

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

Ethics and Bigness: Scientific, Academic, Religious, Political, and Military. Ed. by Harlan Cleveland and Harold D. Lasswell. Publ. by the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion in their Relation to the Democratic Way of Life, Inc., New York; distr. by Harper & Brothers, New York 1962. lxxv, 542 pp. \$ 7.50.

The Ethic of Power: The Interplay of Religion, Philosophy, and Politics. Ed. by Harold D. Lasswell and Harlan Cleveland. Publ. by the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion . . .; distr. by Harper & Brothers, New York 1962. xvi, 509 pp. \$ 7.50.

The sixteenth meeting of the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion, held in New York in 1960, was devoted to the theme of "Challenges to Traditional Ethics: Government, Politics, and Administration". The present two volumes collect practically all the papers read at this meeting. Those in the first volume all treat of the moral dilemmas involved in modern large-scale organisation, with the exception of industry. The problem of ethics and politics is under review in the first Lyman Bryson Lecture, delivered by Richard McKeon and printed as an appendix to the above volume, and in the whole of the second volume. The latter is divided into sections on the political thought of the great world religions, on ethics and law, and on contemporary societal norms and issues. Among the contributors there are such internationally known names as Talcott Parsons, Salo W. Baron, Eugen Kogon and Raymond Aron.

GOLLWITZER, HELMUT. *Forderungen der Freiheit. Aufsätze und Reden zur politischen Ethik.* Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München 1962. xxxix, 389 pp. DM. 16.00.

The essays and speeches collected in this volume discuss a wide range of subjects, going from the Christian's attitude towards nuclear war to the theology of Luther and its meaning for the conception of political freedom, from the question of the relations between Marxism and Communism on the one hand, and Christianity on the other, to the significance of 20 July, 1944. Fundamental is the problem of the Christian's duty in this world. The book is important as a testimony of Protestant faith and as the voice of one of the major representatives of one of its most pronounced currents; that it is dedicated to Martin Niemöller may be mentioned as rather indicative of the author's approach. His style is beautiful and lucid, and his argument on the whole sober, although value judgments seem sometimes to be substituted for proofs.

HEIMANN, EDUARD. Reason and Faith in Modern Society. Liberalism, Marxism and Democracy. Wesleyan University Press, Middletown (Conn.) 1961. x, 342 pp. \$ 6.50.

Some six years after the appearance of a German translation of this book (made by the author) it has been published in the language in which it was written. The changes which have been made in comparison with the German edition are small. The book, which combines theologic, philosophical and sociological approaches as well as a great knowledge of the history of economic theory and that of Liberalism and Socialism, is written in a spirit reminding of the works of Reinhold Niebuhr. A broad characterization of the cultural crisis of the Western world ushers in an argument for the failure of both individualism and collectivism which are the fruits of the Enlightenment. From this angle 19th century Liberalism and Marxism (with a strong emphasis on later developments in Russia) are dealt with. Only a higher-level synthesis between the two – a democracy on the basis of Christian values, social justice *and* personal freedom, is said to offer a way out, and the last part of the book is especially devoted to an elaboration of the way in which this result should be brought about theoretically as well as practically.

HUTTEN, ERNEST H. The Origins of Science. An Inquiry into the Foundations of Western Thought. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1962. 241 pp. 28/–.

Western civilization is unique for having developed the atmosphere from which scientific thought could spring and evolve. In his erudite study the author discusses both the historical origins (especially the Greek beginnings) and the psychological conditions necessary for or favourable to science. Very important is the treatment of the question, when and how scientific knowledge becomes rationally available. In this connection the social and institutional backgrounds have been brought into the picture. Moreover, the debate on the meaning and validity of conceptions such as "truth" and "reality" is enriched by the author's able contribution.

KANAPA, JEAN. La doctrine sociale de l'église et le Marxisme. Editions Sociales, Paris 1962. 321 pp. NF. 14.00.

Basing himself on the encyclicals since *Rerum Novarum* the author discusses the social and ideological implications of the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. As a Communist, he concludes that the Church is bound to justify such social orders as are founded on exploitation; but he tries his hand at a more subtle interpretation of the practical possibilities of a co-operation between Marxists and Catholics for aims they have in common. Unity in the struggle does not exclude diversity of philosophies, and *vice versa*. Fundamentally revolutionary motive forces in Christianity provide the basis for an understanding between the two systems of thought.

KLAUS, GEORG. Kybernetik in philosophischer Sicht. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 492 pp. DM. 19.50.

After a period of repudiation cybernetics was soon valued more positively in the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, especially on account of its practical usefulness (automation). Prof. Klaus of Humboldt University, East Berlin, even believes that dialectical materialism is virtually presupposed, corroborated and at the same time badly needed by cybernetics. The new science should just be rid of the

philosophical consequences it involves in the West. The author defends the existence of qualitatively different ontological levels, which should not be confused in the manner of mechanical materialism. It follows that cybernetical machines cannot think creatively but only schematically. Once the functions that are suited for it are automated, the functions peculiar to man can find better scope – though only under “Socialism”.

KOHN, HANS. *Martin Buber. Sein Werk und seine Zeit. Ein Beitrag zur Geistesgeschichte Mitteleuropas 1880-1930. Nachwort: 1930-1960 von Robert Weltsch.* Joseph Melzer Verlag, Köln 1961. 484 pp. DM. 24.80.

Hans Kohn's book on Martin Buber, first published in 1930, has sprung from a very close identification of the author with his subject, and is at the same time a typical product of the Central Europe of before Hitler, which now belongs irrevocably to the past. That is just what gives it its special value, and in the present edition the author has rightly left the text and even the extensive apparatus of notes unaltered. The evolution of Buber's personality and thought in the decisive first fifty years of his life (from aestheticism to Zionism, from mysticism to personalism) is set out with remarkable congeniality; the passages on his relations with Gustav Landauer merit special mention here. In the epilogue Robert Weltsch gives a brief outline of Buber's work after 1933 and a supplement to the bibliography.

LEWIS, JOHN. *Man and Evolution.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1962. 150 pp. 12/6.

This small volume contains a philosophy of history as well as a critique of Darwinism. The concept of natural selection is declared to be irrelevant to human evolution, and problems like degeneration and over-population disappear like snow before the sun of Marxism. Of course capitalism is to blame and fore-doomed to death: “If society is to survive it must become socialist. Either this or nothing.”

LITT, THEODOR. *Freiheit und Lebensordnung. Zur Philosophie und Pädagogik der Demokratie.* Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1962. 172 pp. DM. 12.00.

In this thought provoking essay Prof. Litt, starting from a philosophic discussion of the concept of freedom, arrives at the conclusion that modern Communism subscribes to an essentially unlimited optimism (whose roots lay in the Enlightenment) which makes its pretensions, whenever they come to be realized, the very basis for oppression of fundamental freedoms. On the other hand, Western political freedom is, according to the author, rooted in the struggle for religious freedom, i.e. in Protestantism with its rather pessimistic anthropology that defies any attempt at secular overperfection. Suggestions are made for a better school system as a preparation for greater consciousness of our basic values.

Marxisme et Existentialisme. Controverse sur la dialectique. [Tribune Libre]. Librairie Plon, Paris 1962. 94 pp. NF. 4.80.

This is a full stenographic account of the debate held in December last year between J.-P. Sartre and J. Hyppolite (Existentialists) on the one hand, and R. Garaudy and J.-P. Vigier (Communists) on the other. The debate was introduced and summarized

by J. Orsel. Dialectics as a "law of history" was recognized by all, although with modifications, but as a "law of nature" it was refused by the Existentialists who could partly appeal to Marx himself – an appeal refuted by their Marxist partners in the discussion, who also denied any *a priori* interpretation of their brand of dialectics.

MICHEL, ERNST. *Das Christliche Weltamt*. Josef Knecht, Frankfurt am Main 1962. 133 pp. DM. 7.80.

Mr Michel, a non-conformist Roman-Catholic, argues in this book (an earlier version of which appeared in 1934 under the title *Von der kirchlichen Sendung der Laien*), that the renewal of the world by the Church should no longer be pursued by means of clericalism, but by a mobilisation of the laymen. He stresses their *Mündigkeit* and their share in the priesthood, and simultaneously turns against the intellectualism and moralism still current in the Church.

PAINE, THOMAS. *Die Rechte des Menschen*. Hrsg., übers. und eingel. von Wolfgang Mönke. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1962. 419 pp. D.M 25.00.

The two parts of Paine's propagandistic work destined for the British readers of his time on the ideas of the French Revolution, "Rights of Man", are here presented in an excellent German translation. Prefaces to the English and French editions have been included. The translator has, moreover, prepared a careful annotation. He has also written a good introduction of some 100 pages, in which he places Paine – the opponent of Burke – against the background of time and situation, and vindicates him for the genealogical tree of Socialism as a precursor of the Utopian currents.

REID, LOUIS ARNAUD. *Philosophy and Education. An Introduction*. Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1962. xvi, 203 pp. 25/-.

Prof. Reid has written a lucid book, kept as simple as possible, on the subject he teaches at the University of London. The main topics under discussion are the meaning of philosophy and values, the relation of theory and practice, the personal self, human freedom, discipline, teaching, the "two cultures", and the professional education of teachers. The volume is addressed to students of education.

ROCHET, WALDECK. *Qu'est-ce que la philosophie Marxiste?* Editions Sociales, Paris 1962. 79 pp. NF. 2.00.

The author is convinced that Marxist philosophy should encompass more than logic and dialectics: it is a conception of the world (*Weltanschauung*) "of a scientific nature". In this way he tries to solve the problem of the scope of philosophy within Communist theory. The booklet gives a clear treatment of its main theses.

TAVARD, GEORGE H. *Paul Tillich and the Christian Message*. Burns & Oates, London 1962. viii, 176 pp. 25/-.

In this Catholic appraisal of Tillich's work – especially of his American writings – the problem of the connexion between religious views and socialist convictions is only lightly touched upon; yet that question seems implied in the general verdict that Tillich was "a victim of the historicism of the last century". The author is mainly concerned with the contribution Tillich offers to Christology. He is appreciative of

the fact that the Protestant theologian did not "drift along with liberal Protestantism", but critical of the idea that faith does not guarantee historical truth. Tillich is said never to have found a definite passage "from the philosophical conception of 'eternal Godmanhood' to the concrete existence of the man Jesus". The issues involved are discussed with great knowledge and understanding.

Wissenschaft und Politik. Hrsg. von der Arbeitsgruppe für Philosophie an der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 181 pp. DM. 4.00.

The contributions to this volume are all written in the spirit of a fighting philosophy that is so characteristic for Marxist-Leninist discussion of problems of social science. Most are direct polemics against West-German and Austrian authors (Bollnow, Litt, Wetter). O. Finger deals with the question of objectivity and class, G. Klaus claims a special "socialist discipline" in science, H. Schulze argues that the conceptions of class struggle and peaceful co-existence are fully and fundamentally compatible. M. Buhr finds in West-German philosophy a clear-cut over-all trend of "re-fascisation", and the reverse evolution in East-German education (with the "polytechnic" ideal) is set forth by A. Kolesnyk.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

BARS, HENRY, La politique selon Jacques Maritain. Préface de Jacques Maritain. [Collection "Points d'appui".] Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1961. 247 pp. NF. 9.60.

Mr Bars only wishes to persuade his readers into studying with advantage the political disquisitions of the well-known French Neo-Thomist for themselves. If necessary he might have confined himself to selected readings like *The Social and Political Philosophy of Jacques Maritain* (mentioned in this journal, Vol. I (1956), Part 3, p. 519), but "it seems that the French need more explications than Americans do". Mr Bars acquits himself excellently of his task as interpreter, and the emphasis comes a little more on contemporary issues than was the case in the above selected readings. Maritain is regularly given the floor himself, while in the preface he elucidates his present position.

FISCHER, HUGO. Wer soll der Herr der Erde sein? Eine politische Philosophie. Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. 408 pp. DM. 24.80.

The free world should no longer leave the initiative to its Communist opponents, but lay the foundations for the forthcoming *politeia* of humanity of its own accord. On the basis of this conviction Prof. Fischer of Munich University, spiritually allied to the German neo-liberals (Wilhelm Roepke, etc.), has written his "political philosophy". By far the longest of the four parts of the book deals with the political doctrine of Lenin, a "giant figure", who was "possessed by his own dialectic vision" and thus led humanity astray. None the less, the author expects that the fanatical chiliasm in the Soviet Union will wither away, and that then the Russians, too, will be able to communicate with the new world *politeia*, which will be based on professional skill and achievement.

FRIEDMAN, MILTON. *Capitalism and Freedom*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1962. xii, 202 pp. \$ 3.95.

Political, social and intellectual freedom is conditioned by economic freedom; the public interest cannot *a priori* be known, let alone be planned for, but can only result from everybody's pursuit of his private interest. On these two propositions – he refers with approval to Adam Smith's "invisible hand" – Prof. Friedman builds his argument, which imports a rejection of public regulation of trade and industry, subsidy programs, progressive taxation, social welfare measures, government operation of schools, occupational licensure and any form of monopoly power. The book was written with the assistance of Rose D. Friedman.

FRIEDMANN, GEORGES et PIERRE NAVILLE, avec le concours de Jean-René Tréanton et de vingt-quatre collaborateurs. *Traité de Sociologie du Travail*. 2 volumes. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1961, 1962. ii, 468 pp.; ii, 439 pp. NF. 37.00; NF. 36.00.

An admirable synthesis of the work done by French specialists in the new discipline of industrial sociology is presented by two of the most famous scholars in the field. In the first vol. the domain of industrial sociology and its general problems are well defined by Prof. Friedmann; the same author also discusses the tangent planes industrial sociology has in common with other social sciences. This vol. is moreover devoted to questions of methodology, and those of industrial growth, population, technological evolution, and unemployment; very rewarding are the passages on the impact of technological on social progress. The second volume opens with chapters on human relations in industry, including the role of management, hierarchy, job evaluation and wage incentives. It contains, moreover, contributions on family life in industrial society, problems involved in leisure occupation, but on workers' attitudes and the labour movement (especially the trade unions) as well. In the excellent bibliography mostly French works, and in the second place works written in English have been included. The presentation of the subject matter is such that the book should appeal not only to the specialist reader.

Friedrich Engels und die internationale Arbeiterbewegung. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1962. 156 pp. DM. 7.50.

Five essays have been collected in this volume which appears as the first one in a series under the editorship of Prof. K. Obermann and U. Herrmann. The essays have been written by three Russians (E. A. Stepanova, "F.E. – a great teacher and leader of the proletariat"; J. I. Linkov, on Engels and the Russian revolutionary movement; G. N. Sevostianov, on Engels' writing on American capitalism) and two Germans (K. Obermann on Engels' "struggle for Germany's national unity and for democracy in the years 1848/49"; H. Bartel, on Engels' critical position towards "state socialist" opportunism). Together, these essays provide the official Marxist-Leninist interpretation of some important aspects of Engels' role in the international and German labour movement and his fundamental outlook. Many references are made to later developments.

GURVITCH, GEORGES. *Dialectique et Sociologie*. Flammarion Éditeur, Paris 1962. 242 pp. NF. 14.50.

The first part of this book contains a survey of dialectical systems of thought, among them those developed by Plato, Kant, Hegel and Marx. The latter is said not to have sufficiently recognised the problem of the relation between dialectics as a movement of reality and dialectics as a method to investigate reality. The second part offers an argument for an undogmatic and non-ideological dialectics as the only way to arrive at a more fruitful sociology. In this connection the dialectical polarization between sociology and the other social sciences is critically evaluated and the dialectical complementarity between sociology and (social) history is stressed.

HAGEN, EVERETT E. *On the Theory of Social Change. How Economic Growth Begins.* The Dorsey Press, Inc., Homewood (Ill.) 1962. xvii, 557 pp. \$ 7.50.

Prof. Hagen is an economist attached to the Center for International Studies at M.I.T. and knows the problems of the underdeveloped areas from personal experience. He announces his book as a study of the transition from a traditional social state to continuing technological progress. In outline his explanation of this transition comes to the following: not economic, but social and psychological factors are decisive; withdrawal of status respect brings a group to "retreatism" (the term is borrowed from R. K. Merton), and then to new creativity, a process, which usually extends over centuries. To argue his explanation the author leaves economy and roams far and wide across the fields of sociology, anthropology, psychology, and also history (e.g. in the chapter on the causes of the Industrial Revolution in England, beginning with William the Conqueror). The ordinary historian receives an impression of great acumen and immense reading, but even more of an (in the author's own words, p. 513) "heroically simplified model of societal change". Whether "useful"?

HESS, MOSES. *Ausgewählte Schriften. Ausgewählt und eingeleitet von Horst Lademacher.* Joseph Melzer Verlag, Köln 1962. 470 pp. DM. 53.00.

In chronological order this selection contains some philosophical, Socialist and Zionist works written by Hess between 1837 and 1864 and valuably annotated by the compiler. The Zionist-socialist major work *Rom und Jerusalem* and some essays, e.g. *Die Rechte der Arbeit*, have been printed in full. Of other works various characteristic fragments are reproduced, sometimes long parts, as for instance of *Die Europäische Triarchie* and *Philosophie der Tat*. A number of letters has been added, which cover a still longer period and which felicitously complete the picture of Hess' interesting personality as well as his theoretical and practical activity. In an interesting introduction the compiler traces the way along which Hess arrived at the opinions that made him, besides Marx and Engels, into a founder of "Scientific Socialism". He indicates the differences with Marx, which should be regarded partly as an extension, partly as a deviation. The long-continued political activity is extensively discussed; the close relation between Hess' Zionism and the whole of his theoretical and practical activity is argued. The beautifully produced work is important for the history of Socialist theory and practice of Zionism.

HOFMANN, WERNER. *Gesellschaftslehre als Ordnungsmacht. Die Werturteilsfrage – heute.* [Erfahrung und Denken, Band 8.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1961. 153 pp. DM. 16.80.

Half a century after the outbreak of the famous *Werturteilsstreit* Dr Hofmann anew raises the question whether or not the social sciences should be valuebound, and he answers this question in the positive. He believes in value judgments which, on the one hand, are socially and historically determined, but which, on the other hand, distinguish themselves from ideological and subjective pronouncements: a belief, which stands or falls with the idea of Progress. In the second part of his study the author argues, that the eschewing of value judgments by the social scientists both in Germany and the Anglo-Saxon countries has favoured irrationalism and the maintenance of the status quo. In his criticism of neo-Kantianism (Max Weber, etc.) and pragmatism the author is close to Georg Lukács (*Die Zerstörung der Vernunft*).

HOMANS, GEORGE CASPAR. *Sentiments and Activities. Essays in Social Science.* [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1962. vii, 326 pp. 32/-.

Most of the eighteen essays collected in this volume deal with subjects of sociology and cultural anthropology. There are, however, four, that are of direct interest to social history, viz. three on the agrarian institutions in medieval England and the supposed influence of the Frisian invaders on them, and one on Puritanism and the clothing industry in England. In the introductory essay the well-known Harvard sociologist gives a very interesting intellectual autobiography.

KERIMOW, D. A. *Freiheit, Recht und Gesetzlichkeit in der sozialistischen Gesellschaftsordnung.* VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin n.d. [1962], xi, 220 pp. DM. 8.00.

With reference to the Marxist dialectics of necessity and freedom Prof. Kerimov discusses some problems of "socialist law"; the "collective will of the Soviet people" here plays a great role. There is some polemic against the late Hugo Sinzheimer, and a final chapter on the possibilities of cybernetics in the solving of legal problems.

KRECH, DAVID, RICHARD S. CRUTCHFIELD and EGERTON L. BALLACHEY. *Individual in Society. A Textbook of Social Psychology.* McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1962. xii, 564 pp. 62/-.

The authors give not only an introduction to social psychology, but at the same time (by borrowing from social anthropology and sociology) a kind of synthesis of the behavioural social sciences as a whole. The volume consists of four parts, in which, successively, basic psychological determinants, social attitudes, language, society and culture, and group and organisational behaviour are dealt with. Special mention should be made of the didactical devices with which the book is provided. Guides and summaries ensure easy reference and recapitulation, while glossaries and "boxes" familiarise the reader with language usage and research materials in the social sciences. An extensive bibliography and indices are added.

LEDUC, VICTOR. *La coexistence pacifique.* René Julliard, Paris 1962. 181 pp. NF. 8.70.

According to Mr Leduc the post-Stalin theory of peaceful coexistence (to be clearly distinguished from what Lenin and Stalin understood by it) represents a true renewal, a "mutation" (though not a revision) of Marxist thought; it is a "new

political weapon, adapted to the new situation of the class struggle on a world scale". The author courteously debates with the Chinese Communists; against their uneasiness he submits, that imperialism has indeed not changed its nature, but that it cannot manifest it any more; against their rashness he puts the horrors of the nuclear war.

LEVAL, GASTON. *Eléments d'Ethique Moderne*. Editions du Groupe Socialiste Libertaire, Bièvres (S. et O.) 1961. 107 pp.

The author, a Libertarian Socialist, gives, besides a brief elucidation of his ethics, a sharply critical consideration of modern civilisation. He brings up some problems to which official Socialism shuts its eyes, or for which, at most, it blames the capitalist system: the "religion of material abundance", which leads to indolence and indifference, biological and moral decadence. Against this he sets, as an ideal, a society not only made for Man, but also by Man.

The Profile of Communism. A Fact-by-Fact Primer. Prepared by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Freedom Books, New York 1961. 119 pp. \$ 0.95.

Communist theory and Communist policies, history and actual situation in a nutshell—this is the character of the present primer. Concise, very lucid definitions are given and well founded answers provided to scores of questions. The range of subjects encompasses also, for instance, Trotskyism, "fellow travellers" and front organizations, Soviet policy towards the Jews, or the Chinese "One Hundred Flowers" slogan. Very often quotations are given from original sources.

RIZZI, BRUNO. *La Lezione dello Stalinismo. Socialismo e collettivismo burocratico*. [Ventesimo Secolo, 2.] Opere Nuove, Roma 1962. 201 pp. L. 700.

Five essays, in which the author, an Italian Trotskyite, chiefly discusses the problem of Socialism and bureaucracy; the longest is aimed against James Burnham, who is alleged to have stolen the basic ideas of *The Managerial Revolution* from Rizzi's book *La Bureaucratization du Monde* (Paris 1939). The introduction by Giorgio Galli contains some biographical data.

SCHERPNER, HANS. *Theorie der Fürsorge*. Hrsg. von Hanna Scherpner. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1962. 219 pp. DM. 14.80.

Up to his death in 1959 Prof. Scherpner was director of the Seminar for Social Work and Social Pedagogics at Goethe University, Frankfurt-on-Main. The present volume is an adaptation of the lectures that he delivered in 1955 and 1956. The subject is the theory of social work in the past and present. While the second part is an elucidation of Prof. Scherpner's own theory of modern social work, the first part deals with the various theories from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century. Most attention is paid to the alms doctrine of Thomas Aquinas and the poor relief theory of Juan Luis Vives. The specific features of modern social work (individualisation of the aid, the duty to work, rational planning) stand out clearly. The author has made a thorough study of especially the German and the Dutch sources.

SELLIER, FRANÇOIS, et ANDRE TIANO. *Economie du Travail*. [“Thémis”.] Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1962. viii, 636 pp. NF. 22.00.

This volume is set out as a textbook for undergraduates. The part dealing with conditions of employment is written by Prof. Sellier, that on the formation of the wage by Prof. Tiano. The latter pays extensive attention to the mixture of conflict and dialogue between employers and employees, and to the part played by the public authorities. The book is well-documented and contains much statistical material.

SMELSER, NEIL J. *Theory of Collective Behavior*. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1962. xi, 436 pp. 45/-.

Collective behaviour is here defined as an uninstitutionalized mobilization to reconstitute a component of social action on the basis of a generalized belief. In this the author distinguishes five forms: the panic, the craze, the hostile outburst, the norm-oriented movement and the value-oriented movement. The way in which Prof. Smelser attempts to explain these phenomena is non-psychological and therefore breaks with the tradition of Tarde, Le Bon, Freud and MacDougall. Briefly, it consists of the arranging of the determinants (principally: structural conduciveness, strain, creation of a generalized belief, precipitating factors, mobilization for action, social control) according to a diagram related to the concept of “value-added” in the field of economics. This largely theoretical study is well-thought-out and clearly written; it may be of great importance for social historians.

Social Life of Early Man. Edited by Sherwood L. Washburn. [Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology.] Methuen & Co., Ltd, London 1962. ix, 299 pp. Ill. 50/-.

In June 1959 a symposium on the organisation of early societies was held under the auspices of the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. Scientists from all countries, including G. F. Debetz of the Moscow Ethnological Institute, read papers on the subject, which now, expanded and revised with reference to the discussion held at the conference, are published in the present volume. The approach is many-sided: much attention is paid to the social behaviour of the non-human primates, while other contributions are in the fields of ethnology, prehistoric archaeology, geography, genetics and human stress biology.

Soziale Schichtung und soziale Mobilität. Hrsg. von David V. Glass und René König. [Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, Sonderheft 5.] Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1961. 345 pp. DM. 19.50.

In the autumn of 1961 a meeting of the Research Sub-Committee on Social Stratification and Mobility of the International Sociological Association took place at Cologne. The papers read on this occasion are to be found in the present volume, where necessary translated into German, and with the exception of the paper by Prof. Dahrendorf. The general contributions deal with social stratification, while the research papers have the social mobility in various countries for their subject. A twofold bibliography of recent German and ISA promoted publications has been included,

THOENES, P. De Elite in de Verzorgingsstaat. Sociologische Proeve van een Terugkeer naar Domineesland. [Publicaties van het Sociologisch Instituut der Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden, VII.] H. E. Stenfert Kroese N.V., Leiden 1962. x, 268 pp. Hfl. 16.50.

Dr Thoenes begins by going very extensively into origin, structure and social role of elites in general. In the second part of his study he deals with the modern welfare state and its "silent", scientifically educated elite. The role of this elite of functionaries tends to become a new version of enlightened despotism, which, under the cloak of would-be objective science, threatens democracy. To meet this danger the author advocates a consciously policy-bound sociology, accepting the development of schools based on divergent value systems, and compelling the functionaries to show their ideological colours. It is a pity, that Dr Thoenes' valuable argument is disfigured by an indifferent style, and that he has dragged in all manner of side-issues. There is a passable summary in English.

VERNON, GLENN M. Sociology of Religion. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1962. ix, 413 pp. 62/-.

Although the author defines religion as a part of a larger sociocultural environment he has not pretended to explain the phenomenon completely; he only takes up those aspects and functions that are socially relevant. With reference to a rich, though fairly one-sidedly American factual material first the sociological characteristics of religion, and then the relations of religion towards other social institutions as for instance government, education and marriage are discussed. The volume is intended as a textbook for undergraduates.

WEILER, RUDOLF. Wirtschaftswachstum und Frauenarbeit. Verlag Herder, Wien 1962. 248 pp. DM. 15.00.

In the first part Mr Weiler discusses various aspects of female labour in Austria and West-Germany, and raises the problem of the unfavourable influence of the employment of women on procreation and education. In the second part the author attempts to solve this problem in a Roman Catholic sense. He is not against female labour as such, but demands special labour conditions compatible with the task of woman as a wife and mother. The book is the second volume of the *Schriftenreihe der Katholischen Sozialakademie Wien*.

ZIJLSTRA, J. Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Konjunkturpolitik. [Kieler Vorträge, Neue Folge, 24.] Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, Kiel 1962. 16 pp. DM. 1.50.

In this lecture on possibilities and limits of anti-cyclical policy Prof. Zijlstra frequently refers to the situation in the Netherlands, which he has served as a minister since 1952. As to the possibilities he closely follows Lord Keynes, stressing only that an anti-cyclical financial policy should take into account the factor of economic growth; as limits he mentions the relatively great significance of import and export and the psychological barriers in the country.

HISTORY

ADAMS, ROBERT P. *The Better Part of Valor. More, Erasmus, Colet, and Vives, on Humanism, War, and Peace, 1496-1535*. University of Washington Press, Seattle 1962. xv, 363 pp. Ill. \$ 7.00.

Prof. Adams gives a chronologically arranged survey of social criticism by Colet, Erasmus, More and Vives. Their ideas on the good life, the duties of the Christian monarch, and the war (both just and unjust) are clearly elucidated. The interwoven story of their mutual friendship, their ambivalent attitude towards Henry VIII and towards contemporary events in Europe greatly contribute to the readability of the book. It has been written for the educated non-specialist and bears witness to a great familiarity with the subject. It is concluded with an extensive apparatus of notes and a bibliography.

Annali. Anno Quarto 1961. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1962. 856 pp. L. 12000.

This volume again brings out an abundance of studies, documents and bibliographies, of which we can only mention a few. There is an article in Italian by Enzo Collotti on the Radical Left Wing and the Spartacists in the German Social Democracy (mainly based on the *Spartakus-Briefe*), and one in French by Feliks Tych on the participation of the Polish Workers' Parties in the Zimmerwald Movement. Jacques Rougerie discusses some documents on the Lyonnese Section of the First International; letters by the Jewish historian Heinrich Graetz to Moses Hess are published by Edmund Silberner, and papers of the General Council of the First International in its New York period by Samuel Bernstein. Among the bibliographies, that on the Austrian Social Democracy down to 1918 by Herbert Steiner, and that on the Russian Social Democracy down to 1904 by Giorgio Migliardi deserve special mention.

Approaches to History. A Symposium. Ed. by H. P. R. Finberg. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1962. x, 221 pp. 25/-.

Nine historians define here each a special historical discipline. Of course, there is some degree of overlapping, but as the editor states in his introduction the greatest danger is a narrow specialism which makes specialists not understand each other. This unpretentious symposium offers at least the essential points to be made for each specialism. There are chapters on political, economic, universal, and local history (by S. T. Bindoff, W. H. B. Court, G. Barraclough and H. P. R. Finberg respectively); historical geography is dealt with by H. C. Darby, the history of art by D. Talbot Rice, the history of science by A. Rupert Hall, archaeology and place-names by F. T. Wainwright. The chapter on social history was written by H. J. Perkin who, differently from either Trevelyan or Toynbee, defines it simply as "the history of society", conceived of as "the understanding of the life of men in the past, in its setting of society and institutions", including for instance, the study of population fixed in space and time.

BEERLING, R. F. *Heden en Verleden. Denken over geschiedenis*. Van Loghum Slaterus, Arnhem 1962. 239 pp. Hfl. 13.90.

The author, professor of philosophical sociology at the University of Leyden, sheds the light of philosophical criticism on history (both ontological and cognitional), and also on philosophy itself. In a relatively loose framework such problems as objectivity, causality, truth, and the role of presuppositions come up for discussion. Borrowing from both the phenomenological and the neopositivist schools Prof. Beerling

defends the approach of so-called perspectivism. No attention is paid to social history and its specific problems.

BILIŃSKI, BRONISŁAW. *L'agonistica sportiva nella Grecia Antica. Aspetti sociali e ispirazioni letterarie.* Angelo Signorelli Editore, Roma 1961. 138 pp.

Physical culture, games, and the element of contest in cultural achievements are the subjects dealt with in this book against the background of the social and political structure in various cities of Ancient Greece, mainly Athens in different periods. A thorough-going examination of the sources has brought to light many interesting details. Thus, for instance, the influence on sporting games of the democratization of political life in Athens is clearly set forth.

BORCHSENIUS, POUL. *And it was Morning. The Story of the Jews in our Time.* Transl. by Reginald Spink. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1962. 218 pp. Ill. 28/-.

The principal place in this book, which is intended for a wider public but is based on thorough knowledge, is given to a description of the state of Israel. The author deals with the ways in which its inhabitants came to it before and after 1948, and their integration, the previous political history of the state, various aspects of life to-day. This picture is completed with an account of the destruction of the European Jews by Nazi-Germany, of anti-semitism in the Soviet Union and anti-Israelism in the surrounding Arabian countries. The very readable book contains telling character delineations of personalities of the present and the recent past.

BROME, VINCENT. *We have come a long way.* Cassell, London 1962. viii, 278 pp. 25/-.

This volume avowedly has nothing to do with history in the academic sense. The author, an English novelist and biographer, gives a picture of everyday life in former centuries, relying on academic authorities as well as on preference and imagination. The result is a captivating book, which is directed to the general reader.

DOWNEY, GLANVILLE. *Antioch in the Age of Theodosius the Great.* [The Centers of Civilization Series.] University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1962. xiii, 162 pp. \$ 2.75.

Prof. Downey, who in the 1930's participated in the excavations at Antioch in Syria (now Turkey), here gives a popular, but historically completely justified picture of the city in its golden age, the end of the fourth century. The stress is on the civilisation; the old and the new, in the figures of the heathen rhetor Libanius and the Christian deacon Chrysostom, are very aptly set beside and opposite each other.

FIEDLER, RUDOLF. *Im Teufelskreis. Krieg ohne Frieden – Der 2. Weltkrieg und seine Folgen.* Günter Olzog Verlag, München 1960. 208 pp. Ill. DM. 19.80.

The text of this volume on World War II and its consequences is nearly identical with the script of a series of broadcasts from the stations of Cologne and Saarbrücken in the winter of 1959-1960; both clearly aim at a very wide public. Mr Fiedler quotes freely, if not always accurately, from statements by Hitler, the men who served him and the men who opposed him. The policy of Roosevelt and Churchill is set in great

detail against that of Hitler; in the author's opinion they both let themselves "contaminate" and lost the peace by their tolerance towards Stalin.

Der Friede, Idee und Verwirklichung. – The Search for Peace. Festgabe für Adolf Leschnitzer. Hrsg. von Erich Fromm und Hans Herzfeld in Zusammenarbeit mit Kurt R. Grossmann. Verlag Lambert Schneider, Heidelberg 1961. 435 pp. DM. 24.00.

The content of this volume is as many-sided as the learning of Prof. Leschnitzer, in whose honour it was published. There are no less than twenty-seven contributions, most of them on Jewish history and peace problems. We can only mention six, which all, except the first and the third, have been written in English. Hans Herzfeld discusses the Paris peace treaties of 1919 and 1920 in connection with the problem of a lasting peace order. Kurt R. Grossmann writes on Carl v. Ossietzky, particularly as a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. Then follows a very extensive contribution on secret re-armament and political murder in the Weimar Republic, with an excellent bibliography; it is from the pen of E. J. Gumbel, since the 1920's a well-known authority on these subjects. We mention further: "Goethe and his Time" by Hans Kohn; "Thoreau and van Eeden" by Seymour L. Flaxman, and last not least, "Myths, Facts and Riddles about the Literary Estate of Karl Marx" by Arthur M. Prinz, who, among other things, enters into the question of why Marx left *Das Kapital* as a torso.

GERHARD, DIETRICH. Alte und neue Welt in vergleichender Geschichtsbetrachtung. [Veröffentlichungen des Max-Planck-Instituts für Geschichte, 10.] Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1962. 250 pp. DM. 23.00.

Prof. Gerhard is one of those German historians that landed in the United States after 1933, and whose "dual loyalty" may be specially fruitful scientifically. This comes out clearly in the present collection of papers on comparative institutional history. The author is particularly interested in those constants or long-term structures, which may be characterised as distinctive features in different civilisations. As such he discusses, in several papers, the "*Ständisches Wesen*" in Europe, which, with its system of privileges and its principle of local autonomy, survived through the period of modern Absolutism, and to which no parallels are found in American and Russian history. Another topic is discussed in a paper previously published in English under the title "The Frontier in Comparative View", viz. the question of whether the Turner Thesis is applicable to the history of other countries. The distinctive features of religion and education in America also come up for discussion. Prof. Gerhard's comparative approach is influenced by Tocqueville (to whom a separate paper is devoted); fortunately he has succeeded in keeping it free from any speculations à la Spengler and Toynbee, and has not avoided discussion with the social sciences. Indeed his collection of papers presents a valuable contribution to a truly comprehensive history.

GOLLWITZER, HEINZ. Die Gelbe Gefahr. Geschichte eines Schlagworts. Studien zum imperialistischen Denken. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1962. 269 pp. DM. 19.80.

In the years between 1895 and 1907 the slogan of the "yellow peril", by which was meant an economic and political menace by China and Japan to the white race, was widely current in Europe and the United States. Prof. Gollwitzer presents his dissertation as a study in imperialist thought: the slogan appears to reflect the presumption

and uneasiness of white supremacy rather than an actual danger; it could easily be used as a pretext for further intervention in East-Asia. At the time, however, sound criticism was not lacking, not even in the Germany of Wilhelm II. The book is the result of a very thorough investigation and a valuable contribution to intercontinental history.

GRODIN, JOSEPH R. *Union Government and the Law: British and American Experiences*. Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles 1961. vii, 209 pp. \$3.00.

In the twentieth century, the focus of Labour Law has tended to shift from the Union-employer relationship to the relationship between the Unions and the workers they represent. The present volume (Nr 8 of the *Industrial Relations Monographs*) compares the evolution of legal control in Britain and the United States. Especially Union discipline, financial affairs and internal democracy are examined in their juridical aspects. A register of the statutes and cases discussed concludes this valuable study.

HINTZE, OTTO. *Staat und Verfassung. Gesammelte Abhandlungen zur Allgemeinen Verfassungsgeschichte*. Hrsg. von Gerhard Oestreich, mit einer Einleitung von Fritz Hartung. 2. erweiterte Aufl. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1962. 580 pp. DM. 29.00.

This volume commences a new edition of the collected papers of Otto Hintze. The suppressions made in the first edition (Leipzig 1941-43) on the demand of the national-socialist regime are now undone, while the contents are considerably extended: in the present volume two papers on the modern State and two hitherto unpublished fragments (the longest on the institutional history of Poland) have been added and the bibliography has been completed. The papers in this volume deal with feudalism and the development of the modern State. The continuous stress on the impact of foreign policy on the making of institutions reveals a typically Prussian background, but despite this one-sidedness Hintze remains a first-class authority on institutional history.

HOFMANN, WERNER. *Ideengeschichte der sozialen Bewegung des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts* [Sammlung Göschen, Band 1205/1205a.] Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1962. 243 pp. DM. 5.80.

Since Werner Sombart published the various versions of his *Sozialismus und soziale Bewegung* the German language area lacked a comprehensive history of the socialist movements. Dr Hoffmann has now met the want, if only in a small compass and with a strong emphasis on the ideological. The set-up is the obvious one: pre-Marxist, Marxist, post-Marxist. The distinctive features of the various ideologies are clearly elucidated with a critical note here and there.

MANSERGH, NICHOLAS. *South Africa 1906-1961. The Price of Magnanimity*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1962. 104 pp. 15/-.

The subject-matter of this small volume is the paradox that a liberal treatment of South Africa by Great Britain has prepared the way for a very un-liberal *apartheid* regime. On the basis of archival material newly opened up for examination the author

discusses the policy of Campbell-Bannerman and his cabinet. These men were not blind to the risk of Afrikaner predominance, but consciously gave priority to other considerations. In a concluding chapter it is argued, that on the Commonwealth level the outcome of their magnanimity has been by no means negative. Prof. Mansergh has written a well-balanced essay, equally free from rancour and from pedantry; only, the title is misleading, since it indicates first too much and then too little.

MARIEL, PIERRE. *Rituels des sociétés secrètes. Carbonari, compagnonnage, franc-maçonnerie, rose-croix, templiers, maçonnerie féminine.* La Colombe, Paris 1961. 212 pp. NF. 20.00.

This book collects some rituals of Masonic orders dating from the eighteenth century. A brief history of the order precedes each document. The whole is introduced by an anthropological consideration of the function and the essence of the rite. A bibliography is attached.

MÉTRAUX, ALFRED. *Les Incas.* Editions du Seuil, Paris 1962. 192 pp. NF. 4.90.

The main aspects of Inca civilization are related in this vividly written book, which reproduces the essence of modern research in a readable form for a non-specialist readership. The book is moreover richly illustrated; pictures and text are both very evocative. The author concludes by striking a highly optimistic note as to a resurrection of Red Indian civilization based among other things on pride in the Inca past.

The New Cambridge Modern History. Vol. XI. Material Progress and World-Wide Problems 1870-1898. Ed. by F. H. Hinsley. Cambridge University Press, London 1962. xi, 744 pp. 40/-.

To this vol. in the renowned series of historical handbooks more foreign scholars have contributed than was the case in previous vols. This does not involve any fundamental change of editorial policy, however. Approaching this work from a somewhat different angle than we used to do (see this journal, Vol. V [1960], pp. 499 seq.) it could be argued that not seldom facts or events of some importance are sought for in vain; the chapter on „Social and Political Thought” by D. Thomson is more adequate in its treatment of the various currents in Socialism than the chapter on „Political and Social Developments in Europe” by Th. Schieder, which in an otherwise commendable achievement to offer a broad view without bypassing major trends is not fully satisfactory on the various European labour movements which, it should be strongly stressed, had to be discussed in a very few pages. The two chapters overlap each other to some extent. The introduction, motivating among other things the title of the volume, was written by the editor; of the chapters we mention those on „Economic Conditions” (Ch. Wilson), Germany (W. Conze), France (J. Néré), Austria-Hungary, Turkey and the Balkans (W. N. Medlicott), Russia (J. L. H. Keep), Great Britain and the British Empire (P. Knaplund), India (P. Spear), China (C. P. Fitzgerald), Japan (W. G. Beasley), the USA (W. R. Brock), Latin America (Ch. C. Griffin). A. J. P. Taylor wrote on international relations, R. E. Robinson on the partition of Africa, F. C. Langdon on „the scramble for China”, and A. E. Campbell on „the USA and the Old World”. These contributions accentuate the geographical universality, those on the arts and technology the broadness of approach.

RAMA, CARLOS M. *Revolucion Social y Fascismo en el siglo xx.* Editorial Palestra, Buenos Aires, Montevideo 1962. 349 pp. US. \$ 2.75.

In the author's view the twentieth century is a revolutionary century. He describes its first stages, demographical structure and spirit, and gives an analytical portrait of the bearer of the twentieth-century revolutions: Revolutionary Man. The Russian, Chinese, Mexican, Spanish and Cuban revolutions come up for discussion; the last is placed against a background of other South-American events. These considerations, partly published before, link up with a description of Fascism, a political action as well as an intellectual trend of the twentieth century, against which no country is immune. The description comprises general character, elements of the theory, propaganda methods and function.

ROWELL, HENRY THOMPSON. *Rome in the Augustan Age.* [The Centers of Civilization Series.] University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1962. xv, 242 pp. \$ 2.75.

Prof. Rowell begins with an extensive survey of the record of Augustus particularly as a reorganiser of the Roman Empire, and goes on to depict the Rome of the beginning of our era against this background. Extensive attention is paid to daily life, the distribution of corn, the public games, religion and morals. The book is brightly written but reveals the expert on every page.

TURNER, E. S. *What the Butler saw. Two hundred and fifty years of the servant problem.* Michael Joseph, London 1962. 304 pp. Ill. 25/-.

An unpretentious book on the employment, treatment and pay of household servants in Britain and the United States since the beginning of the eighteenth century. All the members of the domestic hierarchy, except the governess, successively come up for discussion. The author has collected much material and can spin a good yarn about it. The term "problem" in the subtitle seems to be largely anachronistic.

WOODROOFE, KATHLEEN. *From Charity to Social Work in England and the United States.* [Studies in Social History.] Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1962. vi, 247 pp. 30/-.

Miss Woodroofe has written an important book, which may well become a classic in its field. She demonstrates how social work in the nineteenth century was a private matter, aiming at restoring the "deserving poor" to individual self-dependence, whereas it has since grown into a more integrating part of the welfare state, mobilizing, if not changing, society as a whole. The development of the techniques of social work, and the mutual influences of the Old and the New World in this connection, receive attention. Of great interest, too, is the chapter on the "Psychiatric Deluge" in the United States of the 1920's, which is shown in its correlation with the rampant individualism of the time. The book is well-written and excellently documented.

WOODRUFF, DOUGLAS. *Church and State in History.* [Faith and Fact Books, 88.] Burns & Oates, London 1962. 128 pp. 8/6.

In the Middle Ages there was one undivided European society, in which the Church "interpreted" divine and natural law to man. This harmony was disturbed by the emergence of national States, which arbitrarily "invented" laws, claimed unlimited

obedience, and infringed upon the human conscience; modern totalitarianism is only a flamboyant extension of this principle. Such is Mr Woodruff's thesis, based on faith rather than on fact. With more justification it might be established, that the new principle was introduced into medieval society by Gregory VII and his successors; indeed it is only as a reaction against papal arbitrariness, that the genesis of the sovereign State and its interference with Church affairs can be properly understood. The author's criticism of the modern State is necessarily one-sided, but none the less interesting.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Agenda for International Training. Edited by Albert Lepawsky. Publications Centre University of British Columbia, Vancouver 1962. x, 46 pp. \$ 1.50.

In August 1960 a Seminar on the Training of Personnel from Developing Countries was convened by the Regional Training Centre for United Nations Fellows in Vancouver, Canada. The present volume contains the recommendations that were unanimously endorsed by the members of the Seminar.

Brandherde der Weltpolitik. Vorträge gehalten im Sommersemester 1961. Hrsg. von Ossip K. Flechtheim. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1962. 136 pp. DM. 16.00.

This is the text of the series of lectures on the conflict areas outside Europe, which were held under the auspices of the Otto Suhr Institute, Free University, Berlin, in the summer of 1961. F. R. Allemann discusses "Cuba between national and communist revolution", E. Vacek contemporary Laos, F. Ansprenger the Congo crisis, O. Bach the Algerian problem, P. J. Idenburg the South-African dilemma, and H. Wilbrandt the situation in Kenya. A selected bibliography is added to each of the contributions.

BROWNE, ROBERT S. Race Relations in International Affairs. Introduction by Roger N. Baldwin. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. 62 pp. \$ 1.00.

The historical relations between "white" and "coloured" weigh heavily on the present international situation. The author of this sound exposé discusses the historical conditions that have helped to form the actual tensions, including among them some unhappy effects of Christian missionary activities. It is made perfectly clear how much may depend, in the near future, on a new approach in the West, and suggestions are made to further a healthy development.

BUCHHOLZ, ARNOLD. Der Kampf um die bessere Welt. Ansätze zum Durchdenken der geistigen Ost-West-Probleme. 2. Auflage. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1962. 260 pp. DM. 15.80.

Dr Buchholz has followed the ideological controversy between East and West as a close observer for years. In the present volume he explains, that Dialectic Materialism, while claiming to have an answer to every question, is bound to demonstrate its own spiritual insufficiency according as it attempts to substantiate this claim, for to such specifically human questions as those about the meaning of life and death it cannot

give an answer. The author expects, that this embarrassment will be able to contribute to that spiritual tolerance that is indispensable for a lasting political coexistence.

Cahiers d'Étude de l'Automation et des Sociétés Industrielles, No. 3. Division du Travail, Classe Ouvrière et Syndicalisme. Éditions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1962. 287 pp. NF. 27.00.

The present volume is introduced by Pierre Naville with some considerations on the concept of division of labour, and contains, besides some shorter notes, a contribution by Christiane Barrier on the assignment of tasks and the interchangeability of labour in modern industry; a study by Pierre Rolle on workers' attitudes in general, and one by Dominique Lahalle and Nicole Lowit-Fratellini on workers' attitudes towards technical progress and productivity, based on field work in the textile industry in the North of France. The volume also continues the analytical bibliography on the social problems of automation.

Currents Projects in the Prevention, Control and Treatment of Crime and Delinquency. Spring 1962. National Research and Information Center of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York 1962. 659 pp. \$ 6.75.

The National Research and Information Center on Crime and Delinquency, established in 1960, is especially intended as a clearing-house of criminology. Besides a yearbook, a comprehensive bibliography and a newsletter it will semi-annually publish these *Current Projects*. The bulk of the projects described is being executed in the United States, but it is intended to make the information on current projects in other countries more comprehensive in the following issues.

La formation professionnelle en vue du développement communautaire. Choix de documents. Département des affaires économiques et sociales, Nations Unies, New York 1957. vi, 73 pp. Ill. \$ 0.75.

After an introduction on community development and professional training there follow some texts, which have been published in Asiatic and Latin-American countries, and contain practical indications on the subject of community development. The volume is attractively produced.

FROMM, ERICH. *May Man Prevail? An Inquiry into the Facts and Fictions of Foreign Policy*. Doubleday & Co. Inc., New York 1961; Europese Boekcentrale N.V., Amsterdam. xv, 252 pp. \$ 0.95.

If the assumptions of the author, that the Soviet Union is not intent upon world domination, that the greatest danger for peace lies in West Germany's ascendancy and aggressiveness (the Federal Republic as the dominating force in Europe would outmanoeuvre both the USA and Britain), that a more congenial attitude towards China would lead that country to return to a policy of peaceful competition, or that it is not so much ideology that counts but economic facts and political traditions – if all this were true, the conclusions drawn are fully logical. World peace could become a lasting reality, if the West accepted the status quo (including the frontiers and the situation in Eastern Europe) and stopped to mobilize forces against possible Soviet

threats. The book is representative for a relatively strong current in contemporary thought in Western milieus.

A Handbook of Public Administration. Current concepts and practice with special reference to developing countries. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York 1961. vii, 126 pp. \$ 1.25.

The willingness of the newly independent countries to appeal to the United Nations for technical assistance in public administration has considerably increased in the last few years. One of the factors that have greatly contributed here is the changed character of this assistance, which increasingly aims at solutions of the problems by the countries themselves instead of solutions by means of panaceas. Often, however, similar problems return in different circumstances, and this Handbook is intended as a documentation of international experience, which should prevent unnecessary experiments. It covers all the sectors of public administration, and pays special attention to the problem of development.

HUANT, ERNEST et ANDRÉ DUSSERT. *Les maladies de notre société.* Nouvelles Éditions Debresse, Paris 1961. 125 pp. NF. 6.90.

The authors discuss the diseases attendant on the disturbance of the natural rhythm of life in modern society: the damaging action of residual products, physical and psychical overstrain, the disturbance of the biological equilibrium on earth, the threat to the human personality by massification, and, finally, the "therapeutic disease". By the latter the authors mean the general recourse to all sorts of tonics and tranquillisers, that are used to prevent and fight the above diseases but in reality round off the evil into a vicious circle. The medical conclusions of this book, which seems to stem from the school of Alexis Carrel, are outside our scope; the social conclusions do not rise above popular culture criticism.

LUARD, EVAN. *Britain and China.* Chatto & Windus, London 1962. 256 pp. 25/—.

This is the first volume in the new series *Britain in the World Today*, which will be devoted to Britain's changed position in the world. Mr Luard discusses the British-Chinese relations since 1839, with a strong focus on the relations since 1949. There are special chapters on the religious and the trade interests. The book concludes with a defence of the well-known British stand regarding the two Chinas, and a look at the future.

MANSUR, FATMA. *Process of Independence.* Foreword by A. H. Hanson. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1962. xvi, 192 pp. 25/—.

This is a valuable study, in which the nationalist movements in four newly independent countries, viz. India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Ghana, are compared. Besides some differences the author mentions as typical points of resemblance: the plural character of colonial society, the process of Westernisation, and the circulation of elites. In the concluding chapters she demonstrates how some forces and issues, which distinguished the pre-colonial and the colonial era, have re-emerged after independence and have hampered the workability of Western political institutions.

MORIN, EDGAR. *L'esprit du temps. Essai sur la culture de masse.* Bernard Grasset Éditeur, Paris 1962. 279 pp. NF. 9.70.

In this fascinating essay the author regards mass production and mass consumption of happiness according to the law of supply and demand as the chief characteristic of modern mass culture; he even speaks of a second industrial revolution, an "industrialisation of the spirit". Though by no means blind to its drawbacks (he mentions "homogenisation" and shallowness, escapism and political indifference), he believes that mass culture may lead to a new form of humanism, and even overcome its original context with capitalism.

The United Nations Development Decade. Proposals for Action. Report of the Secretary-General. United Nations, New York 1962. xii, 125 pp. \$ 1.25.

On December 19th, 1961, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution in which the current decade was designated as the United Nations Development Decade: by 1970 a minimum annual rate of growth of aggregate national income of 5% should be attained in each underdeveloped country. In the same resolution the Secretary-General was requested to present proposals for action to the Economic and Social Council. The proposals of Mr U Thant are published in the present volume; besides generous assistance by the advanced countries they specially recommend planning and the mobilisation of human resources in the developing countries.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

BERQUE, JACQUES. *Le Maghreb entre deux guerres.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1962. 445 pp. NF. 18.00.

The period here described runs from 1918 to 1939. Prof. Berque has succeeded in his purpose to avoid viewing the North-Africa of the past exclusively from the perspective of the present, although it is true that the knowledge he has gathered here is indispensable for a well founded opinion on, for instance, the Algerian conflict; this applies, e.g., to the chapters on colonial land policy and the intensive segregation between the two large population groups. As a source of information and as a revocation of a period this book is excellent; some objection might, perhaps, be made against the somewhat fragmentary development and the lack of a systematic set-up.

DE GRAFT-JOHNSON, J. C. *An Introduction to the African Economy.* Asia Publishing House, London 1962 (Reprint, First Ed. 1959). 115 pp. 8/6.

These lectures, originally delivered to the Delhi School of Economics, give a chiefly historical and descriptive account of African economy. Successively, the population trends, the agricultural production, trade and industry, and the stimulation of economic growth by the state are discussed.

MELADY, THOMAS PATRICK. Profiles of African Leaders. The Macmillan Company, New York, London 1962 (4th printing). xii, 186 pp. 37/-.

This is a collection of essays more sympathetic than critical of those prominent negro politicians that have recently led their peoples to independence, and two chapters on the emperor of Ethiopia and the president of Liberia. The leaders in Congo are not brought into the picture; the text was closed in 1960.

PADMORE, GEORGE. Panafricanisme ou Communisme? La prochaine lutte pour l'Afrique. Editions Présence Africaine, Paris 1962. 471 pp. Ill. NF. 20.00.

This is an unaltered edition, translated by Thomas Diop, of *Pan-Africanism or Communism?*, mentioned in this journal, Vol. I (1956), Part 3, p. 498. The widow of the author gives a very brief survey of the events in Africa in the years 1955-1959.

Algeria

MATTHEWS, TANYA. Algerian A.B.C. Geoffrey Chapman, London 1961. 147 pp. 12/6.

Mrs Matthews, known by her two autobiographical works, gives, against a historical background, a popular survey of the French-Algerian conflict. Her sympathy is clearly on the side of the Algerian nationalists, but she treats her subject soberly. The book is introduced by the Minister of Information of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic.

Congo

POUPART, R. Première esquisse de l'évolution du syndicalisme au Congo. Editions de l'Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1960. 234 pp. B.fr. 220.

The positive achievements of Congolese Trade-Unionism consist mainly of the influence exercised on the Government in favour of social legislation; this is one of the conclusions of Mr Poupart after a discussion which specially stresses the difficulties confronting Trade-Unionism. The paternalist attitude of the colonial administration as well as of the employers are mentioned as inhibiting factors.

VERHAEGEN, BENOIT. Congo 1961. [Les Dossiers du C.R.I.S.P.] Centre de Recherche et d'Information Socio-Politiques, Bruxelles 1962. VIII, 691 pp. B.fr. 390.

This is the third in the series of annual reports of the C.R.I.S.P. on the political events in Congo. The three new centres of power, Léopoldville, Stanleyville and Elisabethville, as well as the great problem of unity and legitimacy are very extensively discussed. The whole is well-documented; it has an appendix on the death of Patrice Lumumba.

Egypt

ABUL-FATH, AHMED. L'affaire Nasser. Librairie Plon, Paris 1962. ii, 339 pp. NF. 16.95.

Mr Abul-Fath was, among other things, chief editor of *Al Misri* (this newspaper, so influential in the Arabian world, was seized by the Egyptian government in 1954), a member of the Wafdist party and a friend and confidential agent of Nasser for many years. In 1954 he left the country after a fruitless attempt to support Nguib. In this book Mr Abul-Fath describes the steps that brought Nasser to power, and Nasser's role and importance in international politics. The portrait given of Nasser and his regime is in the negative: corruption and incompetence, economic decline and Nasser's increasingly dictatorial course are characteristic of Egypt to-day. Nasser's popularity in his own country and in the Arabian world, that had risen considerably after the Suez affair, is on the wane.

Ruanda

Rwanda Politique. Documents présentés par F. Nkundabagenzi. [Les Dossiers de C.R.I.S.P.] Centre de Recherche et d'Information Socio-Politiques, Bruxelles 1961. 422 pp. B.fr. 260.

An important collection of documents creating an excellent impression of the internal contrasts in Ruanda that were brought to a head in 1959. Attention is also paid to the role played by the Belgian mandatory power and UNO. The final part contains documents on the months of January-May 1961.

AMERICA

DOZER, Donald Marquand. Latin America. An Interpretive History. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1962. xiii, 618 pp. Ill. Maps. 62/-.

This book is neither a country-by-country narrative nor an account of the rise and fall of caudillos. Instead, the writer has tried to elucidate the basic trends and forces in Latin America as a whole. Particularly the contribution of liberalism is discussed extensively and with originality. An easily readable book based on the results of modern scholarship and supplemented by the author's wide experience in the area.

MADARIAGA, SALVADOR DE. Latin America between the Eagle and the Bear. Hollis & Carter, London 1962. xii, 192 pp. 21/-.

In the first two chapters the author gives, in his particular pointed manner, a general picture of Latin-American society, in which he stresses the Spanish aspect. He then goes extensively into the influences of the United States and of the Communist Bloc. The U.S. are criticized, because they have orientated their policy too much to private interests and authoritarian regimes, and have concerned themselves too little with human relations; at the same time intervention in Cuba is advocated.

SMITH, M. G. West Indian Family Structure. University of Washington Press, Seattle 1962. vii, 311 pp. \$ 6.00.

In 1953 and 1955 the author examined five different household samples in the small Grenadine island of Carriacou, in both rural and urban Grenada, respectively in both rural and urban Jamaica. He argues that, in all these cases, the family structure is not determined by demographic or ecological factors, but by the organisation of mating and parenthood. The coexistence of marriage, extra-residential mating and consensual

cohabitation (the last does not occur in Carriacou now), and of six varieties of parenthood, can be explained historically from the mating organisation at the time of slavery.

Canada

CLARK, S. D. *The Developing Canadian Community*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1962. xiv, 248 pp. \$ 4.75.

The fifteen chapters of the present volume have all been printed previously elsewhere. The first six have been taken from *The Social Development of Canada* (Toronto 1942) and deal with the role of the frontier in the making of Canadian society. The seven following chapters originally appeared as papers, and in them the attention shifts to the religious and continental factors. The final chapters are devoted to the relation between sociology and history, particularly in connection with the problem of social change. The volume gives a good survey of Prof. Clark's life work as well as of the basic forces that made Canadian society.

Cuba

Éveil aux Amériques. Cuba. Par P. Vilar, H. Claude, R. Garaudy, G. Fournial et R. Labarre. Préface de Jacques Duclos. Editions sociales, Paris 1962. 275 pp. NF. 8.00.

The present volume on Cuba contains extensive and informative contributions on the history before 1898 (Vilar), the new education system (Fournial) and the national culture (Labarre), as well as the text of the Second Havana Declaration. The rest of the contributions is interesting in another respect, viz. as an attempt at claiming the Cuban Revolution as a whole for Marxism-Leninism. Especially such observers as G. Friedmann and J. P. Sartre are denounced: "the profound laws of this movement do not depend on mere empiric observation, but on the Marxist analysis of the internal necessity" (Garaudy). The wait-and-see attitude of the Cuban Communists prior to 1959 is either ignored or called a "legend".

MILLER, WARREN. *The Lost Plantation. The face of Cuba today*. Secker & Warburg, London 1961. 279 pp. 21/-.

Shortly before the unsuccessful invasion in Cuba the American author Warren Miller undertook a journey through the island, and subsequently visited the emigrant centre of Miami. In both cases he talked to all kinds of people, and in the present volume he gives a very vivid account of his experiences in diary form. He leaves no doubt about the popularity of the Castro regime.

Mexico

PARKES, HENRY BAMFORD. *A History of Mexico*. Eyre and Spottiswoode, London 1962. x, 392 pp. Ill. 42/-.

This history of Mexico was first published in the United States in 1938. The present edition has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. There is a strong emphasis on the political history; the centuries before the Spanish conquest are given only one short chapter. The book presents a dependable survey and is concluded with a good bibliography.

United States of America

APTHEKER, HERBERT. *The Colonial Era* [A History of the American People.] Lawrence & Wishart, London 1960. 158 pp. 21/-.

— . *The American Revolution 1763-1783*. [A History of the American People: An Interpretation.] Lawrence & Wishart, London 1960. 304 pp. 30/-.

With these volumes Mr Aptheker, well-known by his studies on the American Negro, begins the first broadly planned history of the United States along Marxist lines. His interest is specially directed to the social contrasts and conflicts in the colonial society and after. Carrying forward the views of the Beard school, and severely criticising those of the neo-conservatives, he argues, that the American Revolution was a pure bourgeois revolution, supported by the mass of the people, and equally aimed against British colonialism and against any form of feudalism at home. The argument is one-sided, but well-documented and very stimulating.

BAGBY, WESLEY M. *The Road to Normalcy. The Presidential Campaign and Election of 1920*. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1962. 206 pp. \$ 5.00.

This book is fully up to the high standard by set the editors of the series („The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science”). It offers a vivid description of the presidential campaigns of the (victorious) Republicans and Democrats and short portraits of the most important politicians in both camps, among them Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Wilson and Cox. The story reflects the often very rude arguments with which the campaign was fought. Moreover, the author discusses the importance and attitudes of the national groups such as the people of German, Italian and Irish origin, and the role played by labour and the Progressives (weakened as a consequence of the war). The “liquor issue” is of course dealt with, and the racial question as it was handled by the various politicians is particularly revealing for the mood of large sections of the electorate and the character of the campaigns.

BARITZ, LOREN. *The Servants of Power. A History of the Use of Social Science in American Industry*. Wesleyan University Press, Middletown (Conn.) 1960. xii, 273 pp. \$ 4.50.

This history is nothing less than a denunciation of the industrial social scientists in the United States: in their commitment to the goals and interests of the industrial elite they have betrayed the wider obligations of the intellectual and become mere technicians of power. Particularly the increasing refinement of their techniques is seen as a great future danger. The author belongs to the schools of Veblen and Wright Mills, and his book, though well-documented, shows the same one-sidedness.

BORNING, BERNARD C. *The Political and Social Thought of Charles A. Beard*. University of Washington Press, Seattle 1962. xxv, 315 pp. \$ 6.75.

Within a relatively small compass the author presents an intellectual biography of Charles Beard, which merits great admiration. On the basis of a careful analysis of Beard's works and contributions in periodicals it is shown how his economic interpretation of politics and history shifted to a more pluralistic one. Simultaneously the

political stand of the great American scholar, particularly his ambivalent attitude towards the Roosevelt administration, is gone into. The volume is concluded with a complete bibliography of Beard's published writings.

BROWN, STUART GERRY. *Conscience in Politics. Adlai E. Stevenson in the 1950's.* [Men and Movements Series.] Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1961. xi, 313 pp. Ill. \$ 4.50.

Prof. Brown bases his study on the interesting thesis, that there is an inverse ratio between impartial popularity and political leadership. A comparison of Eisenhower and Stevenson in the 1950's offers outstanding evidence for this proposition. The author discusses all the vital issues (McCarthyism, desegregation, foreign policy) to show that the very opportunism and indecision of the President rendered it possible for his twice-defeated opponent to exercise an effective leadership. Although the book has been written by an admirer and long-time friend of Stevenson it does not strain the good standards of scholarship.

FAUSOLD, MARTIN L. *Gifford Pinchot, Bull Moose Progressive.* [Men and Movements Series.] Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1961. xi, 270 pp. Ill. \$ 4.50.

In American history Gifford Pinchot is, in fact, only known as a Chief Forester of the United States and as a Governor of Pennsylvania. Prof. Fausold introduces us to a period of Pinchot's life hitherto neglected by the historians: his record as a leader of the Progressive Party in the period 1910-1917. Through his fight for the conservation of the natural resources Pinchot had become convinced of the necessity of scientific planning and positive government, and thus he developed into a political radical. Although there appeared to be no room in American life for a third party, Woodrow Wilson was compelled, by the action of the Progressive Party, to abandon the laissez-faire doctrine of New Freedom for the basic ideas of New Nationalism. The book is written for a wider public, but based on a thorough study of sources, particularly of the Gifford and Amos Pinchot Manuscripts in the Library of Congress.

FEHRENBACHER, DON E. *Prelude to Greatness. Lincoln in the 1850's.* Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1962. xi, 205 pp. \$ 4.75.

This book is not a complete account of Lincoln's life in the 1850's, but a new approach to some important themes. After a general introduction there are essays on Lincoln's role in the founding of the Republican Party, on the election campaign for the senatorship in 1858, and on the presidential nomination in 1860. Especially the commonly accepted views concerning the House Divided Speech and the Lincoln-Douglas debates are sharply challenged.

FORCEY, CHARLES. *The Crossroads of Liberalism. Croly, Weyl, Lippmann, and the Progressive Era 1900-1925.* Oxford University Press, New York 1961. xxix, 358 pp. \$ 7.00.

The trio that founded the "New Republic" in 1914 has been made the subject of this important study on a section of American intellectual life during the first decades of the century. Although the community of mind between Croly, Weyl and Lippmann did not last long, they all held at some time the same views as regards a modernized liberalism with a strong dose of a particular kind of nationalism (especially in Croly).

The "New Republic" is demonstrated to have exerted influence on the Wilson administration. After the First World War Weyl became a socialist, Lippmann evolved in a conservative direction, Croly tried to reconcile religion and science. Democratic nationalism had lost its appeal for them.

HUMES, D. JOY. *Oswald Garrison Villard, Liberal of the 1920's*. [Men and Movements Series.] Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1960. xiii, 276 pp. Ill. \$ 4.50.

This book does not contain a biography, but it does make a useful contribution to the history of liberalism in the United States. The author confines herself to an account of Villard's ideas and of his crusade against the "normalcy" of the 1920's. Villard was a humanitarian pragmatist, evaluating social institutions in terms of their practical consequences for his liberal ideals. For that reason he protested, as an editor of *The Nation*, but also by many other means, against rampant capitalism as well as against any form of injustice, intolerance and nationalism. A separate chapter is devoted to his relations with the Progressives of the period.

KOCH, ADRIENNE. *Power, Morals, and the Founding Fathers: Essays in the Interpretation of the American Enlightenment*. [Great Seal Books.] Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1961. xi, 158 pp. \$ 1.95.

These essays deal with the attitudes of Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, John Adams and Madison towards the problem of power and morals. The author believes, that these attitudes together can help in creating an American policy to-day, though she eschews anything to the effect of a "harmony of the gospels". The contrast between Federalists and Republicans comes clearly to the fore, and the judgment on Hamilton greatly disagrees with the idealisation that has characterised the commemoration of his two-hundredth anniversary.

MCNITT, FRANK. *The Indian Traders*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1962. xiv, 393 pp. Ill. \$ 5.95.

In the history of New Mexico and Arizona the trade with the Indians has played an important role. Mr McNitt has studied the subject for years (he has interviewed, for instance, several aged former participants) and has now published a fascinating and richly illustrated book on it. He strongly stresses the mediating part played by the Indian traders between the whites and the Indians. The volume is written for the general reader, but well-documented.

MEYER, KARL E. *The New America. Politics and Society in the Age of the Smooth Deal*. Basic Books, Inc., New York 1961. 211 pp. \$ 4.50.

Mr Meyer analyses a new style in American politics and society: the "smooth deal", neither radical nor conservative, but attuned to middlebrow-plus, and characterised by bland moderation. This style, introduced by Adlai Stevenson and soon taken over by the Republicans, is here not valued negatively only, but the author does foresee dangerous possibilities, viz. a policy of the "soft sell", which avoids the vital issues and draws its strength from generally acceptable phrases and insincere mediocrity. Though a sharp critic, Mr Meyer is no fanatic, nor is he a Cassandra; his book has been written with acumen, wit and sympathy.

NEWELL, BARBARA WARNE. *Chicago and the Labor Movement. Metropolitan Unionism in the 1930's.* University of Illinois Press, Urbana 1961. xiii, 288 pp. \$ 6.00.

Within the framework of the history of Chicago and its specific mould Prof. Newell describes the organisation and the activities of the labour unions there at the time of the New Deal. She argues that the chief part was played by the building trades, the teamsters, and the building service unions. This "triumvirate" owed its strategic position to the fact, that it represented the trades with a local market. The relations between AFL and CIO receive due attention. The volume is well-documented and intelligently written.

PACKER, HERBERT L. *Ex-Communist Witnesses. Four Studies in Fact Finding.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1962. xi, 279 pp. \$ 4.95.

The body of these studies is an analysis of the official testimonies made by four former members of the American Communist Party in court trials, administrative hearings and before Congressional investigation committees. Prof. Packer's question is not primarily whether these witnesses (Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz, John Lautner) spoke the truth, but in how far the procedures applied were adequate for general fact-finding purposes. The answer is largely in the negative: the information obtained was incomplete and, moreover, often independable. In his concluding chapter the author proposes some more efficient systems of investigation.

The Reconstruction of American History. Edited by John Higham. Hutchinson, London 1962. 244 pp. 35/-.

The present volume collects a number of papers on controversial topics in American history; in each case it is shown, how interpretations have changed in recent years. After a general introduction by the editor, Richard Schlatter writes on the Puritan strain; Wesley Frank Craven on the revolutionary era; Earl Pomeroy on Turner's frontier thesis; John William Ward on Jacksonian democracy; Don E. Fehrenbacher on the Civil War; Rowland Berthoff on the working class; William Miller on American capitalism; Arthur Mann on the Progressive tradition; Ernest R. May on the United States as a world power; and David M. Potter on the national character. The volume is very useful for a general orientation; the level of the contributions is high.

SCHMIDT, KARL M. *Henry A. Wallace: Quixotic Crusade 1948.* [Men and Movements Series.] Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1960. xiii, 362 pp. Ill. \$ 5.50.

This book deals with Henry Wallace as a leader of the Progressive Party and with his campaign for the presidency in 1948. Starting from Wallace's belief in God and progressive capitalism, the author shows us a man, who was more interested in principles than in tactics and party organisation. His "Gideon's Army" was neither originated nor controlled by the Communists, but they did support and partly influence it, increasingly so when the non-Communists and, finally, Wallace himself, withdrew from it. The book, largely based on personal interviews, is a sober monument to a man, who gave up a brilliant record for conscience's sake.

SEIDLER, MURRAY B. Norman Thomas, Respectable Rebel. [Men and Movements Series.] Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1961. xi, 368 pp. Ill. \$ 5.50.

This is the first political biography of Norman Thomas. Both as a leader of the American Socialist Party and as a critic of American society Thomas was an idealist rather than a practical politician. According to Prof. Seidler his failure is largely due to factors outside his power; in this connection he makes some interesting remarks on the "otherworldly" orientation of American Socialist culture. Anyhow, in the author's opinion it was a successful failure, President Roosevelt carrying out the Socialist programme "on a stretcher", as Thomas put it himself as late as 1960. The author has used much unpublished material, e.g. Thomas' autobiography.

SENIOR, CLARENCE. Strangers – Then Neighbors: From Pilgrims to Puerto Ricans. Freedom Books, New York 1961. vii, 86 pp. \$ 0.95.

This is a sound discussion of the attitudes vis-à-vis new immigrants, the Puerto-Ricans being singled out for a more thorough treatment. The author intends to help combat racial superiority feelings and mentions the relevant arguments. A good survey is given of the measures taken in order to solve the many questions involved such as that of finding jobs, housing and acculturation.

STAUDENRAUS, P. J. The African Colonization Movement 1816-1865. Columbia University Press, New York 1961. xi, 323 pp. \$ 6.00.

The American Colonization Society aimed at solving the problem of slavery in the United States by the remigration of freed Negroes to Africa. This aim was opposed by partisans of both slavery and abolition, and could only be carried out on a very limited scale and with great difficulty, until the victory of abolitionism and civil emancipation caused the schemes of the Society to lose all current interest. A comprehensive and authoritative study on the subject was still lacking, and Prof. Staudenraus has here filled a need. His book is excellently documented (mainly from the archives of the Society) and well-written.

VANSTONE, JAMES W. Point Hope: an Eskimo Village in Transition. University of Washington Press, Seattle 1962. x, 177 pp. Ill. \$ 5.25.

Point Hope is a village in North-West Alaska; the field-work on which the present study is based was done in 1955 and 1956. The author gives a survey of the economical and social structure, the cultural change and the religion in the locality. The combination of subsistence and money economy, and the gradualness with which the American way of life is adopted, are striking. The book is a publication of the American Ethnological Society.

WALTON, RICHARD E. The Impact of the Professional Engineering Union. A Study of Collective Bargaining Among Engineers and Scientists and Its Significance for Management. Division of Research, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Boston 1961. xiii, 419 pp. \$ 5.00.

The subject of this volume is a new type of union: that in which engineers and scientists are organised. The study is based on the relative experiences of eleven firms in

the American instruments, electronics, electrical equipment, aircraft and petroleum industries. The author traces points of resemblance and difference between the impact of the engineering union and that of the shop union. He argues that engineer-management relations should not be confined to collective bargaining.

YASUBA, YASUKICHI. Birth Rates of the White Population in the United States, 1800-1860. An Economic Study. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1962. 198 pp. \$ 5.00.

In this very careful study the author has investigated the correlations between population growth (and density) and urbanization, the amount of free land, and changing marriage customs, on the basis of a great amount of demographic data. As to the customs and attitudes, it is particularly interesting to note a definite, though as yet restricted shift in marriage habits leading to a decline of fertility. The methodological set-up of the book is exemplary.

ASIA

GHOSH, SUBRATESH. Trade Unionism in the Underdeveloped Countries. Bookland Private Ltd., Booksellers & Publishers, Calcutta, Patna, Allahabad 1960. iii, 410 pp. Rs. 20.00.

Rectification. We regret that in this year's first issue of our journal (p. 108) the name of the publishing house was omitted in the title.

MAHDI, MUHSIN. Die geistigen und sozialen Wandlungen im Nahen Osten. Verlag Rombach, Freiburg B. 1961. 107 pp. DM. 8.80.

This is a concise but masterly essay on the impact on the Middle East of modern Western civilisation. The religious, social and political problems are discussed in conjunction with each other. The author argues, that the area is not ripe for Western democracy yet, and that, for the present, a paternalist government by native leaders is the only alternative to tyranny and chaos.

China

MENDE, TIBOR. China Weltmacht von morgen. Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Düsseldorf/Köln 1962. 2.erw. Aufl. 289 pp. DM. 19.80.

The author combines – as usual – good – reporting with chapters devoted to an interpretation of Communist China's position in the world and its role on the international scene. The fact that it spent the double amount of money on programs of assistance than it received itself is in this respect characteristic. Interesting are also the comparisons drawn between the growth of Indian and that of Chinese economy. On the whole the book is a little more vague than previous works by the same author; this may have been caused by the enigmatic character of many Chinese developments, but also by a hesitation to offer moral judgments. The latter does not hold true for the clear-cut comments on and suggestions for Western policy in Asia. Especially in India a thorough social revolution is said to be overdue.

MU FU-SHENG. *The Wilting of the Hundred Flowers. Free Thought in China Today.* William Heinemann Ltd., London, Melbourne, Toronto 1962. xii, 324 pp. 42/–.

The title of this book, is not indicative of its theme, and its undertitle even less: the author arrives, after some introductory chapters on Chinese history and culture, at a personal evaluation of the Chinese intellectuals' attitude towards and their life under the Communist regime, based on his experiences during a year's stay in the country where he worked as an engineer in the late 'fifties, and on wide reading. Because of his background, knowledge of the language, and a full participation, over a longer period, in life in China as it is now, the author, gifted with a remarkable talent for penetrating analysis, has been able to offer many elements of precious information such as can never be found in the superficial travel accounts written by short-term visitors. The subtlety of the argument makes the book attractive also to those who do not share his general approach or his major conclusions. It is not the –unavoidable– authoritarian character of the regime, but its totalitarian spirit that made it intolerable for him, as it makes it almost insupportable for the country's intellectuals, notwithstanding the seemingly successful continual campaigns for ideological reform.

PALOCZI-HORVATH, GEORGE. *Mao Tse-Tung. Emperor of the Blue Ants.* Secker & Warburg, London 1962. 424 pp. Ill. 42/–.

Mao Tse-Tung has learnt his technique of governing in the Civil War and has not been able to free himself from the attendant optic after 1949. He is like an electronic brain, most rigidly programmed and isolated from reality by the "objective laws" of Marxism-Leninism, much more so than the Communist leaders in the West and even China. Such are the chief points of Mr Paloczi-Horvath's well-documented and thought-provoking biography. In addition, Mao's variance with Russian Communism runs like a red thread through the book. The general picture is a grim one, yet the author is hopeful that the brain may be re-programmed when China is rid of its isolation.

India

GRIFFITHS, PERCIVAL. *Modern India.* Third Ed. Ernest Benn Ltd., London 1962. xiii, 275 pp. Maps. 30/–.

The first edition of this valuable handbook, which is one of the well-known series of *Nations of the Modern World*, appeared in 1957 and was then noticed in this journal, Vol. II (1957), Part 2, p. 318. In the present edition the book has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date.

MALENBAUM, WILFRED. *Prospects for Indian Development.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1962. 325 pp. 35/–.

Prof. Malenbaum has long been the director of the India Project of the Center for International Studies at M.I.T. In the present volume he gives a thorough analysis of development progress in India over the past decade. He takes into account the private sector as well as government planning, the non-economic as well as the economic factors. The analysis concludes with an assessment of future progress, comparing the Third Plan and also development problems in general. The book is excellently documented and comes up to high scholarly standards.

NEALE, WALTER C. *Economic Change in Rural India. Land Tenure and Reform in Uttar Pradesh, 1800-1955*. [Yale Studies in Economics, 12.] Yale University Press, New Haven and London 1962. xii, 333 pp. \$ 7.50.

This excellent study elucidates the attempts by the British Administration to cope with the problems of land tenure in Northern India, after which the Report of the Zamindari Abolition Committee and the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reform Act of 1950 are discussed. The author argues, that agricultural problems in India cannot be solved by land reform alone; investment of new capital and the provision of alternative employment are fully as necessary. The book is well-provided with statistical material.

RETZLAFF, RALPH H. *Village Government in India. A Case Study*. Asia Publishing House, London 1962. viii 140 pp. 25/-.

As a sample of village government the author has studied Khalapur in Uttar Pradesh in situ, and here describes the election and the functioning of two successive *gaon panchayats*. He believes, that *panchayats* can essentially contribute to self-government and political education, provided that they should be given more powers by the State and local governments.

WEINER, MYRON. *The Politics of Scarcity. Public Pressure and Political Response in India*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1962. xix, 251 pp. \$ 5.00.

Prof. Weiner discusses the conflict between the Indian government, with its policy of rational planning for development, and the many interest groups with their "irrational" demands. The various interest groups and their activities are extensively described. For the sake of democracy the author advocates a *rapprochement*: more responsiveness on the part of the government, more respect for the public interest on the part of the interest groups. Prof. Almond, in his preface, points out the importance of the book in the domain of comparative political theory.

Indonesia

LEGGE, J. D. *Central Authority and Regional Autonomy in Indonesia: A Study in Local Administration 1950-1960*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1961. xiii, 291 pp. \$ 5.50.

This book is a study in constitutional rather than in political or social history. The author motivates this by saying that a preoccupation with formal matters is inevitable, especially with regard to the Indonesian, notably the Javanese, trend towards conceptualism. Undoubtedly this is an important aspect, and the author discusses it excellently, but it should not be forgotten that, in the struggle between centripetal and centrifugal forces in Indonesia, quite other factors than theoretical considerations have also been in play.

The Philippines

GOLEY, FRANK H. *The Philippines: Public Policy and National Economic Development*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1961. xviii, 455 pp. \$ 6.75.

The body of this volume gives an analysis of the remarkable economic development of the Philippines since the Second World War. Extensive attention is paid to the roles played in this process by the new entrepreneurial elite and the government. Besides this, the Philippinisation of the economy and the problems of external stability are discussed. The last two chapters deal with the social aspects of the development, which appear to be less satisfactory. The book comes up to high standards and is well-documented.

Turkey

ORGA, IRFAN and MARGARETE. Atatürk. Michael Joseph, London 1962. 304 pp. Ill. 30/-.

This is a popularly written biography chiefly based on Turkish sources. More attention is paid to Atatürk's personal life than to his reforms. The reader is given a graphic picture of this mysterious figure, but these authors, too, fail in providing a satisfactory psychological explanation.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

(Asian Territories)

RONDIÈRE, PIERRE. *Démesurée et fabuleuse Sibérie*. Hachette, Paris 1962. 298 pp. NF. 10.00.

This easily written account creates a good impression of the history, the inhabitants and the unprecedented possibilities of Siberia. The political and social relations do not receive much attention.

RUDY, ZVI. *Ethnosozologie Sowjetischer Völker (Wege und Richtlinien)*. Francke Verlag, Bern, München 1962. 244 pp. Ill. S.Fr. 24.50.

Of all social scientists the "ethnosociologists" in the Soviet Union have had least to suffer from communist interference, but, though their method consequently hardly deviates from the generally accepted standards, their findings are known to few people outside their own country. Prof. Rudy renders the learned world in the West a great service by giving a survey of some of these findings; they relate chiefly to the society, culture and religion of some minor Siberian peoples, such as the Kubachintsy and the Evenki. The volume is excellently documented and contains an extensive register.

Viet Nam

HO CHI MINH. *Selected Works*. Vol. I. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Hanoi 1960. 184 pp.

This volume contains articles and speeches from the years 1922-1926. They provide characteristic information on the fundamental motives which inspired the present Communist leader. Though a convinced member of the party at the time, his main interest was the colonial and the racial question. He also discusses the possibilities for a co-operation between colonial and European proletariats.

Problems of Freedom. South Vietnam since Independence. Edited by Wesley R. Fishel. The Free Press of Glencoe, Inc., a Division of the

Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, New York; Bureau of Social and Political Research, Michigan State University, East Lansing 1961. xiv, 233 pp. Maps. \$ 6.95.

In 1959 a Conference on Social Development and Welfare was held in New York, sponsored by the American Friends of Vietnam. The present volume consists of the revised, up-to-date and enlarged versions of the most important papers presented at this Conference. For the greater part, these papers deal with development problems in South Vietnam. We mention those on the problems of democratic growth, by the editor, and on the social and economic characteristics of labour in Saigon, by James B. Hendry. Another interesting paper is the long essay by John C. Donnell on the influence of Personalism, which constitutes almost the only heritage from the French period, though the Vietnamese version differs widely from the French Personalism of to-day, if only in its anti-Communism. In general the quality of the papers is high.

EUROPE

HAHN, CHRISTIAN DIEDERICH. *Die Grüne Grossmacht. Das Aergernis mit den Bauern.* Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. 416 pp. DM. 22.80.

This book cannot claim any scientific pretensions, but contains, in a popular form, many kinds of general information on agriculture and the supply of foodstuffs, especially in Germany. The author writes on reclamation and fertilisation, on the improvement of the crops, on cattle and poultry breeding, on the economic and social position of the farmers, and on the international aspects of food supply, all this with extensive digressions into history.

HESLINGA, M. W. *The Irish Border as a Cultural Divide. A Contribution to the Study of Regionalism in the British Isles.* [Sociaal Geografische Studies, Nr 6.] Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1962. xii, 225 pp. Maps. Hfl. 12,50.

By the Irish Border Dr Heslinga understands both the sea boundary and the land boundary between the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom. The latter boundary is, in his opinion, much more of a divide than the former. He states further that both the boundaries are the consequence, not of ethnic, but of regional, in the last resort religious, differences, and in order to prove this statement the author compares the relations before and after the Reformation. This approach is very stimulating, but the subordination of the social to the religious factors is, at least for the period preceding the Separation, not altogether satisfactory. The volume is concluded with an extensive bibliography.

HILBERG, RAUL. *The Destruction of the European Jews.* W. H. Allen, London 1961. x, 788 pp. 84/-.

Mainly grounding his study on abundant document material, most of it as yet unarranged, the author describes in great detail the successive phases of the process that led step by step, and was bound to lead, to the destruction of millions of Jews by Nazi-Germany in that country itself, in the occupied countries and areas and the countries allied to Germany. He accompanies this with an extremely detailed description

of the "machinery of destruction", which comprised not only civil servants, the army, the Nazi Party and its organs, but also parts and prominent persons of industry and various organisations, as well as private people, who collaborated voluntarily or reluctantly. The author sets out the events against the background of the earlier discrimination, loss of rights and massacre of the Jews, and also takes into consideration the inadequate reaction of the Jews to the events, with its psychological background, as well as the mainly disappointing attitude of the non-Jews and of the various governments and authorities. The extensive standard work excels by its convenient arrangement.

INGRIM, ROBERT. *Hitlers glücklichster Tag*. London, am 18. Juni 1935. Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. 302 pp. DM. 17.80.

In the name of "real" conservatism Mr Ingram aims a sharp denunciation against the British Liberals and pseudo-Conservatives, who, in the 1930's, played into the hands of Hitler. The denunciation is concentrated on the Anglo-German naval treaty of June 18th 1935, which freed Hitler from his isolation and sabotaged the promising policy of Mussolini and Laval. The subsequent going over of these two to Hitler's side is excused by the author with dialectics very similar to those with which his ideological antipodes justify Stalin's pact with Hitler. The book undoubtedly combines bias and acumen, but it does not meet scholarly demands.

KEMPF, MARCELLE. *Romain Rolland et l'Allemagne*. [Au Carrefour des Lettres.] Nouvelles Editions Debresse, Paris 1962. 298 pp. NF. 12.00.

This book deals with an important chapter from the life of Romain Rolland: his relation to Germany. The author rightly stresses the fact, that this relation was not a matter of indiscriminating worship; Rolland's appreciation of certain aspects of the German civilisation, and his cosmopolitan ideals, were determinant factors, so that, without being inconsequential, he could condemn the war against Germany in 1914, and approve of the war against Hitler in 1939. The book has been written with admirable discernment and is based on the works, journals and notes of Rolland, both published and unpublished.

SCHIEFER, J. *De Europese Arbeidsmarkt. Het Vrije Verkeer en de Migratie van Werknemers*. [Eurolibri, 3.] H. E. Stenfert Kroese N.V., Leiden 1961. xix, 240 pp. Maps. Hfl. 18.00.

This book, a translation of *Europäischer Arbeitsmarkt. Freizügigkeit und Mobilität der Arbeitnehmer*, is a well-documented investigation into the horizontal mobility, nationally and internationally, of labour. The author arrives at the conclusion that, even in the case of complete freedom of migration as it is being realised in the Europe of the Six, the mobility of labour will remain limited, especially so when the conditions of employment and the standard of living in the member-states are equalised.

TUCHMAN, BARBARA W. *August 1914*. Constable and Cy., Ltd., London 1962; Engelse Boekhandel Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam. 499 pp. Ill. 45/-.

After an introduction on the operational plans of the German, French, Russian and British general staffs, Mrs. Tuchman presents an extremely rewarding account of the

first weeks of the First World War until the eve of the Battle of the Marne. The South-east (Balkans, Austrian-Russian front) is left out of the picture. Although it is mainly the military preparations and the fighting itself which are related in minute detail, many flashes of the situation among the civilians are given. For instance, there is a dramatic report on the spirit of government and population in threatened Paris. The book is based on a wealth of material; it is written in a popular and thrilling style.

WILLIAMS, JOHN. *Mutiny 1917.* Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1962. xi, 257 pp. Ill. 25/–.

This is a vividly and absorbingly written account of the mutinies in the French Army and the Russian Expeditionary Force in the spring of 1917. The author regards the moral exhaustion of the troops after the failure of General Nivelle's Aisne offensive as the main cause, while the defeatist propaganda and the passivity of the Ministry of the Interior played secondary parts. Due credit is given to General Pétain for averting the crisis by handling the situation judiciously.

Austria

BROOK-SHEPHERD, GORDON. *Dollfuss.* Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1961. xvii, 296 pp. Ill. 25/–.

Although he is not uncritical on some aspects, the author obviously tries a vindication of Dollfuss' integrity and even superiority as a man and a politician. A very favourable picture emerges, and – often not unconvincingly – major errors and unsavory deeds are laid at the door of the Heimwehr-leaders, in particular of Major Fey. Dollfuss is proclaimed the founder of little Austria's national consciousness, and his Catholic social ideal is sharply delineated both from Fascism and from social reaction. The author has been able to make use of interviews granted him by some people who were able to provide information on the hectic early 'thirties; among them not only Frau Dollfuss and men from the Right, but also Social Democrats.

Belgium

COENEN, JACQUES. *Opinions politiques en milieu ouvrier. Opinions et attitudes politiques d'ouvriers dans une commune de l'agglomération bruxelloise.* Préface de René Evalenko. Fondation Louis de Brouckère, Institut Emile Vandervelde, Bruxelles 1961. 171 pp. B.fr. 60.–.

110 workers from the town of Forest have been interviewed for this study which produces very interesting results. The author gives a sober interpretation of the facts collected and thus contributes important insights into the workers' opinions on political principles and issues. For instance, the relation between religious observance and political choice, the evaluation of Communism, the social role played by the Catholic church were questions on which often very definite answers were given. A good introduction on the method of enquiry adopted precedes the detailed account of the data.

DE BIE, PIERRE, avec la collaboration d'un groupe de chercheurs dirigé par Robert Hoebaer. *Budgets Familiaux en Belgique 1957-1958.*

Modes de vie dans trois milieux socio-professionnels. Editions Nauwelaerts, Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1960. 434 pp. B.fr. 350.

The purpose of this book is an investigation into the additional costs of children in families. The author has chosen three different social and professional milieus and has, on the basis of a sufficient number of cases, carefully analyzed their family budgets. The methods adopted are very thoughtful indeed and take account of a great number of factors. It is to be welcomed that the author explains and evaluates their importance; further research or another approach might lead to a modification of the weight attached to some of the various factors.

VANDEBEECK, TH. en J. GRAUWELS. De Boerenkrijg in het Departement van de Nedermaas. [Anciens Pays et Assemblées d'États – Standen en Landen, XXIII.] Uitgeverij Nauwelaerts, Leuven; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1961. 402 pp. Ill. B.fr. 350.

In 1798 the peasants in the area round Antwerp revolted against the French rule. The movement soon spread to the Department of the Lower Maas, which covered about the area of the present provinces of Limburg (Belgian and Dutch). On December 5th the peasants were defeated near Hasselt, but their resistance smouldered on far into the following year. The Rev. Vandebecck and Dr Grauwels have studied the Peasants' War in this area with great thoroughness, especially making use of unpublished archival material. Their monograph is vividly written and in every way up to standard.

Bulgaria

MACDERMOTT, MERCIA. A History of Bulgaria, 1393-1885. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1962. 354 pp. Ill. 40/-.

This book begins with the conquest of Bulgaria by the Turks at the end of the fourteenth century and ends with the union of North- and South-Bulgaria in 1885. The nineteenth century is, however, much more extensively discussed than all the preceding centuries together. Much attention is paid to the rise of a separate Bulgarian economy, culture, church and national consciousness. The author writes with expert knowledge and has based her study almost completely on Bulgarian sources. This has, of course, great advantages but also disadvantages, particularly in the treatment of the international relations.

Eire

KAIN, RICHARD M. Dublin in the Age of William Butler Yeats and James Joyce. [The Centers of Civilization Series.] University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1962. xi, 216 pp. \$ 2.75.

Prof. Kain describes Dublin as the centre and social background of the remarkable revival of Irish civilisation at about the beginning of the century. The picture he gives has been kept popular, but reveals expert knowledge. As a philologist he especially writes on the literators and their works, but besides that he pays attention to the genius of the Irish people and to the simultaneous struggle for freedom.

France

ASHCROFT, EDWARD. De Gaulle. Odhams Press Ltd, London 1962. 272 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Mr Ashcroft has great admiration for De Gaulle; he regards him as a rare combination of soldier, artist and statesman. In the present biography the emphasis is on De Gaulle's political career, but attention is paid to his private life. Of interest are also the judgments by contemporaries, which the author has collected. The book is intended for a wider public of educated readers.

Babeuf (1760-1797). Buonarroti (1761-1837). Pour le Deuxième Centenaire de leur naissance. Société des Études Robespierriennes, Paris 1961. 225 pp. NF. 12.50.

In this commemorative volume ten studies on Babeuf, Buonarroti and Babouvism have been collected, as well as four "documents", among which there is one particularly interesting item (communicated by M. Dommanget), viz. the "*Réplique à la réponse de l'Accusateur National*" which indeed is the conclusion of Buonarroti's defense at the suit against the Babouvists. Among the contributions we mention the bibliographical essay on recent literature on the subject by J. Godechot, that by the Russian scholar V. Dalin on Babeuf's opinions on Robespierre and Danton, and that by J. Dautry on Saint-Simon and the adepts of Babeuf from 1804-1809, contacts being made through Bazin; it is demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that definite influences on Saint-Simon's thought were exerted by Babeuf's views on societal structure.

BRESARD, MARCEL. Le chef d'entreprise et la mobilité sociale. [Méthodes et philosophie de l'organisation, 6.] Editions de l'Enterprise Moderne, Paris 1961. 124 pp. NF. 10.20.

The social scientists in France have hitherto paid little attention to the problem of social mobility. The present volume is only a short introduction, in which especially the comparison of the situation in France with that in other countries is of interest. The author advocates a social mobility which does not endanger the continuity and which should be promoted by the acting managers.

Les Classiques de Peuple. Éditions Sociales, Paris.

BERGERAC, CYRANO DE. L'autre monde. Les états et empires de la lune. Les états et empires du soleil (H. Weber). 225 pp. 1959. F.fr. 600.

BERNARD, CLAUDE. Pages choisies (Ernest Kahane). 200 pp. 1961. NF. 5.50.

COURIER, PAUL-LOUIS. Pamphlets politiques (Jean Guillon). 256 pp. 1961. NF. 6.00.

DIDEROT. Tome VI. Textes politiques (Yves Benot). 215 pp. 1960. NF. 5.00.

MORRIS, WILLIAM. Nouvelles de nulle part (Paul Meier). 312 pp. 1961. NF. 9.00.

For a general account of the series see this journal Vol. II (1957), part 2, pp. 323-324. In each case the name of the editor is mentioned in brackets after the title of the book. Of the five vols. under discussion the Morris book is a French translation of the complete work, the last optimistic "utopia" in English literature, as the editor remarks. Cyrano de Bergerac's *Voyage dans la Lune* is republished in toto in the first mentioned title, together with the more essential parts of his *Voyage dans le Soleil*: the editor

stresses Cyrano's critical attitude towards religion in his writings that reflect the audacious spirit of the Renaissance. In the Bernard vol. Prof. Kahane points to the significance of his subject's materialist scientific method, as it comes to light especially in the *Initiation à la méthode expérimentale*; a short notice on Bernard by Pasteur has been included in this volume. Courier's pamphlets in which he defended the people, notably the peasants, and which earned him posthumously Engels' warm appreciation, are among the most political documents of the opposition against the Restoration in France. Apart from his critique of Helvetius' *De l'Homme* and two other shorter extracts from Diderot's political writings the 6th vol. contains his *Observations sur l'instruction de S.M.I.* [Catharine II of Russia] *aux députés pour la confection des lois* which programmatically opens with the sentence that there is no true sovereign but the nation; the introduction by Y. Benot is illuminating as to the present state of researches on Diderot.

COBBAN, ALFRED. *A History of Modern France. Vol. I. The Old Regime and the Revolution 1715-1799.* Jonathan Cape, London 1962. 288 pp. Maps. 25/-.

The first volume of this work (originally published in Penguin Books, but now completely revised) covers the history of France between the death and the rise to power of her two greatest monarchs. According to Prof. Cobban it was a period, not of dominating figures, but of new ideas and social forces leading, in the Revolution of 1789, to a new system of vested interests, a process treated with freshness and competence here. The two following volumes will appear in 1963 and 1964.

GENNEP, F. O. VAN. *Albert Camus, een studie van zijn ethische denken.* Polak & Van Gennep, Amsterdam 1962. 356 pp. Hfl. 13.90.

With the present thesis Mr Van Gennep took his Doctor's degree of Divinity at the Municipal University of Amsterdam. The development and the structure of Camus' ethical thought are discussed on the basis of a close study of his life and works. Much attention is paid to the journalistic work and to the conflict with Jeanson and Sartre with reference to *L'Homme Révolté*. In the extensive bibliography especially the enumeration of the articles published by Camus in *Alger Républicain*, 1938-1939, merits consideration. A summary in French has been included.

Histoire du Catholicisme en France. Par A. Latreille, J.-R. Palanque, E. Delaruelle, R. Rémond. III. *La période contemporaine.* Editions Spes, Paris 1962. 693 pp. NF. 24.50.

The last volume of the *Histoire du Catholicisme en France*, covering the period from about 1750 to the present, is by far the most extensive of the three. It has almost wholly been written by Prof. Latreille, except the chapters, undertaken by Prof. Rémond, on the years after 1924. The two authors address themselves to a wider public (there are no notes), but their erudition is apparent on every page; they make no secret of their Roman Catholicism, but take the rules of fairness into account. Their approach is the more admirable for the fact, that most attention is paid to the conflicts with anticlericalism and the anti-Christian trends. At the same time this emphasis carries its disadvantages with it: Church life and theological thought might have been discussed more extensively, and the attitude of the Church towards the social problem even comes off badly. Nevertheless, the volume as a whole is an admirable achievement.

Jaurès, Jean. *Pagine scelte sul socialismo*. [Ventesimo Secolo, 1.] Opere Nuove, Roma 1962. 175 pp. L. 700.

A collection of short articles by Jaurès on Socialism, ethics, education and religion, with an introduction by Alessandro Schiavi.

Kayser, Jacques. *Les grandes batailles du radicalisme des origines aux portes du pouvoir 1820-1901*. Marcel Rivière et Cie., Paris 1962. Tables. 407 pp. NF. 27.00.

It was in 1820, after the murder of the Duke de Berry, that the term "political radicalism" arose in France. In 1901 the unitary party was founded. Initially coinciding with the Republican movement, Radicalism after 1848 represented the most militant part of this movement, among other things through its "candidate" Gambetta. After 1871 Radicalism became a fixed factor in French politics. It is this development, which Mr Kayser, himself one-time vice-president of the party, describes in detail; the documentation is thorough, and the author has collected a great quantity of material.

Maзаuric, Claude. *Babeuf et la conspiration pour l'égalité*. Editions Sociales, Paris 1962. 246 pp. NF. 8.00.

This is a well-written and highly sympathetic account of the life of Babeuf and his "Conspiracy of the Equals". The author's interpretation is along Marxist lines and pays much attention to the conditions of the popular masses before and at the time of the rebellion. Babeuf is said to have produced a theory which in the course of time must lead to a revolution that will be the final one.

Meynaud, Jean. *Nouvelles Etudes sur les Groupes de Pression en France*. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 118.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1962. ix, 448 pp. NF. 23.00.

This is a completely re-arranged version of Vol. 95 in the same series, noticed in this journal, Vol. III (1958), Part 3, p. 511. The author discusses the social structure of the various pressure groups in France and then describes at length how, and with what success, they try to attain their ends. He sounds a note of caution against the popular tendency of regarding economic, social and political life as a toy of rival pressure groups, and considers the "national context", to which the latter owe their significance, more important. He concludes by defending the notion of public interest against the neo-pluralistic school in the U.S.A. and advocating the publicity of policy-making. The book contains a threefold index, e.g. of the groups discussed.

Mitterand, Henri. *Zola Journaliste de l'affaire Manet à l'affaire Dreyfus*. [Kiosque.] Armand Colin, Paris 1962. 311 pp. Ill. NF. 7.50.

Zola's journalistic work covered many years and would, if printed, comprise some dozens of volumes. The present book represents Zola as a literary critic, advocate of impressionism in art, as a critic of morals and customs at the time of the Second Empire, and as a writer of political articles. Of this latter aspect an impression is given through his defense of Dreyfus and his sympathising with the *Communards*.

Le Référendum du 8 janvier 1961. Sous la direction de François Goguel. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 119.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1962. xvi, 237 pp. Ill. Loose-leaf maps NF. 24.00.

In the referendum of January 8th, 1961, the voters in the French home country had to declare themselves on the right of self-determination of the Algerian population. The present volume on this referendum has been prepared by the *Centre d'Étude de la Vie Politique Française*. François Goguel writes on the political background, Jean and Monica Charlot on the campaign, and Jacques Kayser on the attitude of the press. In the second part, Alain Lancelot and Jean Ranger give an extensive and thorough analysis of the result, paying special attention to the electoral geography, the shiftings in comparison with the 1958 referendum, and the motives of abstainers and opponents. The same is done on a local level by Madeleine Grawitz, Y.-M. Hilaire, Paul Perdrix and J.-P. Bruyère. All these contributions meet high standards, while the documentation added, in the form of eleven big maps, add further to the value of the volume.

Sécurité sociale et conflits de classes. Préface par Pierre Laroque. [Collection "Relations Sociales".] Économie et Humanisme, Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1962. 167 pp. NF. 8.85.

In 1959 the *Centre d'Étude des Relations Sociales de l'Université d'Aix-Marseille* organised a symposium on the attitudes of the various French population groups towards social insurance. The present volume summarises the insights arrived at; the C.E.R.S. is responsible for the formulation. Successively, the attitudes of the medical profession, of the entrepreneurs, of the industry officials, of the self-employed and of the farmers are characterised, while the final chapter deals with the workers as administrators of the social insurances.

LE TROQUER, ANDRÉ. La parole est à -. [l'Ordre du jour.] La Table Ronde, Paris 1962. 253 pp. Ill. NF. 14.50.

These recollections focus on the years 1940-1945, when the author first participated in the resistance in France, and then, from November 1943, acted as a commissioner of the *Comité de la Libération Nationale*. They are written in a rather rambling style, but contain many interesting details and documents, especially on the Riom Trial and on General de Gaulle. In spite of his off-hand haughtiness ("*Les hommes sont moches, ils me dégoûtent*" - in 1944!) the latter is described with sympathetic admiration.

WRIGHT, GORDON. France in Modern Times. 1760 to the Present. John Murray, London 1962. xiii, 621 pp. Maps. 55/-.

This is a comprehensive history of France in the last two centuries. Due attention is paid to the economic, social, intellectual and cultural aspects. Although the author does not bring up any new views he has succeeded in giving a valuable survey. The discussion of conflicting historical interpretations, given in the text as well as in separate chapters headed "The Varieties of History", is very useful.

Germany

Archiv für Sozialgeschichte. II. Band. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1962. 371 pp. DM. 24.80.

On p. 302 of the previous issue of this journal (Vol. VII, part 2) we had the pleasure to announce the first vol. of this new series. The second vol. opens with a detailed survey of the League of the Just's activities in London, 1840-1847, by E. Schraepfer, based on a great number of printed sources. The second contribution by K. Koszyk discusses Franz Ludwig Sensburg's editorship of the Munich *Vorwärts* (1848-1849), a democratic paper which maintained cordial contacts with the local *Arbeiterbildungsverein*; the study is based on archival materials. S. Na'aman discusses Lassalle's relations with Bismarck. O.-E. Schüddekopf contributes a very interesting study on Karl Radek's activities during his stay in Berlin in 1919. B. Andréas publishes letters by and documents on the Marx family (especially letters from Mrs. Jenny Marx) partly not published before in the original languages (German and English), as well as two short previously unpublished essays by Engels on Irish poems and on the second edition of the first vol. of Marx's "Capital". G. Eckert reproduces (partly photographically) pamphlets issued by the Lassallean group in Brunswick, 1865-1869, and K.-A. Hellfaier some documents on the attitude taken by the Friedrichs-University in Halle and Wittenberg on the Kapp-*Putsch*.

BADIA, GILBERT. Histoire de l'Allemagne Contemporaine (1917-1962). Tome premier 1917-1933; Tome second 1933-1962. Editions Sociales, Paris 1962. 341 pp.; 392 pp. Ill. NF. 14.00; 16.00.

These two volumes contain, from a definitely Communist angle, a very full survey of German political and social history over the years 1917-1962: the author's very approach made him, of course, pay most attention to those aspects which regard the workers' movement and in particular the Communist Party. Also the continuity of trends and views from Wilhelminian through Weimar and Nazi days to the present Federal Republic is argued with the greatest possible amount of data. On the developments immediately following the end of World War II a rather nuanced opinion is given. The many footnotes provide an impressive documentation, whereas the great number of well selected pictures enhances the book's attractiveness.

BECHER, JOHANNES R. Walter Ulbricht. Ein deutscher Arbeitersohn. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 227 pp. Ill. DM. 3.00.

This is an uncritical appraisal of Ulbricht's life and work in the German Communist movement. The author, whose artistic qualities are reflected in the style of this booklet, draws on personal recollections dating from many years of co-operation with the present East German leader.

BONTE, FLORIMOND. Le Dossier Heusinger. Editions Sociales, Paris 1962. 158 pp. NF. 4.00.

In this book, written by a leading French Communist, the German general Heusinger, since April 1961 president of the NATO Standing Military Committee, is depicted as a war criminal because of his record as Chief of Operations Branch at OKH (the High Command of Hitler's Army). It is a tendentious account of the documents, that were produced by the Soviet Government when they demanded the extradition of Heusinger in December 1961.

BRUFORD, W. H. Culture and Society in Classical Weimar 1775-1806. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1962. ix, 465 pp. Ill. 55/-.

By society the author understands mainly life at the court of Duke Karl August; by culture he understands (with an expression borrowed from Coleridge) a "civilisation grounded in cultivation". Indeed the quest of true *Bildung* is the central theme of this admirable book. The principal person is, of course, Goethe, whose many-sided activities each receive due attention. Wieland, Herder and Schiller come up chiefly in relation to the concept of *Humanität*. In a separate chapter the cultural institutions of the Duchy are dealt with. Finally Prof. Bruford outlines the later history of the Weimar ideals (the concentration camp of Buchenwald was to be situated at a distance of ten miles from the town), a subject to which he plans to return in a later volume.

CARL ZEISS Jena einst und jetzt. Von einem Autorenkollektiv unter Leitung von Wolfgang Schumann. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 942 pp. Ill. DM. 22.80.

In this history of the Carl Zeiss Works there is more question of capitalist depravity and communist superiority than of scientific research and optical instruments. The *Carl-Zeiss-Stiftung* of 1889 is, according to the authors, a special form of transition from free competition to monopoly capitalism, and simultaneously a weapon in the fight against the revolutionary workers' movement. Only when the industry was socialised, in 1948, it could devote itself to scientific progress. From the firm's archives, also socialised, the authors publish what fits in with their story; sometimes it is interesting material, e.g. on the role of the management in the Third Reich.

CASTELLAN, GEORGES. La République Démocratique Allemande (R.D.A.). ["Que sais-je?"] Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1961. 128 pp. NF. 2.50.

In his preface the author says that it is a matter of intellectual honesty to let the analysis take place on the level of the *réalisateurs*: any approach from the outside would only be "polemic". In practice this kind of objectivity amounts to little more than an echo of the slogans, which the Communist rulers of East-Germany have ready in advance to interpret their own record. As such this book is undoubtedly a useful contribution, although it does not deal with the psychological and cultural, but only with the political, economic and social aspects in contrast to the same author's more critical and comprehensive approach in *D. D. R. Allemagne de l'Est*, noticed in this journal, Vol. I (1956), Part 1, p. 180.

DEMETER, KARL. Das Deutsche Offizierkorps in Gesellschaft und Staat 1650-1945. Bernard & Graefe Verlag für Wehrwesen, Frankfurt am Main 1962. vii, 321 pp. DM. 19.80.

The first edition of this well-known book appeared in 1930 and restricted itself to the German officers' corps of before 1914. In the present edition its record is brought down to 1945. The body of the text, however, has remained the same and has been divided, as before, into five chapters, which successively deal with provenance, education, code of honour, and relation to state and society. Especially the fourth chapter has been greatly extended on the ground of the experiences in the Weimar Republic and the Third Reich. In the appendix some new documents have been added.

ENSELING, ALF. "Die Weltbühne". Organ der "intellektuellen Linken". [Studien zur Publizistik, Band 2.] Verlag C. J. Fahle GmbH., Münster (Westfalen) 1962. 191 pp.

In 1918 the *Schaubühne* was re-christened *Weltbühne* – the new name was a program, but already before the First World War the group of people around Jacobsohn and Ossietzky represented highly original tendencies in German intellectual life. The author of the present doctorate thesis has spared no effort to penetrate into the motives and general background of the men of the “intellectual left”. The excellent way in which he has dealt with the major events in the national and international field that formed the frame of reference for the political voices in the famous journals should be mentioned no less than the great analytical power with which the various currents of thought in roughly the first third part of the 20th century are treated. The book is published as vol. 2 of the *Studien zur Publizistik*, ed. by Prof. H. J. Pranke.

FISCHER, WOLFRAM. *Der Staat und die Anfänge der Industrialisierung in Baden 1800-1850. I. Band. Die Staatliche Gewerbepolitik.* Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1962. 401 pp. DM. 39.80.

This is the first volume of a very detailed monograph on the rise of industry in the Grand-Duchy of Baden in the first half of the nineteenth century. While the second volume will deal with the various branches of industry and industrial establishments, Dr Fischer gives in the present volume an excellent discussion of the industrial policy of the government. Successively, concession rights and patent law, scales of taxation and customs tariffs, grant policy, organisation of technical education and the promotion of industrial associations and exhibitions come up for discussion. Another testimony to the government's interest is constituted by the industrial statistics, which now, with due caution, could be used by Dr Fischer as a rich source of information. The final chapter of this first volume deals with the social changes and the beginnings of a social policy.

FROMM, ERICH. *Marx's Concept of Man. With a Translation from Marx's Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts by T. B. Bottomore.* Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., New York 1961. 260 pp. \$ 1.75.

In his introduction to a number of extracts from Marx' writings Dr. Fromm presents Marx as a humanist philosopher, whose essential ideas have been distorted by Communists and passed by contemptuously or ignored by Western thinking. He denies any totalitarian or potentially totalitarian quality in Marx' theories. The extracts – in T.B. Bottomore's translation – are from the Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts (the philosophical portion is reproduced in toto), the German Ideology, the Preface to a Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy, and the Introduction to the Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Law. Moreover, a few biographical essays (Reminiscences by Liebknecht a.o.) have been included.

GRUCHMANN, LOTHAR. *Nationalsozialistisches Herrschaftssystem und demokratischer Rechtsstaat.* Niedersächsische Landeszentrale für politische Bildung, Hannover 1962. 76 pp.

Dr. L. Gruchmann's booklet – nr. 14 in the series “*Zeitgeschichte*” – may be noticed here as one out of more excellent pamphlets (some of which appear in the “Shorter Writings”, see below). The National Socialist thesis of the legality and legitimacy of their power position and consequently of their annihilation of law and the rights of man in a democratic sense is meticulously demonstrated to be false; arbitrariness became the rule, and this was symbolized in such acts as the persecution of the Jewish citizens or the special power with which the SS were entrusted. The interested

layman can find here valuable and sober information, the specialist will enjoy the exactness of facts and comments.

HERTZ, FREDERICK. *The Development of the German Public Mind. A Social History of German Political Sentiments, Aspirations and Ideas. I. The Middle Ages. The Reformation.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1962. 524 pp. 35/-.

In the previous issue of this journal (Vol. VII, 1962, Part 2, p. 331) the second volume of this masterly work was favourably reviewed. The first volume under discussion here contains splendid passages on the impact of the Imperial idea on the national consciousness, the role played by an ever stronger particularism, and the national reaction that was part of the Reformation. A special chapter has been devoted to the Jews in the Middle Ages. A very impressive number of publicists through several centuries have been cited and the author has indeed discovered new paths leading to a fuller understanding of history.

KOSING, ALFRED. *Die nationale Lebensfrage des deutschen Volkes.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. 204 pp. DM. 6.50.

For the official stand taken by the government of the East-German D.D.R. in the conflict on the future of Germany this book is fully representative. Passages on Germany's past and discussions of actual questions alike serve the purpose of demonstrating that the greatness of Germany depends exclusively on the adoption of the program of gradual unification of the two states and their ultimate merging into one ("socialist") realm, as it has been developed time and again by East German spokesmen. Basic is the opinion that true self-determination of the people would lead inevitably to a destruction of "Imperialism".

KRACKE, FRIEDRICH. *Prinz und Kaiser. Wilhelm II. im Urteil seiner Zeit.* Günter Olzog Verlag, München 1960. 346 pp. Ill. DM. 19.80.

The present volume is not intended as a biography; the author only wishes to create a picture, by means of the events, of the character of Wilhelm II. As is indicated in the subtitle, he follows the testimonies and judgments of those that knew him personally. In this way no new views come to the fore, but a well-documented summary is given.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. *Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter unter dem Kapitalismus. Teil I. Band 14. Zur Frühgeschichte des deutschen Monopolkapitals und des staatsmonopolistischen Kapitalismus.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1962. 240 pp. DM. 28.00.

– Teil 1. Band 2. *Darstellung der Lage der Arbeiter in Deutschland von 1849 bis 1870.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1962. 275 pp. DM. 27.00.

These two books each offer more than their titles would suggest. The first contains, for instance, a very readable chapter on the German national question and its treatment is not restricted to purely working-class or even socialist reactions. On the other hand, the comparative figures on wages developments are very detailed, and co-operative (Schulze-Delitzsch) as well as non-Marxian socialist opinions are drawn into the picture; thus Lassalle is called a leader and misleader of the German workers.

Such vehemently political language is usual. It does not, however, obscure the author's great knowledge. The second volume mentioned is economic history rather than social history in a strict sense. It is argued, with the help of a mass of data, that concentration took place in German industry, and it is contended that Hilferding underrated the importance of industrial capital as against the great banks: a process of integration of capital interests took place, according to the author, which led to a sharpening of international competition ushering in the First – and later also the Second – World War.

KÜHNE, HORST. *Faschistische Kolonialideologie und zweiter Weltkrieg.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. 226 pp. DM. 5.80.

German policy under Hitler and especially during the first years of the Second World War is viewed here from the aspect of an endeavour to build up a huge colonial empire. The war against the USSR, in itself a colonial adventure, was meant to conquer the basis for world-wide action that might even go so far as to try to prevent a Japanese domination of Australia. Even those readers, who are not likely to accept, for instance, the actualization of the historic problem by ascribing the motives that directed the Nazis to the present Federal Government, may find interesting material in the sources, which are often quoted in detail. A number of documents have been reproduced in full in an appendix.

LEASOR, JAMES. *Rudolf Hess the Uninvited Envoy.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1962. 239 pp. Ill. 21/-.

Although some new sources have been used for this popular tale of Hess' flight to Scotland, May 1941, his life in British captivity and his attitude during the Nuremberg trial, they don't add much to the generally known picture of the man and his ideas. Perhaps for the enhancement of the story's vividness it is partly told by way of introducing persons, who played a role in it, as speaking. Some letters in the correspondence between Hess and Albrecht and Karl Haushofer have been reproduced as evidence for the thesis of Hess' motives.

MARX, KARL. *Manuscripts de 1844. (Économie, politique et philosophie.)* Présentation, traduction et notes de Émile Bottigelli. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1962. lxxi, 177 pp. NF.12.50.

MARX, KARL. *Theorien über den Mehrwert. (Vierter Band des "Kapitals".)* 3. Teil. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. 674 pp. DM. 10.00.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *Werke.* Band 16; Band 17. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. xxxii, 795 pp.; xxix, 845 pp. Maps. DM. 12.50 per vol.

The Third volume of the new German edition of the Theories on Surplus Value contains the chapters 19-24 (Malthus, Torrens, James Mill, John St. Mill, McCulloch, Hodgskin, Cherbuliez, Richard James a.o.). The difference between this and the well-known Kautsky edition is not very great. In the text, quotations from foreign languages have been translated, but in the appendix the original versions have been reproduced. Vol. 16 of the German edition of Marx and Engels' Works contains their writings from September, 1864 to July, 1870, i.e. the first years of the International. Vol. 17 those from July, 1870 to February, 1872. Apart from such famous writings as

the Inaugural Address of the International a great many articles have not been published before in German since their appearance, for instance, Marx' drafts for his "Civil War in France", which are of very great interest indeed for an understanding of this fundamental notions and views at the time. The appendices of these two volumes with detailed notes and interesting documents cover together almost 200 pp. – The volume, in the French edition of Marx' works, with the manuscripts of 1844, has been very carefully prepared, annotated, and introduced. Mr. Bottigelli's interpretation of Marx' philosophical evolution is along common Marxist lines, but as such a model of lucidity.

MARX, KARL e FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *India Cina Russia. A cura e traduzione dagli originali di Bruno Maffi. "Il Saggiatore", Milano 1960. 341 pp. L. 2000.*

The major writings of Marx and Engels on China, India, and Russia have here been collected in an Italian translation. Thus the well-known articles in the New York Daily Tribune are represented as are the earlier and later comments on developments in the three countries. The relevant passages from "Capital" have been included as well. For a discussion on such important issues as Marx' views on Oriental society and on Russia this collection is of great value, also because the editor has provided a critical apparatus that is of a high standard.

MÜLLER, K. VALENTIN. *Die Manager in der Sowjetzone. Eine empirische Untersuchung zur Soziologie der wirtschaftlichen und militärischen Führungsschicht in Mitteldeutschland. [Schriftenreihe des Instituts für Empirische Soziologie, Band 2.] Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1962. xi, 200 pp. DM. 32.50.*

In the present volume two groups of managers (taken in the sense of Burnham) are distinguished: besides the "new" managers of proletarian provenance and communist convictions there are in the German Democratic Republic the "old" ones, who, on account of their professional capacities, can not for the moment be done without, and to whom the regime therefore has to make various concessions. This awkward coexistence was analysed by Prof. Müller as thoroughly as was possible; the investigation could of course not be done *in situ* and was based on the official interrogations of refugees and on the "manager files" of the *Untersuchungsausschuss Freibeitlicher Juristen*. The second part is a paper on the *Kasernierte Volkspolizei* (now National People's Army) and its officers, dating from 1954.

Die Rolle der Arbeiterklasse in der Periode des entfalteten Aufbaus des Sozialismus in der DDR. Wissenschaftliches Seminar der Parteihochschule "Karl Marx" beim ZK der SED Berlin, 27. und 28. April 1961. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 320 pp. DM. 5.40.

The papers read and the discussions held at a Conference in April 1961 under the auspices of the SED are reproduced in full in this book. The education of the working class is one of the main issues and it was pursued at great length down to the question what significance should be attached to the fact workers are used to tune in on Radio Luxemburg. Another topic was the relation between productivity and wages and the political activation of West German workers was a recurrent theme in various contributions. The interruptions, which also indicate the range of the freedom of criticism, are interesting.

Die russische Revolution 1905-1907 im Spiegel der deutschen Presse. Hrsg. von Prof. Dr. Leo Stern. [Archivalische Forschungen Band 2/III-VII.] Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1961. lxxxiv, 434; 519; 540; 510; 518 pp. DM. 60.00 (5 vols.).

These five volumes of sources are preceded by a historical introduction of more than sixty pages written by the general editor, in which he gives a systematically arranged treatment of a number of problems relevant for an understanding of the texts. It should be noted that, among the subjects, the repression of Polish national aspirations by the German and Prussian governments, as well as the "erroneous" views of contemporary Social Democracy on the national questions take a conspicuous place. The opinions of R. Luxemburg, J. Marchlewski, A. Bebel and K. Liebknecht come up for a critical, albeit sympathetic evaluation. The sources have been edited and annotated by R. Sauerzapf and A. Oertel. The selection of articles in the contemporary German press has been made according to the following principles: Extracts should reflect more in particular the events of the Russian Revolution of 1905-1907, the revolutionary movement in Poland and German policy towards the Poles, the repercussions on the international balance of power resulting from the weakening of czarist power, the impact of the Russian revolution on the German labour movement (mass strike, anti-militarism, reform of the Prussian restricted suffrage system) and in particular the lessons to be drawn from the Russian experiences. The Socialist press is strongly represented, but to a somewhat smaller extent the papers of other tendencies (e.g., the *Kreuzzeitung*) have been used as well. The whole series constitutes a major valuable help for the study of German social and political history of the first decade of the century. The *Archivalische Forschungen zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung* are published under the auspices of the *Institut für Geschichte der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften*.

SCHEURIG, BODO. Freies Deutschland. Das Nationalkomitee und der Bund Deutscher Offiziere in der Sowjetunion 1943-1945. 2. überarb. und erg. Aufl. Nymphenburger Verlagshandlung, München 1961. 272 pp. DM. 17.80.

This book offers an authoritative account, based on all available sources (including interviews), of the rather ephemeral history of the *Bund Deutscher Offiziere* (League of German prisoners-of-war in the Soviet Union) which, together with the *Nationalkomitee*, constituted the movement *Freies Deutschland*. With commendable analytical power the author pictures the state of mind and the motives of the officers who participated and the role which the Soviet authorities intended them to play. That role was more conspicuous than important, but to say this is not to mean that the inclination to combat a criminal leadership that led the country to ruin was in itself futile. The reactions in Germany to the movement – also among those who opposed Hitler in July, 1944 – are carefully reproduced. The enormous significance of the Stalingrad disaster justifies the introductory chapter on the influence it had on re-shaping opinions on loyalty and rebellion against a mad *Führer*. The documentation of the book is beyond praise.

SCHIER, WOLFGANG. Rechtsschein und Rechtswirklichkeit unter der nationalsozialistischen Herrschaft. Zwei Vorträge. Werkbund-Verlag, Würzburg 1961. 66 pp. DM. 3.50.

The first of the two essays included in this booklet is a balanced discussion of the administration of justice under National Socialism, in which a clear distinction is made between the discontinuity in some fields (directly or conspicuously important for the new masters) and the continuity in others less relevant for the regime. The second essay is a well-formulated argument against any denunciation as treacherous of the attitude and opinion of the men of July 20, 1944.

SCHWIERSKOTT, HANS-JOACHIM. *Arthur Moeller van den Bruck und der revolutionäre Nationalismus in der Weimarer Republik*. Muster-schmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1962. 202 pp. DM. 19.80.

Moeller van den Bruck, the author of *Das Dritte Reich*, and the *Ring* movement form the subject of this thorough study which opens with a study of Moeller's literary work in the years prior to the First World War. The most important chapters deal, however, with Moeller's attitude after the defeat and with the Conservative circles which took up his line of thought and continued it after his death. With great clarity the various different positions in those circles vis-à-vis National Socialism and the idea of a national bolshevism are analyzed, as are the racial myth and that of the *Reich*. Special attention has been paid to a delineation of Moeller's theories from those held by the National Socialists. Presentation and annotation are excellent.

SHANAHAN, WILLIAM O. *Der deutsche Protestantismus vor der sozialen Frage 1815-1871*. Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München 1962. viii, 491 pp. DM. 26.00.

This book is a translation of *German Protestants Face the Social Question. Vol. I. The Conservative Phase 1815-1871* [International Studies of the Committee on International Relations, University of Notre Dame], 1954. Although the second volume, which will cover the period to 1933, has not been published yet, Prof. Shanahan's work, even as it is, can be regarded as a standard, based on thorough investigation and remedying a real want. One of the author's starting-points is, that in consequence of the political and social indifference of official Lutheranism (a distinction is rightly made between Luther and his epigones) social concern in Protestant Germany was a matter of individuals; this does not find expression in the title of the present translation. The reader is therefore confronted with a multitude of – mostly conservative – persons and opinions; the concept of "Protestant" is here often taken in rather wide terms. Nevertheless the main line of the subject, the goodwill and the inadequacy of those concerned, is excellently expressed.

Studien zur Geschichte der Industriellen Revolution in Deutschland. Von H. Mottek, H. Blumberg, H. Wutzmer und W. Becker. [Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Wirtschaftsgeschichte and der Hochschule für Oekonomie Berlin-Karlshorst, Band 1.] Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1960. 240 pp. DM. 19.50.

This volume contains five fairly short studies on the Industrial Revolution in Germany; longer studies will follow in the same series in the form of separate volumes. Besides a general introduction by Hans Mottek there are contributions by Horst Blumberg on the German linen industry from 1834 to 1870, and on the role of joint-stock companies in the financing of industrial undertakings in the 1850's; and by Heinz

Wutzmer and Walter Becker on the origins of the entrepreneurs, respectively the workers. The authors have made extensive use of official documents in the German Central Record Office at Merseburg; hence perhaps their one-sided interest in the Industrial Revolution in Prussia.

TETENS, T. H. *The New Germany and the Old Nazis.* Secker & Warburg, London 1961. 286 pp. 21/-.

A useful, but very one-sided documentation of the role played by ex-Nazis in the German Federal Republic. Warnings in the West-German press and measures against ex-Nazis are not interpreted as effective means of combating Nazism, but only as evidence of the danger. The author does not deny that there is another Germany, but, according to him, it is made up of a "woefully small group". Repeating the allegations of his previous book *Germany plots with the Kremlin* he states, that both the democracy and the anti-communism of the Federal Republic constitute a deceptive façade.

Wuppertaler Färbergesellen-Innung und Färbergesellen-Streiks 1848-1857. Akten zur Frühgeschichte der Arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland. Hrsg. und eingel. von Wolfgang Köllmann. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1962. DM. 11.00.

The dyers' assistants of Wuppertal (Elberfeld and Barmen), who formed a guild in 1848 – one of the very first approaches to trade union organisation – and fought strikes in 1855 and 1857, are for these reasons of special importance for the early history of the labour movement. All relevant documents available on the "guild" as well as on the two major strikes have been collected in this volume, which thus offers precious material for the study of social history in the years around 1850. Presentation and annotation are excellent.

Zur Ökonomik der Übergangsperiode in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Die Herausbildung sozialistischer Produktionsverhältnisse. Von R. Hauk, I. Hauke, G. Hölzel, H. Nick, U. Reichenberg, H.-J. Schulz, K. Steinitz. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. 355 pp. DM. 6.00.

A near-official interpretation is given here of East-Germany's economic policy which deals with what is called the transition from capitalism to socialism in the DDR – produced by the "people's democratic revolution". The growth of the socialised sector in industry and commerce and the wages policy are dealt with in detail, but the historical developments are also interpreted, viz. in terms of communist conceptions (e.g. the "alliance between workers and peasants"). Agrarian policy is dealt with in a special chapter, as is the evolution in economic co-operation between the countries of the communist bloc.

Great Britain

All Those in Favour? An Account of the High Court Action against the Electrical Trades Union and its Officers for Ballot-rigging in the Election of Union Officials (Byrne & Chapple v. Foulkes & Others, 1961). Prepared from the official court transcript by C. H. Rolph. André Deutsch, London 1962. 255 pp. 6/-.

The title of this volume is extensive enough to cover the contents. Mr Rolph gives a smooth account of the trial, in which the (pro-) communist leaders of the ETU were unmasked. There is a long register, and a preface by the present editor of the *New Statesman*.

ARMYTAGE, W. H. G. *Heavens Below. Utopian Experiments in England 1560-1960.* [Studies in Social History.] Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1961. vii, 458 pp. 45/-.

This is a good survey of the attempts made in England since the sixteenth century to found ideal societies. Most attention is of course paid to the experiments in the nineteenth century. The author shows that these have played a considerable role in the rise of British Socialism. In spite of the ever-recurring failures and the scathing criticisms from "scientific" quarters (Marx, the Fabians) utopian thought and experiment makes itself felt even now, especially in education and town-planning.

BANDHOLZ, EMIL. *Die englischen Gewerkschaften. Organisations-typen, Zielsetzungen, Kampfweisen von der Gründung bis zur Gegenwart.* Bund-Verlag, Köln 1961. xi, 410 pp. DM. 29.00.

After a general introduction on British Unions the author discusses the specific strategies of six of them: the National Unions of Agricultural Workers, of Mineworkers, of Railwaymen, and of Teachers, the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Typographical Association. In the last part the attitude of the T.U.C. towards the social and economic policy of the Government in the period 1945-1956 is analysed.

BÜNGER, SIEGFRIED. *Friedrich Engels und die britische sozialistische Bewegung 1881-1895.* Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 242 pp. DM. 14.50.

This book offers much detailed information as well as a strongly coloured interpretation of the deviations of the British labour movement and Engels' endeavours to change things for the better. It is said that the corruption, based on the unique position of English imperialism and capitalism, of the British working class characterized even revolutionary organizations such as Hyndman's SDF. The author tries to refute the thesis that especially the history of the labour movement in Britain could be held successfully against the fundamental tenets of Marxism. England, according to him, fits well into the pattern of fixed evolutionary stages, if the economic basis is duly accounted for. This does not exclude his admiration for Engels' role, however meagre its effect was to be in the short run. Valuable unpublished materials as well as a mass of literature have been used.

FOGARTY, MICHAEL. *The Just Wage.* Geoffrey Chapman, London 1961. 309 pp. 30/-.

According to Prof. Fogarty there is a striking similarity between the assumptions of British pay-fixing to-day and the scholastic doctrine of the just wage, which is set out in the Appendix. In practice, however, the first three of the four rules of this doctrine (equal and maximum pay for equal ability, maintenance of status, respect for the common good, avoidance of compensation between conditions) are often sinned

against. The author here extensively deals with the influence of class and sex divisions; the instability of pay and employment on the local level and the problem of provision for contingencies; and the disproportion between wages and national income that causes inflation. In this connection a plea is offered for a long-term pay policy on the national level.

GWYN, WILLIAM B. *Democracy and the Cost of Politics in Britain.* The Athlone Press, London 1962. vii, 256 pp. 35/-.

Traditionally the costs of a parliamentary career in Britain were met by the M.P. himself, until the extension of the franchise led to party sponsorship and public salaries. Dr Gwyn tells the story of this transition absorbingly and with expert knowledge. For social history, especially the chapters on the financing of working-class representatives and the Osborne Judgment (1909) are of interest.

HALL, ROBERT. *Planning.* The Rede Lecture 1962. Cambridge University Press, London 1962. 31 pp. 3/6.

Sir Robert Hall discusses planning for economic growth in Britain; in his opinion this should especially consist of the giving of encouragement to efficient investment and more progressive attitudes.

HARRISON, J. F. C. *Learning and Living 1790-1960. A Study in the History of the English Adult Education Movement.* [Studies in Social History.] Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1961. xvi, 404 pp. Ill. 45/-.

Adult education has two aspects: it may be a means to promote social adjustment according to the middle-class ideal of self-help, but it may also be directed at emancipation and social reconstruction. The two stand out in this social history of adult education in England, but the chief stress is on the growth of democracy. The book is well-documented; in order to avoid eclecticism the author has drawn his material from one selected area, viz. Yorkshire.

HAVRAN, MARTIN J. *The Catholics in Caroline England.* Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1962. xi, 208 pp. \$ 4.75.

Till now historians have generally assumed, that the English Roman Catholics under Charles I enjoyed a great measure of liberty. On the basis of sources hitherto almost completely ignored (particularly the *A Series* in the Westminster Cathedral Archives) Prof. Havran demonstrates that, in spite of the promises in the marriage treaty with France of 1624, the recusant laws generally continued to be enforced outside the London area; the royal proclamations to the contrary remained a dead letter there. Special attention is drawn to Bishop Laud's opposition against "popery".

HEASMAN, KATHLEEN. *Evangelicals in Action. An Appraisal of their Social Work in the Victorian Era.* Geoffrey Bles, London 1962. ix, 310 pp. Ill. 30/-.

In 1960 Mrs Heasman took her Ph. D. at the University of London with a thesis on

the share of the Evangelicals in the voluntary charitable institutions. The present volume on the subject is directed to the educated lay reader; for the scientific apparatus the author refers to her thesis. All the branches of social work in which the Evangelicals were concerned are separately discussed; they range from the ragged schools to the care of the aged. The connection with Revivalism and the personal approach to the work are emphasised.

HENRIQUES, URSULA. *Religious Toleration in England 1787-1833*. [Studies in Social History.] Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1961. vii, 294 pp. 35/-.

This study chiefly deals with the ideas and attitudes that have played a role in the issue of the political emancipation of religious minorities in England. The same ideas and attitudes appear to have figured in the debate on the French revolution as well as in the issue on Parliamentary reform. This correlation, which explains the long continuance of the controversy over Roman Catholic emancipation, is clearly illustrated by Edmund Burke's changes of course, to which the author devotes a whole chapter.

HUTT, ALLEN. *British Trade Unionism. A short History*. 5th Ed. Lawrence & Wishart Ltd., London 1962. 220 pp. 12/6.

The German translation of the fourth edition of Mr Hutt's well-known book was noticed in this journal, Vol. I (1956), Part 2, p. 360. In the present edition a chapter "The Tory Decade (1951-61)" has been added, in which the author's Communist viewpoint again emerges clearly.

JORDAN, W. K. *The Social Institutions of Lancashire. A Study of the Changing Patterns of Aspirations in Lancashire, 1480-1660*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1962. xii, 128 pp. 35/-.

Prof. Jordan's large-scale study of philanthropy in England between 1480 and 1660, which uses the provenance of the gifts as indicator of the "changing pattern of aspirations", began with monographs on, resp., the whole of England, London, and some counties taken together. The situation in Lancashire justifies a separate treatment in so far that here is a case of rapid social and economic changes (in 1480 in all respects a backward county, Lancashire by about 1660 was at the same stage of development as the rest of England), and, parallel to this, of changing social and cultural aspirations.

The Journal of a Slave Trader (John Newton) 1750-1754. With Newton's *Thoughts upon the African Slave Trade*. Edited, with an introduction, by Bernard Martin and Mark Spurrell. The Epworth Press, London 1962. xvii, 123 pp. Ill. 30/-.

Among many other occupations, John Newton was a slave, a slave-trader and an abolitionist successively. The present volume is an abridgement of the journal that he kept as a Master of slave ships during three voyages to West-India. A few extracts from Newton's private diary and letters have been included. The reader will find more information on trade and navigation than on the treatment of the slaves, except in the

Thoughts upon the African Slave Trade (1788), written by Newton in retrospect and printed here as an appendix. The volume has been magnificently produced.

KEEN, MAURICE. *The Outlaws of Medieval Legend*. [Studies in Social History.] Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1961. xi, 235 pp. Ill. 28/-.

The earlier outlaw legend had for its subject the political resistance of the nobility against the king, and was intended for a noble public, whereas the later legend dealt with social revolt against the general corruption of the legal system, and appealed to the common people. Another difference, related to this, is that such heroes as Hereward the Wake are historical personages fixed in well-defined historical contexts, while such heroes as Robin Hood are legendary figures, the products of popular fiction and wishful thinking. The author convincingly demonstrates, however, that the prototypes of the second category are to be found in the robbers and poachers of late medieval society, and that the outlaw ballads may be seen as an expression of popular discontent.

KITSON CLARK, G. *The Making of Victorian England, being the Ford Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford*. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1962. xiii, 312 pp. 30/-.

This book is an investigation into the forces that created Victorian England, and for his analysis the author focuses on the third quarter of the century. Although he is a Reader in Constitutional History his interest is especially directed to the social background, and he points out, that the schematic presentation of Progress vs. Privilege, and the conceptions of middle class and economic interest, do not do justice to the complicated reality. The longest and most important chapter of the book deals with the wrongly neglected religious revivals, which, though undoubtedly fitting badly into the above schematic presentation, have deeply influenced the emotional and social life of the masses. The increase of secularity was, in the author's opinion, caused by the rapid growth and migration of the population rather than by social discontent and atheist propaganda. Further chapters deal with the Industrial Revolution and the transformation of the gentry; an Appendix by Prof. W. O. Aydelotte on the business interests of the gentry in the Parliament of 1841-1847 has been added. The book is a considerable contribution towards a revision of the current views on the subject.

KRUG, MARK M. *Aneurin Bevan: Cautious Rebel*. Thomas Yoseloff, New York, London 1961. 316 pp. \$ 5.00, 30/-.

Aneurin Bevan is best known as the exponent of anti-capitalism and anti-Americanism in Britain. This well-documented biography gives a subtler picture: besides as a radical demagogue we meet Bevan as a patient and successful Minister of Health and Housing, a convinced upholder of parliamentary democracy, and an amiable man. The ideology of "Bevanism" is extensively discussed.

Manchester and its Region. A Survey prepared for the Meeting held in Manchester August 29 to September 5, 1962. Published for the British Association by Manchester University Press, Manchester 1962. xviii, 265 pp. Ill. Maps. 30/-.

This volume has been specially prepared for the occasion of the visit to Manchester

of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for its Annual Meeting. The nineteen contributions have nearly all been written by specialists of Manchester University; many of these articles directly or indirectly relate to subjects of social history. The volume has been magnificently produced and richly illustrated.

MENNELL, WILLIAM. *Takeover. The Growth of Monopoly in Britain, 1951-61.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1962. 212 pp. 25/-.

Mr Menell deals with the concentration movement in British industry; as a true Marxist he prefers to speak of "centralisation". He describes the takeover-bids, mergers and amalgamations that have taken place in the last ten years. The Monopolies Commission and the Government stand, in his opinion, powerless before this process.

MORRIS, WILLIAM. *Nouvelles de nulle part. See above, p. 496f. Les Classiques du Peuple.*

MORTON, A. L. *The Life and Ideas of Robert Owen.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1962. 187 pp. 18/-.

An appreciable collection of extracts from Owen's writings and a number of contemporary estimates of him (Fr. Place, W. Cobbett, W. Lovett, G. J. Holyoake, Ph. Buonarroti, B. O'Brien and F. Engels) are preceded by an introduction of some 40 pages, in which, from a Marxist angle, Owen's work and especially his place among the founding fathers of Socialism are defined. Originally prepared for the series of *Classiques du Peuple* of the French *Éditions Sociales*, the English and French editions are parallel to each other.

NEWTON, JOHN. *See The Journal of a Slave Trader, p. 511.*

PATTISON, GEORGE. *An Outline of Trade Union History. An Introduction for Young People and Others.* Barrie and Rockliff, London 1962. 143 pp. Ill. 16/-.

A popular survey of the history of Trade-Unionism in Britain, especially intended for use in secondary schools and in adult classes. The author, a schoolmaster with practical experience in union life, deals with the subject colloquially but expertly. The history down to 1939 is largely written on the biographical plan, while the last three chapters explain the structure of modern unionism.

ROSS, SUTHERLAND. *The English Civil War. [Men and Events.]* Faber and Faber, London 1962. 136 pp. 9/6.

This is a vividly written history of the English Civil War, intended for a wider public. It is well-documented; of interest are the quotations from partly unpublished sources, which throw light on the active and passive share of the common people in the events.

SELF, PETER and HERBERT J. STORING. *The State and the Farmer.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1962. 251 pp. 30/-.

Far-reaching government care for agriculture has become a normal phenomenon in most Western countries after the Second World War. Mr Self and Prof. Storing

discuss this process in Britain. Most attention is paid to the government policy under the Agricultural Act of 1947, and to the role of the National Farmers' Union, but there are also chapters on the agricultural workers and the landowners. As in other countries the care of the government has the character of financial support rather than of control: no structural changes have here been introduced either. The authors discuss their subject with balance and subtlety.

STAFFORD, ANN. *A Match to Fire the Thames*. Hodder & Stoughton, London 1961. 219 pp. Ill. 21/-.

Mrs Stafford discusses the London Dockers' Strike of 1889 in relation with the East End Match Girls' Strike of the preceding year; hence the somewhat mysterious title of her book. After three chapters on the social conditions and the principal actors (particularly Annie Besant) the course of the two strikes is narrated in a very readable style. The volume is intended for a wider public but is of a scholarly standard.

TURNER, H. A. *Trade Union Growth, Structure and Policy. A Comparative Study of the Cotton Unions*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1962. 413 pp. 45/-.

As the title indicates Prof. Turner deals with the history of the British cotton unions in a very broad context. The cotton unions are extensively compared to each other and to the unions in other industries. In discussing, among other things, the role of the skilled workers, the classification of the unions, and the distinction between the "old" and the "new" ones, the author brings rather dissentient insights to the fore. Other topics are the structure and the internal government of the unions, and their attitude to politics. The book is partly based on new material, but is especially important on account of its fresh approach.

YOUNG, G. M. *Victorian Essays*. Chosen and introduced by W. D. Handcock. [Oxford Paperbacks, No. 55]. Oxford University Press, London 1962. vi, 216 pp. 7/6.

Besides his *Victorian England: the Portrait of an Age* (re-issued in the same series in 1960) G. M. Young wrote three collections of essays that for the greater part dealt with the same subject. The relevant pieces are reprinted in the present volume, preceded by a sympathetic introduction by W. D. Handcock. With a certain nostalgia and written in a somewhat affected style, they discuss the intellectual as well as the social aspects of Victorian England, in agreement with the standpoint of the author: "A true, a sound, a social culture must be middle-brow, the high-brow elements serving as exploratory antennae to discover and capture new ideas for the middle-brow mass to assimilate."

Italy

BAKUNIN, MICHELE. *La teologia politica di Mazzini e l'Internazionale (1871)*. Novecento Grafico, Bergamo 1960. xxx, 94 pp. L. 800.

This is an Italian translation from the originally French polemic treatise by Bakunin against Mazzini in which he strongly advocates atheist and materialist views and devotes very rewarding passages to the necessity of acculturating Asia's then 800 millions according to European progressive principles. The editor has written a good introduction and explanatory notes.

La Sicilia e l'unità d'Italia. Atti del Congresso Internazionale di Studi Storici sul Risorgimento italiano (Palermo 15-20 aprile 1961). A cura di Salvatore Massimo Ganci e Rosa Guccione Scaglione. [Istituto Giangiacomo Feltrinelli. Studi e ricerche storiche. 16: Relazioni. 16 bis: Comunicazioni.] 1040 pp. (In 2 vols.) Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1962. L. 12.000.

The International Historical Congress on the Risorgimento took place in the framework of the celebration of the Italian unity in Sicily in 1960 and 1961. The present two volumes contain the *relazioni* with the subsequent discussions, and the *comunicazioni*. Prof. Roberto Cessi enters very extensively into the European crisis of 1860 and publishes some Austrian documents on the Italian question. The other nine *relazioni* deal with the expedition of Garibaldi, the role of Sicily in the unification of Italy, and the problem of Sicilian autonomy. In the numerous *comunicazioni* the same subjects come up, but also the cultural and the international aspects. Here Prof. Richard Blas publishes some Austrian reports, written from Sicily in 1860.

The Netherlands

Arbeidsovereenkomst. Supplements 11, 12 and 13, N.V. Uitgevers-Maatschappij AE. E. Kluwer, Deventer 1961, 1962. Hfl. 4.54; 3.82; 3.32.

These three supplements contain recent amendments to and revisions of laws, decrees and jurisprudence in the field of contracts of employment. New relevant literature has also been included. The loose sheets of which these three supplements consist should be included in the original volume where they can replace and in some cases supplement the former data.

BEENHAKKER, H. F. and H. B. ELDERING. *Arbeidstijd en Veiligheid. [Bedrijf en Recht.]* N. Samson N.V., Alphen aan den Rijn 1961. Hfl. 10.75. [For subscribers to the series Hfl. 8.75.]

This is a very practical and up-to-date survey of the laws and national legal regulations pertaining to working hours and workers' safety in factories. It concerns a great variety of trades, special measures for single branches being included.

DIETEREN, R. *De migratie in de mijnstreek 1900-1935.* N.V. Centrale Drukkerij, Nijmegen 1962. xxi, 222 pp. Ill. Hfl. 9.50.

The Netherlands mining area is conspicuous for the maintenance of (Roman Catholic) religion and traditional patterns of life, when compared with corresponding areas in other European countries. Nevertheless, there have been changes, and in the present sociological study Dr Dieteren investigates the influence of migration on the society and, especially, on the hierarchy of values of the autochthones. As indications for the changes he uses criminality figures, divorce frequencies and conceptions before marriage. Mgr. Poels is praised for the pioneer work he has done in the social field and his part in the integration of the "new" community. The study is re-published as vol. IX in the series *Bijdragen tot de sociale en economische geschiedenis van het Zuiden van Nederland*.

Grote macht in klein land. Een beeld van het monopolie-kapitaal en zijn invloed in Nederland. Onder red. van F. Baruch. Uitgeverij Pegasus, Amsterdam 1962. 2e druk. 2 vols. 183 pp.; 168 pp. Ill. Hfl. 4.50 per vol.

From a communist point of view the political influence of Big Business in the Netherlands is argued here with a great number of facts and figures. The relations with and involvement in business of many politicians are demonstrated and it is suggested that Philips, Shell, Unilever etc. are the real masters of the country, who, through various golden threads, even dominate the labour party.

Kluwer's Zakboek Sociale Verzekering. Supplements 22, 23 and 24. N.V. Uitgevers-Maatschappij AE. E. Kluwer, Deventer 1962. Hfl. 4.80; 2.53; 2.45.

In the same way as indicated above for the "*Arbeidsovereenkomst*" these supplements contain loose sheets to be included in the volume on social security. One of the most important items is the amended family allowance law.

MEIJERINK, G. De Algemene Ouderdomswet. Met medew. van B. C. de Die. 20e aanvulling, 22 januari 1962; 21e aanvulling, 1 september 1962. N. Samson N.V., Alphen aan den Rijn 1962. Hfl. 2.65; Hfl. 5.45.

The twenty-first supplement to Mr Meijerink's loose-leaf edition contains the text of, and the articulated memorandum on the Algemene Ouderdomswet (General Old-Age Insurance Law) in so far as they have been altered by law in 1959, 1961 and 1962. With the twentieth supplement, which contains mainly regulations, a second clip binding case is supplied.

MOK, A. L. Dienen als beroep. H. E. Stenfert Kroese N.V., Leiden 1962. ix, 251 pp. Hfl. 17.50.

Dr Mok has carried out an investigation into the profession of waiter in the Netherlands which, among other things, consisted of participant observation and formal interviewing. About half of the present study is taken up by an analysis of his findings; then follows a more theoretical elucidation of service as a sociological concept. One of the most interesting conclusions is, that the majority of the waiters have good occupational commitment, but only a minority good occupational satisfaction; the latter is bound up with an unfavourable opinion of the social standing of the profession of waiter. There is a summary in English.

PIRENNE, L. P. L. en W. J. FORMSMA. Koopmansgeest te 's-Hertogenbosch in de vijftiende en zestiende eeuw. N.V. Centrale Drukkerij, Nijmegen 1962. xvi, 119 pp. Ill. Hfl. 5.90.

The first mentioned author has written a good introduction on long distance trade of the town of 's-Hertogenbosch. The second author has edited and commented a cash-book of a Calvinist merchant which is of interest for the economic and partly also social history of the town.

Studies over de sociaal-economische geschiedenis van Limburg, VI. Sociaal-historische opstellen. Sociaal Historisch Centrum voor Limburg, Maastricht 1962. 218 pp. Hfl. 10.00.

Apart from the annual report of the Centre over the year 1960 this volume contains three studies. The first, by W. de Leeuw, is a sympathetic biography of the Franciscan priest Dr Renatus Ritzen (d. 1946) who has taken an active share in keeping the South of the Netherlands province of Limburg safe for traditional (i.e. Roman Catholic) values; the second, by J. Wachelder, gives a detailed survey of the evolution of the Limburg fertility rate as compared with that of the Netherlands at large (it is demonstrated that the Limburg figure has become increasingly higher, relatively, since about 1909); and the third, by Th. J. A. H. Claessens, is of interest for regional and agrarian history as it deals with agriculture in three Limburg villages from 1850-1914, in which the importance of agriculturists' organizations on a denominational basis as they originated in the period is argued.

WONG LUN HING, F. J. H. Prostitutie. Een fenomenologische studie uit een huisartsenpraktijk. Erven J. Bijleveld, Utrecht 1962. v, 168 pp. Hfl. 12.90.

The author, a general practitioner at Rotterdam, has made a thorough study of prostitution on the basis of a number of cases (with control groups) from his practice. Although he approaches the phenomenon psychologically as well as sociologically and historically the emphasis is strongly on the former. It is impossible to reproduce the many interesting conclusions here; an exception should perhaps be made for one of the causes traced, i.e. the negative or absent "father image" and the dominant "mother image" found in nearly all the cases.

Poland

HARTMANN, KARL. Hochschulwesen und Wissenschaft in Polen. Entwicklung, Organisation und Stand 1918-1960. Mit Einführung von Gotthold Rhode. Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt/Main, Berlin 1962. xix, 606 pp. Maps in loose sheets. DM. 54.00.

Dr Hartmann renders the world of learning a great service with this handbook on the organisation of scientific life in Poland. After a historical introduction, in which the discussion of scientific life under the German occupation and under Communist control merits special attention, the author deals as completely as is possible with the present situation. The organisation of the various universities, of the *Polska Akademia Nauk*, of the libraries, archives, museums and scientific publishing houses, is described in detail. A number of documents is given in translation, e.g. the Universities Act of 1958. Extensive registers facilitate the use of this volume, which was published by the *Johann Gottfried Herder-Forschungsrat*.

MONTIAS, JOHN MICHAEL. Central Planning in Poland. [Yale Studies in Economics, 13.] Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1962. xvii, 410 pp. \$ 7.50.

This is a strictly economic study on theory and practice of central planning in the People's Republic Poland. The aims of the Planning Commission are accepted as given, and the social aspects are not discussed. Much attention is paid to the manipulation

with prices in the execution of the plans. In the final chapters the new course under Gomulka and the accompanying debates on the theoretical level are discussed. The extensive bibliography contains chiefly articles in Polish.

Portugal

RODRIGUES, EDGAR. *O Retrato da Ditadura Portuguesa*. Editôra Mundo Livre, Rio de Janeiro, n.d. [1962]. 217 pp. Ill. Cr. 380.

Mr Rodrigues has spent many years in Portugal and gives, in the present volume, a scathing, but well-documented picture of the Salazar regime in the home country and the colonies. Special mention should be made here of the chapter on the underground struggle of the Syndicalists and the Anarchists, and the role played by the Portuguese Communists between 1926 and 1950.

Rumania

Îndreptarea Legii 1652. [Adunarea Izvoarelor Vechiului Drept Românesc Scris, VII.] Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romîne, Bucureşti 1962. 1013 pp. Ill. Lei 40,50.

The present volume is a well-produced edition of "The Guide of Law". This Wallachian code of 1652 is wholly adapted to the feudal society of the Rumania of those days and contains a great many decrees of canon law. For comparison the *Nomocanon* of Emanuel Malaxos after the Greek manuscript of 1613 has also been printed, with a Rumanian translation. There are summaries of the Introduction in Russian and in French.

Spain

GAMARRA, PIERRE. *Ombre et lumière d'Espagne*. Les Editeurs Français Réunis, Paris 1961. 127 pp. Ill. NF. 7.50.

Impressions of travel in Spain, in which special attention is paid to the incompetence of the regime and the poverty of the population. The appendix contains facts pointing in the same direction. The volume is illustrated with photographs by Nicole Brun.

986 Jours de lutte. *La guerre nationale et révolutionnaire du peuple espagnol*. Editions Sociales, Paris 1962. 229 pp. NF. 6.00.

In this anonymous history of the Spanish Civil War, translated by Louise Mamiac, the wisdom and nobility of the Communists are continually contrasted with the incompetence and corruption of all the others. Among these, curiously enough, much more attention is paid to the English and, especially, the American imperialists than to the Spanish Anarchists and the P.O.U.M. François Billoux provided the preface.

LAST, JEF. *De Spaanse Tragedie*. Brieven uit Spanje 1935-1937. Weerzien met Spanje 1961. Uitgeverij Contact, Amsterdam, Antwerpen 1962. 200 pp. Hfl. 4.90.

This book consists of two parts: 1) a reprint of the letters written by the author as a volunteer in the army of the Spanish Republic, and shortly afterwards also published in translation (*The Spanish Tragedy*, London 1939); 2) a report of the author's journey

through Spain in 1961. The latter does not create a complete picture of the present situation, but it does offer some penetrating observations of daily life.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

CHRUSCHTSCHOW, N. S. *Über die Aussenpolitik der Sowjetunion 1960*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. 528 pp. DM. 7.50.

The many speeches held by Khrushchev in the eventful year 1960 are reproduced here in a German translation. It is the year of the U2-incident, the failure of the Paris Conference, and Khrushchev's conspicuous interference at the U.N.'s General Assembly, which are duly represented. Moreover, the economic development of the Soviet Union, to which many speeches were devoted, is implicitly recognised as part of the country's foreign policy, obviously as an instance of peaceful victory over "capitalism".

Documents sur la probl me du Juda sme en Union Sovi tique. [Travaux et Recherches 1959, 1.] La Documentation Fran aise, Paris 1959. 44 pp. NF. 3.50.

This volume contains the translation of a pamphlet against the Jewish religion by T. K. Kitchko, which appeared in Kiev in 1957, and three short articles against the Jewish religion and the State of Israel from the *Prikarpat'ska Pravda*, resp. the *Pravda Ukrainy* and the *Literaturnaya Gazeta*.

FAILLANT DE VILLEMAREST, PIERRE. *Histoire Int rieure de l'U.R.S.S. depuis 1945*. I. Les Sept Couleurs, Paris 1962. 314 pp. NF. 15.00.

This journalistically written history of the Soviet Union since 1945 is projected in two volumes; the present volume runs to the Twentieth Party Congress. The author rather one-sidedly illuminates the rivalry between the successors of Stalin; the social and economic problems confronting them receive little attention.

Geschichte der UdSSR. Band I. Von den  ltesten Zeiten bis zum Jahre 1861. Urgesellschaft, Sklavenhalterordnung und Feudalismus. 2. Halbband. Hrsg. [von] M. W. Netschkina, B. A. Rybakow, A. A. Nowosselski u.A. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1962. x, 659 pp. Maps in loose sheets. DM. 21.20.

Pp. 1-321 of the first part of *Istoriia SSSR* in German translation was noticed in this journal, Vol. VI (1961), Part 1, p. 191. The present volume (pp. 323-981 of the first part) covers the seventeenth, eighteenth, and the first half of the nineteenth century. The subject-matter is dealt with along the same Marxist-Leninist lines. Much attention is paid to serfdom and the rebellious movements, but culture and even folklore are not neglected. The bibliography and the registers at the back refer to the whole first part.

GIERS, NICHOLAS KARLOVICH. *Memoirs: The Education of a Russian Statesman*. Edited by Charles and Barbara Jelavich. [Russian and East European Studies.] University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1962. xi, 241 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

About 1874 the Russian diplomat N. K. Giers, who was to attain fame as a Foreign Minister under Alexander III, described the first twenty-five years of his life (1820-1845). These recollections, which have remained incomplete, were intended for Giers' immediate relations only; for political history they are of little interest, although they throw some light on the life of the higher circles in Russia and Moldavia at the time. The document is now published for the first time; the style has been touched up here and there and the introduction of the family history has been omitted.

GOLDBERG, B. Z. *The Jewish Problem in the Soviet Union. Analysis and Solution.* With a Foreword by Daniel Mayer. Crown Publishers, Inc., New York 1961. x, 374 pp. \$ 4.95.

Mr Goldberg is a citizen of the United States, who was born in Russia, and revisited his native country in 1934, 1946 and 1959. His book is mainly based on his own observations, not on the recent literature on the subject. The re-emergence of the Jewish problem in the Soviet Union is attributed to the rise of anti-semitism among the general populace during the Second World War, and to the government's lukewarm attitude and even complicity. Still the Jews are ignored, and at the same time identified as a separate nationality, both to their disadvantage. As a solution, the author suggests the abolishment of the existing discrimination, freedom for the Jewish religion and national culture, and the right to emigrate.

GRAND, H. *Enfance déficiente mentale et délinquance juvénile en U.R.S.S.* Imprimeries réunies, Valence sur Rhône; Odéon-Diffusion, Paris 1961. 103 pp. Ill. NF. 8.00.

A short study on the Soviet approach to the problems of the spiritually handicapped child and juvenile delinquency. The author discusses the methods followed with enthusiastic admiration rather than with a sense of criticism; he is, however, of the opinion that they are virtually only applicable in a "Socialist" society, where the young people "bathe in a collective that educates, moulds, maintains and enthralls".

Kommunismus ohne Zukunft. Das neue Programm der KPdSU. Hrsg. und erläutert von Günther Wagenlehner. Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. 274 pp. DM. 12.80.

This volume contains the complete text of the new Programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with a critical commentary by Mr Wagenlehner. His main thesis is, that there is, and always will be, a basic contradiction between Marx' idea of a classless society and the Soviet construction of Communism. The comment bears obvious traces of having been written with polemic intentions.

LENIN, W. I. *Ausgewählte Werke in 3 Bänden.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 982 pp.; 904 pp.; 954 pp. DM. 7.50 per vol.

LENIN, W. I. *Werke, Band 17; Band 33; Band 36.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. viii, 619 pp.; x, 542 pp.; xiii, 754 pp. DM. 7.50 per vol.

The present new German edition of Lenin's Selected Works (three volumes instead of two) follows the fourth Russian edition of the Complete Works. The translation is based on texts already published in German. The first vol. covers the period from 1897-January, 1917, the second that from March, 1917, to June, 1918, and the third

that from July, 1918, to March, 1923. With the exception of Lenin's essays on Marx, Engels, Marxism and Revisionism, and on the three sources and the parts of Marxism, with which the first vol. opens, the order is chronological. Especially in the third vol. items previously suppressed have been included (critical remarks on Stalin). Vol. 17 (December, 1910-April, 1912) contains various items on the elections to the Fourth Duma and articles which deal with other currents of Russian Socialism – among them Trotskyism. Vol. 33 (August 16, 1921-March 2, 1923) is the last volume in chronological order. It is one of the most interesting volumes, providing insight into Lenin's reactions to economic and political setbacks, the new economic policy, and the incipient controversies within the Party. Vol. 36 – the first of five volumes to contain supplements (vols. 33 and 34 contain Lenin's correspondence with organisations and individuals) – brings for the years 1900-1923 a mass of documents which were published in the third, but originally not in the fourth edition, and a number of writings which were not published in a series before. Many letters and telegrams are included. Among them is the letter to the Party Congress, generally known as Lenin's "Testament" in which Stalin is criticised.

LEWYTZYKJ, BORYS. *Vom Roten Terror zur Sozialistischen Gesetzlichkeit. Der sowjetische Sicherheitsdienst. Nymphenburger Verlagshandlung, München 1961. 302 pp. Ill. DM. 19.80.*

A journalistically written, but adequately documented history of the secret police in the Soviet Union. The stress is laid on the many changes among the leaders, in the organisation and the socio-political functions since 1917. In the development after Stalin's death the writer sees a return to the ideas of Lenin: subordination of the secret police to party and government; sharp separation of "socialist legality" and terrorism; application of the latter only in case of need.

LUXEMBURG, ROSA. *The Russian Revolution and Leninism or Marxism? New Introduction by Bertram D. Wolfe. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1961. 109 pp. \$ 1.75.*

Rosa Luxemburg's famous, unfinished pamphlet on the Russian Revolution (written in prison, but with remarkable shrewdness as regards evolutionary tendencies almost hidden at the time) and her articles of 1904 on Lenin's party concept "Organizational Questions of the Russian Social Democracy", published originally in *Iskra* and *Neue Zeit* simultaneously, are republished here in a good English translation. The commendable introduction is sober and very much to the point. The curious history of the first pamphlet mentioned is also related in some detail.

MARKUS, VASYL. *L'Ukraine Soviétique dans les relations internationales 1918-1923. Préface de Ch. Rousseau. Les Editions Internationales, Paris 1959. 326 pp. NF. 18.00.*

In this account of the gradual suppression of Ukrainian autonomy the first chapter deals with the semi-independent Ukrainian State under Skoropadsky and the *Rada*, both as regards the aspect of their internal significance and their international relations. The bulk of the book is, however, devoted to a careful study of the Sovietization of the Ukraine and the formal as well as the real international status of its government. It was only in July, 1923, that foreign policy of the Soviet-Ukraine came to an end. The juridical questions involved are in the focus of the author's attention, but the historical revolution is also satisfactorily treated. A number of documents in a French

translation have been included; they, too, throw light on the scarcely camouflaged opposition of the theory of national self-determination and the praxis of submission.

MORGAN, GLENN G. *Soviet Administrative Legality. The Role of the Attorney General's Office.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1962. xi, 281 pp. \$ 6.00.

After an extensive historical part, which goes back as far as the creation of the function of Procurator General by Peter the Great, Prof. Morgan discusses the role played by the Attorney General's Office in the Soviet Union to-day. This role consists of the general supervision of the lower government organs, less in aid of the common citizens and their rights than in aid of the higher Party and government officials; indeed, the latter are not subject to challenge by the Attorney General's Office. The study is well-documented and fills a want.

NAVILLE, PIERRE. *Trotsky vivant.* René Julliard, Paris 1962. 198 pp. NF. 9.90.

Personal recollections of, and a number of writings on Trotsky have been worked up into the rather independent chapters of which this book consists. The author, whose political career went from the CP through long years of adherence to the (Trotskyist) Fourth International to the present *Parti Socialiste Unifié*, makes no secret of his admiration for the man and his work; his originality as a theoretician is stressed. Many details on the Russian "opposition" in the late twenties are related from the author's interesting point of view.

PAUSTOWSKIJ, KONSTANTIN. *Beginn eines unbekanntes Zeitalters.* [Bücher der Neunzehn, Band 93.] Nymphenburger Verlagshandlung, München 1962. 249 pp. DM. 9.80.

After Stalin's death the Russian author Paustovsky, who has been well-known for a long time, could publish his autobiography. The present volume is a translation of the third part, *Nachalo nevedomogo veka*, in which he gives a very vivid account of his experiences in the years 1917-1920, which he spent in Moscow and in the Ukraine. The literary form makes no difference in the documentary value of the book.

SERBET, JEAN-PAUL. *Polit-Isolator.* Robert Laffont, Paris 1961. 444 pp. NF. 15.00.

Mr Serbet was a captain in the French army when he was arrested during a mission in Hungary in 1948. He was interrogated, handed over to the Russian authorities, and detained in Soviet concentration camps for ten years. In this book he relates his experiences in captivity: contacts with fellowprisoners, privations, punishments, etc. The style is vivid.

SORLIN, PIERRE et IRENE SORLIN, *Lénine, Trotski, Staline 1921-1927.* [Kiosque.] Armand Colin, Paris 1961. 272 pp. Ill. NF. 7.50.

In this volume the history is described of the Soviet Union between 1921 and 1927 by means of excerpts from the contemporaneous press. The comments in the big daily papers of England, France, Germany and Poland differ widely. In the Soviet press the gradual change in editorial policy is striking: relatively free discussion and international

outlook before Lenin's death, conformism and isolationism in the Stalin era. The volume is excellently documented and richly illustrated.

Soviet Affairs. Number Three. [St. Antony's Papers, Nr. 12.] Chatto & Windus, London 1962. 142 pp. 18/—.

The five studies in this volume are fully independent. The first, by S. V. Utechin, deals with the "preparatory" trend in the Russian revolutionary movement of the 1880's and early 1890's which provides insight into the penetration of the Narodnaya Volya tradition elements of which were later to become part and parcel of Bolshevism. M. Futrell devotes a biographical essay to the Estonian Alexander Keksuela, who comes next to Parvus as a German agent establishing contacts with Russian political emigrants (among them the Bolsheviks). G. Katkov analyzes the available sources on the implications of the assassination of Count Mirbach, and demonstrates that the Communists were very much involved and tried successfully to make the case serve as a means to smash the left SR's. J. Erickson offers a good survey of Soviet military preparations and discussions on the necessary strengthening of the armed forces and of new conceptions previous to the outbreak of the war in June, 1941. The fifth study is by W. M. Matthews and presents an intelligently built up picture of the shifts in Soviet policy with regard to a very real problem of youth unemployment (1952-1960 are the years under discussion); one of the measures adopted was a quota system.

TRISKA, JAN F., and ROBERT M. SLUSSER. *The Theory, Law, and Policy of Soviet Treaties*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1962. xi, 593 pp. \$ 10.00.

The present study links up with *A Calendar of Soviet Treaties, 1917-1957*, published by the same authors in 1959, and noticed in this journal, Vol. V (1960), Part 2, p. 359. Successively, the Soviet law of treaties and the Soviet treaty policy are discussed very extensively and thoroughly. The authors stress the increasing sophistication of both law and policy, and argue that the former only plays a subservient role. They do not, however, believe that therefore the making of treaties with the Soviet Union is pointless, though her partners should proceed with care. The volume is concluded with notes, a bibliography and an index of treaties, which are all three very extensive.

WOYTINSKY, W. S. *Stormy Passage. A Personal History Through Two Russian Revolutions to Democracy and Freedom: 1905-1960*. Introduction by Adolf A. Berle. The Vanguard Press, Inc., New York 1961. xxii, 550 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

Nearly forty years ago Vladimir Woytinsky published his recollections of the Russian Revolution of 1905 and of the early years of the Bolshevik Party (*Gody Pobed i Porazhenii*, Berlin 1923-24). In the present autobiography, which has come out after his death, he writes less extensively on the above period, and then goes on to relate the further course of his eventful life: his detention and his banishment to Siberia, his role in the Revolution of 1917, and his subsequent years of wandering until he found a second home in the United States. The book is not only an excellently written *document humain*, but an important historical source. As regards social history we draw attention to the pages on the two Russian Revolutions, on Lenin, and on that more tragic champion of Marxist orthodoxy, Rudolf Hilferding.

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