, social development. This book presents an unbiased picture and is based on a thorough study of sources.

EMERSON, RUPERT. *Representative Government in Southeast Asia. With Supplementary Chapters by Willard H. Elsbree and Virginia Thompson.* Issued under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1955. ix, 197 pp.

Recent political developments in Indonesia, Burma, Malaya and the Philippines, and, more briefly, those in Thailand and Indochina, are the theme of this reliable book that takes as its starting point the query as to how far representative government can take permanent root in these countries. Apart from local institutions there is no tradition of self government. Nevertheless a communist or other form of totalitarian development is not unavoidable.

FARLEY, MIRIAM S. *United States Relations with Southeast Asia. With special reference to Indochina 1950-1955.* American Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1955. 81 pp.

This is a detailed and objective survey of U.S. policy towards Southeast Asia, the focal point being the war in Indo-China. It was prepared originally for the Twelfth Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Kyoto, September 1954. A very full documentation enhances the value of the book.

GROUSSET, RENÉ. *La face de l'Asie. Données permanentes et facteurs de renouvellement. Avec une préface et deux chapitres complémentaires par George Deniker.* Payot, Paris 1955. 444 pp.

Permanent facts and modernising factors, the subtitle of this book, adequately demonstrates the author's objective. The various aspects of cultural history, mainly of former times, is treated concisely and with erudition and a deep knowledge of the subject. The Semites, Turks, Iran, India, China and Japan are dealt with consecutively. The chapters devoted to the last two countries are adapted from the unfinished manuscript. The book is admirably suited for the educated layman.

LEUR, J. C. VAN. *Indonesian Trade and Society. Essays in Asian Social and Economic History.* [Selected Studies on Indonesia by Dutch Scholars, Vol. II]. W. van Hoeve Ltd., The Hague, Bandung 1955. xxii, 465 pp.

The most important writings of the late Dr. Van Leur, who was killed in action against the Japanese in 1942, are collected in this volume in the English translations.

The author has applied Max Weber's methodology of economic and social history to South East Asia, in particular to Indonesia where he worked. In the first place there is his dissertation of 1934 on the former Asiatic trade, followed by an essay on the study of Indonesian history, his most mature work, entitled "The World of South East Asia: 1500-1650", and finally three reviews of the history of the Netherlands East Indies edited by F. W. Stapel (a publication in the Dutch language).

MICHAELIS, ALFRED. *Wirtschaftliche Entwicklungsperspektiven des Mittleren Ostens*. [Kieler Vorträge, Neue Folge 8]. Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, Kiel 1956. 26 pp.

An admirable survey is given of the perspectives of the economic (and also the social) development in the Middle East. Special attention is paid to the development of the extraction of power, the expansion of agricultural production, including by irrigation, and industrialisation in relation to the altered opinions and desires of the people and the alarming demographic trends.

REISCHAUER, EDWIN O. *Wanted: An Asian Policy*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York 1955. xii, 276, iv pp.

Every page of this book contains lucid, often original, and always stimulating, thoughts. Prof. Reischauer is very familiar with East Asia and its problems, and has a keen insight into the shortcomings of the American policy. Without deviating in the slightest degree from his democratic standpoint, he recommends drastic changes, e.g. the emphasis should be shifted from military to economic and social affairs. He also considers desirable a fundamental acceptance of the neutralism of the militarily weak states. As regards China he advocates its admittance to the international organizations, particularly in view of possible friction between this country and Russia. The observations made on the Asiatic society and the development of its resources are of extraordinary interest.

China

CHUNG-LI CHANG. *The Chinese Gentry. Studies on Their Role in Nineteenth-Century Chinese Society*. Introduction by Franz Michael. University of Washington Press, Seattle (Washington) 1955. xxi, 250 pp.

These are four studies on the Chinese gentry in the nineteenth century during which this class went through a process of decline. As a social élite, based on intellectual abilities as much as on economical and political position, it has a place of its own which refutes generalizing class conceptions. The highly expert author draws from original sources to give a very interesting picture of the character of this class, its size and distribution, and the changes caused by external and internal developments (Opium War, Taiping Rebellion), and the official examination system and its collapse. It also gives a quantitative analysis of some 5000 biographies of members of the gentry from all provinces in the country.

KIRBY, E. STUART. *Einführung in die Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte Chinas*. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1955. 239 pp.

The original English edition of this work appeared under the title *Introduction to the Economic History of China*. As the German title suggests, social problems have been given ample attention, too, as well as the political structure which had such an impact on economy and social conditions alike. On the basis of an impressive amount of

sources the author gives a survey from the ancient times – through the “Middle Ages”, which are (relatively) extensively discussed – up till modern times. The Marxist interpretation of Chinese history is firmly rejected, especially in that the term “feudalism” is analysed in this respect. The book is a useful introductory guide, and at the same time a stimulus for further research.

LJU DA-NJÄN. *Geschichte der amerikanischen Aggression in China*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956. 352 pp.

The Chinese edition of this book appeared in 1951. The author deals with Chinese-American relations from 1840 up to and including the beginning of Chinese intervention in the Korean War. A great deal of factual material is furnished, but the attitude taken is extremely one-sided and is aimed at a radical condemnation of every form of American interference in China whatsoever.

MAO TSE-TUNG. *Ausgewählte Schriften, Band I*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956. 479 pp. Portr.

This German translation is made after the Russian edition. Vol. I, – the English edition was reviewed in the *Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History* 1954, Nr. 2, on.p. 153 – contains articles and speeches from the period 1926-1936.

MAO TSE-TUNG. *Selected Works. Vol. IV*. Lawrence & Wishart Ltd., London 1956. 348 pp.

The third volume of the English edition of Mao Tse-Tung's *Selected Works* was reviewed in the *Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History*, 1955, Nr. 1, on p. 38. The present fourth volume deals with the period from May 1941 to the capitulation of Japan, August 1945. It is of especial interest because in this period the co-operation with the Western Allies and the Kuomintang was a political necessity. A report made at a C.P. Congress in April, 1945, treating “coalition government”, has been included; it offers a clear insight into the policy then officially pursued by the Party.

India

CHANDRASEKHAR, S. *Population and Planned Parenthood in India*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London, 1955. xii, 108 pp.

The author gives a thorough analysis of the many factors connected with India's rapid increase in population and treats the numerous economic, social, religious and technical problems that must be solved in order to bring about a significant decrease in the birth rate. The author indicates these solutions. Although the material worked up in this book concerns India, the conclusions are also important for the population problem of other under-developed countries.

GUPTA, MOTI LAL. *Problems of Unemployment in India*. The author, University of Rajputana, Jaipur 1955. 185 pp. Map. Tables.

Apart from offering an exposé of certain theoretical concepts, this study, which was accepted as a thesis by the Netherlands School of Economics, Rotterdam, gives a balanced picture of unemployment – mainly structural and seasonal – in India, in agriculture as well as in industry. The author stresses the importance of scarce capital as the major cause of unemployment. He therefore suggests a policy of investment by which the largest number of workers can be profitably employed. Besides, education should be reformed so as to train skilled workers and specialists; also foreign help should be stimulated. The book is a valuable contribution to the understanding of India's fundamental economic and social problems.

JOSHI, G. N. *The Constitution of India*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London 1954. xxii, 466 pp.

In this third edition of Mr. Joshi's commentary on the Constitution amendments and decisions of the Supreme Court up to October 1953 are included. After an exposé of the historical background the Constitution and its legal implications are set forth. The lucidity of this book renders it worthy of the attention, not only of Indian undergraduates, for whom it was actually written, but also of all those in need of concise and reliable information on the subject.

ORNATI, OSCAR A. *Jobs and Workers in India*. The Institute of International Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1955. xix, 215 pp.

An excellent synopsis of Indian labour, its development, and especially the present situation, is here put forward by an expert. Prof. Ornati takes as his starting point the interest shown in American circles, and thus deals in greater detail with the differences between the relations in the United States and in India. Following on a brief treatment of the demographic development, he discusses mainly the urban industrial workers, their organizations, wages, industrial relations and labour legislation.

THIRUMALAI, S. *Post-War Agricultural Problems and Policies in India*. With Maps and Diagrams. Issued in co-operation with the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay; Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1954. xiii, 280 pp.

This monograph presents an excellent survey of problems and policies in Indian agriculture, especially after the Second World War. Conditions before 1945 are, of course, mentioned by way of comparison. The influence of the war, of the Partition, and the state of technique and organisation are subjects that are dealt with in detail. The question of social relations as expressed in the indebtedness of numerous farmers, the problem of the division of the land, and the attempts to set up co-operative bodies, is of special significance. It goes without saying that the policy pursued by the government, namely the first five-year-plan, is also taken into consideration.

Japan

SMITH, THOMAS C. *Political Change and Industrial Development in Japan: Government Enterprise, 1868-1880*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca.); Oxford University Press, London 1955. viii, 126 pp.

During the period mentioned in the title government enterprise was dominant in reshaping Japan's economy. It was mainly political considerations which called for a new course. Private enterprise, however, is also discussed. The book offers very valuable information on the details of the crucial phase of its modernisation which are lesser known generally. Here and there a parallel is drawn with the development in China.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. - Russia (Asian Territories)

STACKELBERG, TRAUGOTT. *Geliebtes Sibirien*. 2. Aufl. Verlag Günther Neske, Pfullingen 1953. 417 pp.

This is the story of a doctor who was a member of a Baltic noble family, and who was banished to Siberia in the beginning of the First World War. He travelled throughout

the country and reports his impressions in a very readable manner. From a social-historical point of view this book is of some importance since it describes the various sections of the people and the effects of the revolutions of February/March and October/November 1917.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

Australia. A Social and Political History. Edited by Gordon Greenwood. Angus and Robertson, Sydney, London, Melbourne, Wellington 1955. xiii, 445 pp. Ill. Maps.

A synoptic view of Australian history from the foundation years (to be precise from 1788) up till 1950 is presented here by six distinguished scholars. The book falls under general history in that it deals with every aspect. It should be mentioned, however, that social history in its narrower sense is given a very fair share of attention too. Thus the rise of the Labour movement and the relatively very early and extended social legislation are amply discussed, as well as the further social evolution in general. A bibliography and a statistical appendix which gives, for instance, information on population, trade union membership and unemployment, are added.

EUROPE

BAADE, FRITZ. Obst und Gemüse in Westeuropa. Erzeugung und Marktverflechtung. Mit zahlreichen Karten und Diagrammen. Landwirtschaftsverlag GmbH, Hiltrup bei Münster/Westfalen 1955. vii, 209 pp.

The first part of this carefully planned work contains numerous maps which, together with the text, form a complete picture of vegetable and fruit growing in the various countries of Western Europe (including Austria and excluding Eastern Germany and Finland). Part two deals with the mutual interaction of the markets for these products.

Der deutsche Staat im Jahre 1945 und seither. Die Berufsbeamten und die Staatskrisen. Berichte von A. Freiherr von der Heydte, Günter Dürig, Richard Naumann und Hans Spanner. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1955. iii, 202 pp.

This volume contains the papers presented at the congress of German teachers of constitutional law held in Tübingen, October 1954 as well as the discussions. The first volume treats the legal-political question of the continuity of the German state in 1945. The second volume deals with the question of the constitutional continuance of the body of professional officialdom. From a social historical point of view the most interesting paper is that of Professor Hans Spanner dealing with the development of professional officialdom in Austria.

DUVERGER, MAURICE. La participation des femmes à la vie politique. Unesco, Paris 1955. 240 pp. Tables.

This book is based on inquiries organised by Unesco in Western Germany, France, Norway, and Yugoslavia. The data thus obtained have been carefully analysed by the very competent author. He deals with participation by women in elections, differences in choice between women and men and the percentages of women in parliaments and governments.

Études européennes de population. Main-d'oeuvre, emploi, migrations. Situation et perspectives. [Centre européen d'Études de Population]. Éditions de l'Institut National d'Études Démographiques, Paris 1954. 438 pp.

In this volume have been collected the papers presented at the *Journées d'études européennes sur la population*, held at Paris in May, 1953. A great number of specialists (most of them highly placed officials) from many European countries, primarily treat different aspects of population problems in Western and Southern Europe; Turkey is also dealt with. Those aspects are the demographic development, intra- and extra-European migration, including the displaced persons, but not, for instance, birth regulation. The outspoken purpose is to offer material which can also be used by government agencies.

Europe. Nine Panel Studies by Experts from Central and Eastern Europe. An examination of the Post Liberation Problem of the Position of Central and Eastern European Nations in a free European Community. Free Europe Committee, Inc., New York 1954. iv, 146 pp.

The nine panels mentioned in the title, and which were composed of men from various countries, dealt with the possible consequences of a unification in the military, economic, social and cultural spheres of Central and Eastern Europe with Western Europe. Much factual material on energy, industrial production and agriculture is given. In the appendices a number of statistics have been printed.

MALOWIST, MARIAN. Studia z dziejów rzemiosła w okresie kryzysu feudalizmu w Zachodniej Europie w XIV i XV wieku [Polska Akademia Nauk, instytut historii]. Państwowe Wydawnictwo naukowe, Warszawa 1954. 488 pp. Maps.

The author is of the opinion that a study of crafts in the 14th and 15th centuries is outstandingly rewarding for the study of the crisis in the feudal economy of that age. This is especially applicable to the cloth industry. He reproaches non-Marxist writers of having paid too little attention as yet to this aspect of the problem as well as to the influence of the lower classes on the labour and consumers' markets. In separate parts the book deals consecutively with the Flemish, English, and Dutch cloth industries, and ends with some general remarks.

MARX, KARL. La Russie et l'Europe. Première édition intégrale présentée avec une introduction „Marx et la puissance Russe” par Benoit P. Hepner. Gallimard, Paris 1954. 259 pp.

Marx's Revelations of the Diplomatic History of the 18th Century appeared in the Free Press during the years 1856-1857. His daughter Eleanor published them in one volume in 1899, but omitted one chapter. The present edition is the first complete one and, at the same time, the first translation. A rather lengthy introduction discusses Marx's attitude to Russia and its role in Europe, in which Mr. Hepner bases himself largely on Russian literature.

MONNET, JEAN. Les États-Unis d'Europe ont commencé. La Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier. Discours et allocutions 1952-1954. Robert Laffont, Paris 1955. 171 pp.

The former president of the European Coal and Steel Community gives a very lucid survey of the significance and the implications of this organisation as regards European unification in this collection of speeches. The book commences with an introduction by the publisher and ends with a chronology. The text of the dedication of the non-commercial edition of this book to Jean Monnet, and Robert Schuman's declaration of 9 May 1950 are also included.

POSTGATE, RAYMOND. *Study of a year. 1848.* Jonathan Cape, London, 1955, 286 pp.

The author has treated the events that occurred in Europe in 1848 in a very original manner. He has investigated what took place month by month, not only in the well-known field of historical facts, but also precisely in all those details often overlooked by the historian which are, however, so characteristic of the atmosphere prevailing at a certain time. This includes, therefore, ways of living, weather conditions and affairs that attracted attention at that time. In the nature of things the description often had to expand to include more general things that extend far beyond the month in question.

PRERADOVICH, NIKOLAUS VON. *Die Führungsschichten in Österreich und Preussen (1804-1918). Mit einem Ausblick bis zum Jahre 1945.* [Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für europäische Geschichte, Mainz, Band 11]. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1955. vi, 241 pp.

The method followed by the author is new as applied to this subject. The research carried out on the military and political élite in Austria and Prussia is executed according to quantitative standards. The composition of the nobility for example (indigenous as opposed to international aristocracy, old and new nobility) has had far-reaching consequences on the mentality of government officials in both states. A clear continuity can be discerned in Prussia, whilst the Hapsburg Monarchy presents a much more fluctuating picture. During the period in question the influence of the middle class increased considerably in both countries of course, but the manner of adaptation differed greatly. The completely different structure of both countries from the national point of view also contributed to this.

SCHREY, HEINZ HORST. *Die Generation der Entscheidung. Staat und Kirche in Europa und im europäischen Russland 1918 bis 1953.* Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München 1955. 336 pp.

This dissertation, which is based on Protestant principles, treats the recent development in the relations between the Church and the State in Germany, Russia and Eastern Europe, Western Europe and the Scandinavian countries and the Vatican's European policy in the period 1918 to 1933. In particular the chapters on Germany (Weimar Republic, National Socialism) deserve attention. The book as a whole excels in its striving after objectivity.

WATHEN, SISTER MARY ANTONIA. *The Policy of England and France Toward the „Anschluss” of 1938.* The Catholic University of America Press, Washington (D.C.) 1954. vii, 224 pp.

This dissertation presents a good synopsis of French and English policy, particularly in the years 1933 to 1938, regarding the union of Austria with Germany. The facts are drawn mainly from printed sources, but also from manuscript despatches from United States Diplomatic Representatives and personal interviews with Dr. Kurt von Schusnigg and M. Camille Chautemps. Where necessary special attention is also paid to internal affairs, and here a pronounced preference for the Christian Social Policy is conspicuous.

Austria

KLENNER, FRITZ. Die österreichische Gewerkschaftsbewegung. Mit einem Vorwort von Anton Proksch. [IFBG-Monographien über nationale Gewerkschaftsverbände Nr. 3]. Im Auftrage des Int. Bundes freier Gewerkschaften hrsg. vom Verlag des Österreichischen Gewerkschaftsbundes GmbH, Wien 1955. 174 pp. Ill.

The author presents a good synopsis of the history of the Austrian trade union movement, including not only the socialist but also the Christian and national trends in his treatment. Since 1945 there has been only one large trade union that comprehends all trends. The chapters dealing with the period up to 1918 are comparatively detailed and, as is to be expected, also take into account other regions of the former Hapsburg Monarchy.

KREUZER, FRANZ. Die schwarze Sonne. Ein Tatsachenroman vom Menschenraub. Verlag der Wiener Volksbuchhandlung, Wien 1956. 231 pp.

This well-written story deals with the psychical conflicts of an Austrian communist who allowed himself to be persuaded to kidnap by the Russian secret police. The tragedy of his inner conflict is revealed through the medium of a report of the trial whilst a clear description is also given of the way in which the police use their tools without any human pity or understanding.

Bulgaria

Blagoev, Dimit'r. Prinos k'm istorijata na socializma v B'lgarija. Izdatelstvo na B'lgarskata komunističeska partija, Sofija 1954. 576 pp.

The original edition of the book appeared in 1906; it was republished several times, this time as a commemorative edition. Blagoev (1856-1924) was the leader of the Bulgarian social-democrat party since its inception and, in 1903, with the split between "narrow" and "broad", became leader of the former. This edition is preceded by part of a speech by Dimitrov of 1948, in which he discusses this split and the difference between it and that of menshevism and bolshevism.

Dimitrov, Georgi. S'činenija, tom šesti. Izdatelstvo na B'lgarskata Komunističeska partija, Sofija 1953. 508 pp.

This sixth volume of Georgi Dimitrov's works contain his articles, speeches, reports, etc. over the period April 1921-December 1922; they concern his activities in the Comintern and Profintern as well as those in Bulgaria itself. Virtually everything has been published before, either in *Rabotničesko delo* or in pamphlet form, but in neither case are they easily available. The book is annotated and includes a list of chronological data.

Sesti kongres na B'lgarskata komunističeska partija 25 februari-3 mart 1954. Dokladi. Izdatelstvo na B'lgarskata komunističeska partija, Sofija 1955. 302 pp.

The book contains the reports read to the 6th congress of the Bulgarian CP, held in February-March 1954. These are: the report of the Central Committee, presented by V'iko Červenkov, G. Čankov's report on the directions for the 5-year plan 1953-1957, and T. Živkov's report on changes in the party statute.

Czechoslovakia

BOLTON, GLORNEY. *Czech Tragedy*. Watts & Co., London 1955. xii, 240 pp.

The Czech and Czechoslovak political history from about 1900 up to 1948 and including a brief dissertation on the 19th century is treated in organic conjunction with the biographies of Thomas and Jan Masaryk and Beneš. These biographies are also practically exclusively political. The author describes in a good, but rather popular way, the peculiar type of problematics. The picture presented is somewhat one-sided, a fact which may in part be attributed to the biographical character of the book. He had the opportunity of obtaining a considerable amount of inside information from Beneš' secretary.

GOTTWALD, KLEMENT. *Spisy XII, 1945-1946. Státní nakladatelství politické literatury, Praha 1955. 393 pp.*

Previous volumes of these collected works of Gottwald have been reviewed in our *Bulletins* 1954 no. 1 and 1955 no. 3. This volume, published in the same way, covers the period May 1945-March 1946, in which occurred the 8th congress of the Czechoslovak CP. Some of the documents are published for the first time.

ŇEMEC, Ludvik. *Church and State in Czechoslovakia Historically, Juridically and Theologically documented*. Vantage Press, Inc., New York 1955. xi, 577 pp.

The church in the title is the Catholic church, whose relations to the state power on the territory of Czechoslovakia are here traced through history. The historical part is preceded by a section on the theological bases for the position of the catholic church. On this basis John Hus and the reformation are discussed; Under the *Los von Rom* movement is discussed the period from the second half of the last century up to the second World War. The remainder of the book is devoted to the catholic fight against the communists. Throughout the book, the author's sympathies are made very clear.

PLASCHKA, RICHARD GEORG. *Von Palacký bis Pekař. Geschichtswissenschaft und Nationalbewusstsein bei den Tschechen. Mit einem Nachwort von Heinrich Felix Schmid. [Wiener Archiv für Geschichte des Slawentums und Osteuropas, Band I]. Hermann Böhlau Nachf., Graz, Köln 1955. xii, 119 pp.*

This study is extremely thorough and of a high standard of learning. In it the extraordinary significance which the practice of historical learning has had for the maintenance and strengthening of Czech national consciousness is demonstrated in the persons of the following historians, Palacký, Tomek, Gindely, Kalousek, Rezek, Goll and Pekař. In a final chapter Mr. Schmid treats, among others, Nejedlý and Krofta. Of especial interest is the exposition of the conflict between Masaryk and Pekař in which the latter represented the scholastic, moderate standpoint and Masaryk, in point of fact, that of history as the servant of temporary political aspirations.

France

AUDRY, COLETTE. *Léon Blum ou la politique du Juste*. René Julliard, Paris 1955. 199 pp.

Taking as her starting point the fact that French socialism has failed, the author investigates in how far this failure must be attributed to Blum who has been the political leader for so long a time. She gives a clearly delineated, intellectual portrait of Blum whom she considers a righteous man in the Biblical sense of the word, an exemplary individual, no man of action but someone who looks upon action as a test of his personality. She investigates in detail in what measure his characteristics have determined his decisions and the development of events at different, special moments in his public career. The author comes to the conclusion that in spite of his keen intelligence and great personal bravery he has kept intact his personality only at the cost of the cause he wished to serve.

BARBER, ELINOR G. *The Bourgeoisie in 18th century France*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1955. xi, 165 pp.

The author has consulted a prodigious amount of source material for this study on the opinions and conduct of the 18th century bourgeoisie. In making her analysis of the 18th century society she has applied sociological methods and conceptions. The conclusion arrived at is that in the beginning the bourgeoisie shared the norms of the higher classes on the whole, and only began to form its own set of values on a larger scale when promotion to those higher classes became more and more difficult.

BAUDET, H. *Mijn dorp in Frankrijk. Voorafgegaan door een briefwisseling met André Siegfried en een inleidend woord van P. J. Bouman*. 2de druk. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V. – G. A. Hak & Dr. H. J. Prakke, Assen 1956. 119 pp.

This work is composed of stimulating observations which, when considered as a whole, unintentionally form a sociology of a French village in the neighbourhood of Paris, but very much isolated from the outside world. They render this booklet a valuable source of information for those seeking the fundamental forces in French society and an explanation for social and political phenomena. Of the subjects dealt with special mention should be made of the significance of the church and religion and of "C.G.T.-ism" and communism in their Gallic forms.

BOUVIER-AJAM, MAURICE. *L'économie française au milieu du XXe siècle*. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1955. 186 pp. Tables.

The main theme of this book is the absolute and the relative decrease in wages in France during the last two decades. Numerous facts and figures are cited which demonstrate, in particular, the decline in the buying power of present as compared with former wages as far as a number of articles are concerned. The economic policy of the government towards foreign countries is also strongly attacked. The Coal and Steel Community and American investments are subjected to severe criticism.

CATTIN, ÉTIENNE. *Ceux du rail. Récits*. René Julliard, Paris 1954. 239 pp.

In a series of pictures the author portrays the life of the French railway workers during the war and at the present time when a transition is being made to electric and diesel-electric traction. The book is very readable and gives the reader a good insight into the mentality of the French *cheminots* as regards their attitude to their work.

DELAUVIGNETTE, ROBERT. Birama. Troisième édition. Gallimard, Paris 1955. 173 pp.

This book combines narrative with observation. It contains a chapter in which the author relates his memories of his youth, which are symbolized as a French and an African worker. The book bears the name of the latter. It also contains an essay on priest-labourers which testifies to a deep understanding. As a whole it is a remarkable testimony of a social-minded catholic who is deeply affected by the question of de-christianization, that of the destitute, the workers and the population of the colonies.

DOLLÉANS, ÉDOUARD et GÉRARD DEHOVE. Histoire du travail en France. Mouvement ouvrier et législation sociale. I. Des origines à 1919. II. De 1919 à nos jours. Éditions Domat Montchrestien, Paris 1953, 1955. 418, 509 pp.

In comparison with the two former editions, which appeared in the name of the late Édouard Dolléans only, the present one has undergone many changes. Although, especially in the first volume, the psychology of the worker is still strongly emphasized, it has been completely revised as is immediately clear from the planning of the book and also from a consideration of the sources used. There are three periods, the first and second belonging to Vol. I, viz. 1789-1871 considered to be in general fully bourgeois-dominated, 1871-1919, the period of the formation of the modern labour movement, and the period since 1919, in which social legislation has been particularly stressed. It may be observed that the authors have given most attention to the trade union rather than to the party aspect of the movement.

FERRÉ, MAX. Histoire du mouvement syndicaliste révolutionnaire chez les instituteurs (des origines à 1922). Société Universitaire d'Éditions et de Librairie, Paris 1955. vii, 335 pp.

One of the most remarkable phenomena in French social history is the revolutionary syndicalism among the teachers which first made its appearance at the beginning of this century. The author has succeeded in giving an excellent portrayal of the social sphere in which such a movement could originate. In addition he gives a survey of the mentality prevailing in the French teaching profession since the great revolution of 1789. The description of the movement runs parallel to that of other forms of organisation which were in existence at that time. The book is also of great scientific value because of the outstanding documentation.

GALANT, HENRY C. Histoire politique de la sécurité sociale française 1945-1952. Préface de Pierre Laroque. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 76]. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1955. xxi, 200 pp.

Following on a short introduction on the earlier history of social security in France, this very able American writer presents an excellent survey of its development since 1945. The scarcity of literature on this subject renders the survey worthy of special attention. He places the standpoints of the political parties and the trade unions in the foreground since their significance has been decisive in the measures taken in this field. The composition, qualifications and procedure of the administrative councils of the "Caisses de sécurité sociale", 1947-1950, are also dealt with in detail.

La gauche. [Les Temps Modernes, 10e année nos. 112-113. Numéro Spécial]. Les Temps Modernes, Paris 1955. 480 pp.

The compilers of this number start from the premiss that at the moment there is no left wing in France which can be considered an activating political force. This is mainly due to the controversy between communists and socialists which is expressed in a complete negation of the communist party. Moreover a powerful "gauche" is absolutely necessary for a proper fulfilment of the urgent tasks that lie before France. The traditional left-wing parties are dealt with in this light. The first part, devoted to a definition of the concept "left-wing", also contains a detailed report of the Institut français d'opinion publique. The second section contains observations on the development of the communist doctrine in Russia and of Russian foreign policy as regards its significance for the European communist parties, and treats the problematics of the popular front of 1936 and of co-operation during the Résistance.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. *Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter in Frankreich*. I. 1789-1830. II. Seit 1830. Tribüne Verlag und Druckereien des FDGB, Berlin 1955. 287 pp.; 348 pp.

A great deal of source material has been incorporated in these two volumes. Numerous tables illustrate the text. The general development of capitalism receives as much attention as the condition of the workers. On practically every page, however, it is evident that the author considers all facts from his personal political viewpoint. On one single page Blum is called a "traitor", "criminal", and a "right wing social-democratic scoundrel", and this typifies the style in which the book is written. Political agitation and scholarship are mixed together here. The author contends that the French working class is impoverishing in both the absolute and the relative sense of the word.

LE BRAS, GABRIEL. *Études de sociologie religieuse*. Tome Ier. *Sociologie de la pratique religieuse dans les campagnes françaises*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1955. xix, 394 pp. Maps.

This is a collection of studies by the well-known expert in the field of the sociology of religion which are also of historical significance. This first of two volumes is specifically devoted to statistical and historical investigations on the countryside of France carried out by the author since 1931. The measure of church-going is viewed in the light of tradition, economic, social and political relationships. A bibliography of the works of Le Bras is to be found at the beginning of this volume.

PALÉOLOGUE, MAURICE. *Journal de l'Affaire Dreyfus 1894-1899*. *L'Affaire Dreyfus et le Quai d'Orsay*. Librairie Plon, Paris 1955. iv, 273 pp.

This book is an adaptation of the diary of the author, a diplomat and man of letters, which covers the years of the Dreyfus Affair. Paléologue, who was employed at that time by the "Affaires réservées" department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and therefore in regular contact with the information service of the Ministry of War, was immediately detailed to follow the affair on behalf of his ministry. Apart from his own personal reactions and opinions, the book also presents the views entertained by the bureaux and in the inner government circles at the different stages as regards the question of guilt, the purport and the repercussions of the affair.

PONTEIL, FÉLIX. *Napoléon Ier et l'Organisation autoritaire de la France*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1956. 222 pp.

In what respects did Napoleon maintain the institutional conquests of the Revolution? In what respects did he revert to the ancien régime? And, finally, what were the new

elements in the state's form of government? This lucidly written book supplies the answer to these questions. The author demonstrates how the Napoleonic period was largely dominated by the authoritarian character of the emperor. The entire administrative body, but to a great extent, too, intellectual life, were subjected to his will and served him as his tools.

RAGON, MICHEL. *Histoire de la littérature ouvrière et paysanne du Moyen Âge à nos jours*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1953. 222 pp.

Apart from Thomas Deloney (about 1600) and the "*romans de métiers*" at the time of Shakespeare, the author, who is an authority in this field, has restricted himself to the literature of workers and farmers in France from the Middle Ages up to the present day. Special attention is paid to certain important figures such as Guillaumin, Philippe and Dieudonné, and the author also compares their literature and that of numerous others both with literature of the time in general, and with the social and ideological relationships and opinions of that time.

RIHS, CHARLES. *La Commune de Paris. Sa structure et ses doctrines (1871)*. [Études d'Histoire Économique, Politique et Sociale]. Librairie E. Droz, Genève 1955. 317 pp.

This work, which may be considered as authoritative, is based on the study of the very abundant relevant literature and a great deal of source material. Its subject is the political-ideological content of the conception "Commune" as attributed to it by the various groups of its participants along with their very divergent political and social aspirations. The subject is dealt with in an objective and business-like manner. The first section treats the origin, organisation and composition of the "Commune", the second treats the political programmes. An interesting final chapter contains a dissertation on the two traditions in French history, the "municipal" and the "communal", and within the framework of this the "Commune" is placed in its historical setting.

ROE, F. C. *Modern France. An Introduction to French Civilization*. Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1956. xii, 288 pp. Ill.

The best chapters of this survey of modern France are those which deal with special items such as French education and literature as well as other cultural subjects. They provide evidence of the author's wide knowledge in these fields. Interesting are the remarks on Paris and "the country". The part dealing with institutions, however, is very small and offers only the barest information. The French Union is also discussed.

ROUPNEL, GASTON. *La ville et la campagne au XVIIe siècle. Étude sur les populations du pays dijonnais* [Bibliothèque générale de l'école pratique des hautes études VIe section]. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1955. xxxi, 357 pp.

This reprint of the extremely valuable thesis of 1922 is justified in every respect. It treats the manner in which the countryside of Bourgogne was reconstructed after the ravages of the Thirty Years War by the bourgeois of Dijon who managed to come into possession of the land and who could provide the necessary capital. The author gives a lucid picture of the confused state of affairs in the country and of the economic, social and political conditions in Dijon, a town which is described with great affection. In the consideration of the process of reconstruction the admirable economic achievements are discussed as well as the renewal of feudal rights and the usurpations of which the new owners were guilty.

Germany

BONHOEFFER, DIETRICH. *Widerstand und Ergebung. Briefe und Aufzeichnungen aus der Haft.* Hrsg. von Eberhard Bethge. Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München 1955. 304 pp. Ill.

Bonhoeffer, who was one of the most prominent figures in the resistance movement, spent the period from April 1943 up to his execution in April 1945 in prison. This sixth edition of the book has been augmented and includes a register. In it letters dating from the prison period, some of which are uncensored, and documents are reproduced. They illustrate the spiritual energy which inspired this convinced Protestant. His ideas are clearly expressed in his essay "After Ten Years" that was written shortly before his arrest.

BRACHER, KARL DIETRICH. *Die Auflösung der Weimarer Republik. Eine Studie zum Problem des Machtverfalls in der Demokratie.* Mit einer Einleitung von Hans Herzfeld. [Schriften des Instituts für politische Wissenschaft, Band 4]. Ring Verlag, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf 1955. xxiv, 754 pp.

The plan of this book is historical but it is also highly interesting from a social-psychological point of view. The study is based on thorough research and gives the most complete picture of the development of factors forcing democracy in Germany in 1932-1933 to make way for the authoritarian regime that soon developed into totalitarianism. A masterful treatment is given of the social forces drifting and being driven in this direction, the political-ideological traditions, the economic crisis and its results, and the psychological methods of national socialism. Various questions are placed in a new and more convincing light, partly because of the admirable way in which they are viewed against the whole pattern of development.

BREITLING, RUPERT. *Die Verbände in der Bundesrepublik. Ihre Arten und ihre politische Wirkungsweise.* [Parteien, Fraktionen, Regierungen, Band VIII]. Verlag Anton Hain K. G., Meisenheim am Glan 1955. iv, 303 pp.

The first section of this profound study deals with the various organisations which aim at influencing parliament and government, e.g. groups of interested parties, social organisations (workers, farmers, civil servants), religious communities and others such as the *Europa Union*. The second section investigates the influence exercised by these groups on the *Bundestag* through direct representation in one of the political parties or through lobbying. The results of special research surveys on, e.g. co-operative societies, farmers' unions and the Catholic workers' movement, are published in an appendix.

CASTELLAN, GEORGES. D. D. R. *Allemagne de l'Est. Avec la collaboration de M. Barth, J. Y. Calvez, A. Lewin, R. Ruffieux, W. Zyss, J. Bugnincourt, K. Altmeyer. Préface d'Edmond Vermeil.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1955. 412 pp. Maps.

This study on Eastern Germany is both thorough and comprehensive. Political, social and cultural phenomena and developments are dealt with at some length. The author appears to have a prodigious store of factual knowledge at his command. His work may be considered as authoritative, certainly as far as the descriptive part is concerned. The interpretation of the general tendencies in the evolution of Western and Eastern Germany is rather fluctuating at times, a criticism that may also be applied to the remarks on foreign policy and the attitude of foreign powers.

CORNU, AUGUSTE. Karl Marx et Friedrich Engels. Leur vie et leur oeuvre. Tome Ier. Les années d'enfance et de jeunesse. La Gauche hégélienne. 1818/1820-1844. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1955. v, 313 pp.

This is the French edition of the work of the French professor at the East German Humboldt University which was discussed in the Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History, 1955, Nr. 2, on p. 132. It is one of the most complete works on the earliest years of Marx's activity. To some extent it is a revised edition, modified in some important ideological points, of Cornu's dissertation of 1934 entitled *La jeunesse de K. Marx*.

DEHIO, LUDWIG. Deutschland und die Weltpolitik im 20. Jahrhundert. Verlag R. Oldenbourg, München 1955. 155 pp.

Six essays previously published in German periodicals have been brought together in this volume. They deal either in an outspokenly scientific or more journalistic way with German international policy and especially with its evaluation by the leading contemporary historians. It is argued that the hegemonial conception – and the struggle for hegemony was the dominating feature of European policy – as well as that of the balance of powers were becoming senseless as Europe ceased to be the centre of political force.

Du hast mich heimgesucht bei Nacht. Abschiedsbriefe und Aufzeichnungen des Widerstandes 1933-1945. Hrsg. von Helmut Gollwitzer, Käthe Kuhn, Reinhold Schneider. Dritte erweiterte Auflage. Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München 1955. 486 pp.

These letters and notes of victims of national socialism offer an imposing testimony of the intellectual high-mindedness of numerous opponents of the regime who held diverging views on the philosophy of life. Preference is shown for the farewell letters of those condemned to death who express their Protestant-Christian attitude to their fate. Indirectly they reflect the grounds for the political opposition of the writers of these letters.

ELLWEIN, THOMAS. Klerikalismus in der deutschen Politik. [Heisse Eisen, Band I]. Isar Verlag, München 1955. 305 pp.

In the post-war development of political relationships the author considers clericalism, particularly from the Roman Catholic side, as a great danger to democracy. He deals with the phenomenon at length. The book is honest and decidedly polemic, but the bounds of propriety are never violated. The factual material quoted is imposing.

GATZKE, HANS W. Stresemann and the Rearmament of Germany. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1954. vii, 132 pp. Portr.

Prof. Gatzke deals with his subject in a detached way. The sources available, and specifically the publication of hitherto unpublished papers of Stresemann, permit him to draw responsible conclusions. Stresemann was more of a realistic German politician, in the spirit of Bismarck, than a "European". Wherever possible he supported the secret rearmament activities of the *Reichswehr*. No morally devastating judgment, however, is passed on this, nor are his very exceptional qualities as a statesman denied.

GRAML, HERMANN. Der 9. November 1938. „Reichskristallnacht“. Bundeszentrale für Heimatdienst, Bonn 1955. 64 pp.

This pamphlet contains an excellent survey of the policy of the national socialists towards the Jews up to 1939 and, in particular, an account of the pogrom of November 1938 initiated by Goebbels. Its course is exceptionally elucidating for the understanding of the relations between party, SA and population at that time.

HAWGOOD, JOHN A. The Evolution of Germany. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1955. xiv, 206 pp. Maps.

Various aspects of German development are illustrated in the chapters of this small but thoughtful book. The choice made from the material and its classification are original. A coherent historical consideration of a certain complex of phenomena, or of a definite problem is repeatedly given, as, for instance, in the case of the composition and evolution of the German people and Germany's relations with the rest of the world.

HELBIG, HERBERT. Der wettinische Ständestaat. Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des Ständewesens und der landständischen Verfassung in Mitteldeutschland bis 1485. Böhlau-Verlag, Münster, Köln 1955. xiv, 502 pp.

The lands of the Counts of Wettin lay in what is now Saxony and Thuringia. The author's survey of the political and constitutional development of this house and its lands in their interplay with the church and the towns is based on the study of source material. A remarkable feature of this study is that within the territory forming the subject of research it treats old Germanic and colonized regions. Another remarkable feature is the treatment of the first attempts at co-operation within each individual estate, though, in the opinion of the author, the significance of this must not be overestimated.

JANTKE, CARL. Der vierte Stand. Die gestaltenden Kräfte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung im XIX. Jahrhundert. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1955. viii, 238 pp.

Following on a survey of the situation in France and England and the conceptions that have arisen there, the author treats social criticism in Germany, the political movements, the changes in the social-economic structure and the state's social policy under Bismarck. An objective light is thrown on the various currents and tendencies, on Marxism as well as on the Catholic-social opinion, and these are placed against the background of the general conditions under which they originated. The book is thus a reliable guide as an introduction into a complicated subject.

KOSTHORST, ERICH. Die deutsche Opposition gegen Hitler zwischen Polen- und Frankreichfeldzug. 2. Auflage. Bundeszentrale für Heimatdienst, Bonn 1955. 188 pp.

This study, which originally appeared as a dissertation, deals with the resistance to Hitler in the Second World War before the campaign in the West and is limited to conspiratorial and military resistance in official circles and those related to them. A careful and complete survey is given of this. It deserves attention because of the objectivity of the treatment.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter in Deutschland. Band II, Zweiter Teil, Westdeutschland seit 1945. Tribüne Verlag und Druckereien des FDGB, Berlin 1955. 378 pp.

In this work the economic-social condition of the workers in Western Germany since 1945 as well as, for example, the social-democratic policy is severely criticized. A considerable amount of attention has been paid to "re-militarisation" which is supposed to be a contributory cause for the allegedly bad wages situation. The author endorses completely the East German standpoint as regards reunion.

Livre Blanc sur le procès du Parti Communiste Allemand. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1956. 235 pp.

In this "White Paper" the process against the German Communist Party held in Karlsruhe in 1954 and 1955 is associated as far as possible with the general world situation. The lengthy quotations are used by the editors as a requisitory against the social, and particularly the political polity in Western Germany. The evil intentions of the government are demonstrated in the allegedly different treatment of ex-Nazis and of Communists.

MARKMANN, HEINZ. Das Abstimmungsverhalten der Parteifractionen in deutschen Parlamenten. [Parteien, Fraktionen, Regierungen, Band V]. Verlag Anton Hain K. G., Meisenheim am Glan 1955. 205 pp. Tables.

The theme of this study is the attitude assumed by the political parties in the *Reichstag* between 1924 and 1932, and in the Federal Parliament, the *Württemberg-badische Landtag* and the *Hessische Landtag* from the end of the war up to 1951. An investigation is thereby made into the measure of discipline, voluntary or compulsory, and the conduct of the parliamentary members in questions affecting the essence of parliamentary democracy. The degree of discipline was greatest in the totalitarian parties whose consorted action, particularly in the critical period before 1933, threw a remarkable light on their ideology and political practice. Praise is due to the method and procedure of the author.

MARX und ENGELS. Die Erstdrucke der Werke von -. Bibliographie der Einzelausgaben. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955. 64 pp. Ill.

This is the first volume of a complete bibliography which will eventually comprehend all books, articles, documents and letters. In this volume all separate publications, including first prints and later reprints, are mentioned which were edited by Marx and Engels themselves or authorized by them. First editions of works unpublished during their lifetime are mentioned and 22 facsimiles are included in the book. The writings of both published in Eastern Germany since 1946 are summarized in an appendix.

MARX, KARL. The Poverty of Philosophy. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow; publ. in Gr. Britain by Lawrence and Wishart Ltd., London 1956. 256 pp.

This English translation of the *Misère de la Philosophie* follows the original edition of 1847, with the addition of the alterations made by Marx and Engels in the second French and in the German editions of 1885 and 1892. The prefaces to the first and second German editions, both by Frederick Engels, are also included. The translation has been made with care.

OBERMANN, KARL. Die deutschen Arbeiter in der Revolution von 1848. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1953. 367 pp.

The role played by the workers in the revolution of 1848 is viewed from the Marxist standpoint in this work. The author has made a thorough study of relevant literature. Following on a survey of the social-economic relationships he discusses the political activities of the workers and their organisations. Their significance is described at great length. The theoretical observations made on the character of the revolution and specifically on the attitude of the workers to the lower middle class are closely related to what Marx and Engels have written on this subject.

Wilhelm Pieck. Bilder und Dokumente aus dem Leben des ersten deutschen Arbeiterpräsidenten. Mit einem Vorwort von Walter Ulbricht. Hrsg. vom Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin-Institut beim Zentralkomitee der SED. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955. xii, 431 pp. Ill.

Apart from a very large number of illustrations, this beautifully produced album contains a continuous text that includes a political biography of the present president of the German Democratic Republic (*Eastern Germany*). Although relatively more emphasis is laid on the years since 1945, considerable attention has also been paid to the period between 1914 and 1933. This book is of importance within the framework of the official historiography of the SED.

PIECK, WILHELM. Reden und Aufsätze. Band IV. Parlamentsreden. Auswahl aus den Jahren 1906-1933. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955. 795 pp. Ill.

This is a collection of a large number of speeches held by the present president of the "German Democratic Republic" during the years 1906 to 1910, and 1921 to 1933 in various representative assemblies, e.g. the Bremen *Bürgerschaft*, the Prussian *Landtag*, the *Reichstag*, the Town Council of Berlin, and the Prussian State Council. They reflect the attitude of the left-wing Social Democrats and later of the Communists to all sorts of questions.

RIESS, CURT. Der 17. Juni. Ullstein-Verlag, Berlin 1954. 260 pp.

In the form of a number of sketches that are closely interrelated, the author draws a picture of the situation in Eastern Germany on and after 17th June 1953. The book is more a popular reproduction of the events than a scientific treatment of them, even though it is based on the actual course of events. By building up the story around the experiences of certain persons it acquires the character of thrilling fiction.

RÖSSLER, HELLMUT und GÜNTHER FRANZ. Sachwörterbuch zur deutschen Geschichte. I. Lieferung. Verlag von R. Oldenbourg, München 1956. 160 pp.

This subject dictionary of German history forms a companion volume to the biographical dictionary compiled by the same writers which was favourably reviewed in the "Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History" 1954, Nr. 1, on p. 66. The present instalment covers the ground from A up to and including *Calvinismus*. A total number of seven instalments has been planned. Apart from political history, economic, social and cultural history are also dealt with. As a work of reference this promises to be a sound and useful publication.

WANDEL, PAUL. *Der deutsche Imperialismus und seine Kriege – das nationale Unglück Deutschlands. Ein Beitrag zum Verständnis von fünfundvierzig Jahren verhängnisvoller deutscher Geschichte.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955. 192 pp.

The political and social history of the first 45 years of this century are elucidated from a communist standpoint in this work. The essence of it is to be found in imperialist aspirations dictated by the pressure of the expansion of capital against which the working class ranged itself, in so far as it was not influenced by the governing powers. The judgment on national socialism is based on the opinion that this was a movement completely dominated by big business.

WINZER, OTTO. *Zwölf Jahre Kampf gegen Faschismus und Krieg. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Kommunistischen Partei Deutschlands 1933 bis 1945.* 276 pp. Ill.

The author puts forward an integral defence of the policy followed by the KPD during Hitler's dictatorship. The present political policy naturally colours the interpretation, including that of the events in the period between August 1939 and June 1941. There are numerous quotations from testimonies and illegal papers.

Great Britain

ABEL-SMITH, BRIAN and RICHARD M. TITMUS. *The Cost of the National Health Service in England and Wales.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London 1956. xx, 176 pp. Tables.

The first part of this thorough-going work gives a survey of the methods adopted in analysing the cost of medical care; the second is devoted to the trends of development since 1948. Changes resulted from differences in number of the population, in charges and in prices. Also the percentage of the Service's costs in regard to the National Income and its possible future development are discussed.

BAILEY, JACK. *The British Co-operative Movement.* Hutchinson's University Library, London 1955. 178 pp. Tables.

A concise and lucid survey is offered here of the British co-operative movement, its history, its organisation and its actual problems. The author, who is National Secretary of the Co-operative Party, discusses the criticism on his Party's standpoint in supporting nationalisation of basic industries, but rejecting it in co-operative undertakings. This gives him the opportunity of dealing with the principles on reforming society which are held in these circles. Much factual material has been included.

BLAKE, ROBERT. *The Unknown Prime Minister. The Life and Times of Andrew Bonar Law 1858-1923.* Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1955. 556 pp.

As leader of the Conservative Party in England Bonar Law exercised great influence on English politics in the years before, during and directly following the First World War. Nevertheless he is a practically forgotten figure. Now, however, all manner of details about the political situation drawn from his papers and many other sources, have been published which clearly reveal his personal touch. It is the touch of a follower of Joseph Chamberlain, a Unionist and an anti-free-trader who accepted the First World War as completely as he accepted the coalition government which was brought into being by it.

BRAITHWAITE, WILLIAM C. *The Beginnings of Quakerism*. Sec. Edition revised by Henry J. Cadbury. University Press, Cambridge 1955. xxviii, 607 pp.

This reprint of the classical work which dates from 1912 proves that his book has retained its value in spite of newer and more comprehensive literature on the subject. With the omission of the first chapter the full emphasis now falls on the strong desire for purity felt in England in the first half of the 17th century. Among the various sects which sprang up, e.g. the "seekers" was that under the inspiring leadership of Fox – the Quakers, those who do not need to seek because truth is revealed to them. A stimulating account is given of the way in which the doctrine and the fellowship, along with all their spiritual and social consequences, were propagated in the first decades of the century.

BUCKLEY, KENNETH D. *Trade Unionism in Aberdeen 1878 to 1900*. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, London 1955. xii, 201 pp.

The author clearly gives a primary place to the period of economic crisis at the end of the nineteenth century, to the process of industrialisation and to its social consequences, though he devotes most attention to such social issues as the eight-hour-day (regulated by law or not?) and the representation of independent workers delegates in parliament. All the political issues of that time came to the fore in the conflict among the trade union members, e.g. free trade and Irish Home Rule. Furthermore we also see the appearance of the radical socialists of the S.D.F. Briefly it is a picture of a development which also arose elsewhere, but then later and often less obviously.

CAMERON, H. C. *Mr. Guy's Hospital 1726-1948*. Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1954. xiv, 520 pp. Ill.

One year after he died Mr. Thomas Guy's foundation received its first patients. It has a long history, which reflects much of the changes in medical, but also in social, thinking and practice. After an excellent short biography of the founder, Dr. Cameron, who himself has been working at Guy's for 35 years, presents vivid treatment of that history in a detailed study. He has made full use of the extensive source material that is available on the subject. A great number of plates, some of them coloured, have been added to the text.

COLE, G. D. H. *Studies in Class-structure*. Routledge and Kegan Paul (Int. Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction), London 1955. viii, 195 pp.

"Class is a very complicated concept", according to the author of these collected essays. He tries to round off this concept more precisely by shifting the emphasis according to whether the subject is the middle class, the elites, or the structure of class in its development. In general he makes use of data obtained from census, and sometimes of a classification according to profession, as well as of the educative method. By comparing the subjective experience of those interrogated about their status with these objective facts, and by placing mid-nineteenth century over and against modern data, the author obtains a picture of a society in which many of its members can actually be considered to belong to different classes at the same time.

Colonial Students in Britain. A Report by PEP. Published by PEP (Political and Economic Planning), London 1955. ix, 257 pp.

More than 10,000 students from the British colonies, including nurses, are resident in Britain at the present time. This work comprises a systematic treatment of the measures taken on their behalf and of the manner in which the students react to their new environment. 287 students were interviewed. The results of the research are interesting in every respect, as are the recommendations made for the amelioration of the situation which is often dissatisfactory. Perhaps the most important recommendation is the suggestion that the British people should be better informed as to the colonies, thus enabling all sorts of difficulties to be averted. From a methodological point of view this book also deserves close consideration.

DENNIS, NORMAN, FERNANDO HENRIQUES and CLIFFORD SLAUGHTER. *Coal is Our Life. An analysis of a Yorkshire mining community.* Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1956. 255 pp.

A small Yorkshire town has been chosen for a thorough investigation of conditions in the British mining industry. The book lucidly written, gives on the basis of careful interviewing and thorough knowledge of history and present situation an interesting survey of work, family and leisure life of the miners as well as of their trade union organisation and what this means to them. Stress is also laid on the importance of a bad tradition, e.g. the fact that the workers are rather indifferent towards the great national issues that demand an increase in production.

The Dockworker. An Analysis of Conditions of Employment in the Port of Manchester. The University Press of Liverpool, Liverpool 1954. viii, 284 pp.

After the war a new Labour scheme aimed at regulating conditions of employment in the port of Manchester came into force. Nevertheless repeated strikes have since continued to express the discontent of the workers. The object of research of the Department of Social Science of the University of Liverpool was to investigate the reason for this discontent and the relationship between the trade union and its members. The material worked up in graphs and, sometimes also in detail, in this study was obtained from questionnaires and from the strike which broke out in the meantime (1951/52).

EVANS, JOAN. *The Endless Web.* John Dickinson & Co. Ltd. 1804-1954. Jonathan Cape, London 1955. 274 pp. Ill.

This commemoration book which is beautifully executed and contains numerous illustrations apart from the text has been published on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the firm of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., renowned as one of the most important paper industries of Great Britain. From a socio-historical point of view the book, which is based on extensive source material including many family letters, deserves special mention because of the broad treatment of management-workers relations.

FORD, DONALD. *The Deprived Child and the Community.* Constable, London 1955. xii, 226 pp.

Mr. Ford was Chairman of the Children's Committee of the London County Council and was also occupied with a thorough theoretical study of the problems of the deprived child. His book is excellently written, is suited for the interested layman and, at the same time, presents the specialized reader with numerous new points of view

He deals with the various aspects of the problem as fully as possible; e.g. the solutions adopted for neglected children, the influence of social legislation, the reasons for neglect and, in this connection, family life in those groups in which the deprived child is usually encountered.

FRENCH, ALLEN. *Charles I and the Puritan Upheaval. A study of the causes of the Great Migration.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1955. 436 pp. Ill.

Was the prime motive for the emigration of the Puritans one of a religious nature as was formerly assumed, or of a more economic nature as has recently been argued? Taking this question as his starting point the author of this excellent book, who died in 1946, has made a study of the living conditions of the people in general and of the Puritans in particular in the reign of Charles I. His research is based on a study of the abundant source material available. Living conditions were, indeed, difficult, mainly because of wars and economics factors. The religious motive was, nevertheless, the most important, but it was strengthened by the desire to escape from other hardships.

HALL, M. PENELOPE. *The Social Services of Modern England. Third edition (revised).* [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction]. Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1955. viii, 336 p.

After an introductory chapter on recent developments in the theory and practice of social service the author deals at length with legislation now in force in Great Britain. This is followed by a discussion of individual help and a detailed survey of social services for children and mothers, young people, the aged and the handicapped. The last part is devoted to community service. The book is an extremely valuable guide to the subject and deserves special attention because it is so systematical and well-written.

HECHT, J. JEAN. *The domestic Servant Class in Eighteenth-Century England.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1956. xii, 240 pp.

Servitude in England before the Industrial Revolution was, for the most part, one of domestic service. It appears that an abundance of material about the existence of this section of the population, which was drawn mainly from the country, is to be found in articles, literary works, employment advertisements and diaries. The author has worked up this material into a stimulating whole in which the relationship between master and servant, the housing conditions and the trend of the wages level play an important role.

ISAAC, JULIUS. *British Post-War Migration.* [National Institute of Economic and Social Research. Occasional Papers XVII]. Cambridge University Press, London 1954. xix, 310 pp.

With the active help of government departments of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the United States, among which the British Board of Trade deserves especial mention, the competent author has managed to develop a full picture of the migration movements to and from Britain during the post-war years up to and including 1953. Every social group – e.g. workers and farmers, students, war brides – has been discussed, as well as the countries to and from which migrants went and came. Those requiring factual material on any aspect of this subject will find a study of this scholarly work profitable.

Looking Forward in Education. Edited by A. V. Judges. Faber and Faber, London 1955. 173 pp.

The studies collected under this title originated in a series of lectures given in King's College, London, in the beginning of 1955. They deal with the opportunities opened up by the Act of 1944 that aims at promoting equal chances for obtaining continued education. Some remarkable observations, based on numerous data, are to be found in the contribution made by Jean Floud entitled Education and the Social Class in the Welfare State. She has investigated to what extent the percentage of young people of the working classes who continue their studies corresponds to the percentage of those with a sufficiently high I.Q. in those classes. It is surprising that the great majority of the talented do find possibilities for education. Mention should also be made of the treatment of adult education and of education in rural areas.

MACCOBY, S. English Radicalism. 1786-1832. From Paine to Cobbett. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1955. 559 pp.

Like its predecessors this latest volume of Mr. Maccoy's monumental history of English "Radicalism" is remarkable for its excellent documentation, lucid argumentation and minuteness in the reproduction of the political agitation in the radical sense. As far as possible this is done by letting the documents speak for themselves. The opponents of Radicalism are not neglected whenever they can help to make the picture clearer. The period under discussion is naturally of the greatest importance; we need only mention the reactions to the French Revolution, the post-war poverty, "Peterloo", and the struggle for the reform of parliament.

RUBINSTEIN, ANETTE. The Great Tradition in English Literature. The Citadel Press, New York 1953. xvi, 946 pp.

The great tradition referred to in the title of this book appears to be the attitude assumed by the writers in the course of years towards society and politics. In view of the plan of this book it is self evident that the development of society and politics is considered to be one of reaction and progress. Facts drawn from their lives and quotations from their works show that not only a Milton, a Defoe, a Shelley and a Shaw, but also many other classical writers, may be considered in this way against the background of their time. The extent of reading and the compositional skill of the writer of this book can equally be discerned.

SINGER, DOROTHEA WALEY. Margrieta Beer. 1871-1951. A Memoir. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1955. vii, 81 pp.

Margrieta Beer worked on many Trade Boards and took a special interest in the social position of working women. She also played an active part in international social work after the rise of fascism and national socialism. This booklet is based on information obtained from a number of her personal friends and gives an extremely sympathetic picture of her life and thoughts. Her religious convictions are discussed too.

Social Case Work in Great Britain. Edited by Cherry Morris. Faber and Faber Ltd., London 1955. 231 pp.

The ten compilers of this informative work describe the English method of tackling Social Case Work, and its underlying principles. A very specialized training is considered necessary in order to enable the social worker to give adequate help to those people who cannot solve the various problems of life for themselves. This is a reprint plus alterations and additions of the book which originally appeared in 1950.

Social Group Work in Great Britain. Edited by Peter Kuenstler. Faber and Faber Ltd., London, n.d. 176 pp.

Each of the eight, well-informed compilers of this book treat a certain form or facet of the Social Group Work in Great Britain. An attempt is being made through this social work to reach those youths and adults who have found no place for themselves in a social group and who can thereby become a nuisance or even a danger to society.

STEWART REID, J. H. *The Origins of the British Labour Party.* University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1955. 258 pp.

The whole political entourage of the end of the last century in England and the attitude towards the social question serve as background for the description of the various currents from which the Labour Party was built up. The internal conflicts between the trade unions and the socialist groups and the attitude towards the various political problems arising after the formation of the party are also considered as having been instrumental in shaping the latter. It was, in fact, only in 1918 that this party acquired its socialist character, following in the footsteps of the Fabians.

Studies in Social History. A Tribute to G. M. Trevelyan. Edited by J. H. Plumb. Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1955. xv, 287 pp. Ill.

For this impressive tribute the themes were chosen from English social history of the last four centuries. The term social history is used here in the sense which Mr. Trevelyan himself attaches to this concept, including all aspects of history with the exception of political history proper. Social-historical in the narrower interpretation of the word are – at least in part – the studies by W. G. Hoskins on the town of Leicester in the Elizabethan age, by Wallace Notestein on the English woman, 1580 to 1650, by G. S. R. Kitson Clark on the romantic element, 1830 to 1850, in which Irish nationalism and Chartism are dealt with from the viewpoint of romanticism in literature and criticism, and by N. G. Annan on the intellectual aristocracy in nineteenth century England.

Ulster under Home Rule. A Study of the Political and Economic Problems of Northern Ireland. Edited by Thomas Wilson. Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1955. xxiv, 229 pp.

The studies brought together in this volume constitute a defence – in moderate terms – of the participation of Ulster in the United Kingdom and its political separation from Eire. The economic situation is more favourable and social relations are better. The government is more efficient and the rights of the citizens, including those of an incorporeal nature, are more comprehensive. The strategical importance of this region is also discussed. The contribution of John E. Sayers to this journal entitled *The Political Parties and the Social Background* deserves special mention. The standards of public expenditure in Northern Ireland are given in an appendix.

VIPONT, ELFRIDA. *Arnold Rowntree. A Life.* Bannisdale Press, London 1955. 126 pp. Ill.

This biography, based on the study of a great deal of source material, describes the life of Arnold Rowntree, business man, Member of the House of Commons and, above all, Quaker. From a social-historical point of view the most remarkable aspect is the application of his understanding of Christianity to industrial relations. Apart from this mention should also be made of his peace movement that attracted attention in the first World War.

Italy

CANDELORO, GIORGIO. *Il movimento cattolico in Italia*. Edizioni Rinascita, Roma 1955. xii, 555 pp.

This book presents an extremely interesting survey of the Catholic way of political and social thinking as well as the organizations based on it in Italy in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries up to and including the fall of fascism. The influence of other currents such as liberalism, socialism and also fascism, in the various periods is made particularly clear. Much attention is paid to the *Partito Popolare Italiano* and the Catholic Action.

GOBETTI, PIERO. *La rivoluzione liberale. Saggio sulla lotta politica in Italia*. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1955. 202 pp.

This admirable study deals with Italian liberalism in its various aspects. The legacy of the *Risorgimento* has fundamentally contributed to its individual character in the same way as the relative immaturity of the state of affairs for the creation of a powerful democracy. The influence of Liberalism on the christian social movement, the socialists, communists, nationalists and fascists and the attitude of the representation of Liberalism to the latter are portrayed in a few chapters which completely succeed in their purpose.

MANACORDA, GASTONE. *Il movimento operaio italiano attraverso i suoi congressi. Dalle origini alla formazione del Partito Socialista (1853-1892)*. [Biblioteca del movimento operaio italiano 5]. Edizioni Rinascita, Roma 1953. 402 pp.

In the lengthy prologue the author defines minutely what he understands by the term labour movement. In chronological sequence he relates the history of approximately 50 congresses held by 8 different organisations, and devotes a considerable amount of space to the events leading up to and the consequences following the meetings. The book thus forms a history of the ideas of Italian socialism during the period in question. The articles have been classified under 9 headings which indicate the foremost facts or controversies in the labour movement during that period. Among the most important appendices are those containing the statutes of some of the predecessors of the Partito Socialista, and twenty letters of Turati to Andrea Costa.

RAGIONIERI, ERNESTO. *Un comune socialista: Sesto Fiorentino* [Biblioteca del movimento operaio, 4]. Edizioni Rinascita, Roma 1953. 242 pp.

This is the mainly political history of a small Italian community that was governed by the Socialists from 1898 to 1922. A detailed description is given of the economic and social conditions and the social and political struggle leading up to the Socialist victory. The main features of the socialist period of rule itself, and, in particular, further development of the political ideas and organisations and of social opinions and relationships are indicated as well as the repercussions of the war and the rise of fascism. Some interesting appendices have been added.

Luxemburg

Hubert Clément. *Un humaniste du travail*. 2 Volumes. Éditions de l'Imprimerie Coopérative Luxembourgeoise, Esch-sur-Alzette 1954. 267 pp.; 302 pp. Ill.

Hubert Clément was one of the leaders of the Luxemburg Socialists. The ever-recurring themes of this beautifully edited memorial work, to which numerous people have contributed, are his powerful personality, his convictions which induced him as a young teacher to undertake the management of a new publishing firm and the direction of the *Tageblatt* for a period of 25 years, and his European-mindedness. These contributors are Luxemburgers and foreigners; the articles are written in French or German.

The Netherlands

BEUSEKOM, H. G. VAN. *Getijden der Volkshuisvesting. Notities ener geschiedenis van een halve eeuw.* N. Samson N.V., Alphen a. d. Rijn 1955. iii, 192 pp.

Following on an introduction in which the author discusses the development of the building of houses and the awakening of social consciousness, drawing parallels with foreign countries, he then treats the history of the housing of the people from the Housing Act of 1899 up to the Second World War. Some concise observations are given on the period from 1940 up to the present day. Seen from the viewpoint of his Christian convictions, Prof. van Beusekom criticizes among other things, the government's policy in the crisis years. Although, in a subtitle, the author rightly entitles his book "notes", thus not an integrated history, it constitutes a valuable contribution to this important section of social history.

BROM, GERARD. *Cornelis Broere en de katholieke emancipatie.* Uitgeverij Het Spectrum, Utrecht, Antwerpen 1955. 622 pp.

In this elaborate biography of one of the most important figures in the Dutch Catholic emancipation movement, the author shows a great deal of sympathy for his subject, and a broad knowledge and appreciation of catholic spiritual life in the second and third quarter of the 19th century. The emphasis on detail is conspicuous. Broere lived from 1803 to 1860. He exercised an enormous influence, particularly as professor in the seminary in Warmond. The foremost source of this biography was the publication entitled *De Katholiek* on which Broere has left his mark. In his time it was mainly focussed on the defence of the faith and the attack on Protestantism.

COLSEN, J. Poels. J. J. Romen & Zonen, Roermond, Maaseik 1955. 680 pp.

"It has taken some time before Catholics, who are of a more conservative nature, have clearly realized the task imposed on them by the social problem." This quotation from this cleverly written and detailed book provides the key to the life of Poels: a militant and social-minded priest. It explains the man who once excelled in theology, who became the soul of a trade union movement and who, like modernism in the religious respect, aroused all sorts of opposition from his fellow Catholics. This life is portrayed in broad lines, as is the entourage of local and country public life.

De Geschiedenis van de Burgerlijk Pensioenwetgeving in Nederland. Rapport van de subcommissie voor de beschrijving van de burgerlijke pensioenwetgeving. Staatsdrukkerij en Uitgeversbedrijf, 's-Gravenhage 1955. 2 Vols. x, 649; vi, 429 pp.

The right of every Dutch citizen to an old age pension is about to be acknowledged by law. One of the problems connected with this is the relation of the new form of pension to the older, incidental forms still in existence. The subject of this detailed study is what those older forms were and how they have been more and more codified since 1846. A large series of rules, regulations, laws and Royal decrees render this publication a source book of the first order for the study of social law in the Netherlands. The first volume deals with the old age pension, the second that of widows and orphans.

KEUNING, H. J. *Mozaiek der functies*. H. P. Leopolds Uitgeversmaatschappij, Den Haag 1955. 254 pp.

The economic and political entity formed by the Netherlands is built up of various regional sections that have their own economic, and to some extent religious and intellectual structure. In the last resort the economic differences can be traced back to geographical differences. The historical theme of this book is the way in which the autarchy of the various regions gradually developed into inter-dependence in the course of the centuries and how the accent originally felt on the West but in recent times falls more and more on the "border regions".

KEUR, JOHN Y. and DOROTHY L. KEUR. *The Deeply Rooted. A study of a Drents Community in the Netherlands*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V. – G. A. Hak & Dr. H. J. Prakke, Assen 1955. 208 pp.

When the authors set out for a little village in the north of the Netherlands their aim was to study an agrarian community barely touched by modern forms of development. All facts worth mentioning (and perhaps others as well) have been noted down by them and worked up into a lucid, subclassified book. One of the most remarkable facts brought forward in this work is the inclination not to leave the village where, every member of the community has become deeply rooted. Particulars of folklore, political and economic relationships, group activities and, as background, the geographical conditions are considered in succession.

Het Land van de Peel. Onder redactie van M. Kemp. *Met medewerking van vele deskundigen in het Peelgebied*. Uitgeverij „Veldeke”, Maastricht 1955. 168 pp. Ill.

The Peel is an extensive stretch of bogland on the boundaries of the provinces of Northern Brabant and Limburg that is experiencing a rapid development from a state of economic stagnation to one of comprehensive industrialisation. In this book thirty-one articles illustrate the various facets of the past, the present and the future expectations as regards this region and the surrounding areas.

MELIEF, P. B. A. *De strijd om de armenzorg in Nederland 1795-1854*. J. B. Wolters, Groningen, Djakarta 1955. iii, 240 pp.

The public care of the poor in The Netherlands was largely the concern of the reformed poor-relief boards until the Enlightenment of the 18th century gave rise to thoughts of government care. The French Revolution also brought about a change in this field, primarily because the Reformed Church ceased to be the State Church, but also because of the shifting of the accent to public bodies. The author makes a thorough study of the development in this period and of the conceptions of the liberals and the opposition of the protestant church after the restoration. The book ends with a treatment of the Law of 1854.

ROOIJEN, J. P. VAN. *Het Nederlandse Bevolkingsvraagstuk*. N.V. Gebr. Zomer en Keunings Uitgeversmij., Wageningen 1955. 188 pp.

With the aid of a large number of tables Prof. Van Rooijen gives a survey of the development of the demographic situation. This is preceded by some observations on theories and methods. Prognoses based on the statistical material available are also given. The subject of migration receives special attention. In a very circumspect discussion of the subject of birth control, more than in any other of the problems dealt with, the author's opinions about the philosophy of life, namely is orthodox protestantism, play a role.

SPRUIT, A. *Stakingsrecht in het Kader van de Arbeidsovereenkomst*. J. B. Wolters, Groningen, Djakarta 1955. 213 pp.

After distinguishing between the various types of strikes as they appear in relevant literature, the author investigates the increasing organisation of labour relations. Examples of strikes and legal and lawful decisions concerning them are taken from the history of recent years in order to elucidate the present state of the right to strike. Armed with this broad knowledge of history and of the various legal possibilities, the author finally decides against a general prohibition of strikes.

WELDEREN BARON RENGERS, W. J. VAN. *Schets eener Parlementaire Geschiedenis van Nederland. Vierde Deel. Nederland 1914-1918 door Prof. Mr. C. W. de Vries. Oost-Indië 1891-1918; West-Indië 1849-1918 door Dr. W. H. Vermeulen*. Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1955. xii, 376 pp.

This volume fills the lacuna that still existed in the previously published parliamentary histories of The Netherlands. In a concise, lucidly presented form it treats the years of the first world war when, under a liberal government, the war emergency had to be combatted and when, later, important reforms such as those concerning the franchise and the education system were carried through. Colonial policy covering a much more extensive period is treated in an interesting appendix.

WEIJER, A. VAN DER. *De Religieuze Practijk in een Brabantse Industriestad. Godsdienst-sociografische verkenningen in Tilburg*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V. - G. A. Hak & Dr. H. J. Prakke, Assen 1955. 274 pp.

The subject of this study on the practice of religion is an industrial town in the south of the Netherlands. The study itself, however, would be inconceivable without the extensive use the author made of international literature in the sociological field. He outlines the rapid growth of the town and furthermore compares a great variety of statistics with the actions which the catholic faith demands of its followers and which serve as an indication of religious feeling. Unlike other writers, the present one sees no direct danger to religious life in the industrialisation of Tilburg.

WIERSMA, J. P. Th. M. Th. van Welderen Baron Rengers. *Een groot Nederlander*. Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1955. 243 pp.

In the general agrarian crisis of the 1880's Friesland, in the north of the Netherlands, suffered greatly as an agricultural region. In terms of affectionate gratefulness a description is given in this book of the outwardly uneventful life of the man who

tried to breathe new life into the region. The origin and execution of the union of self supporting farmers in co-operative societies, the foundation of loan-offices, plans for the re-allotment of the land and the reconditioning of barren soils as well as the bee culture are all due to his initiative. The themes dominating this story are the economic development and also the way in which he, whom men might call a sportsmanlike country nobleman cum magistrate, mixed with his farmers.

Poland

ANDREJEW, I. - L. LERNELL - J. SAWICKI. *Prawo karne Polski Ludowej*. I. Wiadomości ogólne. Wydawnictwo Prawnicze, Warszawa 1954. 366 pp.

The most noteworthy feature of this volume dealing with the general part of Polish criminal law is the large amount of space devoted to its history. The chapters dealing with the idea, the concept, and the science of criminal law are followed by chapters on the history of criminal law in general, the history of Soviet criminal law, criminal law in the People's Democracies, and, lastly, the history of Polish criminal law. Apart from other information which one might expect in a work of this nature, such as is found in the chapters on sources, system, interpretation, etc., it should be noted that a selective bibliography forms a part of the text which throughout is divided into §. This points to its use as a textbook, although it was not written solely for this purpose.

CWIKLINSKI, JAN. *The Captain Leaves His Ship*. The story of the captain of the S. S. Batory, as told to Hawthorne Daniel. Robert Hale Ltd., London 1955. 313 pp.

This is the autobiography of the Polish captain who, without knowing it, brought Gerhard Eisler from New York to England where the latter was arrested. As a result Mr. Cwiklinski encountered serious difficulties on his return to Poland. He escaped and finally ended up in America. The book relates his adventures, including those during the war when he resided in The Netherlands. From a social-historical point of view his account of the state of affairs in communist Poland is, of course, the most interesting part. The book is written in an easy, spontaneous style.

DEMBOWSKI, EDWARD. *PISMA*. [Biblioteka klasyków filozofii, pisarze polscy; Polska akademia nauk]. Państwowe wydawnictwo naukowe, Warszawa 1955. 5 Vols., xi, 417; vi, 351; vii, 453; 408; vii, 384 pp.

Edward Dembowski (1822-1846) belonged to that group of radicals of the mid-nineteenth century who, in Marxist historiography, have received the name of revolutionary democrats. He was killed during the Krakow revolt of 1846. During his short adult life he propounded his radical views on philosophy (in which he was an enthusiastic admirer of Hegel) and literature in a great number of articles and reviews of which vols. 1-4 constitute the first collected edition. Vol. 5 is taken up by two essays on resp. his philosophical and social ideas and on his aesthetics, and further by notes and indexes.

Historia Polski 1764-1795. Wybór tekstów. Opracował J. Michalski [Materiały źródłowe do historii Polski epoki feudalnej pod red. Mariana Małowista]. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1954. 218 pp.

The book gives a collection of over 60 texts concerning the history of Poland during the partition period. They are divided into 9 sections and in each of these the texts are placed chronologically. The stress is laid on social and economical problems. Some of the section headings are as follows: the country; industry and trade; the committee of popular education and, of course, Kościuszko's rising.

Konstytucja i podstawowe akty ustawodawcze Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej. Zbiór tekstów z przedmową Kazimierza Biskupskiego. Wydanie II uzupełnione według stanu prawnego na dzień 15 lutego 1954 r. Wydawnictwo Prawnicze, Warszawa 1954. xviii, 340 pp.

In this book are collected the fundamental laws of the Polish republic over the period 1944-1952, divided into three parts: the acts passed before the constitution of July 1952, the second part containing this constitution and the laws directly relating to it, in which the system of "People's Democracy" is reflected. The third part gives the laws governing the administrative organization, the juridical organization, budget, and Polish citizenship. Notes at the bottom of the page refer to novellas and relevant parts of later laws. The introduction sketches some of the ideological backgrounds.

MŁOSZ, CZESŁAW. *The Captive Mind*. Transl. from the Polish by Jane Zielonko. Vintage Books. New York 1955. xii, 241 pp.

The French edition of this magnificent book was favourably reviewed in *Bulletin* 1954, Nr. 2, on pp. 128-129.

Organizacja i praca rad narodowych. Wydawnictwo Prawnicze, Warszawa 1953. 257 pp.

This collection of articles on the people's councils has been written partly by practitioners, partly by academic people. To the first group belong the articles on block committees and on the activity of the worker in meetings. Other articles discuss the history and the different functions of the councils.

Zagadnienia prawne konstytucji Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej. Materiały Sesji Naukowej PAN. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1954. 3 Vols, 433, 642 and 514 pp.

These three volumes contain the proceedings of the conference on the new constitution of 1952, held by the juridical section of the Polish Academy of Sciences in July 1953. Vol. I contains the reports read during the plenary sessions and the ensuing discussions on the subjects: public property, sovereignty, concepts of law of Polish progressive movements during the preceding two centuries, criminal law and juridical organisation, while the last plenary session discussed the results of the sections' meetings. The proceedings of the latter are reported in vols. II and III.

Rumania

GHEORGHIU-DEJ, G. H. *Artikel und Reden. Auswahl aus den Jahren 1945-1952*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955. 396 pp. Portr.

The articles collected in this volume give an impression of the aspirations of the Rumanian communists and of the special problems with which they were faced in the early post-war years. In a more general way they reflect the policy followed in the

transition to the present state of affairs. Equal consideration is paid to both the internal development and foreign relations.

Nouvelles études d'histoire présentées au Xe Congrès des Sciences Historiques, Rome 1955. Éditions de l'Académie de la République Populaire Roumaine, Bucarest 1955. 482 pp.

Studies on very divergent subjects taken from Rumanian history are collected in this work. Several of these are on social history, e.g. on slavery, the farmers' movement in Transylvania in the revolutionary year 1848, the origins of the social-democratic party, agrarian reforms after the first world war and the material state of the working class between 1923 and 1928. They present an impression of the practice of the study of history under a people's democracy regime.

Spain

MADARIAGA, SALVADOR DE. Spanien. Wesen und Wandlung. Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart 1955. 432 pp.

This lucid standard work on the Spanish people, its history and its spirit first appeared in English in 1930 and was augmented during the Second World War. It has been revised for the German edition. Apart from a survey describing the civil war it now also contains a picture of the position and actions of the present government. In them an investigation is made as to what influence the drastic events of the last decades have had on the relationships in the country and on the spirit of the people. The author who, as statesman and scholar, positively and spiritedly takes sides, ends with a prognosis.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BAUER, RAYMOND A. Nine Soviet Portraits. With the assistance of Edward Wasiolek. Published jointly by The Technology Press of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall Ltd., London 1955. ix, 190 pp. Ill.

The stories told in this book are fiction – but fiction based on extensive information gathered from all kinds of people who fled from the Soviet Union. In a concrete way the author tells of student life, the collective farm, the woman doctor, the party worker, the housewife, the writer, the factory director, the tractor driver and the secret police agent. The book is also of high literary quality. In an appendix the sources of information are described. The illustrations are chosen from *Krokodil*.

BELOV, FEDOR. The History of a Soviet Collective Farm. Published for the Research Program on the U.S.S.R. Frederick A. Praeger, New York [1955]. xiii, 237 pp.

This history of a kolchoz is based upon the diary of a kolchoz president covering the period 1947-1949. His observations are practical and to the point. From his story there emerges a clear and revealing picture of the working of a kolchoz which, at least in the period described, involved a large measure of red tape on the one hand and, on the other, unavoidable evasion of laws and bylaws, in order to fulfill the norms of the plan. The usefulness of the book is enhanced by a number of appendices giving figures for this kolchoz and references to Soviet literature.

Вубнов, А. Вцарской ставке. Воспоминания. Издательство имени Чехова, Нью-Йорк 1955. 388 стр.

[BUBNOV, A. At the Imperial Headquarters. Recollections. Chekhov Publishing House, New York 1955. 388 pp.]

Admiral Bubnov was throughout the first World War attached to the Russian GHQ and in this book relates the course of the war as he saw it from this vantagepoint. The first part describes the period when great-duke Nikolaj Nikolaevič was supreme commander, the second part is devoted to the supreme command of the tsar himself, whilst the third part discusses the period of the preliminary government.

Changing Attitudes in Soviet Russia. The Nationalities Problem and Soviet Administration. Selected Readings on the Development of Soviet Nationalities Policies. Selected, edited and introduced by Rudolf Schlesinger. Translated by W. W. Gottlieb [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction]. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1956. vii, 299 pp.

"Soviet communism", the editor says in his introduction, "came into being as a means of carrying out certain social purposes, and not as a means for realizing Russian, Ukranian, Georgian, Tatar or any other nation's 'historical aspirations' ". This seems a fruitful approach to a problem which is, precisely for this reason, complicated and many-sided in theory and practice. In 28 documents chronologically listed and divided into five parts the editor tries to bring out as many of these sides as available material permits. The introduction sets forth the way and the principles of selection.

The Correspondence between Prince A. M. Kurbsky and Tsar Ivan IV of Russia 1564-1579. Edited with a translation and notes by J. L. I. Fennell. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London 1955. xi, 275 pp.

Prince Kurbsky was a boyar and a general in Tsar Ivan IV's army, but he deserted to Poland-Lithuania in 1564. From there he wrote a letter to the tsar in which he makes a clean breast of his opinions on the latter. Ivan IV sent him a very lengthy reply, from which resulted a continued correspondence. In total six letters have been printed, in Russian with an English translation on the facing pages. The editor has based his text on a comparison of the existing editions. The book deserves attention as a major source for the understanding of the Tsar's policy toward the boyars and the reactions of that conservative aristocracy.

DEWAR, MARGARET. Labour Policy in the USSR 1917-1928. Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, New York 1956. viii, 286 pp.

On the ground of official documents the author demonstrates that there has been a shift from direct workers' influence, partly expressed through the trade unions, to state and party domination, which also affects the workers organisations. Once the communists came into power they had no set social programme, but, in the course of time, they developed a whole set of regulations which became more or less definitive after the First Five Year Plan had been resolved upon. The book treats the first measures, War Communism, the NEP and the preparatory stage before the introduc-

tion of the Plan. Strikes were gradually rendered impossible. In an elaborate appendix the text of decrees, ordinances and instructions passed during the period in question have been printed in an English translation.

A Digest of the Krasnyi Arkhiv – Red Archives Volumes 31-106. Compiled and annotated by Leona W. Eisele under the direction of Andrei A. Lobanov-Rostovsky. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1955. xxxiv, 251 pp.

The bibliography lists the articles of each number consecutively. To each entry are added references to other articles in Krasnyi Arkhiv on the same subject. Furthermore a short list is added of articles contained in vols. 1-30 with reference to page numbers of the first volume of this bibliography and, of course, an index to this volume.

HILDEBRANDT, WALTER. *Die Sowjetunion. Macht und Krise.* C. W. Leske Verlag, Darmstadt 1955. 272 pp. Maps.

A good synopsis is given of the present development of the Soviet Union from the military, industrial and political point of view. The very competent author is a master in the art of presenting a lucid exposition of the essential problems without doing injustice to the demands of scholarship. Special mention must be made of the treatment of the struggle for power and its background since the death of Stalin. Topical questions in foreign politics are analyzed in this light.

LURAT, LUCIEN. *Bilan de vingt-cinq ans de plans quinquennaux (1929-1955).* Les Iles d'Or, Paris 1955. 263 pp. Tables.

This very able author presents a good survey of the targets and realisations of the Russian five year plans, illustrating the text with numerous tables. He also deals with the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States as regards the development of production. Even in the case of heavy industry he arrives at conclusions that are not alarming for the West, in spite of the fact that Russia is gaining on America. A great deal of attention is paid to agriculture.

Lenin. A biography. Lawrence & Wishart Ltd., London 1955. 272 pp.

This is an English translation of the latest edition of the standard biography of Lenin. Comparison with an earlier Russian edition shows a considerable number of alterations in detail, with the same division into chapters. The book has been brought up to date and ends with a quotation from a speech by Chrushev of January 1955. There are notes referring to Lenin's works and a short list of English translations.

LENIN, W. I. und J. W. STALIN über die Gewerkschaften. Ausgewählt und zusammengestellt von einer Kommission des Bundesvorstandes des FDGB. I. 1899 bis September 1917. II. Oktober 1917 bis 1952. Tribüne Verlag und Druckereien des FDGB, Berlin 1955. 311 pp.; 410 pp.

Speeches, articles and extracts from books in which Lenin and Stalin express their views on the trade union movement are collected in this work. The first volume deals with the struggle under the capitalist regime, the second mainly with the completely different role of the trade union movement under communism. Special attention is paid to the relationship between the party and the trade union movement.

Милюков, П.Н. Воспоминания (1859—1917), под ред. М. М. Карповича и Б. И. Злькина. Издательство имени Чехова, Нью-Йорк 1955. 2тт., 438, 397 стр.

[MILJUKOV, P. N. Memoirs, edited by Boris Elkin and Michael Karповich. Chekhov Publishing House, New York 1955. 2 Vols., 438, 397 pp.]

When Miljukov died in 1943, over 80 years of age, he left unfinished memoirs, which ended with 1917. They reflect his work as a historian and a politician in a crucial period of Russian history and their interest is, therefore, considerable. It derives not so much from the new facts they present as from the circumstance that they present an integrated picture of a conscious life, spanning not only the period 1905-1919, but also the period when it came to ripeness, i.e. the later years of Alexander II and the "Bezvremenie" of Alexander III.

MOORE, BARRINGTON, JR. *Terreur et progrès en U.R.S.S. Étude sur les variations et la stabilité de la dictature soviétique*. Traduit de l'Américain sous la direction de René Adda, d'après l'ouvrage *Terror and Progress USSR, Some sources of change and stability in the Soviet dictatorship*. [Collection française des publications de „Harvard University Press - Cambridge"]. Éditions Jean Vitiano, Paris 1956. 284 pp.

Professor Moore offers a deep analysis of the social and cultural forces at work in the Soviet Union in regard to the possibilities of changing the régime into a more moderate, a less totalitarian one. Prominence is given, naturally, to the specific instrument of totalitarianism, the secret police, and to the peasant question, the bureaucracy and the rapid industrialisation. The author gives a very full description of the mentality of scholars and artists. Rationalist and traditionalist forces are said to be perhaps capable under favourable circumstances to gain decisive influence.

NEXÖ, MARTIN ANDERSEN. *Dem jungen Morgen zu. – Zwei Welten. Schilderungen von Reisen in der Sowjetunion. Mit zwei Beilagen*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955. 348 pp.

Two enthusiastic descriptions of journeys made in 1923 and 1934, a talk delivered over the radio and a detailed article addressed to the Danish public and aimed at counteracting anti-Soviet propaganda are collected in this work. The author knows how to relate his experiences in an exceptionally enthralling manner. No criticism, even in the mildest form, can be expected from him as regards conditions in the Soviet Union, for he identifies himself completely with the standpoint of the communist party. He is especially struck by the lack of hypocrisy and by the social awareness of the people.

PLECHANOW, G. W. *Kunst und Literatur. Vorwort von M. Rosental. Redaktion und Kommentar von N. F. Beltschikow*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955. xxxviii, 1034 pp.

This monumental work contains all the utterances, apart from short notes, made by Plechanov on art and literature which are of fundamental importance for Marxist

aesthetics. The first part is devoted to writings on primitive art and French painting in the eighteenth century and begins with the fundamental "Materialistic Concept of History". The second part deals with Russian belles-lettres and literary criticism in the nineteenth century, whilst the third part deals with that of Western Europe. The German publication, based on the Russian edition of 1948, contains the documentation as given by Plechanov along with the notes of the Russian and German editors. Rosental treats the views of Plechanov on aesthetics and literary criticism in a detailed introduction.

Zaleski, Eugène. *Mouvements ouvriers et socialistes (chronologie et bibliographie)*. La Russie, tome 1 : 1725-1907. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1956. 462 pp.

This volume is divided into four parts, covering the periods 1725-1850, 1851-1884, 1885-1904 and 1905-1907; each part consists of a chronological table, a section enumerating reviews and newspapers and one enumerative books and pamphlets, both according to year of first publication. Altogether 2876 items are listed. The list is based on the funds of twelve libraries and with each item are mentioned those libraries where it can be found. Although it shows a number of the inaccuracies and lacunae only to be expected from a pioneer work of this nature, this book, the first of its scope in this field, should for this reason prove very welcome.

Yugoslavia

EKMAN, T. *Joegoslavië. Opstandig stiefkind van Europa*. J. A. Boom & Zoon, Uitgevers, Meppel 1955. 288 pp. Ill. Maps.

This book is undoubtedly the best synoptical work on Yugoslavia that has appeared in Dutch. Some attention is paid to the history of the country up to 1918, and much more to the present political relationships and their origin, to economic and social life and to culture. Following on an introduction on the Slavs and their conquest of the present Yugoslavia, the separate republics are treated. This, in turn, is followed by the history since 1918, the partisan struggle and the break with Moscow, agriculture, the rapid industrialisation and, finally, folk culture.