

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

Ernst Bloch zum 70. Geburtstag. Festschrift hrsg. von Rugarud Otto Gropp. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1955. 305 pp.

In this anthology eighteen contributions of a philosophical and cultural-historical nature, of which sixteen are by East German scholars, are presented to the Communist scholar. Bloch's conceptions on the nature and function of Utopia and the Utopian way of thinking have been explained in the essays of Prof. Markov (Leipzig) and Dr. Morf (Basle) and have been taken by them as the starting point. The remainder of these interesting contributions are on very divergent subjects. The anthology contains a portrait of Bloch and a bibliography of his works.

DESANTI, JEAN-T. Introduction à l'histoire de la philosophie. Les Editions de la Nouvelle Critique, Paris 1956. 316 pp.

The communist author defines his work as a study of a methodological character. The teaching of Spinoza, the contents of which will be dealt with in a second volume, is taken as the starting point in order to demonstrate that a philosophy cannot be created independently of the general laws of social evolution. An investigation is made into what philosophical questions, arising out of the development of sciences and of social life (the Dutch social life being particularly dogmatically treated), are, and according to the author must be, posited by a bourgeois thinker. Mr. Desanti also indicates by means of reference to his origin, personal history and contacts, why Spinoza should be this person.

HOROWITZ, IRVING LOUIS. Claude Helvetius: Philosopher of Democracy and Enlightenment. Paine-Whitman Publishers, New York 1954. 204 pp.

A convenient exposition of Helvetius' ideas is given here within the framework in which they are observed by the present author: the spiritual world of the Enlightenment and contemporary class-conditions. Helvetius is portrayed as the philosopher of the bourgeoisie, still representative of the generality of that time. When later its standpoint narrows down to a particular class-ideology, it is Marx who inherits the essentials of Helvetius' thought more faithfully than Bentham and Mill. This tendency is the web and the woof of the book.

KOTB, SAYED. Social Justice in Islam. Transl. from the Arabic by

John B. Hardie. American Council of Learned Societies, Washington (D.C.) 1953. viii, 298 pp.

The writer, a convinced Islamite, points out that his religion forms a unity in embracing every field of social life as well as the sphere of worship. After a detailed discussion of the conception of social justice in Islam he compares it with communism and democracy which are both materialistically inspired according to him. The spiritual force of Islam renders it a strong bastion against infiltration by communism.

RUNES, DAGOBERT D. *On the Nature of Man. An Essay in Primitive Philosophy.* Philosophical Library, New York 1956. 105 pp.

In his new work the well known philosopher D. D. Runes attempts to define the limitations of human thought and human morality. His work reveals him as a thinker who, not being burdened with traditional habits and terminology, is capable of expressing his inspiring thoughts in his own original style.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

ANDERSON, JACKSON M. *Industrial Recreation. A guide to its organization and administration.* McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1955. xii, 304 pp. Ill. Tables.

The organisation of recreation programmes by business concerns for their personnel, is the subject of this book. The author has intended his work to be a practical guide for officials entrusted with the execution of such programmes and for courses on this subject. Not only is practical advice given on the principles and methods of recreation programmes, but also commentary on the attitude to other social problems of modern industry. In the first part of the book the principles and fundamentals of industrial recreation are discussed, in the second the programme itself and its introduction, whilst finally, in the third part, the entire execution (leadership, finances etc.) is discussed.

BARBU, ZEVEDEI. *Democracy and Dictatorship. Their Psychology and Patterns of Life.* [Int. Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction]. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1956. viii, 275 pp.

In an original and stimulating way the author – a Rumanian, who had the opportunity of observing totalitarian practice under the fascist and communist dictatorships in his country, from which he fled in 1948 to become a lecturer in social psychology in the University of Glasgow – discusses democracy, national-socialism and communism from the starting point of the “mental elements”. The latter are “translated into institutions and modes of social behaviour” that together form a type of society. Strongly influenced by psycho-analysis and adapting it ably to social and political problems, he nevertheless remains careful in this and acknowledges fully the significance of sociological and historical data.

BARKER, ERNEST. *From Alexander to Constantine. Passages and Documents Illustrating the History of Social and Political Ideas 336 B.C.-A.D. 337.* Translated with Introductions, Notes and Essays. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1956. xxv, 505 pp.

In a grandiose manner the author of this anthology gives an impression of the development of the social and political ideas of the Hellenistic and Roman eras. There is unity

between the commentaries and the passages from documents printed here; there is a simple and critical reproduction of the difficulties encountered in translation and each subject receives its due portion of attention. The scope of the subject is broad enough to permit the accentuation of facts in the fields of political and social sciences as well as theology. The multiplicity of writers over the six and a half centuries which elapse between the Empires of Alexander and Constantine has been concentrated into a unity.

BAUER, OTTO. Einführung in die Volkswirtschaftslehre. Mit einer Einleitung von Ernst Winkler und einem Nachwort von Benedikt Kautsky. Verlag der Wiener Volksbuchhandlung, Wien 1956. 388 pp.

Mr. Benedikt Kautsky has published the first of two manuscripts of the lectures given by Otto Bauer at the Workers High School of the Socialist Party in Austria (held in 1927/28 and 1929/30 respectively) whilst the differences with the second are demonstrated in an appendix. The primary object of Bauer's research is the phenomena of the market in the period of monopoly-capitalism and to his investigations on these he attaches observations on inflation and deflation, the role played by trade unionism and imperialism. The distinction with the structure of Marx's chief work is obvious although Bauer shared completely the latter's standpoint as regards economic conceptions.

BAYER, HANS. Gewinnbeteiligung. Internationale Erfahrungen, wirtschaftstheoretische Untersuchungen, wirtschaftspolitische Erkenntnisse. Springer-Verlag, Wien 1952. vi, 164 pp.

In all industrial countries a development can be observed which is leading to a greater participation of the workers in the concern. The sharing of profits is an example of this and forms the subject of this study. The author begins by discussing the development of relations between employers and employees in the various industrial countries and goes on to deal with the question of the sharing of profits and the various types of the latter; expectations entertained of the results; problems that can arise from the sharing of profits and the experiences gained in different countries.

BECKER, HOWARD. Man in Reciprocity. Introductory Lectures on Culture, Society and Personality. Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1956. xx, 495 pp.

This is a publication of a number of lectures held by the author on sociological and anthropological subjects. In a popular-scientific manner a large number of divergent questions – all of which refer to the relationship between culture, society and individual – are treated. This work can be of excellent use in a preliminary reconnaissance of the extensive field of anthropology and sociology.

Beobachtung und Experiment in der Sozialforschung. Praktische Sozialforschung II. Hrsg. von René König. Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln, 1956. 342 pp. Ill.

Fifteen prominent Americans in the field of experimental sociology have contributed to this book. In the United States sociological research carried out among small groups has assumed enormous proportions and has led to the creation of new branches of social science such as sociometry, sociatry and group psychology. This book is the second volume in a series of publications dealing with the methods employed in

sociological research. The present volume treats of the application of systematic observation and of experiment.

BIZE, RENÉ et JEAN MILHAUD. *L'homme dans l'entreprise*. [Espoirs et Besoins de l'Homme, 10]. Éditions Jeheber, Genève, Paris 1956. 126 pp.

The subject of this work is human labour in industry. The first topic dealt with concerns the motives inducing man to work. Thereafter the writers survey the wrongs and complaints involved in industrial work and investigate the causes. After studying the factors determining pleasure in work or the absence of it, the writers advocate the adaptation of the industrial structure and methods to the psychic needs of man.

BOWLE, JOHN. *Minos or Minotaur? The Dilemma of Political Power*. Jonathan Cape, London 1956. 209 pp.

Minos, the first law-giver of mankind and the Minotaur, the man-eating monster – the symbols used in the title are clear: Modern democracy and totalitarianism are the two ideas, which are at the bottom of the world conflict of our days. The writer, stressing the importance of conscience and the bridling of power also as elements of political theory, fiercely attacks Marxism and communism. There are stimulating thoughts in the book which is meant as a provocation to discussion.

BOZZOLA, GIAN BATTISTA. *I Problemi del Movimento Operaio nel Mondo*. Centro Studi della C.I.S.L., Firenze 1954. 223 pp.

A survey, not accurate in all details, is given by the author of the history and the present state of affairs of trade unionism in a number of countries. In the introduction he treats of the importance of the industrial revolution and the resulting situation of the proletariat. Thereafter follow the individual countries, western and eastern. The final chapter is devoted to the problem of the workers movement under a democratic regime. Each chapter contains extensive references to literature for further study.

BRIEFS, GOETZ. *Das Gewerkschaftsproblem gestern und heute*. Fritz Knapp Verlag, Frankfurt a.M. 1955. 102 pp.

Social structure and political relations have changed so radically since the previous century that trade unionism has come to occupy quite a different position in the democratic countries, not to mention the increase in its own power. According to the author of this collection of essays the fact of its integration in the modern society has influenced in particular the attitude towards socialist ideals for the future, and he believes it should do this even more.

BUDENZ, LOUIS F. *The Techniques of Communism*. Henry Regnery Company, Chicago 1954. ix, 342 pp.

This book has been written "for the sole purpose of organizing the inquiry into the nature and operations of Communism as a basis for combating it". After a discussion of the communist ideology and power apparatus the well-known author deals with communism with regard to its methods of infiltrating Western society and its actions to invade labour, education and government agencies, and to make use of minority groups. He draws his examples to a great extent from American experiences.

COSER, LEWIS. *The Functions of Social Conflict*. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1956. 188 pp.

Most sociologists place a negative value on the conflict in interhuman relationships since conflicts can lead to the disintegration of the group relationship and disturbance in the relationships between the various groups. Without wishing to deny these negative aspects the author points out the integrating influences exercised by social conflict. Thus a conflict between groups will promote the cohesion of the groups concerned. Conflicts within a group can result in the necessary adaptation to altered circumstances.

CREAMER, DANIEL. *Personal Income during Business Cycles*. A study by the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York. Published by Princeton University Press, Princeton 1956. xxxi, 166 pp. Ill., Tables.

This valuable study is concerned with the fluctuations of the total income and its component parts during business cycles. The research on which it is based has shown that the fluctuations of the national income occurred simultaneously or shortly after those in general economic activity. The oscillations of the components of the national income showed, apart from those of the net gains, a delay as regards the fluctuations of the general economic activity. The amplitude appeared to be slightest in the case of income derived from landed property.

DAMMER, DORIS. *Vom heterogenen Familieneinkommen zum Familienlohn*. Springer-Verlag, Wien 1955. 179 pp.

This study treats the position of the family in economic life. The term "*Familienlohn*" is taken to mean the earnings from the professional labour of the family, which are sufficient to cover the minimum means of the family's cultural existence. In practice the earnings derived from professional labour are often lower than the required minimum, and the family then tries to increase its income by extra-professional labour. In this way a heterogeneous income is created. An investigation is made into the sources from which the earnings are supplemented.

DESQUEYRAT, A. *Bilan spirituel du Capitalisme*. [Bibliothèque de la Recherche Sociale]. Spes, Paris 1955. 207 pp.

This little book could serve as an example of logical argumentation. Taking as its starting point certain definitions of the meaning of the word "capitalism" – those of Leo XII, of "the liberals", of "the economists", and of the average Frenchman – it deals under these four headings respectively with the separation between capital and labour, the labour contract, free competition and non-earned income. The limitations to which capitalism is subject and the degree of evil that may possibly flow from these limitations is demonstrated in the conclusions.

EISENSTADT, S. N. *From Generation to Generation*. Age groups and social structure. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1956. 357 pp.

The author treats of the manner in which the younger generation is incorporated in the various communities on attaining majority, in the past and the present. In each case attention is paid to the effect of the economic, political and social structure of the respective communities on the position and group formation of the youth and the relation between the educational system and their groupings. Finally a treatment is

given of the youth groupings which cannot, or will not, find their place in communal life, for example delinquent youth groups and revolutionary youth movements.

ENGEL, JOSEF. *Das Unternehmen zwischen sittlicher Verantwortung und wirtschaftlicher Notwendigkeit*. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1956. 142 pp.

The organisational forms within which human activities take place are inclined to lead independent lives, and to continue to exist in an unaltered state though the purpose for which they were created necessitates a change of form. It is necessary to subject the organisational form to continual critical observation. The author does this for the business concern from a Roman Catholic standpoint. The subjects treated of are among others the basic components of the business concern, the social-psychological aspect, the interhuman relationships, and the economic aspect.

FIELD, G. C. *Political theory*. Methuen & Co. Ltd., London 1956. xvii, 297 pp.

The book is based on lectures on the political sciences. In the opening chapters a summary is given of the evolution of political ideas. Thereafter certain fundamental conceptions of modern political theory are analysed and discussed, e.g. state, sovereignty and law. An explanation of the nature and function of democratic institutions is followed by a commentary on the working of the democratic system and on such problems as the relations between the various states and between individual, society and state. This interesting book concludes with observations on the interaction of politics, economics and ethics.

GOTTMANN, JEAN. *Éléments de géographie politique*. [Université de Paris, Institut d'études politiques]. *Les Cours de Droit*, Paris 1955. 2 Vols. 303 pp.

The study of the influence of geographical factors on political evolution is practised by a branch of learning that is still young. Formerly a very simple view was taken of the relationship between natural surroundings and the process of political development, one factor such as climate, food, etc. being regarded as the medium of influence. Actually a great many factors play a role in this influencing-process, and it is the task of political geography to trace these factors and to determine their significance. This study is a successful attempt in this direction.

GRAYSON, HENRY. *The Crisis of the Middle Class*. With a Foreword by Allan G. Gruchy. Rinehart & Company, Inc., New York 1955. xv, 172 pp.

Prof. Grayson analyses the role of the middle class, especially in the economic and social respect, in a number of cultures, among which Carthage, Western Europe and America in the Middle Ages and in Modern History, stressing, naturally the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. He deals extensively with the "industrial revolutions" which so considerably contributed to an increase of wealth and which were essentially performed by the middle class. Its present crisis is caused by its being strangled by entrenched economic and political privilege; its chances of survival are discussed extensively.

HAND, LEARNED. *Das Wesen der Freiheit. Aufsätze und Reden.* Hrsg. und eingeleitet von Irving Dilliard. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a.M. n.d. 130 pp.

Irving Dilliard's biographical sketch of Mr. Hand is followed by speeches and articles which, in various ways, witness to the latter's conceptions of freedom that are rooted in Jeffersonian tradition and that can be qualified as being liberal-democratic. Among the subjects investigated by Mr. Hand is the threat to freedom by the modern massification at home and the totalitarian systems abroad. The main target of this competent lawyer's attack is the expanding process of levelling that is partly due to the modern technique, and more specifically to the propaganda technique.

HERVÉ, PIERRE. *La Révolution et les fétiches. Essai.* La Table Ronde, Paris 1956. 204 pp.

In this book, which resulted in the writer's exclusion from the Communist Party, the ideological and fetishistic character of many views entertained there is pointed out. Conceptions and contrasts are posited in an absolute manner that is unrewarding and erroneous in a time of the relaxation of tension. It is necessary to reconsider and elaborate on Marxism as a science and freedom of criticism is needed for this. The intellectuals are exhorted to be themselves and to get down to work.

HORTON, PAUL B. and GERALD R. LESLIE. *The sociology of social problems.* Appleton-Century-Crofts Inc., New York 1955. 584 pp. Ill.

This work is intended as a handbook for students beginning their studies. The writers take as their starting point three fundamental problems of sociology: social changes and the resulting social disorganisation; the development of value conflicts; and peculiarities of the individual. The first part proffers a means of orientation in the study of social problems. The second volume deals with the foremost problems of American society, e.g. the racial problem, crime, social classes and class struggle, education, urbanisation etc. The third volume consists of a general survey and the conclusions reached.

INFIELD, HENRIK. *Coopératives communautaires et sociologie expérimentale.* Adaption française par Henri Desroche. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1955. 238 pp.

The subject of this study is co-operative communities. These may be regarded as a symptom of discontent with existing social relations, and represent an attempt to attain a better standard of communal life. The sociologist looks upon these communities as laboratories in which the methods and technique of his science can be applied to the study of communal life. In the first chapter the author discusses the co-operative communities in the past and the present e.g. the Hutterites, thereafter the apparatus made available for their study by sociology, whilst in the third chapter there follows a discourse on the Kvtza of Israel.

JOUVENEL, BERTRAND DE. *De la souveraineté. À la recherche du bien politique.* Éditions M. Th. Génin, Librairie de Médicis, Paris 1955. 376 pp.

The commentaries made here concern social and legal philosophy, and in particular the moral basis of authority and the social union of individuals. The author investigates a

great many theories propounded in the past. He praises the conception that the purpose of political activity, the general welfare, cannot be reached without a moral basis, moral basis in this respect being taken as meaning the opposite of a basis formed by community of interests as viewed by materialist liberalism and Marxism.

KRAUS, WILLY. *Wirtschaftswachstum und Gleichgewicht.* Fritz Knapp Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, 1955. 297 pp.

The aim of this study is to contribute to the construction of a dynamic theory of economic life which can also be used to explain the economic growth process. The author gives a critical account of different theories concerned with this subject and advocates the co-operation of all social sciences to arrive at an explanation of this interesting phenomenon.

LAROQUE, PIERRE. *Les grands problèmes sociaux contemporains.* Fascicules I et II. Les Cours de Droit, Paris 1955, 1956. 386 pp.

In the first part of this study of the most important social problems of the present day the factors determining the nature and solution of the social questions, e.g. economic, sociological and demographic, are discussed. The second part on the problems of the standard of life, approaches the questions from the point of view of medical organisation, urbanisation, housing, opportunity for work, formation of wages, salary distribution and social security. The formation of personality is discussed in the fourth part whilst the fifth section deals with the solution of the social problems.

LAVERGNE, BERNARD. *Le socialisme coopératif. Exposé des faits et doctrine.* L'Année Politique et Économique, Paris; Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1955. 72 pp.

In the opinion of the author the Western world is heading towards a type of co-operative socialism that combines a just distribution of production with efficiency. This trend is for the greater part unconscious. Apart from the actual consumers' co-operative societies there are, for instance in Belgium, France, England, Canada and Australia, co-operative bodies of a civic nature in which the state takes a great share, as for example housing societies, co-operative banking concerns, undertakings concerned with the regulation of rivers etc. The author discusses their economic and social significance.

LINDBOM, TAGE. *Atlantis. Idee und Wirklichkeit des Sozialismus.* Büchergilde Gutenberg, Frankfurt am Main 1955. 277 pp.

The author briefly deals with the conceptions of a few socialist thinkers from Morus to Marx and Bakunin, and the controversy between the Marxists and the reformists in order to define the character of the socialist idea. Thereafter he turns to deal with the actual problematics arising after the socialist movement has wholly adapted itself to the state and the alleged international alliance of the socialists has proved to be of no practical importance. In the state, the political party and the trade union, the individual tends more and more to become a mere object, everything has to be left to the experts. For this reason no remedy for the still existing shortcomings is provided by the traditional solutions such as socialisation, and thus they continue to exist and man must reflect on these.

Literatur-Verzeichnis der politischen Wissenschaften 1955. Bearbeitet und zusammengestellt von Hermann Berber. Hrsg. von der

Hochschule für politische Wissenschaften, München. Isar Verlag, München 1955. 219 pp.

This very useful, briefly annotated, survey of West German, Austrian and German-Swiss publications in the field of political science covers the period from 1 July 1954 to the autumn of 1955. The classification is good and it contains a register of writers and publishers. Periodicals as well as books are included.

MANNHEIM, KARL. *Essays on the sociology of Culture*. Edited by Ernest Mannheim in cooperation with Paul Kecskemeti. Routledge & Kegan Paul, Ltd., London 1956. ix, 253 pp.

Three older but unpublished essays of the late Anglo-German sociologist are brought together in this work. They form a unity in so far as all deal with one of Mannheim's central themes – the relation between the ideas entertained by a certain group and its social status. A general theoretical commentary is given in the first volume: "towards the sociology of the mind". The second deals with the position occupied by the intelligentsia and can thus be taken as an example, in the same way as the third which views the democratization of society in its broadest aspect: the mutual "de-distanciation" among people as it has evolved in thoughts and institutions during the last decades.

Menselijke Verhoudingen. Door Prof. Dr. E. J. Th. Rutten e.a., tweede druk. Uitgeverij P. Brand N.V., Bussum 1956. 283 pp. Ill.

Twenty-one authors of the Roman Catholic faith have co-operated on this publication on the problem of human relations, which requires a multilateral investigation; a psychologist, a sociologist, an economist, a man of letters etc., have been included among the authors. The merit of this work lies in the fact that it draws attention not only to human relations in the sphere of industry but also in other spheres. The first part is taken up with general observations, the second emphasizes the diversity and multiplicity of human relations (family, school, youth organisations, army etc.), whilst in the third a treatment is given of the problematics relevant to the physical and mental health of the people.

NATANSON, MAURICE. *The social dynamics of George H. Mead*. Introduction by Horace M. Kallen. Public Affairs Press, Washington 1956. vii, 102 pp.

The author is of the opinion that the theories of Mead have often been misinterpreted, as a result of which his work is either too little known or misunderstood. He therefore takes upon himself the task of explaining Mead's conceptions, which may be regarded as the core of his whole system, in order to promote a better understanding of them. A treatment is given of the development of Mead's ideas, and of the most important themes which play a role in his theories. The work makes a valuable contribution to the philosophical foundation and the methodology of the social sciences.

NAVILLE, PIERRE. *Essai sur la qualification du travail*. [Recherches de sociologie du travail, 1]. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie., Paris 1956. 148 pp. Tables.

This study is concerned with the evaluation of labour in the industrial society, and in particular with the various functions that have come into being as a result of the

division of labour. This evaluation is made on the grounds of a large number of criteria discussed by the author in the first part of this book. In his opinion the most important factor is the duration of apprenticeship. The author endeavours to verify the value of this criterion in an investigation of the professional population of Paris.

PERRY, JOHN. *Human Relations in Small Industry*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1954. x, 313 pp.

This book aims at giving leaders of small and average-sized business concerns some insight into human relations in industry in order to enable them to tackle any problems of this nature. In a simple fashion and illustrated by numerous examples drawn from practice the author treats of the questions liable to arise in this connection, e.g. pleasure in work, communication, production limitations, management, etc. For those engaged in the practice of industry this book can be of great use.

PONSIOEN, J. en G. M. J. VELDKAMP. *Vraagstukken der hedendaagse samenleving*. [De menselijke samenleving, II]. Uitgeverij Paul Brand N.V., Bussum 1956. xii, 430 pp.

The first chapter of this work dealing with modern social problems contains a dissertation in which they have evolved, and on the conceptions concerning them to be found in the various trends of thought. Viewed from a Roman Catholic standpoint the authors thereafter discuss fundamental questions such as family, work and property and social-economic questions such as planned economy, distribution of income, class, social security, population and war. The book presents a valuable insight.

Post-Keynesian Economics. Edited by Kenneth K. Kurihara. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey 1954. 442 pp. Ill.

With his work "General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" John Maynard Keynes brought about such a tremendous revolution in economic thought that one might speak of the "Keynesian Revolution". Many problems remained undiscussed in his work, however, and many conceptions and theories must be further elaborated. In this study a number of internationally famous economists have done this. It is a work of a high academic standard. The first volume deals with the monetary theory and policy, the second with economic fluctuations and growth, whilst the third is entitled "Aggregative Economics and Testing".

REDFIELD, ROBERT. *Peasant society and culture. An anthropological approach to civilization*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1956. vii, 163 pp.

Anthropology, which for a long time has concerned itself with the study of primitive society, has now included the study of the highly developed cultures within its orbit. This book is an example of the new trend. The author studies the life of the farmers. Their communal life must be considered as a compound of life in the primitive community on the one hand and of the highly-developed, complex community on the other. The topics dealt with are the social relationships between the peasantry, landed aristocracy and town dwellers, rural culture and the attitude to the world and to life of the rural population.

SOULE, GEORGE. *Time for Living*. The Viking Press, New York 1955. 184 pp.

Numerous new discoveries such as atomic energy and the evolution of automation seem to bring about a new industrial revolution. On the one hand this will mean that the total production of goods will increase and thus everyone's share in them, and, on the other hand, that the amount of leisure time will greatly increase. The social consequences of this demand special attention. The questions which the author sets himself are how this spare time will be spent and what will be the consequences for education, art, sport and amusement. Although he does not underrate the problems, he takes an optimistic view of the future.

SPECK, OTTO. *Kinder erwerbstätiger Mütter. Ein soziologisch-pädagogisches Gegenwartsproblem.* Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1956. viii, 141 pp. Tables.

It is becoming a more and more normal feature of present-day Western society that married women and mothers go out to work. This is a result not only of the necessity to increase the family income, but also of society's recognition of the right of the married woman to a paid job. This social phenomenon has many and varied consequences, for example the effect on the education of the child. The author devotes a valuable study based on empiric research to this topical problem.

Symbols and Society. Fourteenth Symposium of the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion. Edited by Lyman Bryson, Louis Finkelstein, Hudson Hoagland, R. M. MacIver. Published by the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion in their Relation to the Democratic Way of Life, Inc., New York; distributed by Harper & Brothers, New York, London 1955. 611 pp.

This work is the second volume of a series of works based on the results of a large-scale research project instituted by a great many intellectual and religious leaders to investigate the influence of symbols on man and the community. The first volume entitled "Symbols and Values" was reviewed in the *Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History*, 1954, p. 147. In this present volume the role played by symbols in the various branches of culture such as literature, art, religion, the natural sciences, politics, etc. is considered. This book along with the first volume form an important contribution to a field of study that is practically unexplored.

TESSIER, GASTON. *L'Âme du Syndicalisme.* Spes, Paris 1956. 255 pp.

In this book a number of essays are printed which have previously appeared in various papers. Together they present a picture of the Christian (preponderantly Roman Catholic) trade union-movement and the spirit which animates it. Among the subjects dealt with are the origin and perspectives of the French C.F.C.T., the Christian strain in the British trade unions, the social legislation in the various countries, the trade union organisation in the rising industries in France's overseas territories, and the importance of experiences gained in Israel.

VENTURI, AUGUSTO. *I Fondamenti Scientifici della Sicurezza Sociale.* Dott. A. Giuffrè, Editore, Milano 1954. xvi, 821 pp.

An exhaustive study on social security is offered in this voluminous work which is conspicuous for its lucidity, comprehensiveness and the manner in which it treats of the different problems from a variety of aspects. The author discusses various forms of social relief in the past, namely those found in ancient Egypt, Israel, Greece, and

Rome, and those lent by the Christian churches. An historical account is given of the relationship between the church and the state, mutual assistance and social security, in which a detailed investigation is made of the history of the English Poor Laws and of the influence of the French Revolution on this subject. The major part of the book is taken up with discussions on existing social security systems (e.g. those of Italy, the U.S.S.R. and New Zealand), and their place in the legal order and the economic system.

WIRTH, LOUIS. *Community Life and Social Policy*. Selected papers. Edited by Elizabeth Wirth Marvick and Albert J. Reiss Jr. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1956. xiv, 431 pp.

This is a collection of essays written by the well-known American sociologist who died in 1952. It acquaints us with the diversity of Wirth's intellectual interests and reveals in him the combination of theoretician, critic and empiric research worker. The first section contains essays which give us some insight into his fundamental conceptions pertaining to sociology as a science, and which are entitled *The scope and problems of the community*, *Social interaction*, *Preface to Ideology and Utopia* and *The social sciences*. In the second and third sections one finds studies on subjects for which Wirth showed particular interest, viz. the modern town and the minority groups. The problems of urbanisation are connected with the question of regulation and planning which are included among the topics dealt with in the fourth section.

WOLODIN, W. S. *Keynes, ein Ideologe des Monopolkapitals*. Übersetzung aus dem Russischen. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1955. 130 pp.

In this book a severe criticism, based on statistics quoted to illustrate the inaccuracy of his conceptions, is passed on the economic theory of Keynes and his followers. A criticism of the course adopted by the right-wing Labour leaders who are alleged to identify themselves with imperialism is appended to this.

HISTORY

BANG, GUSTAV. *Crises in European History*. Transl. by Arnold Petersen. New York Labor News Company, New York 1955. viii, 98 pp.

This is the second, revised edition of Dr. Gustav Bang's work that was originally written in Danish (1915). It is a Marxist study on the rise of Christianity, the Reformation and the French Revolution. Two essays on "The Rise of Capitalism" are also included in this edition. Introductions have been written by the translator who points out the similarity in the ways of thought of Bang and De Leon.

BERNSTEIN, SAMUEL. *Essays in political and intellectual history*. Paine-Whitman Publishers, New York 1955. 224 pp.

This collection by the Marxist author contains valuable essays on the views and attitudes of such French and English politicians and thinkers as Marat, Robespierre, Babeuf and Saint-Simon and British 18th century "Jacobins", as well as descriptions of the first International in France and of the Paris Commune. Various commentaries are devoted to the repercussions of 18th and 19th century events and phenomena on

persons, groups and governments in other countries, examples being the commentary on Jefferson's attitude towards the French Revolution and that of the reaction of the American Press to the Commune. The brief, excellently written essays witness to a broad knowledge utilized in a scientifically justified manner.

COLE, G. D. H. *The Second International. 1889-1914.* [A History of Socialist Thought: Vol. III]. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1956. (2 Vols.) Part I: xvii, 518 pp.; Part II: viii, 525 pp.

Because of its size the third volume of Cole's standard work has been divided into two parts. The history of The International itself, reproduced according to the policy of its congresses, is given a prominent place, but ample attention is paid – in the encyclopaedic manner – to the development of the socialist movement in the various countries. In this way there has been created a series of up-to-date surveys of the workers' movement, placed against the background of changing social-economic and political conditions. Though it is, in this form, extremely handy as regards the western European countries, it is of truly pioneering significance where it concerns the history of generally less known socialist groupings outside Europe. The role played by the leaders is worked up in the book as a whole, some, such as Luxemburg, Sun Yat-Sen and Herzka, being given special attention. Does the author wish to indicate thus that he is concerned with socialist thought, even when the movement occupies the historical foreground?

The Communist International 1919-1943. Documents selected and edited by Jane Degras. Volume I: 1919-1922. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Oxford University Press, London etc. 1956. xvi, 463 pp.

This book also answers the high standard set by the editor in previous volumes of collected documents on Soviet affairs. The documents, covering the most important period of the Comintern, are listed chronologically and introduced by a short note which places them. An appendix gives the composition of the ECCI for the period in question. For practical reasons the chronological order has been preferred to one according to subjects, but index and list of documents are sufficient to cope with this difficulty.

HECKSCHER, ELI F. *Mercantilism.* Edited by E. F. Söderlund. Transl. by Mendel Shapiro. Revised edition. 2 Vols. Allen & Unwin Ltd., London; The Macmillan Comp., New York 1955. 474 pp.; 423 pp.

For the most part this new edition has been revised by the author himself. It is one of the foremost works on Mercantilism. The national states that came into being in Europe at the end of the Middle Ages were characterised by the centralisation of rule which also found expression in the organisation of economic life. An economic system developed possessing special characteristics peculiar to this period in history. In the first volume these general characteristics of Mercantilism and the regulating of industrial affairs and international trade are discussed. In the second volume Mercantilism is considered as an organ of power, and as a monetary, protectionist and social system. This work is an important contribution, not only to economic history, but also to economics.

HÖLZLE, ERWIN. *Russland und Amerika. Aufbruch und Begegnung zweier Weltmächte.* Verlag R. Oldenbourg, München 1953. 308 pp. Maps.

In this scholarly work the history of Russia and America is inquired into from the angle of their relations during the period from the end of the 17th century up to about 1870; a following volume will bring the account up to date. The main emphasis is on the impact of the American Revolution and the political evolution of the United States on Russian thinking, but the influence of Russian events such as the abolition of slavery by Alexander II is not neglected. In addition, the diplomatic contacts between the two governments (we may mention the selling of Alaska) are also brought into the picture.

MONIER, RAYMOND, GUILLAUME CARDASCIA et JEAN IMBERT. *Histoire des institutions et des faits sociaux des origines à l'aube du Moyen Âge.* Éditions Monchrestien, Paris 1956. 633 pp. Map.

This extensive work deals with the history of law and the legal institutions of Antiquity. In the first part of this study the laws of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Palestine and Greece are considered. The second part is entirely devoted to Roman law and legal institutions, whilst in the third the development in the Frankish period is dealt with. The subject is sketched against the background of political, economic and social developments. This book, therefore, gives not only some insight into the influence of former legal systems on the present, but also into the influence exercised by political, economic and social factors on the law.

TALMON, J. L. *The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy.* Secker & Warburg, London 1955. xi, 366 pp.

The present edition is a reprint from the original edition which was published in 1952. It is the first volume of a projected series of three. In it Prof. Talmon (of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem), discusses the origins of what he calls "totalitarian democracy", a term chosen in order to indicate that this current "emerged from the same premises in the eighteenth century" as the "liberal type of democracy"; Marxism is only the most vital version of it. In a highly captivating inquiry the author probes the theories of Helvetius, d'Holbach, Rousseau, Morelly and Mably, the Jacobin ideas and Babeuf, with regard to their content of political Messianism and totalitarian tendencies, and their significance for the subsequent forms of these.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

ARNOLD, G. L. *The pattern of world conflict.* The Dial Press, New York 1955. vi, 250 pp.

This lucidly formulated book is an inventarisation of the economic and political forces of the post-war world. The latter is divided into two camps and an all-cut war between them must be avoided. The Western world should be organised on a non-military basis with a greater degree of internal integration, and must endeavour to expand its influence in underdeveloped countries where it now lags behind Moscow. For this purpose the development in the modern sense of the word ought to be promoted on a grand scale – this is an affair that is not merely technical.

CASSERLEY, J. V. LANGMEAD. *The Bent World. A Christian Examination of East-West Tensions.* Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1955. ix, 238 pp.

In the first part of the book, entitled "Marxism in Theory and Practice" – in which primarily those elements of Marxism which have been adopted by modern communism, and communism itself are dealt with –, the writer says among other things that it is Marxism's being "a mystical substitute for religion", having in its scheme of history an obvious parallel to the Biblical one, which explains its great attraction for so many people. Part II deals with the shortcomings of Western democracy which are in essence the loss of the Christian faith and inspiration.

DALLIN, DAVID J. *Soviet Espionage.* Yale University Press, New Haven; Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press, London 1955. xiv, 558 pp.

Preparatory to writing this authoritative work Mr. Dallin consulted numerous sources and interviewed many people who were concerned with the Soviet espionage organisation or with counter-intelligence. The book is a comprehensive account of the development since the revolution, the organisation and working methods of the espionage network which in so many instances proved itself capable of such remarkable performances. The material is conveniently arranged. The author points out the striking connection between the general pattern of Soviet evolution and that of the espionage system, a connection which renders ever greater the significance attached to the latter and to subversive activities in general.

Demographic Yearbook – Annuaire démographique 1955. 7th issue – 7e édition. Statistical Office of the United Nations, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, New York 1955. xi, 781 pp.

This yearbook contains a store of data that are of the utmost importance not only for the demographic science but also for the understanding of social relationships. The data are based on information provided by the governments. This year for the first time they include those pertaining to the mainland of China. By far the largest proportion of this book is taken up with tables, but they are preceded by an introduction numbering some 100 pages which is also of interest from the point of view of methodology. Population censuses form the special topic for this year. During the years between 1950 and 1954 the world population increased more rapidly than ever before.

GOUREVITCH, BORIS. *The Road to Peace and to Moral Democracy. An Encyclopedia of Peace.* Foreword by Professor Robert M. MacIver. Preface by the Reverend Henry Smith Leiper. Letters by Prof. Henri Laugier, Prof. Robert M. MacIver and Sr. Hernán Santa Cruz. 2 Vols. International Universities Press, Inc., New York 1955. xiv, 1083 pp.; xxvi, 1540 pp.

Mr. Gourevitch is Vice-President of the Union for the Protection of the Human Person by International Social and Economic Co-operation. The name of this Union indicates the object of this voluminous study which is also a program for action towards a well-founded peace. The writer combines Christian ethics, the ancient

prophets and natural law as conceived by the classic Stoa and modern Humanism into a philosophical and moral basis of the spiritual and social reform needed to forestall a new gigantic world war. He deals with recent and contemporary history, stressing German, Japanese and Russian history, modern political ideas and systems, and the international organisations such as the United Nations and the international co-operation of the churches. Besides, he discusses the Jewish problem, the position of France, the Slav question, British socialism (to which he shows a strong inclination) and very many other subjects. The enormous scope of his work has undoubtedly contributed to some inaccuracies, but as a whole it contains quite a few inspiring ideas.

HANKIN, FRANCIS. *Making Democracy Work*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1956. v, 74 pp.

"The present state of democracy is painted with a broad sweep, and with an objectivity that preaches no gospel", rightly comments the author on his book. He deals with a large number of subjects such as fundamental rights and freedoms, freedom for those who want to destroy freedom, the relation between capital and labour and the development of economically under-developed regions. In this sympathetic book the stress falls on the importance of knowledge and insight of the people for the continuance of democracy.

KOTSCHETKOW, A. *Die englisch-amerikanische Rivalität auf den westeuropäischen Märkten*. Übersetzung aus dem Russischen. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1954. 246 pp.

The "general crisis of capitalism" has been still "further sharpened" as a result of the second World War and the political changes which thereafter occurred. Taking this as his starting point the author discusses the increased competition on the West European markets between England and the United States that has been assumed to be necessary. Much statistical material has been worked up in this book and a great deal of attention has been paid to the policies of both countries.

MACMILLAN, R. H. *Automation: Friend or Foe?* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London 1956. viii, 100 pp. Ill.

In his exposition on the nature and significance of automation the author stresses the fact that this phenomenon is not in principle something new but is only the continuation of the process of technical development that has been going on for centuries. His commentaries on the direct economic and social aspect of automation are relatively detailed. He considers the social advantages to be great, also in that it necessitates more schooling, the unintelligent work being done by the machine. He points out, too, that the development towards automation is gradual.

PETERSEN, WILLIAM. *Planned Migration. The Social Determinants of the Dutch-Canadian Movement*. [University of California Publications in Sociology and Social Institutions, Vol. 2]. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1955. x, 273 pp.

This excellently written and documented book is of great value both for the study of the reasons for, and practice of, the Dutch emigration and for the Canadian immi-

gration and immigration policy in general apart from the study of the movement of population from The Netherlands to Canada. The book is accordingly divided into the three sections just mentioned, in the third of which the aspect of "planned" migration as it has taken place since the second World War is given special emphasis.

RIBARD, ANDRÉ. *La révolution est-elle pour demain? Au Petit Luxembourg*, Paris 1956. 223 pp.

Severe and caustic is the author's criticism of the policy of the Vatican, and especially that of America, which he considers to be at the bottom of the European, capitalist, strivings after unification. His sympathy is unmistakably on the side of the Soviet Union, though at certain points he rejects the official communist view without further ado. The style is fluent and the book discusses a mass of problems. Mention should be made of the very far-reaching reduction of the adoption of a political course to subordination to private interests, particularly those of international finance and industrial groups.

The Temper of Peace. Select Documents 1954-5. Edited by S. L. Poplai. Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi 1955. Distr. in the U.S.A. by the Institute of Pacific Relations, New York. v, 96 pp.

Statements, declarations and conference communiqués as well as speeches from various statesmen, among whom prime minister Nehru, president Tito, prime minister Eden and Mr. Mendès-France, have been printed here in full or in extract form. They all relate to the striving after peace during the years 1954 and 1955; in the centre of attention is placed the activity of India and other Asian countries.

Das Weltbild unserer Zeit. Versuch einer geistigen Bestandsaufnahme. Hrsg. von der Arbeitsgemeinschaft sozialdemokratischer Akademiker. Nest Verlag, Nürnberg 1954. 180 pp. Portraits.

In this work six social democrats illuminate the present state of certain sciences in a manner that is popular and yet at the same time academically justified. Of special interest to this journal are the contributions made by Alfred Weber and Adolf Arndt. The former's contribution is on modern sociology and in particular treats of the levelling tendencies of mass-society and the task of stimulating the formation of personalities in an age of automatization. The latter contrasts the significance of freedom-minded socialism with totalitarianism and neo-liberalism which make a cult of increasing production without placing the social aspect in the foreground.

Yearbook of the International Socialist Labour Movement 1956-1957. Ed. by Julius Braunthal under the auspices of the Socialist International and the Asian Socialist Conference. Lincoln's-Prager International Yearbook Publishing Company Ltd., London 1956. 329 pp.

This useful reference book makes available the data on the socialist organisations on an international regional and national scale, in so far as they are affiliated to the Socialist International or the Asian Socialist Conference. Some historical documents have been included in Part I (International Organizations); Part II, which takes up most room in the book, deals with the socialist parties in the various countries, or organisations among exiles from totalitarian countries. Information is given on the history of the parties, their strength in membership and votes, their leadership, their structure, and on their principles and aims.

MISCELLANEOUS

Great Moral Dilemmas in Literature, Past and Present. Edited by R. M. MacIver. [Religion and Civilisation Series]. Published by The Institute for Religions and Social Studies; distributed by Harper and Brothers, New York 1956. 189 pp.

The subject of each chapter of this book is a moral dilemma. The writers, prominent theologians, philosophers and experts in classical and modern literature, take as their starting points the moral dilemmas as they are treated in world literature in order thereafter to consider how they arise in daily life.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

HATCH, JOHN. *New from Africa*. Dennis Dobson, London 1956. 123 pp. Ill.

Mr. Hatch went for a two month-visit to Uganda, Kenya, Dar-es-Salaam, the South African Union and the three British Protectorates surrounded by Union territory, Nigeria and the Gold Coast on a special mission for the Labour Party. He tells vividly of his experiences which were very encouraging as regards the adoption of a policy of full support for national, democratic and social emancipation of the Africans. Particularly interesting are his many talks with leading personalities, both black and white.

Ethiopia

PANKHURST, SYLVIA. *Ethiopia. A Cultural History*. With a foreword by John A. Douglas. Lalibela House, Woodford Green (Essex) 1955. xxxviii, 747 pp. Ill.

This work, which is beautifully illustrated and includes colour reproductions, portrays Ethiopian art and culture throughout the ages. The tremendous significance of the influence exerted by the Christian and Mohammedan cultures is abundantly elucidated. From a social-historical point of view the last chapters, which illuminate the present emperor's cultural and educational policies so greatly admired by the author, deserve most attention. Here an investigation is also made into the social consequences of the modern evolution which began under Negus Menelik II and which has made rapid progress, especially since 1945. The book is undoubtedly a standard work in its field.

Kenya

HUXLEY, ELSPETH and MARGARET PERHAM. *Race and Politics in Kenya. A Correspondence between –*, with an Introduction by Lord Lugard. New and revised edition. Faber and Faber Ltd., London 1956. 302 pp. Maps.

The correspondence between Mrs. Huxley and Miss Perham in the years 1942 and 1943 was first published in 1944. The present edition contains a postscript from each of the two authors, both being written without reference to each other. Mrs. Huxley's

parents were settlers in Kenya, and Miss Perham is a Fellow in Imperial Government at Nuffield College. The former represents a standpoint in which the white population's point of view occupies a more central position than Miss Perham. On both sides, however, there is an obvious endeavour at fairness and a desire to understand which renders the reading of the discussion carried on here a pleasure. This is enhanced by the often original observations and the outstanding knowledge of affairs displayed by both parties.

South Africa

SHEPHARD, J. B. *Land of the Tikoloshe*. Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1955. xii, 172 pp. Ill. Map.

This book is the result of journeys made by the author and his daughter in the Transkei Native Reserves, where the African population is still extremely primitive. He gives a lively description of their customs, their contacts with Europeans, education and economic life.

Tunisia

GARAS, FELIX. *Bourguiba et la naissance d'une nation*. René Julliard, Paris 1956. 286 pp.

Apart from a very summary account of the history of Tunisia prior to the conclusion of the protectorate treaty, this book contains the entire history of the rise and evolution of the national movement up to the agreement on independence. A detailed description is given of the structure, conceptions and history of the Neo-Destour party in which a biography and pungent characterisation of Bourguiba are supplemented with lucid portrayals of the personality, views and actions of other leaders.

AMERICA

MADDOX, JAMES G. *Technical assistance by religious agencies in Latin America*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1956. x, 139 pp.

The National Planning Association instituted an investigation into the public and private bodies that render technical assistance to the countries of South America in order to ascertain their aims, methods and results. This work which is based on the abovementioned research deals with the activities of religious groups in the United States concerned with this assistance. Apart from the propagation of their religious convictions, valuable work was done in establishing and directing of schools, hospitals and experimental farms etc. The author gives a detailed study of the various groupings and an appreciation of their work in the field of technical assistance.

Canada

FERNS, H. S. and B. OSTRY. *The Age of Mackenzie King. The Rise of the Leader*. William Heinemann Ltd., London 1955. xii, 356 pp. Ill. Map.

In contradistinction to the book reviewed in this periodical, 1956, Nr. 1, p. 160, the stress is here laid on the years before Mackenzie King played a role in world politics. An account is thus given of Canadian history in the opening decades of this century. The liberal party and the rising trade unionism are sketched as the background to a political career. This applies in particular to the railway strike of 1910 and the general

strike of 1919 in Winnipeg. As a politician versed in social questions the future lay open for Mackenzie King.

MCINNIS, EDGAR. *The Commonwealth Today*. Mount Allison University Publications, Sackville (N.B., Canada) 1955. 45 pp.

The text of four lectures has been printed in this booklet; it deals lucidly with the role Canada has played and is playing in the Commonwealth, its importance for a growing understanding between the West and the new sovereign states of Asia (and in the near future Africa).

Mexico

HERZOG, JESUS SILVA. *Nueve Estudios Mexicanos*. Imprenta Universitaria, México 1953. 315 pp.

A number of studies written from 1942-1952 have been collected in this volume which gives an impression of Mexican political and social thought. Of great interest is the contribution on the Mexican Revolution, written from the standpoint of its best traditions, and that on the history of oil and the struggle with the American companies and, to a large extent, the United States government. An extensive discussion of the economic theory of Justo Sierra has also been included.

Puerto Rico

HANSON, EARL PARKER. *Transformation. The Story of Modern Puerto Rico*. Simon and Schuster, New York 1955. xxiii, 417 pp. Maps.

In this treatment of the recent history, political evolution, economy, social relations and culture of the island which has been a self-governing member of the American Union since 1952, the author shows great sympathy for the country and its people and for its government under Governor Luis Márin Munos. The book is lucidly, rather popularly, written, but at the same time is unbiased and reveals a wide knowledge of affairs. The significance of the voluntary union of the former colony with the United States is emphasized as an example to other countries.

United States of America

ACHESON, DEAN. *An American Vista*. Hamish Hamilton, London 1956. 160 pp.

In this work the former State Secretary defends the foreign policy advocated by the Democratic Party. He points out in what respects this differs from the predominating tendencies in the policy of the Republicans. He makes valuable observations on "the state and the individual", in which the subject of rendering subversive elements harmless is discussed. Mr. Acheson emphasizes the necessity of a permanent union with the allies, even in a period when there is no immediate threat of war.

ADAMS, HENRY. *The United States in 1800*. Great Seal Books: A Division of Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1955. x, 132 pp.

Political, economic, cultural and social history are blended here into a captivating picture of the United States about the year 1800, in which the differences in the various parts of the country are especially underlined. This book consists of the first six chapters of the present writer's *History of the United States of America during the First Administration of Thomas Jefferson*, Vol. I, published originally in 1889; it has fully retained its liveliness.

APTHEKER, HERBERT. *History and Reality*. Cameron Associates, Inc., New York 1955. 290 pp.

The nineteen essays collected here have been printed in "Masses and Mainstreams", "Political Affairs" and "Science and Society" during the years 1947 to 1955. They deal in a strongly polemical form with the ideas of Prof. Schlesinger, Walter Lippman, Sidney Hook and many others and support the Marxist-communist standpoint against those who attack it. The book is divided into four parts: "The New Conservatism", the "Liberal Illusion", "Policies of Reaction", and "Class Justice".

BLANSHARD, PAUL. *The Right to Read. The Battle Against Censorship*. The Beacon Press, Boston 1955. v, 339 pp.

The whole field of censorship is covered in this excellently written, conveniently arranged and convincing book. To illustrate this book's breadth of scope mention may be made of Mr. Blanshard's treatment of the censorship of advertisements made by the management of newspapers and of legislation on this point. A survey of "the great literary machine" which contains interesting data on the reading and the capacity for reading of the Americans is followed by a commentary on political censorship and that in the field of sex, faith and crime stories as well as the comics. The author's judgement is lucid and he implicitly and explicitly passes devastating criticism on the widespread stupidity, religious narrow-mindedness and passion for suppressing free human expression.

BRAUN, KURT. *Labor Disputes and Their Settlement*. Revised and enlarged edition. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1955. 343 pp. Ill.

The author, who has had years of experience regarding the attitude adopted by employers' and workers' organisations in labour conflicts, begins with a discussion of modern industrial relationships which form the background to industrial conflicts, and thereafter treats of the methods employed in the United States to solve these conflicts, for example mediation, arbitration and litigation. The author expresses no preference for any one of the methods since circumstances determine which method is most suitable.

BROWN, ROBERT E. *Middle-Class Democracy and the Revolution in Massachusetts, 1691-1780*. Publ. for The American Historical Association by Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1955. ix, 458 pp.

In this monumental study Prof. Brown, making use of careful documentation, combats various wide-spread opinions about the character of the American Revolution. One feature of these opinions is that the Revolution was not merely directed against England, but that its aim was also to establish democracy. The author quotes tax records to show that the property qualifications were such that the majority of the adult male population had already the right to vote. His conclusion is best summarized in his own words: "In Massachusetts... we find one of the unique 'revolutions' in world history - revolution to preserve a social order rather than to change it." It may be taken for granted that similar surprising results for the other States could be obtained by careful research.

CHRISTIE, ROBERT A. *Empire in Wood. A History of the Carpenters' Union*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1956. xvii, 356 pp.

Based on much primary and secondary sources (as evidenced by the impressive bibliography) this study deals with the history of the carpenters' trade and its organisation. The writer has succeeded in offering a full picture of the remarkable United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which is the strongest craft union of the United States and occupies special place among the unions, being as it is, an organisation with old and deeply rooted traditions of highly skilled workers.

COHEN, ALBERT K. *Delinquent Boys: The Culture of the Gang*. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1955. 202 pp.

The writer of this cleverly written book studies the question of juvenile delinquency with reference to the social class system and its influence on the schools where the middle class standard prevails. Juvenile delinquency is a phenomenon that can be observed mainly among the male youth of the working class, and that is connected with the "subculture" of a part of this class. The writer endeavours to discover why such a phenomenon occurs less frequently among girls and what can be done to further a solution to the problem.

CURTIS, CHARLES P. *The Oppenheimer Case. The Trial of a Security System*. Simon and Schuster, New York 1955. xiii, 283 pp.

The author treats the Oppenheimer case in great detail. At least half of the book is taken up with generally extensive quotations from the hearings. Apart from throwing a critical light on the case itself, this study also investigates the way in which the American security system works. The latter was first made public during the course of this case. This study deserves attention because of its composition and commentary.

EBERSOLE, LUKE. *American Society. An introductory analysis*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1955. x, 510 pp. Ill., Tables.

The author intended this work to be an introduction to the social sciences, accordingly it does not set forth any abstract sociological theories but deals with a concrete subject – American society. In the first part a brief introduction to social problematics is followed by a treatment of the question of population in which the immigrants and the minority groups are also discussed. In the second part the author turns his attention to the social life of the town and the country. Thereafter he comments on the social stratification the related phenomenon of social mobility and social institutions (family, education, religion, economy and governmental authority). In a final summing-up an analysis is made of the trends in the development of American society.

FUCHS, LAWRENCE H. *The Political Behavior of American Jews*. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1956. 220 pp.

Professor Fuchs in this important book analyzes the Jewish vote since Colonial times. He deals with their support of Jeffersonian principles, the influence of more recent groups of immigrants and their general preference for the Republican Party from about 1900 up till the end of the 'twenties. The major part of the work, however, is devoted to a careful study of the generally observable shift of Jewish votes to the Democrats, which is contrary to the tendency that people who were becoming economically stronger inclined toward the Republicans. The writer points – to explain this remarkable fact – to the great importance of Jewish tradition. Besides, the Jews are marked for a larger measure of political independence than other groups.

GRODZINS, MORTON. *The Loyal and the Disloyal. Social Boundaries of Patriotism and Treason.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1956. x, 320 pp.

Prof. Grodzins' approach to the problem why the majority of a nation is loyal and why a few can become guilty of disloyalty and treason is original. He points out that everyone is bound by more than one loyalty and that the gulf between allegiance to one's own country and its leading principles on the one hand, and high treason and allegiance to a foreign ideology on the other does not have to be very broad from the psychological viewpoint. Typical examples of this are General Lee whose loyalty to his state, Virginia, was stronger than that to the Union, and the Nisei who were often faced with great internal conflicts in the war. An investigation is also made into the extent to which social position plays a role in this respect.

HICKS, JOHN D. *The Party Populist Revolt. A History of the Farmers' Alliance and the People's Party.* The University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1955. xiv, 473 pp. Ill. Maps.

When, in 1890, applications for membership of the "Farmers' Alliance" poured in thousands at a time, it looked as though a new political power would establish itself permanently, and that the power of the population of the western territories which had originally put forward their complaints via many ways, would attain political unity in the coming years. Plans for farmers' relief, directed against the railway policy and in general supporting reform of the currency, finally found their outlet in the platforms of the People's Party of the years 1891 and 1892. The book, originally published in 1931, reproduces the facts, their background and the activities of the political leaders in such a classical manner that this present reprint is completely justified.

HIGHAM, JOHN. *Strangers in the Land. Patterns of American Nativism 1860-1925.* Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1955. xiv, 431 pp.

This book on the attitude of the "100% Americans" towards new immigrants is well written, based on great factual knowledge and copiously documented. After the Civil War it was especially the Irish and the Jews who aroused the animosity of the "nativists". Later the broad stream of immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe strengthened the hatred of foreigners in many circles. Protestant Anglo-Saxons felt themselves threatened by Roman Catholic Italians, Orthodox Russians etc. The conflicts led to biological theories which have exercised a lasting influence. As an aid to a good understanding of present trends in American intellectual life, in the broadest sense of the word, this book is of great importance.

JONES, HARRY E. *Railroad Wages and Labor Relations 1900-1952. An Historical Survey and Summary of Results.* Bureau of Information of the Eastern Railways, New York 1953. viii, 375 pp. Tables. Charts.

Apart from a very extensive historical introduction (about 100 pages) this survey deals with the years 1947-1952 which were characterised by a sharp increase in wages. The present volume is a sequel to "Railroad Wages and Labor Relations 1900-1946", in which those years are studied in more detail. As a whole, the book gives much material on the activities of the railroad labour unions, as well as on the development of the companies, their profits and their labour policy.

LEON, DANIEL DE. *Socialist Landmarks. Four Addresses.* New York Labor News Company, New York 1952. 237 pp. Ill.

The addresses collected in this volume were delivered during the years 1896-1905 and were meant as an introduction to Marxism especially for Americans – and for that reason American conditions occupy the centre of attention. Organisations such as the A. F. of L. are sharply criticised. The addresses are preceded by a general introduction and prefaces in which each of them are discussed and their contents clarified for modern readers.

Lincoln in Caricature. A Historical Collection with descriptive and biographical commentaries by Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Introduction by R. Gerald McMurtry. Horizon Press, New York 1953. xxiv, 327 pp.

163 illustrations covering a whole page are reproduced in this beautifully executed work. They are all caricatures of Lincoln which show to what extent this national figure was disputed in his own time. The biographical commentary and explanation of the illustrations witness to the depth of Mr. Wilson's knowledge. They contain many details that would be difficult to find anywhere else. Among the artists whose drawings are included are Frank Bellew, Matt Morgan, Thomas Nast and Sir John Tenniel. Many famous contemporaries of Lincoln also appear on the scene here.

LUCAS, HENRY S. *Netherlanders in America. Dutch Immigration to the United States and Canada, 1789-1950.* The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor; Oxford University Press, Geoffrey Cumberledge, London 1955. xxi, 744 pp. Ill. Maps.

This detailed and conscientious account gives an exhaustive history of migration, pioneer life on the frontier, and self-confidence based on religion. A description is given for the period from 1623 to 1950 of how news of the new land penetrated to the old, how passages were organised and how the difficult life was begun. In this account the stress falls on the migration movement of the 19th century which clearly was founded on the theological controversies within the Dutch Reformed Church. Accordingly, in addition to the economic and domestic circumstances of the immigrants, a painstaking historical treatment is given of their church life.

McMILLAN, MALCOLM COOK. *Constitutional Development in Alabama, 1798-1901: A Study in Politics, the Negro, and Sectionalism.* The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1955. ix, 412 pp.

This is a fully documented record of the history of the six constitutions of Alabama which in a curious way reflect the political and social situation in the State. Originally a frontier state, it later became deeply involved in the negro question, especially since the first constitution of 1819. This question is particularly complicated because the negro population is very unevenly distributed. Whereas the State in 1819 had a liberal suffrage system, in the closing year of this study it was backward in this respect as compared with other States of the Union. The book offers a welcome contribution, also to students of social history.

MATUSOW, HARVEY. *False Witness.* Cameron & Kahn, Publishers, New York 1955. 255 pp. Documents.

Mr. Matusow, a former Communist, became an informer of the F.B.I. and also a collaborator of Mr. McCarthy. He testified many times before Un-American Activities-Committees and in this interesting book relates his experiences. He tells of the 1952 trial of thirteen communist leaders, and of the Senate hearings on Mr. Owen Lattimore for instance. He now criticizes his own activities and says that he was lying in many cases, thus causing great harm to many people. But he also goes deeper into the question as to whether the government should make use of the paid professional informer. In general, he accuses the accusers and warns against the prevailing system.

MILLS, C. WRIGHT. *Menschen im Büro. Ein Beitrag zur Soziologie der Angestellten*. Bruna Verlag G.m.b.H., Köln-Deutz 1955. 488 pp.

This book is a German translation of "White Collar". The well-known American sociologist examines the social grouping known as the new middle class. It came into being as a result of the development of big business, the expansion of the governmental apparatus and the creation of the big organisations. From the social point of view its position approximates to that of the working class, though sharply distinguished from it. Economically it is unfavourable since, on the whole, salaries have not kept pace with prices. The group has little political influence since it forms no coherent unit; the author points the necessity that it should realize its actual position.

MORLAN, ROBERT L. *Political Prairie Fire. The Nonpartisan League, 1915-1922*. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1955. x, 408 pp. Ill.

"A nonpartisan political organization of farmers, not based on the half hearted adherence to general principles but... pledged to support a concrete program of reform": It was with this end in view that A. C. Townley in 1915 called into being the last large scale farmers movement in the history of the U.S.A. North Dakota, already the focus of radical opposition, offered the most fertile soil. Large scale state interference in agrarian life was advocated, pressure was brought to bear on both big parties and, with difficulty, the accusation of disloyalty in and during the first World War was disproved. The decisive moment came in 1920 when the radical revolutionary mood of the post war years seemed to lend an independent political power to the league, though equally it called forth destructive opposing forces. It retained its position in North Dakota; elsewhere, too, its views took on the form of policy.

The New American Right. Ed. by Daniel Bell. Criterion Books, New York 1955. xiii, 239 pp.

In a number of essays, all of which are of a high order of excellence, six American sociologists and historians discuss the "new right" that has emerged since the second World War. This "new right", with which the name of Senator McCarthy is connected, is a political trend with no proper, positive programme, fed by the nostalgia prevailing in certain old American families and among those who have recently come up in society. This sociological interpretation is supported by the historical investigation of such movements as the Klan and (seen from the starting point) the Progressives. The contributors are D. Bell, R. Hofstadter, D. Riesman, N. Glazer, P. Viereck, T. Parsons and S. M. Lipset.

PETERSEN, ARNOLD. *Daniel De Leon: Social Architect*. 2 Vols. New York Labor News Company, New York 1941, 1953. xiv, 313 pp.; 400 pp. Ill.

De Leon entered the American labour movement in 1886 and took an active part in it as a theoretician and as a political leader up till his death in 1914. In these two volumes one of his most ardent disciples who is now national secretary of the Socialist Labour Party, deals extensively with his many and manifold activities, among which the propagation of the industrial union should be mentioned. The greater part of both volumes is filled with the text of a great number of addresses; there are also a few essays which stress the importance of De Leon as the greatest American Marxist.

RIESMAN, DAVID. Thorstein Veblen. A Critical Interpretation. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; Charles Scribner's Sons Ltd., London 1953. xv, 221 pp.

"A Cleveland Freetrader, a Bellamy nationalist, a parliamentary socialist and a bolshevik with syndicalist leanings": That, briefly, is the intellectual and political career of the remarkable person Veblen. How his personal peculiarities were related to his way of thinking, the way in which these remained concentrated on the underdog, the manner in which the economic terminology of Marxism was supplemented by an appreciation of the power of the myth and by an abhorrence of state compulsion, form the contents of this work. The contents of various books and essays were analysed for this purpose and placed against the background of their own time and of their later development.

SHANNON, DAVID. The Socialist Party of America. A History. The Macmillan Company, New York 1955. xi, 320 pp.

The Socialist Party of America was founded in 1901 and the role it played in the period up to the first world war was not insignificant. Prof. Shannon ably deals with its history, devoting most space to the period of decay, especially in the late thirties. Officially speaking the party still exists but its importance practically amounts to nothing. Remarkably enough its decline was hastened instead of checked when American capitalism experienced the gravest crisis of its career. The author's commentary on the reasons for the party's lack of success is worthy of special mention.

STEVENSON, ADLAI E. What I Think. Rupert Hart-Davis, London 1956. 228 pp.

In his introduction to this collection of articles and speeches Mr. Stevenson points to the essential importance for democracy of criticism and the discussion of the problems which have to be solved. The collection comprises items on foreign policy and on internal questions of the United States. We may mention a discussion of the importance of Philip Murray, the attitude toward Communism, and the necessity of educating the citizens. Mr. Stevenson's style is lucid, his argument sound and his ideas are often inspiring, not only for American readers.

THORELLI, HANS B. The Federal Antitrust Policy. Origination of an American Tradition. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1955. xvi, 638 pp. Ill. Graphs, Tables.

"The origination and institutionalization of the federal anti-trust policy" is the subject of this detailed and balanced study which is as original as it is lucid. The development in the common law, in England as well as in America, the growth of economic life after the Civil War, the significance of the economic ideologies of the end of the 19th century, all these form the background against which the Sherman Act must be

viewed. The years 1890 to 1903 witnessed its transformation from "form to substance". Public opinion was clearly expressed and opinions in Congress not less clearly differed until it appeared that the right path had been chosen. It was precisely this period of history previous to the act that had as yet received no broad treatment.

TRUMAN, HARRY S. *Years of Trial and Hope 1946-1953*. Memoirs Vol. II. Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., London 1956. x, 587 pp.

The greater degree of vivacity which distinguishes this second and last volume of Truman's memoirs from the first is due, perhaps, not only to the new elements which entered into American home and foreign affairs, but also to the fact that the President gradually gained more confidence in himself. More and more it is he who can, and does, plan his own course of action, instead of following a programme that has already been drawn up. The years so full of tension pass the review in a rapid series of pictures and observations. The book provides very agreeable reading and also deserves the complete attention of contemporary historians and politicians because of its honesty.

UNDERHILL, RUTH M. *The Navajos*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1956. xvi, 300 pp. Ill. Maps.

The Navajos today constitute the largest Indian tribe in the United States, numbering about seventy thousand people. In this book their history from oldest times up till the present is told in a way which makes it agreeable reading without infringing upon its scientific soundness. Not only party strifes and relations with the whites, but also, and to a great extent, social conditions come into the picture. Particularly interesting too, are the chapters dealing with the gradual integration into modern American society, a process which – although it has not come to an end – has made considerable progress.

The Urban South. Ed. by Rupert B. Vance and Nicholas J. Demerath. With the assistance of Sara Smith and Elizabeth M. Fink. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1954. xii, 307 pp. Tables.

The history of the South is generally written with "an agrarian bias", and thus urbanisation, which has made great progress especially in recent years, does not receive sufficient attention. A number of highly expert students of different aspects of urbanisation in the southern states throw light on the present situation and the recent developments that have led to an increase in urban population from one third to a half. Special attention has been paid to the extremely important social consequences which have also manifested themselves in race relations; thus necessitating an alteration in the traditional picture of the South.

WEXLEY, JOHN. *The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*. Cameron & Kahn, New York 1955. xiv, 672 pp.

This book offers the most extensive treatment of the Rosenbergs' trial based on a wealth of source material, especially the court records. "In order to present the Government's case in the most impartial way", the author states, "I have followed an objective summary of the evidence from the Columbia Law Review". He comes to the conclusion that the Rosenbergs were victims of the Cold War. His analysis leads him to particularly strong criticism of the FBI-officials' attitude in instigating Morton Sobell's deportation from Mexico, after which he was arrested.

WILNER, DANIEL M., ROSABELLE PRICE WALKLEY and STUART W. COOK. *Human Relations in Interracial Housing. A Study of the Contact Hypothesis.* University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1955. xv, 167 pp.

Four projects of interracial housing, in each of which the negroes form about ten percent of the population, are studied carefully in this work. Two have a population of the low, the two others of the moderate income levels. Of each group one is of the integrated occupancy pattern and the other of the segregated building-type. The authors come to valuable conclusions on the basis of extensive research into the attitudes of the whites, e.g. of those living very near negro families and of those who are living further away from them. General conclusions from the observations made have been drawn as to the advisability of promoting projects similar to these in the interest of better relations between the races.

ASIA

BALL, W. MACMAHON. *Nationalism and Communism in East Asia.* 2nd revised ed. Publ. under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations by Melbourne University Press, Melbourne; Cambridge University Press, London, New York 1956. viii, 220 pp. Maps.

Rather than to give detailed information, this book was written "to present problems and stimulate thought". Its scope is the whole of East Asia, including India, but not Pakistan. The writer, who is Professor of Political Science in the University of Melbourne, strongly warns against Western interference in the revolution which is developing in East Asia; but aid should be given and indeed be extended. He also criticises American policy for laying too much attention on the military aspect. The book offers a good introduction to the subject; it is lucidly written.

DEVERALL, RICHARD L. G. *War: Locomotive of History.* The author, New York 1955. viii, 584 pp. Ill.

The author was a representative in Asia of the Free Trade Union Committee of the American Federation of Labor and as such travelled widely in that continent. He is especially familiar with conditions in Japan. He deals extensively with communism as an aggressive force, and with its attitude toward war as one of its means in particular. Although the general tendency of the book shows no great originality – the author's opinions have been strongly influenced by the late M. N. Roy e.g. – it contains much information and implies a warning against trusting communist ends which remain essentially the same.

DICKSON, H. R. P. *Kuwait and her Neighbours.* Ed. for publication by Clifford Witting. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1956. 627 pp. Ill. Maps.

Col. Dickson has spent nearly a lifetime in the Near and Middle East. Much material was gathered by him which – together with personal reminiscences – enabled him to write this book. It offers a wealth of information, much of which is not to be found elsewhere, not only on recent developments in Kuwait and Sa'udi Arabia, but also on the history of these regions. Because of the many-sidedness of the author's interests his work deals with a great many subjects ranging from social conditions and politics

(largely seen as opinions and projects of the rulers) to topographical information on little known North Eastern Arabia. The author shows strong admiration for the present ruler of Kuwait, the Sa'udi Arabian kings and other Arab personalities. The book is beautifully produced.

HARRISON, BRIAN. *Zuidoost-Azië. Een beknopte geschiedenis*. Uitgeversbedrijf De Spieghel (C. P. J. van der Peet), Amsterdam n.d. vii, 285 pp.

The great merit of this book, originally published in 1954 under the title *South-East Asia: A Short History*, lies in the context in which Prof. Harrison of the University of Hongkong describes the historical evolution of the territories concerned. The book is lucidly written, gives as much attention to the social aspect as to the economic or political, and provides an excellent introduction to the subject which is especially suited to the general reader.

JONES, F. C. HUGH BORTON and B. R. PEARN. *The Far East 1942-1946*. [Survey of International Affairs 1939-1946]. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1955. xiv, 589 pp. Maps.

The history of "Greater East Asia", as conceived by the Japanese Imperialists, from 1941 (Pearl Harbour) up to about the beginning of 1947 is the subject of this excellent work describing the political events of this area in their mutual relationships. The climaxes are the defeat of the Japanese Empire and its post-war transformation under American military rule, and the rapid development of the nationalist movement in the colonies of South East Asia. The controversies about the allied policy in China, e.g. Chennault versus Stilwell, have acquired a far-reaching significance. The texts of a number of documents have been reproduced in the appendices.

KIRK, GEORGE. *The Middle East 1945-1950*. [Survey of International Affairs]. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1954. vii, 338 pp. Maps.

Great depth of knowledge and a discerning judgment are the characteristics of this extensive survey. The period dealt with is that of for instance the Palestine War, American assistance to Turkey inspired by the "Truman Doctrine", Englands negotiations with Egypt on the Suez and Sudan questions and with the Cypriots on the constitutional future of their island. Henceforth this work is indispensable for a serious general study of the political and social developments in this region.

RAWICZ, SLAVOMIR. *The Long Walk*. Constable, London 1956. 240 pp. Maps.

The author, a Polish cavalry officer, was arrested by the Russians in November, 1939, and sentenced to 25 years forced labour. In 1941 he escaped together with some companions to India. Their journey through Siberia, China and Tibet lasted for about a year. Mr. Rawicz tells of the sufferings of the inmates of Soviet camps and especially of the terrible difficulties the fugitives encountered. It seems, however, that the book is not based upon facts, but on the rich phantasy of the writer.

Social Forces in the Middle East. Ed. by Sydney Nettleton Fisher. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1955. xvi, 282 pp. Maps.

17 Specialists from various countries have contributed to this book which offers a penetrating survey of trends in social development and of the responses made by different social groups and classes such as the nomads, the farmers, the industrial workers, the merchants, and the intellectuals to the challenge of nationalism, increase in literacy, growth of towns and the emergence of a middle class. Also religion is dealt with in as much as it is influenced by, and influences, social evolution, as well as the conflict of the Arabian states with Israel. Some chapters deal with the latter country.

THOMPSON, VIRGINIA and RICHARD ADLOFF. *Minority Problems in Southeast Asia*. Issued under the auspices of the International Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca.) 1955. viii, 295 pp.

Various diverse minority problems are expertly treated here. The authors give a survey based on an extensive study of source material, of the economic and political significance of the Chinese minorities in South-East Asia which consist of some 12,500,000 people, and also of a number of indigenous minorities such as those of the Eurasians and the Ambonese of Indonesia. Attention is also paid to religious groups. Special mention should be made of the chapters on the Indian minorities in the various countries (a subject hitherto neglected), and the Christian minorities.

Ceylon

Six-Year Programme of Investment 1954/55 to 1959/60. The Government of Ceylon, Planning Secretariat, Colombo 1955. x, 510 pp. Tables.

This volume not only reproduces the contents of the projects in the six-year investment programme, but also contains a discussion of general investment policy in the public and the private sectors. Besides, a detailed treatment is given to the different sections of the programme, such as agricultural export, forestry, industries, credit, tourism and transport, as well as the social services, the administration and defence. A wealth of information on Ceylonese economic and social conditions such as they are at present and as they probably will develop is offered in this well-prepared book.

China

La Cina d'oggi. [Il Ponte, Numero straordinario]. "La Nuova Italia", Firenze 1956. 727 pp. Ill.

Numerous writers, mainly Italians and Chinese, have co-operated to produce this voluminous work on the new China. The idea of publishing such a work, that illuminates the cultural as well as the political, economic and social development, and that includes some contributions by Chinese authors, owes its origin and execution to the results of the visit of an Italian cultural mission to that country. Generally speaking a considerable measure of benevolence predominates in the judgment given, though criticism is not absent. At the end several book reviews and biographical notes on the contributors are given.

ESCARRA, JEAN. *La Chine*. 2 Fascicules. Les Cours de Droit, Paris 1955. 265 pp. (in 2 Vols.).

This is a stencilled publication of the text of a series of lectures given by professor Escarra at the Institut d'Études politiques of the University of Paris in 1954-1955. It

contains a survey of Chinese history, particularly since the first World War, of language, culture and the present day political, economic and social relationships. Their treatment is largely based on official publications.

Im neuen China. Ein Reisebericht. Verlagsvereinigung "Zeitdienst", Zürich 1956. 124 pp. Ill.

This elaborated itinerary of a Swiss delegation to China testifies to a great admiration for the communist regime. Equal praise is awarded to the economic achievements, social improvements and cultural prosperity. As far as politics are concerned a defence is made of the theory that dictatorship admits of a large and increasing measure of democracy.

MAO TSE-TUNG. Ausgewählte Schriften, Band 2. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956. 320 pp.

This second volume of the German edition of Mao Tse-tung's Works contains the first half of that of the Chinese edition. It deals with the years 1937 and 1938 in which the struggle against the Japanese aggressors became one of the main tasks. In a number of articles and speeches Mao Tse-tung defines the attitude of the Communist Party in this "national war", which set it the task of fighting "on two fronts" – against the foreign as well as the internal enemies. The first volume was mentioned in this Review, 1956, Nr. 1, on p. 29.

STAROBIN, JOSEPH. Paris to Peking. Cameron Associates, Inc., New York 1955. 280 pp.

This elaborate travel account contains mainly political annotations and observations. The author travelled from France through Russia to China where he resided for a year. He is an American journalist who upholds an independent Marxist standpoint which, however, leans strongly towards communism. This is particularly clear in his discussion of China. American policy is criticised. On the other hand it is considered desirable that socialism should adapt itself to national traditions in each country.

WALKER, RICHARD L. China under Communism. The First Five Years. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1956. xv, 403 pp. Ill.

WALKER, RICHARD L. China unter dem Kommunismus. Die ersten fünf Jahre. Friedrich Vorwerk Verlag, Stuttgart 1956. 452 pp. Ill.

Prof. Walker of Yale University treats some aspects of communist dominion in China, such as, for example, the development of a totalitarian-controlled intellectual life, the conditions of farmers and workers and foreign policy. One of the questions which he tackles is the possibility of a separation between China and the Soviet Union, a possibility he considers slight. This book is based on a thorough study of original source material and is undoubtedly one of the best and most informed on the new China. The author's whole attitude to the question is extremely negative.

India

BERGHAUS, ERWIN. Nehru. Ein Lebensbild des grossen Inders. Arani Verlags-GmbH, Berlin-Grünwald 1955. 206 pp. Ill.

This biography of Nehru is especially recommended to the general reader who wishes to get some impression of the struggles and desires, the mentality and the ideals

animating the intellectual leading classes of the Indian people today, and also in the past. Though popularly written, this book nevertheless contains a treasure of interesting data. The author is a discerning admirer of Nehru, whose home and foreign policies he views in the light of a contest with China in solving the economic and social problems.

GANGULI, B. N. *India's Economic Relations with the Far Eastern and Pacific Countries in the Present Century*. Publ. under the auspices of the Indian Council of World Affairs and the Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, by Orient Longmans, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras 1956. v, 348 pp.

India's neighbours, but also China, Japan, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States are the partners in India's economic relations which are the subject of this scholarly work. It offers much information on trade movements in the heydays of the Colonial Empire, but also on the shift that took place after the attainment of independence, viz. from export of food and raw materials toward a greater export of manufactured goods. The dollar shortage is now one of the acutest problems which influences trade considerably.

GLEDHILL, ALAN. *Fundamental Rights in India*. Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1955. xvi, 134 pp.

The application of Fundamental Rights as set forth in the Constitution forms the subject of this elucidating study which is based on a thorough investigation of relevant jurisprudence. Prof. Gledhill points out that in many instances the existence of these rights has prevented abuse on the part of the government.

INGHAM, KENNETH. *Reformers in India 1793-1833*. An account of the work of Christian missionaries on behalf of social reform. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London 1956. xi, 150 pp. Map.

A great deal of source material, among which the archives of the missionary societies take up an important place, forms the basis of the author's detailed treatment of the social activities of the missionaries, including education and medical care, though the main issues dealt with are their struggle against caste prejudice and *sati* (the burning alive of widows). Light is also thrown on the position of the Indian Christians. The bibliography is very copious.

JAGANNADHAM, V. *Social Insurance in India*. International Educational Publishing House Ltd. Djambatan, Amsterdam 1954. iv, 100 pp.

Experience gained in India in the field of social insurance and its possibilities in the future are compared with the results of social security in England and The Netherlands. Not only the history but particularly the actual problems are investigated. The author takes an optimistic view of the chances of a successful programme, also for agriculture, and believes that a further introduction of social insurance would contribute to the necessary redistribution of national property.

Labour Adjudications in India (1942-47). Compiled by D. G. Damle, assisted by S. G. Athavle and S. G. Samant. Orient Longmans Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta, Madras 1954. xii, 1053 pp.

The awards by the adjudicators – mostly High Court Judges and the like – under the Compulsory Adjudication of industrial disputes as this worked under Defence of India Rules, have largely contributed to modern Indian industrial law. The present volume contains the full text of all the awards made in Bombay with the exception of the textile industry. They have been arranged here according to the industries to which they pertain. Apart from Bombay, summaries of awards from Bengal and the United Provinces have also been included. As a careful publication of sources this book deserves the full attention of those who occupy themselves with the history and the present conditions of Indian social legislation.

PANIKKAR, K. M. *Hindu Society at Cross Roads*. Asia Publishing House, Bombay, Calcutta 1955. v, 102 pp.

The “cross roads” at which the Hindus are standing, are formed by that leading to a pursuit of real state policy in breaking up the caste and joint family systems – which, in the opinion of the author, are no essential part of Hinduism as a religion – and, on the other hand, by a return to the traditions of untouchability and the like. It is argued that the Hindus should find ways to transform themselves radically from “an unorganised mass of ill-defined social groups into a single community”.

Iran

GEYER, DIETRICH. *Die Sowjetunion und Iran. Eine Untersuchung zur Aussenpolitik der UdSSR im Nahen Osten*. Böhlau-Verlag, Köln, Graz 1955. iii, 100 pp. Map.

This is a thorough study on relations between the Soviet Union and Iran since the October Revolution. In particular the internal relationships in the latter country are investigated, in so far as they could render possible a Soviet or communist intervention. In this connection the commentary on the economy and especially the social tensions, nationalism and the difficulties with the national minorities deserve attention.

Israel

SYRKIN, MARIE. *Way of Valor. A biography of Golda Meyerson*. Sharon Books, New York 1955. 309 pp.

The author, whose friendship with the present Minister of Foreign affairs of Israel is of long standing, designates her book as a study of character and a period. She describes Golda Meyerson as being one of the effective idealists who have created Israel. The account of her activities in high posts in Palestine and Israel, of her repeated visits to the United States, the country of her youth, and her ambassadorship in the Soviet Union provide the occasion for a treatment of the history of the creation of the state in its political and human problematics and its present-day problems, and of the attitude of the outside world, both Jewish and non-Jewish, in the various phases.

Japan

BORTON, HUGH. *Japan's Modern Century*. The Ronald Press Company, New York 1955. xii, 524 pp. Ill. Maps.

Professor Borton gives a well balanced and documented survey of Japanese history of the past hundred years in which political, military, cultural, economic and social developments are all dealt with. The book excels in its synoptical powers, is pleasant to read and gives an acceptable interpretation of the phenomenal expansion of the country since it was opened up by Commodore Perry. It deserves the attention of all

who wish to attain some degree of knowledge of the subject, and certainly of those interested in social history. The latter will find a clever analysis of the process of social transformation, among other things.

Outer Mongolia

LATTIMORE, OWEN. Nationalism and Revolution in Mongolia. With a translation from the Mongol of Sh. Nachukdorji's *Life of Sukebatur* by Owen Lattimore and Urgungge Onon. Issued under the auspices of the Int. Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1955. x, 186 pp.

The "Life of Sukebatur" is used in the country itself for the purposes of political indoctrination. Prof. Lattimore explains in the excellent first part of this book, that this region has taken up a peculiar position among the "satellites". The collectivisation of agriculture, for example, has never been carried through since the first attempts met with powerful opposition. The position of the country has, of course, been drastically altered since the communists have come into power in China and Inner Mongolia.

The Philippines

JENKINS, SHIRLEY. American Economic Policy toward the Philippines. With an Introduction by Claude A. Buss. Publ. under the auspices of the American Institute of Pacific Relations. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca.) 1954. viii, 181 pp.

A critical, well-founded analysis is given here of American economic policy and especially of the Philippine Trade Act which regulated economic relations between the two countries though in some respects unsatisfactorily. The economic crisis of 1949 and the Bell Mission to the islands in 1950, is also discussed at length. Naturally the Philippine administration has been studied and the reactions to American business activities are also brought into the picture.

SCAFF, ALVIN H. The Philippine Answer to Communism. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca.) 1955. ix, 165 pp. Ill.

After making a thorough study of the causes for the Hukbalahap movement, in which the emphasis is laid on the social factors, Professor Scaff gives an expert treatment of the measures taken against it. The greater part of the book is devoted to an exposition of the army's Economic Development Corps project which, by founding settlements, has laid the basis for a positive approach to the problem. The present president Magsaysay has played a very important role in the development of this project.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - Russia

(Asian Territories)

HAYIT, BAYMIRZA. Turkestan im XX. Jahrhundert. [Forschungen zur neuen Geschichte der Völker Osteuropas und Asiens]. C. W. Leske Verlag, Darmstadt 1956. 406 pp. Maps.

As teacher and civil servant in Turkestan the author was enabled to gain much experience which, along with an extensive study of the literature, has made the writing of this book possible. He gives a survey of the history of the territory (at present a union of five republics) in this century which is of academic standing. The emphasis is laid

on the struggle between Russianisation and communism on the one hand, and Turkestani nationalism on the other. The more general significance of this is clear; Turkestan is the first and most thoroughly Sovietized Asiatic territory (Siberia is quantitatively more Russian) with, moreover, a Mohammedan population.

Viet-Nam

FALL, BERNARD B. *The Viet-Minh Regime. Government and Administration in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam*. Revised Ed. Issued jointly with the Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University, by the Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1956. x, 196 pp. Ill. Maps.

A reliable study based on a thorough use of available sources is given here of the rise and development of the "Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam", the republic under communist rule in the north. The author devotes equal attention to the home and foreign events and struggles. Special mention should be made of the agrarian policy and of the effective political propaganda made by the communists which up till now has not been answered adequately by its weak adversaries.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

Liberty in Australia. Ed. by John Wilkes. [Publication of the Australian Institute of Political Science]. Angus and Robertson, London, Sydney, Melbourne, Wellington 1955. xi, 211 pp.

This book contains a collection of the papers read at the 21st Summer School of the Australian Institute of Political Science, held in January, 1955, together with the texts of the discussions. Six papers were presented in which distinguished scholars dealt with liberty in its various aspects including economic freedom. Compulsory trade unionism is one of the items discussed in detail; another is the question of the ban on the Communist Party. The book as a whole constitutes an important contribution to, as well as an impressive testimony of, the Australian way of thinking.

PALMER, VANCE. *The Legend of the Nineties*. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne; Cambridge University Press, London, New York 1954. 175 pp.

In the nineties the process of creating a true Australian nation came to a head; this fact is responsible for the "legend of the nineties". In reality, this period was not so exclusive; its dominating trends are already observable in former years and have been continued up to the present day. The writer of this attractive book has given us a lively picture of the political, social and cultural life of that decade.

PERLMAN, MARK. *Judges in Industry. A Study of Labour Arbitration in Australia*. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne 1954. xviii, 219 pp. Ill., Tables.

This book deals with the Australian system of regulating industrial conflicts. The task is entrusted to tribunals under the jurisdiction of the legislative power which endeavour to achieve their purpose by means of mediation and arbitration. The method employed

under the system varies in the different branches of industry. Accordingly, in addition to a general survey, the author gives a special treatment of the activities of the tribunals in three branches of industry, namely the pastoral industry, the metal industry and the stevedores' profession.

WEBB, LEICESTER. *Communism and Democracy in Australia. A Survey of the 1951 Referendum*. Publ. for The Australian National University. F. W. Cheshire, Melbourne 1954. ix, 214 pp. Ill.

From 27 April 1950 when Prime Minister Menzies introduced the Communist Party Dissolution Bill to 21 September 1951 when the referendum, which implied a negative result for the government's proposal, was held, Australian political life was characterised by the struggle for the suppression of communism as a political party and as a power factor in trade unionism. Apart from giving a survey of the parliamentary debates, the author also describes the attitude adopted by the press and gives interesting observations on the political relationships.

EUROPE

BREYER, RICHARD. *Das Deutsche Reich und Polen 1932-1937. Aussenpolitik und Volksgruppenfragen*. Holzner-Verlag, Würzburg 1955. xii, 360 pp.

Prior to 1933 relations between Germany and Poland were dominated by revisionist endeavours on the part of the former, and the oppression of the German minority on that of the latter. During the earlier years of his rule, Hitler gave no encouragement to national aspirations in this direction since he wished to realize other plans, in particular in the West. The effect of this on the position of the German minority in Poland was, however, slight. This book gives a survey of the facts; Beck's policy in particular is dealt with in detail. The pro-German (not pro-national-socialist) sympathies of the writer are evident.

FARKAS, JULIUS VON. *Südosteuropa. Ein Überblick*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1955. 135 pp. Map.

Prof. von Farkas gives a survey of the geography, population and history of South-East Europe – mainly the old Austro-Hungarian empire, Rumania and Bulgaria. In this very concise form he has, indeed, succeeded in picking out the most essential features without showing any prejudice as regards country or people. The historical survey covers the period up to 1945.

Forced Labor in the "People's Democracies". Edited by Richard K. Carlton. Published for the Mid-European Studies Center of the Free Europe Committee, Inc. Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1955. v, 248 pp. Maps.

The book gives a detailed survey of the rules governing forced labor and their practical application in the countries Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Poland and Yugoslavia, with some additional information on China. A marked difference with the other countries is observed for Yugoslavia, where forced labor is restricted and has no economic significance. For all countries the year 1953 marks a change to less stringent forms than those previously in existence. The general aspects are discussed in the first section of the book, after which follow per-country surveys.

Geschichte des Zweiten Weltkrieges in Dokumenten. I. Der Weg zum Kriege, 1938-1939. II. An der Schwelle des Krieges, 1939. [Weltgeschichte der Gegenwart in Dokumenten, hrsg. von Prof. Dr. Michael Freund]. Verlag Herder, Freiburg; Verlag Karl Alber, Freiburg, München 1953, 1955. xii, 474 pp.; xvi, 503 pp.

In this admirable documentary publication (in the German language) the stress is laid on German politics and international reactions to them; for the rest, the publication almost exclusively concerns Europe. From the available sources a very objective selection has been made of letters, speeches and diplomatic papers. The latter form the major part of the work and include primarily reports from representatives abroad. With the aid of an explanatory, connective text, they give the reader a detailed and reliable picture. The first of these two introductory volumes deals with the period between the Czechoslovakian crisis and 15 March 1939; the second ends with the outbreak of the war.

GOORMAGHTIGH, JOHN. European Coal and Steel Community. [International Conciliation, No. 503]. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York 1955. 67 pp.

The author gives a good synopsis of the history and working of the European Coal and Steel Community, illustrating his observations with innumerable examples drawn from practice. The attitudes of the governments and the parliaments in the countries that are taking part in the Community are also mentioned; the political standpoints and wishes are clearly demonstrated.

HARPE, WERNER VON. Die Sowjetunion, Finnland und Skandinavien 1945-1955. Zwei Berichte zu den internationalen Beziehungen der Nachkriegszeit. Mit einem Quellenverzeichnis der Verträge, Abkommen und Noten, bearbeitet von Dietrich Geyer. Böhlau Verlag Köln, Graz 1956. 67 pp.

As far as Finland is concerned the author refers back to the war of the winter of 1939-1940. The emphasis rests on the exceptional position of Finland as compared with the other Eastern European states defeated in the war. The treatment of Scandinavia is made for the most part from the standpoint of the strategical position of that area which renders it a special object of Russian diplomacy.

LAZITCH, BRANKO. Les partis communistes d'Europe 1919-1955. Les îles d'Or, Paris 1956. 255 pp.

This book gives a useful survey of the history of the communist parties in Europe up to 1955. A general introduction and a chapter on the international organisations are followed by a treatment of the individual parties. This major part of the work is organized as follows; first comes a survey of the history of the party, thereafter follow the available statistics on the number of members and the manner in which this number has developed, and finally biographical data are given of the most prominent figures in the party.

MARCZEWSKI, JEAN. La Croissance économique des démocraties populaires. [Université de Paris, Institut d'Études Politiques]. Les Cours de Droit, Paris 1954. 392 pp. Tables.

The subject of this study is the economic development of the "people's democracies". In world economy this group of countries occupies a central position between the so-called economically undeveloped territories on the one hand, and the highly developed industrial countries in Western Europe and North America on the other. The Soviet Union and the western countries are competing in the lending of assistance to the Asiatic and African countries. The group of Eastern European countries, on the contrary, thanks to the existing political state of affairs, is entirely reliant on the Soviet Union for economic assistance. The period between the two world wars, during which time the great problem of these countries was rural overpopulation, is dealt with in the first volume. The second deals with the years 1945 to 1949, and the third with the period after 1949.

MEYER, HENRY CORD. *Mittleuropa in German Thought and Action 1815-1945*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1955. xv, 378 pp.

Using a wealth of source material, the writer has succeeded in offering a full picture of the conception and practice of *Mittleuropa* especially in the years preceding and during the first world war. His evaluation of the idea as it was put forward by Naumann, for instance, is positive; it should not be put on a par with that of Pan-Germanism or even National-Socialism. *Mittleuropa* was a conception of a new relation between different nations co-operating in a time in which national units were becoming too small to flourish. Its failure was at the same time a failure to solve the complicated problems of Central Europe and gave way to the extremist racial views in Germany and extreme nationalism in the successor states in the Danube basin.

Die Ostgebiete des Deutschen Reiches. Ein Taschenbuch. Im Auftrage des Johann Gottfried Herder-Forschungsrates hrsg. von Gotthold Rhode. 2. Aufl. Holzner-Verlag, Würzburg 1955. xv, 288 pp. 19 Maps.

A number of experts treat the various aspects of the former German territories at present under Polish and Russian rule. Apart from the geography and history up to the nineteenth century the objects of observation are especially the development of the frontier since 1914, the trend of the population, the economy up to 1945 and later, and the cultural life of the peoples. In general predominance is given to the German standpoint. Special mention should be made of the excellent maps appended to the work. The factual material presented in this book is reliable.

RENTIER, JEANNINE. *L'activité du Conseil de l'Europe dans le domaine social*. [Collection scientifique de la faculté de droit de l'Université de Liège, 4]. Georges Thone, Liège 1954. xv, 206 pp.

The author reviews the activities of the Council of Europe in the social field. A treatment is given of the various social problems which have occupied the attention of the Council, e.g. those of social security and social assistance, the question of population, the refugee problem, the question of housing, the social problems of the youth and the protection of children. The author expresses her admiration for the results achieved.

ROHDE, GOTTHOLD. *Die Ostgrenze Polens. Politische Entwicklung, kulturelle Bedeutung und geistige Auswirkung. I. Band. Im Mittelalter bis zum Jahre 1401*. Böhlau-Verlag, Köln, Graz 1955. xvi, 458 pp. Genealogical Tables, Maps.

This very extensive and thorough study on the Eastern Polish frontier in the Middle Ages up to 1401, the year in which the Polish-Lithuanian Union received a more definite shape, is of importance for social history since a great deal of attention has been paid to the colonisation of the frontier regions and to the social repercussions of the continuous frontier changes. Not only is the attitude of the Poles to Russia dealt with, but also their attitude to the Lithuanians, White Russians and Ukrainians. A central object of the author's interest is also the problem of the frontiers of Western culture, the history of which to a certain extent corresponds with those of Poland in the east.

RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL, Lord. *Geissel der Menschheit. Kurze Geschichte der Nazikriegsverbrechen*. Verlag Volk und Welt, Berlin 1956. 264 pp. Ill.

This is the German edition of *The Scourge of the Swastika*, a book which aroused great interest throughout the whole world. It presents a terrifying picture of the crimes of the Nazis, and in particular the treatment of prisoners in concentration camps, the annihilation of the Jews, torture methods employed in cross-questioning, retaliation measures enforced in occupied countries following on attacks made on Germans, and forced labour. The treatment covers the entire territory ruled by the Nazis in Europe.

SCHIEDER, THEODOR. *Die Probleme des Rapallo-Vertrags. Eine Studie über die deutsch-russischen Beziehungen 1922-1926*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1956. 100 pp.

It is especially the very divergent motives which made powerful groups the supporters of a policy of co-operation in both Germany and Russia that are carefully analysed in this booklet. As an example of this mention may be made of the three trends distinguishable in Russia in 1922; Lenin wished to sign a temporary pact with bourgeois Germany without relinquishing plans for a future revolutionisation, the Comintern aspired exclusively to an alliance with the revolutionary German proletariat, whilst Radek advocated co-operation between the communists and nationalists in Germany.

SHIRER, WILLIAM L. *The Challenge of Scandinavia. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland in Our Time*. Robert Hale Ltd., London 1956. vii, 437 pp. Map.

Recent history and the contemporary situation in the four Scandinavian countries form the themes of this book. The author, a competent journalist, gives a detailed treatment of the attitudes of the various parties and personalities in these countries shortly before and during the Second World War. Social relations receive attention but the political relations comprise the principal item. The contribution made by these countries to European civilisation is clearly elucidated.

The U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe. [Oxford Regional Economic Atlas]. Prepared by the Economist Intelligence Unit and the Cartographic Department of the Clarendon Press, Oxford. Oxford University Press, Geoffrey Cumberlege, London 1956. viii, 134 pp.

Both the excellent maps and the texts belonging to them make this book a standard work in its field. The atlas covers the U.S.S.R., East Germany, the communist states of Eastern Europe (including Yugoslavia) and the Mongolian People's Republic.

Apart from general reference maps it contains topic maps dealing among other things with geology, climate, history, transport, and population; some of them dealing with the whole region, others with special countries or parts of them. Particular mention should be made of those supplementary texts providing information on the production of base materials, industry and foreign trade.

VAUSSARD, MAURICE. *Histoire de la démocratie chrétienne. I. France, Belgique, Italie.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1956. 333 pp.

The history of Christian democracy in the three countries as a political idea and as a movement is viewed here in close connection with the influence of the Church through all its representatives from the highest to the lowest and with the social-economic evolution. This discussion develops into a detailed survey of the part played by Catholic democrats in the post-war politics of their countries. Critical in detail and yet identifying himself with their concepts, as far as the main lines are concerned, the writer reveals a great depth of knowledge.

Austria

FRANZ, GEORG. *Liberalismus. Die deutschliberale Bewegung in der Habsburgischen Monarchie.* Verlag Georg D. W. Callwey, München 1955. 531 pp.

After a survey on the period from Joseph II to the revolution of 1848-'49 the author treats of the rise of Austro-German liberalism which was greatly influenced by Josephinism (and also anti-clericalism) and was connected with the peculiar national relationships in the Hapsburg Monarchy. The second part is taken up with a sociological investigation into the media of the liberal movement in which its very varied composition of ranks and classes is particularly striking. The part played by the Jews, who were prominent in the journalist as well as the financial world, was considerable. The third part deals with the Schmerling period (1861-1865), the conservative-liberal minister and the reaction up to 1867. This work is based on an extensive research of archives.

Zeitbilder 1956. Sozialistische Beiträge zur Dichtung der Gegenwart. Hrsg. von Adolf Schärf. Verlag der Wiener Volksbuchhandlung, Wien 1956. 196 pp. Ill.

As is the case with the volume which appeared in 1955, Prof. Fritz Kurz has made a careful selection from the prose and poetry of 34 Austrian Socialist writers and thus their significance for the cultural life of the country is clearly emphasized. The choice of the items selected was determined not so much by political as by literary considerations.

Belgium

BROUCKÈRE, LOUIS DE. *Oeuvres Choiesies. Tome troisième. Le défenseur de la paix.* Introduction par Henri Rolin. Fondation Louis de Brouckère, Bruxelles n.d. (1956). 437 pp.

The volumes I and II of De Brouckère's Selected Works were reviewed in the *Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History*, 1954, Nr. 2, on p. 151, and 1955, Nr. 3, on p. 198. The present third volume contains articles on co-operation and on international questions, which are of a more theoretical character, whereas the fourth and last volume will contain contributions of a practical nature on international problems.

Of special interest are the study on the relation of the cooperative movement and organisations with the state, the discussions of the Russian Revolution – which is compared with the French Revolution –, the development in Germany in the years immediately following World War I and on the disarmament problem as it was dealt with at Geneva in 1927.

DELSINNE, LÉON. *Le Parti Ouvrier Belge des origines à 1894. La Renaissance du Livre*, Bruxelles 1955. 151 pp.

Briefly the author discusses the commencement of the Belgian labour movement as seen against the background of the social-economic relations up to the year of the election victory, 1894, when the ten-year-old party managed to obtain 20% of the votes. Essential events and changes are excellently treated. Some short biographies are included at the end.

KELDERS, FREDDY. *L'Organisation administrative de la Sécurité sociale en Belgique*. [Collection scientifique de la faculté de droit de l'Université de Liège, 5]. Faculté de Droit de Liège, Liège 1955. xv, 265 pp.

The author gives an extensive description of the system of social security that has developed in Belgium and which owes its origin to the initiative of the workers unions and of the employers. The system thus created is less efficient than a rationally constructed organisation such as can be found in countries where the state has taken the initiative. The author rejects replacement by a new, rationally constructed, system, but he urges partial reorganisations based on a fixed plan for the system as a whole.

Czechoslovakia

BARTON, PAUL et ALBERT WEIL. *Salariat et contrainte en Tchécoslovaquie*. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1956. 311 pp.

Both authors are Czechoslovakians, the former being a worker who later studied at the university, and the latter a lawyer. Both left their country after the communist coup d'état of 1948. Here they present a well documented survey of social policy from the establishment of the republic up to the present day in which the demolition of the former under the communist regime strikes the eye. In particular the aspects in which the freedom of the workers has been restricted is investigated; there is, namely, a large category that in fact falls between paid and forced labour.

Eire

DICKSON, CHARLES. *The Wexford Rising in 1798. Its causes and its course*. The Kerryman Ltd., Tralee n.d. viii, 273 pp. Map.

The author has succeeded in placing the Wexford rising against the background of the general situation in Ireland in those days. Apart from this the book is local history in giving a detailed description of the situation in County Wexford during the latter years of the eighteenth century. Striving after a non-partisan attitude the author examines the Catholics' fears of Protestant aggressiveness and the Protestants' fears of a popish plot, and the various interpretations given to the rising.

TONER, JEROME. *Rural Ireland. Some of its Problems*. With a Foreword by Shane Leslie and a Commentary by T. J. Kiernan. Clonmore & Reynolds Ltd., Dublin 1955. 98 pp.

Ireland is preponderantly an agrarian country and its most important social problems are agrarian questions. They are the result of the social-historical evolution of the country, but are also due to the lack of certain characteristics and abilities in the rural population. The author deals with this at length in his book and also comments on the role of the Muintir na Tíre, a movement aimed at freeing Ireland of its most urgent difficulties, mainly by promoting community feeling and its practical application.

France

L'Abbé Pierre vous parle... Textes rassemblés par L.-C. Repland. [Collection "Le poids du jour"]. Les Éditions du Centurion, Paris 1955. 197 pp. Ill.

In this book various speeches of the well-known Abbé Pierre are reproduced. In vivid words they give expression to the aims of this priest, namely by means of practical methods and self-help to ameliorate the lot of tens of thousands of Frenchmen, and in particular Parisians, especially as regards the question of housing. The greatness of the work done by this priest clearly emerges, also in the detailed introduction.

Alphonse Aulard. [Cahiers d'Histoire de la Révolution Française]. Sirey, Paris n.d. (1955). 81 pp.

This is an issue of the paper of the Société d'Histoire de la Révolution Française entirely devoted to Alphonse Aulard. It contains the messages read and the speeches held in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the death of Aulard at the meeting of the Société. Aulard, honoured here as the first strictly scientific practitioner of the History of the French Revolution, is discussed from different viewpoints as scholar, teacher and individual. B. Mirkin-Guetzevitch, who has since died, contributed the most elaborate essay: Alphonse Aulard et l'histoire constitutionnelle de la Révolution Française.

AUMONT, MICHÈLE. Monde ouvrier méconnu. Carnets d'usine. Illustrations de Gabriel Gobin. Éditions Spes, Paris 1956. 423 pp.

In this book, too, the author describes the life of the workers in the factories which she shared for five years in order to learn it thoroughly. Here she relates her experiences which also provided her with material for observations based on her Roman Catholic faith. Apart from the mutual companionship, the attitude towards the machine and the importance of the trade union etc., it is the dechristianisation of the workers which intrigues her.

BITON, LOUIS. La démocratie chrétienne dans la politique française. Sa grandeur, ses servitudes. H. Siraudeau et Cie, Angers n.d. 170 pp.

Christian democracy as a political and social thought has a long tradition in France. The author has written a well-documented history, a striking feature of which is his opinion that the beginning of the 1848 revolution was inspired mainly by this. The *Mouvement Populaire Republicain* which grew out of the resistance movement and post-war problematics in general receive proportionately the most attention. It was the first Catholic-democratic party of importance with influence throughout the whole country and not merely in certain regions.

CHOURY, MAURICE. Tous bandits d'honneur! Résistance et Libération

de la Corse (Juin 1940-Octobre 1943). Préface d'Arthur Giovoni. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1956. 221 pp. Ill. Map.

The resistance movement on Corsica was of a peculiar character since Italy aspired to its possession. At the end of 1942 it was occupied by Italian troops and later by Germans. In September 1943 the resistance began and a month later Corsica was liberated by the allies. In this book the honour of organising the resistance movement is accredited primarily to the communists and the emphasis is laid on the importance of the part played by the resistance in the liberation.

Correspondance de Martin Barcos, abbé de Saint-Cyran. Éditée et présentée par Lucien Goldmann. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1956. 629 pp.

By applying the Marxist method to the study of the works of Pascal and Racine the author has formed the opinion that these works had their roots in a trend formerly present in Jansenism but now unknown. This was proved to be correct, and in the person of the Abbé de Barcos, whose letters and works are published in this book, the author discovered the central figure of this extreme trend. This legacy is of eminent importance for the treatment of some cardinal questions concerning Jansenism indicated by the author. He also gives a sociological treatment of why and in what way this trend fell into the background in the group and in historiography.

CROZIER, MICHEL. Petits fonctionnaires au travail. Compte rendu d'une enquête sociologique effectuée dans une grande administration publique parisienne. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1955. 126 pp.

This study is based on research carried out among a number of women employed in a large government office in Paris, the objects of investigation being the activities, attitude towards superiors and fellow workers, attitude to life, social behaviour, interests, etc. A number of interesting results obtained from interviews are carefully worked up.

De la Résistance à la Révolution. Anthologie de la presse clandestine française. Éditions de la Baconnière, Neuchâtel 1945. 266 pp.

This anthology contains selections from resistance papers, declarations and the like, as for example the address of cardinals and archbishops to Marshall Pétain in July 1942. Various political trends are represented. To a large extent the choice has fallen on those writings dealing with the post war politics and the economic and social reconstruction of France. A good picture is drawn of the ideals prevailing in the resistance movement and the expectations and illusions.

Études sur la tradition française de l'association ouvrière. Par E. Poulat, J. Gaumont, H. Desroche, A. Meister. [Bibliothèque Internationale de Sociologie de la Coopération, IV]. 148 pp.

The first of the four authors contributes a commentary on two manuscripts of Fourier which are published here for the first time; of the second there is a survey of the social way of thinking from the "phalansterc Utopianism" to the "associationism" of 1948; the third author is represented by a valuable, reasoned bibliography on the workers'

association in nineteenth century France together with a study on co-operative societies and communities for production (*communautés de travail*), whilst the fourth author has contributed a short study on the duration of life of the co-operative societies for production since 1884.

GOGUEL, FRANÇOIS. *Le régime politique français*. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1955. 140 pp.

After a lucid description of the most important institutions of the fourth Republic as seen against the background of the third Republic, this able booklet gives commentaries on the French party system, which only in the fourth Republic attained a considerable degree of development, and on the „pressure-groups“. Since the regime does not function satisfactorily reforms must be introduced, and the extremely competent author investigates the conditions of these.

GOLDMANN, LUCIEN. *Le dieu caché. Étude sur la vision tragique dans les Pensées de Pascal et dans le théâtre de Racine*. Librairie Gallimard, Paris 1955. 454 pp.

In this thorough and important work the author explains, in his interesting methodological observations, the significance of the knowledge of „*Weltanschauung*“ for the interpretation of great human creations. He believes Pascal's *Pensées* and Racine's *Tragédies* have emanated from definite, tragic tendencies in Jansenism. By applying the Marxist method a connection is found between the content of Jansenism and the living conditions of the social group, the functional nobility, in which it came into being. As a starting point for his definition of the tragic and for the development of his method the author uses a work of Lukács, written in his youth. The details of Pascal's tragic way of thinking – which the author considers to bridge the gap with the later dialectic way of thinking – are described from the examples in the *Pensées*, and comparisons are made with the conceptions of Kant, whom the author also considers a tragic thinker.

Grundpositionen der französischen Aufklärung [Neue Beiträge zur Literaturwissenschaft I]. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1955. 386 pp.

In this book essays written by seven Marxist-communist scholars of Eastern Germany which deal with different aspects of French Enlightenment are brought together. Arthur Baumgarten and Manfred Naumann discuss the philosophical and related social conceptions of Helvetius and Holbach; Diderot's novel *Jacques le Fataliste* provides the occasion for Hans Mayer's observations on the attitude of the author towards the various social groups. The limits of the Jacobin state are pointed out by Walter Markov in an analysis of the character and aims of the left-wings Jacobins, *Enragés* and *Hébertistes*. Furthermore there are essays on the physiocrats (by Jürgen Kuczynski), on an 18th century sinologue (by Niepage), and on views on war and peace (by Walter Bahner) The contributions are documented and amply annotated, and are of a good academic standard.

GUTERMUTH, ROLF. *Die Krise des französischen Imperialismus nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg*. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1953. 360 pp.

The relative weakening of French in comparison with American capitalism forms one of the main themes of this book. The author however, extends his research to include

the impoverishment of the working class and the political struggle, and severely criticizes the social democrats.

HALASZ, NICHOLAS. *Captain Dreyfus. The Story of a mass hysteria.* Simon and Schuster, New York 1955. 274 pp.

The Dreyfus affair is discussed here in relation to the unstable mentality prevailing in France after the Boulanger episode and the Panama scandal. In this atmosphere patriotism degenerated more and more into dangerous nationalism. The nature of Dreyfusism and anti-Dreyfusism is closely analyzed. Apart from very extensive accounts of the various Dreyfus legal proceedings, this very complete book also contains lively reports on the Zola and Esterhazy cases. A great deal of attention is also paid to reactions abroad.

HAVENS, GEORGE R. *The Age of Ideas. From reaction to revolution in eighteenth century France.* Henry Holt & Comp., New York 1955. x, 474 pp.

This book is based on the conviction that the problems that occupied the great original thinkers of 18th century France are the same as those facing us today. The lively, appreciative description of the lives and thoughts of Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau and Diderot form the core of this book. Shorter commentaries on predecessors and Beaumarchais are appended. The detailed references are, for the benefit of the general reader for whom this book is also intended, placed in an appendix.

IMBERT, JEAN. *Le droit hospitalier de la Révolution et de l'Empire.* [Publications de l'Université de la Sarre]. Recueil Sirey, Paris 1954. 455 pp.

A store of data on social history is contained in this legal study on the care of the poor, in which prominence is given to the administration of the hospices. Minutely the author of this dissertation investigates not only the legal regulations prevailing during the Revolution and the Empire up to 1814, but also the organisation and customs of and opinions on, hospices and the care of the poor in general. The changes with regard to the *Ancien Régime* must not be underestimated, as is clearly demonstrated by the comparisons made by the author. In his conclusion he sketches the development after 1815. Mention should also be made of the treatment of the administration in the Dutch, Belgium, Luxemburg, German, Italian and Spanish departments incorporated during the government of Napoleon I.

Initiation civique. Plans de travail à l'usage des Militants, des Étudiants et des Cercles d'études par Gilbert Blardone, Abbé Michel Chartier, Joseph Folliet, Abbé Henri Vial. Éditions de la Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon 1956. 272 pp.

This booklet is primarily addressed to younger readers and is thus pedagogic in conception. The political institutions and systems, social theories and constitution of France are discussed from a Roman Catholic standpoint. Papal proclamations on democracy and governmental forms are reproduced at the end.

Jakobiner und Sansculotten. Beiträge zur Geschichte der französischen

Revolutionsregierung 1793-1794. Hrsg. von Walter Markov. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1956. ixl, 235 pp.

Contributions of social-historical importance on the period of Jacobin rule are made by various German, French and two English authors: Walter Markov, Werner Krauss, Erich Loos, Albert Soboul, Martin Göhring, Michelle Vendre, Georges Lefebvre, Richard C. Cobb and George F. Rude. Of the subjects treated special mention should be made of the article on class warfare in the French Revolution (Soboul) and of the origins of the communism of Babeuf (Lefebvre). All contributions are copiously documented.

JEANSON, COLETTE et FRANCIS. L'Algérie hors la loi. Deuxième édition revue et mise à jour. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1955. 320 pp. Maps.

This book is based on a thorough knowledge of the history and present state of affairs in Algeria. An historical survey is followed by a very detailed treatment of the period since the Second World War. The authors are outspoken in their criticism of the French policy and clearly indicate the reasons for its failure. Special mention should be made of the treatment of the political movements among the Algerians. Rebel manifests are included among the printed documents.

LÉON, PIERRE. La naissance de la grande industrie en Dauphiné (fin du XVIIe siècle-1869). Préface de Ernest Labrousse. 2 Tomes. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1954. xvii, 965 pp. (in 2 Vols). Ill. Maps.

This work is based on abundant source material, reports of intendants and prefects, departmental and municipal archives as well as the seldom consulted archives of the *tribunaux de commerce* (bankruptcies) and private archives. The author has given as complete a picture as possible of the economic, and at the same time of the social history of industry in Dauphiné. The book is regional history of the rise of the large scale industry which began to oust the artisan class after 1820, but because the author also directs his attention to the surrounding areas and because he actually brings the entire economic life in the period in question into his field of study, it is essentially more than that.

LJUBIMOWA, W. W. Die Wirtschaft Frankreichs und die Lage der Werktätigen nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1955. 196 pp.

The Russian edition of this book appeared in 1952, with which year the treatment ends. The author does, indeed, present a great deal of factual material concerning "the economy" and "the position of the workers", but devotes much space, and especially much criticism, to the political situation. Communist tactics, including those pertaining to foreign policy, are treated in connection with the general development of social-economic relationships which are described as being increasingly unfavourable for the working class.

Questions agraires au temps de la Terreur. Documents publiés et annotés par Georges Lefebvre. 2e édition revue et augmentée. [collection de Documents inédits sur l'Histoire économique de la

Révolution Française]. Henri Potier, La Roche-sur-Yon 1954. iv, 274 pp.

About half of this book is taken up with the documents. The first part contains an excellent introduction. According to Jacobin views the state ought to encourage small holdings, the opportunity for this being provided by the expropriation of the property of the nobility and the church, and at the same time accept social inequality. In the country the Jacobin party was composed mainly of well-to-do farmers. Under these circumstances no deliberate agrarian policy which gratuitously bestowed the *biens nationaux* on day labourers and poor farmers was possible. The documents reproduced refer to all parts of the country.

Germany

Das Arbeitsrecht in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Textsammlung der arbeitsrechtlichen Gesetze, Verordnungen, Anordnungen, Durchführungsbestimmungen, Richtlinien usw. 3 Bände. VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1955-1956.

These three volumes comprising some thousands of pages contain the texts of laws, bye-laws pertaining to labour rights and conditions governing their enforcement. The third volume includes the first three supplements as well as sufficient space for the following. The publication is of supreme importance for the study of social legislation in Eastern Germany. The material is conveniently arranged and its utilization is considerably facilitated by a survey of contents and a register. The volumes I and II contain the laws etc. as in force on 31 March 1955.

Beiträge zur Entwicklung der deutschen Fürsorge. 75 Jahre Deutscher Verein. Carl Heymanns Verlag KG, Köln, Berlin 1955. 564 pp.

This publication appeared on the 75th anniversary of the body mentioned in the title. It commenced its career the year prior to the imperial message of 17 November 1881 which set forth a programme for social insurances. In the following years Germany developed into an important industrial country, a development that was naturally accompanied by changes in the social structure. Legislation in the field of social security was urgently required, just as private activity in social matters. The above mentioned union lent powerful support to this development.

BIERBAUM, MAX. Nicht Lob nicht Furcht. Das Leben des Kardinals von Galen nach unveröffentlichten Briefen und Dokumenten. Verlag Regensberg, Münster 1955. 222 pp. Ill.

This is the biography of Clemens August von Galen (1878-1946), Bishop of Munster, who gained international fame during the period of Hitler's dictatorship. The facts, especially those relating to the period prior to 1933 are for the most part drawn from hitherto unpublished material, the foremost item of which is the correspondence with his mother and brother. Apart from his opposition to certain aspects of Nazi policy, von Galen's attitude towards trade unionism and the Catholic political organisation is of social-historical significance.

BLÜCHER, VIGGO. Freizeit in der industriellen Gesellschaft. Dar gestellt an der jüngeren Generation. Mit 9 Abbildungen und 42 Tabellen. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1956. xii, 138 pp.

This study is concerned with the way in which the youth spends its leisure time. It is based on research carried out among a group of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 by the NWDR. Other recent studies on this subject were also consulted by the author. The topics dealt with include the attitude of the youth towards the spending of leisure time, the degree of personal choice in the activities and the connection in which these are practised.

CRANKSHAW, EDWARD. *Gestapo, Instrument of Tyranny*. Putnam, London 1956. 275 pp. Ill.

"Idealism gone rotten", intolerance in accepting the existence of other peoples rendered the Germans of the thirties ripe for the creation and toleration of the Gestapo in their midst. In this documented, though rather popularly written, work the writer investigates the history, responsibility and mentality of this organisation. In particular he lays the emphasis on the rivalries, and on the peculiar schizophrenic characteristics in such figures as that of Himmler.

Documents on Germany under Occupation 1945-1954. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1955. xxvii, 660 pp. Map.

This representative collection of documents reflects in particular the estrangement between the Russian Zone (since 1949 officially known as the German Democratic Republic) and the Federal Republic, and the gradual evolution of the latter towards complete independence. Special care has been devoted to the translation of the East German documents, the ideological content of which is well reproduced in English. This work is a valuable guide to those who wish to consult also the original French, Russian and German sources in an English translation. Moreover the chronological sequence lends the book the character of a history of internal constitutional development and of international relationships in so far as they pertain to Germany.

DUHNKE, HORST. *Stalinismus in Deutschland. Die Geschichte der sowjetischen Besatzungszone*. [Rote Weissbücher]. Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln 1955. 378 pp.

The political, economical, social and cultural developments in the Soviet zone since 1945 are treated as a coherent whole in this excellently documented work. The author is complete master of the material and succeeds in demonstrating the general tendency (which – not only in the SED – followed the lines of a complete Stalinisation and Sovietisation) in various phenomena and events. Sometimes this is done in a slightly ironical manner, as for example when party relationships are discussed; this increases the readability without prejudicing the scientific value of the book.

Das Ende des Schreckens. Dokumente des Untergangs Januar bis Mai 1945. Hrsg. von Erich Kuby. Ein Sonderdruck der Süddeutschen Zeitung. Süddeutscher Verlag, München n.d. (1955). 208 pp. Ill.

Newspaper articles, texts of speeches, letters etc. are used to give a picture of life in Germany during the last months of the war. The compiler's choice in selecting texts and illustrations is excellent, and, in the light of his particularly delicate undertaking as regards the material, completely warranted. The book does, indeed, give a striking impression of the downfall of the Nazi regime as seen from the viewpoint of its leading adherents, of the allies, and of the Germans who opposed it.

FLECHTHEIM, OSSIP K. *Die deutschen Parteien seit 1945. Quellen und Auszüge.* Carl Heymanns Verlag K. G., Berlin, Köln 1955. viii, 158 pp.

Apart from legal texts, party statutes and other publications of a more official character, the compiler and author of the introduction to this collection of source material has drawn on books and articles in periodicals which throw light on the significance, traditions, social composition and aims of the German parties. His selection deserves admiration, his attempt to produce a comprehensive picture in this way, appreciation.

German Democracy at Work. A selective study by James K. Pollock, Henry L. Bretton, Frank Grace and Daniel S. McHargue. Edited by James K. Pollock. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor (Mich.) 1955. xi, 208 pp.

A large proportion of this book is taken up with observations on election sociology which merit attention because of their thoroughness. In addition, the programmes and policies of the CDU and the SPD are given a detailed treatment by Mr. Grace and Mr. Bretton respectively. The section on the SPD is critical on the whole as regards the party's foreign policy, but is at the same time well-balanced and fair. Finally attention should be drawn to the discussion on the advantages of the present electoral system and to the influence exerted by the United States foreign policy on the elections of 1953.

HAMMER, WALTER. *Hohes Haus in Henkers Hand. Rückschau auf die Hitlerzeit, auf Leidensweg und Opfergang deutscher Parlamentarier.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a.M. 1956. 120 pp. Ill.

A short synopsis of the policy pursued by the Nazis towards the parliamentarians of the period before 1933 is followed by short biographies of a few hundred former representatives of the *Reichstag* and of the parliaments of the *Länder*. Their adventures in the Hitler period and their later careers, if any, are related, and photographs of many of them are reproduced. As a whole the book presents an impressive picture of the sufferings and sacrifices of politicians of divergent views.

HENSEN, HARTMUT. *Die Finanzen der sozialen Sicherung im Kreislauf der Wirtschaft. Versuch einer ökonomischen Analyse.* [Kielener Studien, 36]. Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, Kiel 1955. v, 204 pp. Ill. Tables.

In this century all western industrial countries have witnessed a striving after social security. In the money and commodities cycles the position occupied by the government's social policy has changed from a marginal to a key one as a result of the development of the organisation of social security. The raising and distribution of the contributions to social security, known as the "second income distribution", create special problems requiring investigation. The author has made a successful attempt at studying from an economic point of view the organisation of social security in the Federal Republic.

HEUSS, THEODOR. *Würdigungen. Reden, Aufsätze und Briefe aus den Jahren 1949-1955.* Hrsg. von Hans Bott. Rainer Wunderlich Verlag Hermann Leins, Tübingen 1955. 442 pp.

The president of the German Federal Republic distinguishes himself in the articles collected in this volume as an excellent stylist, as a very erudite mind and as a man whose social and humanitarian liberalism renders him accessible to very divergent characters and trends in human thought. As an example of the persons portrayed in these collected articles we might mention Goethe, Vom Stein, Paul Ehrlich, Kurt Schumacher, Otto Gessler and Alexander Rüstow. Mention should also be made of the lecture on America delivered to the *Carl-Schurz-Gesellschaft* (1952) and the famous speech "On the right to resist" held on 19th June 1954.

HÖFFNER, JOSEPH. Sozialpolitik im deutschen Bergbau. 2. Aufl. Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Münster 1956. 156 pp.

Prof. Höffner places the social policy of the German mining industry against the background of the social policy of the country in general. The state of affairs in the mining industry receives by far the most detailed treatment, however, and reliable and extensive data on this subject are given. The author also discusses the consequences of a further pursuance of the social policy, and, as a Catholic, recommends a far-reaching application of the subsidiarity principle.

JAHN, HANS EDGAR. Gesellschaft und Demokratie in der Zeitwende. Greven Verlag, Köln 1955. 405 pp.

The observations of the author cover numerous fields (political, sociological and historical) and it is the not too well founded German democracy in particular that forms their theme. The author considers an ethical rejuvenation, and reflection necessary for an organic construction of society and state. The book is lucidly written and gives many data in addition to the commentaries. The discussion on political educational work, considered by the author to be of fundamental importance, is worthy of special attention.

The Karlsruhe Trial for Banning the Communist Party of Germany. Lawrence & Wishart Ltd., London 1956. 127 pp.

The history of the Karlsruhe trial which aimed at the suppression of the communist party is here discussed in relation to the government's policy, American influence and party relationships. The book forms a sharp attack by the communists on the legal proceedings.

KERSTEN, KURT. Die deutsche Revolution 1848-1849. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a. M. 1955. 366 pp.

This book, graphically written by one of the best scholars of the year of revolution and specially suited for the layman whilst also offering the specialist reader much worthy material, is an important contribution to the history of democratic thought in Germany and its peculiar intertwining with the national struggle for unity. The first edition of the book appeared at the end of 1932 and was burnt by the Nazis. The second edition appeared in Weimar fifteen years later and soon incurred the displeasure of the communist authorities; it therefore disappeared from the market. The present third edition utilizes hitherto unavailable source material.

Die Kindergeldgesetze in der ab 1. Februar 1956 geltenden Fassung. Textausgabe mit Anmerkungen und ergänzenden Vorschriften nebst Einführung und Sachverzeichnis hrsg. von Heinz Goldschmidt und

Karl Andres. Verlag Franz Vahlen G.m.b.H., Berlin, Frankfurt a. M. 1956. vi, 187 pp.

The regulation of the children's allowance in Germany is contained in various laws of which the relative provisions are conveniently reproduced and annotated here. The utility of this book is greatly enhanced by a very detailed subject index.

KOENIGS, FOLKMAR. Grundsatzfragen der betrieblichen Mitbestimmung. [Hamburger Rechtsstudien, Heft 43]. Hrsg. von der Rechtswirtschaftlichen Fakultät, Universität Hamburg. Cram, de Gruyter & Co., Hamburg 1954. 151 pp.

The problem of labour co-partnership in industrial life in the Federal Republic of Germany is a very actual one on which opinions among the workers and employers are often sharply divided. The author analyzes the causes for the social tensions which give rise to the differences of opinion and investigates the objectives and the possibilities of co-partnership in order to establish whether the present regulations in this field in Germany are effective.

Ein Leben für Europa. In memoriam Joseph Bloch. Hrsg. von Anna Siemsen. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a. M. 1956. 121 pp.

In the *Sozialistische Monatshefte* Joseph Bloch was the tireless champion of European, and particularly Franco-German, co-operation. (In his attitude towards England he always showed less understanding). A selection is made from his contributions to this and to other journals which illustrate his activities and aims. He continued his campaign even after his emigration in 1933.

Lebendige Tradition. Paul Löbe zum achtzigsten Geburtstag am 14. Dezember 1955. Hrsg. von Arno Scholz und W. G. Oschilewski. Arani Verlags-Gesellschaft GmbH, Berlin-Grunewald 1955. 148 pp. Ill.

In this beautifully executed memorial album more than fifty prominent politicians express their appreciation of Paul Löbe. The contributors include the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Heuss, the Chancellor, Adenauer, and Mr. Spaak, though the majority are German Social Democrats. Many reminiscences of historical value are related.

LUKAS, RICHARD. Zehn Jahre Sowjetische Besatzungszone. Politik, Wirtschaft, Kultur, Rechtswesen. Deutscher Fachschriften-Verlag, Mainz-Gonsenheim, Wiesbaden-Kastel, Düsseldorf 1955. 215 pp.

An excellent survey is given of the political, economic and cultural development of the Soviet zone in Germany, or, as it is called, the "German Democratic Republic". The author has succeeded in presenting concisely much factual material. In his commentaries he strongly disapproves of the communist policy, which, however, is objectively reproduced by means of numerous quotations drawn from official sources. The book is useful for those desiring a reliable, informative summary of the subject.

MARX, KARL and FREDERICK ENGELS. Selected Correspondence. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow; publ. in Gr. Britain by Lawrence and Wishart Ltd., London 1956. 623 pp. Ill.

The present English edition follows the Russian of 1953, but all translated letters have been rechecked with their originals. The correspondence between Marx and Engels takes up a major place in this selection, but there are also a great number of their letters addressed to others reproduced here. In choosing from the abundance of correspondence the editors have given some measure of priority to letters dealing with dialectics, those on "Capital", practical political activities, and Russian conditions.

MERTON, RICHARD. *Erinnerenswertes aus meinem Leben das über das Persönliche hinausgeht*. Fritz Knapp Verlag, Frankfurt a. M. 1955. 359 pp.

Reminiscences, philosophical observations and political and economic polemics are united in this book. The author is a German Jew, is the leading man in the *Metallgesellschaft*, worked in the *Kriegsamt* under Groener in the first World War, and in 1939 emigrated to England where he wrote numerous articles for English papers, some of which were published. Here and there we find remarks of which the value exceeds that of the anecdote, his views on Jewry in particular deserving mention. According to him anti-semitism was rendered possible by the insufficient degree of assimilation.

MÜLLER, KARL VALENTIN. *Heimatvertriebene Jugend. Eine soziologische Studie zum Problem der Sozialtätigkeit des Nachwuchses der heimatvertriebenen Bevölkerung. 2., ergänzte und erweiterte Auflage*. Holzner-Verlag, Würzburg 1956. 260 pp. Tables.

The youth driven from the former eastern regions of Germany forms the subject of this study which is based on an extensive, empirical-sociological research project carried out by the *Institut für empirische Soziologie* (Hannover, Bamberg) and on the co-operation of psychiatrists. The result is a detailed survey of the psychic, and especially of the social, significance of what is in fact a forced migration on a gigantic scale of the youth concerned, adaptation to the new situation and the significance for the original population of the areas of settlement.

OSCHILEWSKI, WALTHER G. *Grosse Sozialisten in Berlin*. Born, Marx, Engels, Lassalle. Arani Verlags-GmbH, Berlin-Grunewald 1956. 94 pp. Ill.

These four well-written sketches were originally published in the *Jahrbücher des Vereins für die Geschichte Berlins* (1951-1954). They have now been supplemented. The author has described the significance of the years spent in Berlin by each of the four socialists mentioned in the title, making use of printed sources.

OSSWALD, RICHARD. *Der Streik und die ihm durch das Strafrecht gezogenen Grenzen*. Schriftenreihe der Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände, Heft 11, Köln 1954. 88 pp.

During a strike proceedings and activities carried out by order, or with the approval of the strike leaders may occur which later prove to be at variance with the criminal law. The author therefore wished to promote a better understanding of the penalties attached to certain actions. Following on a survey of the various forms of strikes a great many cases are dealt with in which a breach of law was involved.

PETERSEN, JAN. *Unsere Strasse. Eine Chronik*. Geschrieben im Herzen

des faschistischen Deutschlands 1933/34. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1952. 288 pp.

The author lived in a working class district of Charlottenburg. In novel-form he describes the adventures of the people living in his street, based on his notes on the first two years of the Hitler regime. He describes especially the acts of violence committed by the S.A. against the communists.

PIECK, WILHELM. Zu Fragen der Gewerkschaftspolitik. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1956. 381 pp. Portr.

In this collection of speeches, reports and articles dating from the period 1906-1955 the present president of the "German Democratic Republic" treats the subject of trade union policy. A remarkable feature is the comparatively large number of items from the years before 1945, with the exception of 1909-1921 and 1940-1941.

POLIAKOV, LEON und JOSEPH WULF. Das Dritte Reich und die Juden. Dokumente und Aufsätze. Arani Verlags-GmbH, Berlin-Grünwald 1955. x, 457 pp. Ill. Maps.

In this book numerous documents are brought together which relate to the "final solution" of the "Jewish problem" as carried out by the Nazis. Among the archives consulted are those of the *Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine* in Paris and of the International Military Court of Justice in Nuremberg. The book goes into detail on the question of the plundering of Jewish property, in particular of works of art, and on the preparations for and the execution of the mass murders by means of fusillades and especially gas chambers. There are also texts relating to "solidarity and help" shown to persecuted Jews in Germany and other countries.

PRITZKOLEIT, KURT. Die neuen Herren. Die Mächtigen in Staat und Wirtschaft. Verlag Kurt Desch, Wien, München, Basel 1955. 576 pp.

What goes on behind the scenes in parliament, what controls the press, what determines the course of politics? These are actually the questions which the author asks himself and his readers in this interesting work that is based on an abundant supply of factual material. As far as Western Germany is concerned his answer clearly points in the direction of a confederacy of big employers and leaders of state. His investigation of this phenomenon covers the period from the first world war up to and including Hitler's dictatorship, but the centrepiece is formed by recent history. Even in instances where he draws conclusions that are too far-reaching the contents of this book may be said to be revealing in many respects.

ROSENBERG, ARTHUR. Entstehung und Geschichte der Weimarer Republik. Hrsg. von Kurt Kersten. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a. M. 1955. 504 pp.

This is the first German edition of one of Rosenberg's most important works. It gives a detailed treatment of the first World War and the period between 1918 and 1933, the emphasis being laid on the factors which formed the Republic and those which caused its downfall. From the Marxist Rosenberg we can only expect that he should attach particular significance to the composition of classes in German society and the political role of the various social groups that is based on this. In many aspects the book is extremely elucidating as regards these subjects. A remarkable feature is the

attempt at rational criticism of the policy of the dominating classes in the war (the effort should have been directed against England and an endeavour should have been made to bring about a reconciliation with Russia) and of the weakness of social democracy resulting from the rupture of the unity of the socialist working class.

RUBEL, MAXIMILIEN. *Bibliographie des oeuvres de Karl Marx. Avec en appendice un répertoire des oeuvres de Friedrich Engels.* Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1956. 273 pp.

905 titles are contained in this first complete, or almost complete, bibliography of the works of Marx which have been classified under four headings: Writings published during the life of the author or after his death; letters, unpublished manuscripts; *dubiosa*. The titles are given in the original language and are followed by the French translation. They are accompanied by very valuable bibliographical annotations. The repertory of Engels' works consists of 151 titles. The work supplies a long-felt want.

SCHÄFER, HANS. *Der Bundesrat.* Carl Heymanns Verlag K. G., Köln, Berlin 1955. 137 pp.

The *Bundesrat* is the federalist body in the Federal Republic, and, to a certain extent, its historical roots may be traced back to the *Reichsrat* of the Republic of Weimar which, in turn, goes back to the *Bundesrat* of the Empire and even to mediaeval traditions. Following on an historical survey the author gives a competent treatment of the position of the present *Bundesrat* in the State constitution, its composition and its procedure. The importance of this body is considerable.

SCHOLL, INGE. *Six Against Tyranny.* Transl. from the German by Cyrus Brooks. John Murray, London 1955. 99 pp. Ill.

The lives of Hans and Sophie Scholl, who were executed along with four others in 1943 as a result of their active resistance to the Nazi regime, are portrayed in this moving work written by their sister. Their movement, "The White Rose", was an organisation based on ethical and religious principles which, with relatively primitive means, had the astonishing courage to take action in 1942 against the state apparatus which then still appeared to be unshaken and unthreatened.

SCHOLZ, ARNO. *Zwischen Krieg und Frieden. Beiträge zum politischen Geschehen der Gegenwart.* Arani Verlags-GmbH, Berlin-Grunewald 1956. 574 pp. Ill.

The book begins with a synoptical survey of the adventures of the city of Berlin since 1945 in which the connection with German and international events is illuminated. Thereafter follow the leading articles of Arno Scholz in the socialist *Telegraf* in the years 1953, '54 and '55, which are concerned with all sorts of questions, though primarily with the situation in Berlin, Germany unity, German home policy (in which he often sharply criticizes the present government) and the most important events abroad. Once more he reveals himself as a competent journalist whose lively style and lucid formulation make his work pleasant to read. The book ends with a detailed chronicle of the period in question and an index of persons and subjects.

SIMON, WALTER M. *The Failure of the Prussian Reform Movement, 1807-1819.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1955. xii, 272 pp.

With a fine feeling for shades and gradations and without losing sight of the main

lines, a detailed treatment is given here of the "failure of the Prussian Reform Movement", of Stein and Hardenberg in particular. The first two parts are arranged chronologically and discuss the reform projects of an administrative-political character as well as those concerning economic and social relations. The third part is devoted to military reform whilst part four treats of the failure in 1819. The author contends – and succeeds in making his contention acceptable – that in the case of Prussia nationalism and liberalism at the beginning of the 19th century were not, by definition, "natural and inseparable allies" since the situation was much more complicated.

SMIRIN, M. M. *Deutschland vor der Reformation. Abriss der Geschichte des politischen Kampfes in Deutschland vor der Reformation.* Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1955. 396 pp. Map.

Prof. Smirin directs his interest mainly to the masses in the period prior to the Reformation (15th century and beginning of the 16th). He sharply criticises the "abstract-legal" method of "bourgeois" historians. He attaches great importance to the growing opposition of the farmers to feudalism which also influenced other classes. The repercussions of the Hussite Wars in Germany, the "*Bundschuh*" movement from 1493 to 1517 and the Swiss war of 1499, among other subjects, are treated at length. This is a translation of the original Russian publication.

STERLING, ELEONORE. *Er ist wie Du. Aus der Frühgeschichte des Antisemitismus in Deutschland (1815-1850).* Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München 1956. 235 pp.

The manner in which the author has acquitted herself of the task she set herself is worthy of admiration. Innumerable sources including many which could only be discovered with difficulty have been drawn on for this study, with the result that a completely reliable history of anti-semitism from the Congress of Vienna up to the revolution of 1848-49 could be written. Personal Christian convictions have influenced the picture to some extent here and there, or have accentuated certain phenomena which could more properly be placed in another context.

STOLTENBERG, G. *Der deutsche Reichstag 1871-1873. [Beiträge zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien, Band 7].* Droste-Verlag, Düsseldorf 1955. 216 pp.

The highly interesting first period of parliamentary activity of the 1871 Empire is dealt with here in great detail. The author has succeeded in giving a good survey of the most important subjects discussed in the *Reichstag*, e.g. the position of Alsace-Lorraine, social regulations and the *Kulturkampf*. In particular he has devoted attention to those elements which, considered from a modern approach to problems, must be regarded as being of either positive or negative significance for the permeation of the parliamentary system.

THÄLMANN, ERNST. *Reden und Aufsätze zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Band I. Auswahl aus den Jahren Juni 1919 bis November 1928. Band II. Auswahl aus den Jahren November 1928 bis September 1930.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955, 1956. 655, 567 pp. Ill.

These volumes contain the texts of speeches and articles by Thälmann dating from the years 1919-1930. Proportionally the latter years have been given most attention. We may mention in vol. I the discourse on the political situation, delivered at the

eleventh Party Congress (Essen, March 1927), when Thälmann had become the recognized leader, and in vol. II the many contributions on the crisis and the struggle with social democracy for the hegemony in the working class movement.

VOEGT, HEDWIG. *Die deutsche jakobinische Literatur und Publizistik 1789-1800*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1955. 244 pp. Ill.

With the help of extensive quotations from the political literature, poetry and satires of the time a lucid picture is here given of the significance of the Jacobin literature of the last decade of the 18th century. Such writers as Rebmann and Hennings were characterised by a powerful revolutionary spirit which, as the author points out, found its limitations in the backward political, economic and social conditions of the German middle class.

Vorschlag einer Arbeitsbewertung in der Holzverarbeitenden Industrie. [Hauptverband der Deutschen Holzverarbeitenden Industrie und verwandter Industriezweige e.V., Sozialpolitischer Ausschuss]. Rechts-verlag GmbH, Düsseldorf 1954. 475 pp. Ill.

In many branches of business the industrial development has led to the creation of a great many divergent functions. A warranted classification is necessary in order to arrive at a fair scale of remuneration. An attempt is made to reach this goal by applying the methods of job evaluation whereby an evaluation is made on the grounds of certain criteria such as for example professional skill, mental and physical exertion, responsibility, and conditions of work. This question also arose in the wood manufacturing industry and for this reason the abovementioned organisation charged a group of experts to study the problem. This group has set forth its findings are set forth in this publication.

Erich Weinert erzählt. *Berichte und Bilder* aus seinem Leben. Hrsg. von Rudolf Engel. Verlag Volk und Welt, Berlin 1955. 140 pp.

This album contains a number of texts, including various poems and photographs of Erich Weinert, together with some letters addressed to, and opinions expressed about, him. Weinert gained fame as a Communist poet and later distinguished himself in the Spanish Civil War. In the U.S.S.R. during the Second World War he was made president of the National Committee of Free Germany. From 1945 up to his death in 1953 he continued to adhere strictly to the official party policy.

Great Britain

BALDWIN, A. W. *My Father: The True Story*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1956. 360 pp. Ill.

In this biography of his father Stanley Baldwin's younger son pays due attention to the essential character and the real motives, which have been largely misrepresented by contemporaries. It is obvious that Baldwin's rearmament policy gets its full share of attention, as well as – for instance – Sir Winston Churchill's fierce criticism. The author tries to make it clear how it came about that his father's popularity undeservedly dwindled and that during the latter 'thirties and the first war years, the former prime minister was the object of much hatred.

BAYNE-POWELL, ROSAMOND. *Housekeeping in the Eighteenth Century*. John Murray, London 1956. 208 pp. Ill.

The author's description of life in the eighteenth century, especially in well-to-do families, is based on a wide knowledge of this period. Their manner of living, eating, heating, medical treatment, are dealt with. Wherever possible the contrast with the life of the poor is given predominance. In particular the author emphasizes the deep-rooted traditions which were taken for granted, but which often seem strange to us. This attractively written study deserves attention from the cultural- and social-historical standpoints.

BLOOMFIELD, PAUL. *Uncommon People. A Study of England's Elite.* Hamish Hamilton, London 1955. xi, 219 pp. Ill. Tables.

The author's starting point is the conception that the individual, and especially the highly talented individual, can exercise a great influence on the course of history, and that the latter is not merely the result of impersonal impulses. He treats of a number of aristocratic houses that have played an important role in English history. Their contributions have been made to varying spheres, e.g. the Villiers family for instance has produced capable statesmen (such as Churchill), the Barclays played an important role in the Industrial Revolution as well as in Quakerism. Extraordinary talents should be given every possibility of development.

BRIGGS, ASA. *Friends of the People. The Centenary History of Lewis's. With a Foreword by the Earl of Woolton.* B. T. Batsford Ltd., London 1956. 242 pp. Ill.

In 1856 David Lewis started in Liverpool a small business out of which developed a number of great stores in English and Scottish cities. The history of the firm is also interesting from a social-historical point of view because it reflects the changes in shops and shoppers. Professor Briggs rightly emphasises that the story of modern retailing is worth full attention. It sheds light on the evolution of customs, on the emancipation of the working class and on the position of the employees in this branch of economy.

COLE, MARGARET. *Servant of the County.* Dennis Dobson, London 1956. 200 pp.

As a democratic socialist Mrs. Cole, Alderman of the London County Council and Chairman of its Further Education Sub-Committee, attaches great value to local self-government. Drawing on her broad experience she gives an account of the work carried out by these local government institutions. She describes especially the atmosphere in which that work is done. The manner in which it is carried out and the questions dealt with are also explained in a lucid straight-forward way, so that the reader gains an impression of the problems which have to be solved.

FURTH, CHARLES. *Life Since 1900.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1956. 172 pp. Ill.

This book takes the reader back to the recent past, the period of about 1900, the first world war, the crisis years, the last war and also the present day. Making use of contemporary documents the author draws an extremely lively and stirring picture of the social relations, intellectual life and sometimes, too, of the political course of events in this period. Although other countries are also included in the picture, yet it is Britain and the effect of foreign events on Britain that occupy the centre of attention.

GAYLER, J. L. *Industrial Law.* English Universities Press Ltd., London 1955. 362 pp.

This book is intended to be a handbook for those engaged in industry, e.g. industrial leaders, personnel managers and trade union officials, as well as students. It gives a survey of the principles underlying the labour and industrial legislation. Among the subjects dealt with are the legal regulation of the labour agreement, dismissal and the apprentice system as well as safety regulations, the collective labour agreement, regulations governing social security etc. This work gives a good summary of the scope of industrial regulations.

GOLDSCHMIDT, DIETRICH. *Stahl und Staat. Eine wirtschaftssoziologische Untersuchung zum britischen Nationalisierungsexperiment.* Ring-Verlag, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf 1956. viii, 290 pp. Tables.

This very thorough study of the British steel industry and its relations with the state commences with a survey of the development up to the first world war which may be considered as a clear break since it necessitated state interference in the industry. The period between the two wars witnessed the growth of the Labour Party and the spread of the idea of nationalisation. The major portion of this book is occupied with a thorough analysis of the actual state of affairs in the industry and the social-economic structure. In many respects there is little difference between a large private industry controlled by the state and a public corporation subject to economic laws. An exposition is given of the motives animating the advocates of one solution or the other.

GOWERS, ERNEST. *A Life for a Life? The Problem of Capital Punishment.* Chatto and Windus, London 1956. 144 pp.

Sir Ernest Gowers was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment in the years 1949-1953. Experiences gained in this capacity changed him from a supporter to an opponent of capital punishment. In this book he gives a responsible synopsis of the arguments for and against, and decides in favour of the abolition of capital punishment on practical, legal and ethical grounds that are lucidly set forth.

HUME, DAVID. *Writings on Economics.* Edited and introduced by Eugene Rotwein. Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd, Edinburgh 1955. cxi, 224 pp.

Hume's economic writings are collected in this volume. In an introduction to Hume's thought the editor treats of his economic psychology, political economy and economic philosophy. In the next section of the book Hume's essays on economy, e.g. on trade, finance, taxation, trade balance, the question of population, etc., are reproduced. The third section is composed of quotations drawn from Hume's correspondence with Montesquieu, Turgot, Smith, Oswald and others dealing with economic affairs. This book gives a good insight into Hume's conceptions in the field of economics.

HUTT, ALLEN. *Die britische Gewerkschaftsbewegung.* Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1956. 158 pp.

This German translation is based on the fourth edition of "British Trade Unionism: A short history" (1951). The editorial staff has inserted many notes which refer in part to the years following 1951. The book has been divided into four periods: that from 1800-1850 (strong revolutionary-mindedness), the period 1850-1880 (organisation of the skilled workers and vigorous "reformism"), the years 1880-1914 (rise of the movement of unskilled workers and direct participation in parliamentary affairs), whilst the period since 1914 is characterized by the author as that of the preponderance of bureaucracy. The final chapters in particular bear a strongly polemic character.

JAEGER, MURIEL. *Before Victoria*. Chatto & Windus, London 1956. xi, 212 pp.

The period of transition from the cheerful, optimistic Age of Reason to the sober, ponderous Victorian Age, chosen by the author as the subject of her very interesting study in social history, determines the propounding of the problem illustrated here, viz. "At what stage in that strange transition did the younger generation begin to reproach its elders with frivolity...?" The last decades of the 18th century and the first of the 19th are described in a lively fashion, and in her description the author has included portraits of such personalities as Wilberforce, Brougham and Hannah More.

ROSA, LUIGI DE. *Storia del Cartismo*. Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1953. xiii, 355 pp.

An original book on Chartism boldly and skilfully written. In many respects the work is original – in the utilisation of the sources, in the publication in the Italian language, the last work on Chartism in this language dating from 1895, but, above all, in the approach and the execution. The movement, sketched rather briefly on the basis of the well known facts concerning the agitation, is seen as the aggregation of a whole series of "sub-movements", such as those concerning the franchise, the shorter working day, the poor law, the corn laws etc. The climax was reached as early as 1838, and even after the failure of 1848 its influence can be traced in many spheres.

Services for the Disabled. Publ. for the Ministry of Labour and National Service by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London 1955. v, 88 pp. Ill.

After an historical introduction, going back to 1890, when provisions were made for the compulsory education of deaf and blind children, this able survey deals with the legislation from the last war onward and with a number of special categories such as ex-service personnel, the blind and the epileptic. Particular attention has been paid to the various forms of vocational training. Government agencies, local authorities and voluntary organisations equally are brought into the picture.

WEBB, BEATRICE. *Diaries 1924-1932*. Ed. and with an Introduction by Margaret Cole. Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1956. xxv, 327 pp.

This book opens with a treatment of the first Labour Government, for which it may be considered a first-hand source. Then follows the story of "My Apprenticeship". Part III, dealing with 1926, contains an account, largely unsympathetic, of the General Strike. The rest of the book is filled with commentaries upon events and trends in British policy, many interesting portraits of leading personalities, British as well as foreign, and forms in a certain sense an introduction to the journey to the Soviet-Union, toward which the Webbs gradually took a more and more sympathetic attitude.

WILLIAMS, DAVID. *The Rebecca Riots. A Study in Agrarian Discontent*. University of Wales Press, Cardiff 1955. xi, 377 pp. Ill. Maps.

Although western Wales did not share in the industrialisation of the early 19th century, the population there increased rapidly. The resulting poverty was accompanied by increasing encroachments and by administrative changes, which caused uneasiness among the people. As was the case elsewhere, the new Poor Law was partially responsible, whilst the radical nature of Chartism was coupled with Welsh national

sentiment. The direct grievances were aimed against the tolls which rendered the use of the often badly-kept roads expensive. The destruction of these was the chief aim of "Rebecca and her Children" who conducted a dogged resistance to the government which was mainly carried out at night. A very expert picture is painted of the course of this rebellious movement.

WILLIAMS, W. H. *The Sociology of an English Village: Gosforth*. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction]. Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1956. x, 246 pp. Ill. Tables and Sociograms.

The village of Gosforth in West Cumberland was the object of this sociological study. By taking an active part in the social life of this village for two years the writer, a social anthropologist, was enabled to make an intensive study of life in a country community. This valuable study gives a survey of the most important aspects of social life, including economy, the family and family relations, class relationships, formal and informal organisations, religious life etc.

ZUBRZYCKI, JERZY. *Polish Immigrants in Britain. A Study of Adjustment*. Prefaces by René Clémens and Florian Znaniecki. [Studies in Social Life, III]. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1956. xix, 219 pp.

The book commences with a general survey of the emigration of Poles before the second World War. Thereafter the author treats the assimilation of some 150,000 Poles who came to Britain during and after the war, basing his conclusions on much field work and an exhaustive utilization of the source material available. The distinction between them and, for example, the Poles who emigrated to America mainly for economic reasons, is conspicuous, also in this respect that their assimilation has been slight and that they have only attained a certain degree of accommodation to British society. The cause for this is partly to be found in the political nature of this immigration. In this excellent work attention is also paid to English institutions, both of the government and of the Roman Catholic Church.

Italy

ALATRI, PAOLO. *Lotte politiche in Sicilia sotto il governo della Destra (1866-74)*. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1954. 676 pp. Ill.

A thorough study of source material has made this study of the political struggle in Sicily between 1866 and 1874 possible, a study which is also of the utmost importance for social history. The author gives a detailed description of party relations, sketches the social state of affairs, particularist endeavours, and, in general, the reactions in these years to the recent unification with the rest of Italy. An analysis is also given of the powers which broke down the mastery of the right-wing on the island. Attention is also paid to the position of the church. Those sections of the book in which the activities of the International are discussed, too, are noteworthy.

DOMBROWSKI, ROMAN. *Mussolini: Twilight and Fall*. Transl. and with a preface by H. C. Stevens. William Heinemann Ltd., London, Melbourne, Toronto 1956. xi, 248 pp. Ill.

Originally published in Polish this book describes the final phase of Mussolini's life, from the revolt of the Fascist Grand Council (July, 1943) up till his death in April, 1945. The author has acquainted himself with every detail of the personal and political

facts and reconstructs them in an objective way. Of especial interest is his discussion on Mussolini's theories during the time of the Saló Republic and on the different attitudes in the Resistance movement, the communist wing of which deliberately planned not only the dictator's death but also that of a number of others.

EGERAAT, L. VAN. Italië, schatkamer van Europa. [Terra-Bibliotheek]. J. A. Boom & Zoon, Meppel 1955. 295 pp. Ill.

History, foreign and home policies, economic, cultural and social relationships and conditions are among the aspects of Italy treated by the author in this comprehensive, popular work. Though its comprehensiveness sometimes leads to an interpretation or choice that is not always fortunate, on the whole the book offers the reader a general impression and insight into the country and also into its social, political and economic problems.

GRAMSCI, ANTONIO. Gli intellettuali e l'organizzazione della cultura. [Opere 3]. Giulio Einaudi Editore, Torino 1955. 203 pp.

This is a systematically classified collection of articles on the intellectuals and education taken from *Quaderni del carcere*. The subjects dealt with are the role played by the Italian intellectuals in Italy and abroad, their social background and education, national traditions, the organisation of the schools and journalism. Repeatedly comparisons are drawn with foreign countries. Deliberate emphasis is laid on the political significance of the intellectuals.

MUSATTI, RICCARDO. La via del Sud. Edizione di Comunità, Milano 1955. 154 pp.

The South of Italy has, especially since the second World War, become active. In the cultural, economic and social fields it is experiencing a process of development that has repercussions on the political relations. The author describes this process and gives a number of well documented observations in which he unfolds his ideas on a planned approach of modernisation.

Non Mollare (1925). Riproduzione fotografica dei numeri usciti con tre saggi storici di Gaetano Salvemini, Ernesto Rossi, Piero Calamandrei. "La Nuova Italia" Editrice, Firenze 1955. 119 pp.

The first illegal paper directed against Fascism was published in Firenze from January to July 1925. Photographic copies of the editions which then appeared are reproduced in this volume. These are preceded by a detailed introduction, divided into three subsections and written by the authors mentioned in the title, in which an exposition is given of the previous history, the importance and the working of the paper and of the organisation "*Italia Libera*".

ROMANO, ALDO. Storia del movimento socialista in Italia. Volume III. Fratelli Bocca Editori, Roma 1956. 584 pp.

The present third volume of this monumental work covers the heroic period of Italian socialism. In a practical sense, the years 1872-1882 are those of hard fighting, terrorisation by the police and of the highest hopes, and – as regards the anarchists – of their own terror directed against the state and its highest officials. Theoretically, those years are characterised by the struggle between Bakunist anarchism and socialism, in which the latter won. The second part of the book is entirely filled with a number

of documents which have either never before been edited or are very rare. They are related to the anarchist International and other organisations and persons such as Costa and Caferio.

ROSSI, ERNESTO. *I Padroni del Vapore*. Editori Laterza, Bari 1955. xvi, 291 pp. Ill.

A sharp indictment is made here against the economic and social policy of Fascism, and in particular the close connections between the regime and big industry and banking are investigated. The book underwent four reprints in one year, the third and fourth of which, in comparison with the first, have been supplemented with a chapter on the financial consequences of the Lateran Treaty. The social, or even socialist, camouflage of the essentially unsocial policy of Mussolini is clearly demonstrated.

The Netherlands

CATZ, E. W. *Arbeidsovereenkomst; een inleiding tot de praktijk*. N.V. Uitgevers-Mij Æ. E. Kluwer, Deventer 1955. ix, 154 pp.

In this publication the writer aims at presenting an introduction to legal regulations pertaining to the labour contract. The following subjects are treated of consecutively: the regulation in the Civil Code governing collective bargaining, related legal forms, regulations governing legal proceedings, the Extraordinary Resolution on Labour Relationships, the collective labour contract and the declaration rendering regulations of this contract either binding or optional. Provision has been made for the insertion of alterations in the law.

GAAY FORTMAN, W. F. *DE Architectonische critiek. Fragmenten uit de sociaal-politieke geschriften van Dr. A. Kuyper. [Ons sociaal erfdeel]*. H. J. Paris, Amsterdam 1956. 171 pp.

Prof. De Gaay's excellent introduction is followed by a new reprint of certain articles written by the great Calvinist theologian and chairman of the Anti-Revolutionary Party, Kuyper. These articles are important for the understanding of his social and political ideas. They concern the relationship between christianity and the social question, the conception of "sovereignty in their own sphere" (and its application, for example, to education, and especially to the university) and social legislation.

Handboek pastorale sociologie. Onder redactie van Prof. Dr. W. Banning. Boekencentrum N.V., 's Gravenhage 1955. Vol. II 400 pp. Vol. III 308 pp.

The second and third volumes of this handbook on pastoral sociology – three have still to appear – contain extensive data on social structural phenomena in the northern parts of The Netherlands. Though written mainly for use by the Reformed clergy, it contains data that are collected together under this classification for the first time and that are of great value as a description of the present situation. Naturally considerable attention is paid to religious persuasions. Unfortunately not all of the contributions are organised on the same lines.

JONG, FR. DE, EDZ. *Om de plaats van de arbeid. Een geschiedkundig overzicht van ontstaan en ontwikkeling van het Nederlands Verbond van Vakverenigingen. Uitgegeven voor het N.V.V. door N.V. De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam 1956. xix, 391 pp.*

The book opens with an introductory chapter on the previous history of the "Netherlands Trade Union Congress" (N.V.V.) and on social conditions and the workers' movement in the 19th century. This is followed by a treatment of the history of the fifty years' existence of the Congress (1905-1955) which has played such an extremely important role in the process of the Dutch worker's social integration; in this account the mutual influence exerted by state, society, political parties and trade unions is sharply outlined. The author does this in a manner that compels admiration and does credit to the Congress. The years of the second world war, when on the whole it definitely did not prove itself to be a model of strength of principle, are also commented on with academic objectivity. The work is therefore a valuable contribution to the social history of The Netherlands.

MULDER, TH. B. C. *Loonvorming in Overleg. Gedragingen van het georganiseerde Bedrijfsleven in Nederland na de Tweede Wereldoorlog.* Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V. – G. A. Hak & Dr. H. J. Prakke, Assen 1954. 205 pp.

Post-war conditions in The Netherlands were such that they could give rise to an organised co-operation between trade unions and employers' organisations, which, among other things, enabled wages to be fixed by mutual consultation. How was it possible to reach agreement on this point when no objective standard for the size of wages could be arrived at? In answer to this question the procedure followed is especially investigated, and it is established that the changes in industry and trade unionism have led to a greater measure of conformity in the approach of both parties to the problems.

PLOEG, C. J. VAN DER. *Oogst van de laatste 10 jaren. Nederlandse Katholieke Landarbeidersbond St Deusededit. Uitgeverij De Lantearn, Utrecht 1954. 244 pp. Ill.*

This beautifully executed work that was published on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Catholic Agricultural Labourers Union gives an impression of its postwar recovery. It deals with its many-sided activities, its organisation and contacts with other trade unions including its relations with the Roman Catholic Trade Union Council and international bodies. Finally this work also gives a survey of agriculture and the formation of wages as developed in The Netherlands since the war.

Tien jaar economisch leven in Nederland. Herstelbank 1945-1955. Martinus Nijhoff, 's Gravenhage 1955. viii, 332 pp. Tables.

This book was published on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the *Herstelbank*, a society erected to finance the post-war recovery of The Netherlands. It presents a survey of the financial, economic and social policies followed in the period 1945-1955. The work consists of a number of essays, the first of which has been written by the director of the *Herstelbank*, J. F. Posthuma and is on the contribution made by this body towards the economic recovery. The remaining nine contributions are concerned with such subjects as bank and monetary policy, the development of governmental finances, foreign economic relations, social development, etc.

VRIES, C. W. DE. *Bestaansonzekerheid. Met medewerking van M. J. H. van der Veen.* N. Samsom N.V., Alphen aan den Rijn 1955. 114 pp. Tables.

The subject of this study is the replacement or revision of the Poor Law of 1912. Firstly consideration is paid to the legislative, managerial and social policy regarding poverty in the past, as well as to the development of social work in post-war years. A survey of foreign legislation on this subject is followed by the author's argument for revision of the Poor Law.

Vijftig jaar kindwetten. [Geschriften van de Nationale federatie de Nederlandse Bond tot kindbescherming, nr. 24]. N. Samsom N.V. Uitgever, Alphen aan den Rijn 1955. 192 pp. Ill. Graphs.

The aim of various Children's Acts which went into force in the Netherlands in 1905 was to combat juvenile delinquency. In the brief, rather popular, scope of this booklet published on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of those Acts, a study is made of the further development of child protection and of the sundry bodies concerned with this form of social work.

WITLOX, H. Schets van de ontwikkeling van welvaart en bedrijvigheid in het Verenigd Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. "Benelux 1815-1830". N.V. Centrale Drukkerij, Nijmegen 1956. 232 pp.

A period of depression and reversals commencing with the union of Belgium and The Netherlands in 1815 was followed by one of "governmental interference" in economic affairs aimed at stimulating new business enterprises. Seen against the background of new technical possibilities and the role played by fiduciary money, the development of industry and trade in the United Kingdom is here traced. Many references are made to developments in previous decades. The amount of space devoted to agriculture, the price of foodstuffs and poverty is in accordance with the nature of that time; they predominated in the north and widened the breach between the two parts of the country.

Norway

Norwegian Social and Labour Legislation. A collection of Laws and Regulations. Third Edition. Published by the Norwegian Joint Committee on International Social Policy, Oslo 1954.

This publication was edited by the Norwegian Joint Committee on International Social Policy, a body whose tripartite composition includes representatives from workers, employers and government. In this publication we find a collection of existing social legislation in the field of child care, public health, social security, protection of workers, employment, labour relations, housing, professional training etc. Data concerning new legislation can be inserted in the specially constructed cover to keep the series up to date.

SKÅRDAL, DOROTHY BURTON. Social Insurance in Norway. The Norwegian Joint Committee on International Social Policy, Oslo 1955. 115 pp. Ill.

In the text and in the numerous photographs an impressive picture is offered in this booklet of the social insurance system in Norway which undoubtedly is one of the best in the world; about 87% of the population are members, either on a compulsory or on a voluntary basis.

Poland

BIERSCHENK, THEODOR. Die deutsche Volksgruppe in Polen 1934-1939. Holzner-Verlag, Würzburg 1954. xiv, 405 pp. Map.

Much factual material covering not only the period mentioned in the title but also the years between 1918 and 1933 has been worked up in this book. A careful investigation is made, for example, of the dispossession of German landowners, and also of the chicanery in cultural affairs. The book tends to be one long lamentation. When commenting on the terrorist measures taken by the Poles against the "*Volksdeutschen*" the author preserves silence on the question of the national-socialist *Reich*-policy in 1939 on the grounds that it is not relevant to his subject. This is indeed an unsatisfactory excuse since the omission renders the picture presented very one-sided.

Bohuszewiczówna, Maria. Pamiętnik. Opracowała D. Wawrzykowska-Wierciochowa, wstępem poprzedziła Z. Kormanowa. Zakład im. Ossolińskich – wydawnictwo, Wrocław 1955. xxx, 48 str. Ill.

Maria Bogušević was a member of the Polish organization "Proletariat". To all practical purposes she led the organization after the arrest of Waryński and others in 1884 until her own arrest in 1885. She died in 1887, while on her way to her place of exile in Siberia. Her autobiographical memoir, which was known to have existed, has recently been recovered and is here published with a commentary and an introduction, and also with a note on the history of the document.

Brus, Włodzimierz i Pohorille, Maksymilian. Zagadnienia budowy ekonomicznych podstaw socjalizmu. Państwowe wydawnictwo naukowe, Warszawa 1953. 308 pp.

The authors stress the objective character of the laws that govern the development of society. They observe a striking parallelism between the developments of Poland and the USSR, also because some phases of the latter have an objective character; thus NEP has, but War-Communism has not. Consequently the authors speak also of a Polish NEP. Throughout, mention is made of the help Poland received from the USSR in the building of socialism. An introductory chapter on the character of the socialist revolution is followed by chapters on the economics of the transformation period and of NEP, on socialist industrialization and on the socialist reconstruction on the land.

Historia Polski [Polska akademia nauk, instytut historii. Opracowanie zbiorowe pod red. T. Manteuffla, L. Grosfelda, B. Leśnodorskiego] Tom I, do roku 1764. Część I, do połowy XV w., pod red. H. Łowmiańskiego. 630 pp. Część II, od połowy XV w. 790 pp. Państwowe wydawnictwo naukowe, Warszawa 1955.

This history of Poland is the fruit of long discussions; in the foreword the reader is informed that the authors do not consider their work as finished, but hope for broad discussions by historians which will enable them to give the work its final form. The foreword mentions the main points to be discussed. The first part brings the work up to 1764. The chapters have been written by specialists in the respective fields. There are no notes, but there are special sections on bibliography and sources in the text and an extensive bibliography at the end. The book is profusely illustrated. The maps are bound together separately.

KALABIŃSKI, STANISŁAW. *Antynarodowa polityka Endecji w rewolucji 1905-1907* [Polska akademia nauk, instytut historii]. Państwowe wydawnictwo naukowe, Warszawa 1955. 479 pp.

The book first gives a detailed survey of the origin of the national-democratic party (endecja), founded in 1897 from several socialist and populist groups. As its main characteristic the author considers its bourgeois nationalism that obfuscated the real social issues. From this standpoint is written a detailed history of the "endecja"'s politics during the revolution of 1905 and the period immediately before and after it, including the first and second duma. During this period the author observes the gradual strengthening of the reactionary elements inherent in the party from the beginning, expressing itself in particular in the party's attitude towards the workers.

KIENIEWICZ, STEFAN. *Legion Mickiewicza 1848-1849*. Państwowe wydawnictwo naukowe, Warszawa 1955. 177 pp.

This well-documented study of Mickiewicz's legion in Italy discusses more than the story of the legion proper. Much attention is paid to the general political situation on the eve of the revolution of 1848 and, of course, to the relations and politics of the different groups of emigrants. Special attention is devoted also to the development of Mickiewicz's political ideas under the influence of the events in which he took a part.

LESLIE, R. F. *Polish Politics and the Revolution of November 1830*. [University of London Historical Studies III]. The Athlone Press, University of London 1956. xii, 307 pp.

As a rule, the Polish question is considered in its international aspects only. This book constitutes a welcome exception to this rule. The author concentrates on the internal aspects and in elucidating these he devotes special attention to the genesis of the problems, e.g. the chapter: economic problems is a clear survey of the problems confronting peasant and szlachta and conditioning their attitude towards the revolution. The story of the revolution and the war of 1831 itself is detailed and based on a mass of facts. This, and the good bibliography, enhance the usefulness of the book. In the final chapter the author brings out some of the general trends conditioning developments after 1831.

Materiały do dziejów sejmu czteroletniego [Polska akademia nauk, Instytut historii] tom I, opracowali i przygotowali do druku J. Wołiński, J. Michalski, E. Rostworowski. Zakład imienia Ossolińskich, wydawnictwo polskiej akademii nauk, Wrocław 1955. xxii, 675 pp.

In this collection of materials concerning the four-years diet (1788-1792), which immediately preceded the second partition, it was originally intended to publish only the minutes of the diet. For several reasons this scope has been widened to include also documents concerning questions and points of reform which from the minutes alone could not receive sufficient elucidation. Thus this first volume includes 43 documents on the peasant problem; they emanate from adherents and opponents of the reform and also include a few requests emanating from peasants. The documents are provided with bibliographical annotations and the volume is indexed.

Materiały do historii klasy robotniczej w Polsce 1916-1938 [Naczelna dyrekcja archiwów państwowych, teki archiwalne 4]. Państwowe wydawnictwo naukowe, Warszawa 1955. 252 pp.

The book consists of two sections, both with an introduction by several authors. The first section contains documents on the moving of workers from Poland to Germany during the first World War. The second section, somewhat larger than the first, gives data on the unemployment in Pomorze during the period 1921-1938.

PODOLECKI, JAN KANTY. *Wybór pism z lat 1846-1851. Wyboru dokonał i wstępem opatrzył Andrzej Grodek. Państwowe wydawnictwo naukowe, Warszawa 1955. lxxvii, 302 pp. Ill.*

Podolecki (1800-1855) was a little known publicist; he was a Galician nobleman with literary and social interests and was active as a poet and publicist. The revolution of 1848 did much to clarify his ideas. He cannot be said to belong to the people which are now known as revolutionary democrats, but he was an energetic progressive. The book contains a choice of his publicistic works, with a clear introduction on his life and work.

Rusiński, Władysław. *Położenie robotników polskich w czasie wojny 1939-1945 na terenie Rzeszy i "Obszarów wcielonych" I i II [Badania nad okupacją niemiecką w Polsce tt. II, VI]. Instytut zachodni, Poznań 1949, 1955. xiii, 360; vi, 326 pp.*

These two vols. give a detailed survey of the inhuman exploitation of Polish workers by the German authorities during the last war. In separate chapters the personality of the Polish worker in German laws and regulations, the character and conditions of their work, pay and living conditions, especially medical care, are gone into on the basis of the official German documents.

Rumania

Documente privind istoria României. Veacul XIV. C. Transilvania vol. IV (1341-1350). Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Române 1955. cxxv, 735 pp.

This is another volume of the large collection of documents concerning Rumanian history, other volumes of which have been reviewed in the Bulletin of the Int. Institute of Social History, 1955 no. 3. It is edited in the same way as these. This volume devoted to feudalism in Transylvania. In a special section at the end of the volume some of the documents are also printed in the original Latin.

Sweden

Perspective of Labour Conditions in Sweden. Swedish Employers' Confederation, Stockholm 1954. 54 pp. Ill.

With the help of graphs, maps and coloured tables a survey is given of social conditions in Sweden and of the economic structure (in which private enterprise predominates). The lucidly written text gives valuable information on labour relations, the relationship between industry and the government, and on the development of wages, education and social provisions.

Switzerland

BOLLE, ARNOLD. *La communauté professionnelle. [Bibliothèque Professionnelle et Sociale]. Editions Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchâtel, Paris 1955. 152 pp. Ill.*

The author takes as his starting point the position of Switzerland in international political relations. He believes that Switzerland must set her course along a "third way", also as far as her social-economic planning is concerned, and must adopt a system that is neither capitalist nor communist. From this standpoint the author draws up a plan in which production and distribution are entrusted to organised industry under the supervision of the state which looks after the general interests of the people.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BERRI, L. J. *Spezialisierung und Kooperation in der Industrie der UdSSR. Übersetzung aus dem Russischen.* Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1955. 318 pp.

According to the author of this detailed study specialisation and co-operation in industry have developed rapidly under communist government, also in the sense of a rational choice in the establishment of new concerns. He deals with this development in practice and in theory, and comes to the conclusion that the transition from socialism to communism has given rise to new problems which are finding a successful solution. In several instances he compares development in the Soviet Union with that in capitalist countries.

CARSON, JR., GEORGE BARR. *Electoral Practices in the U.S.S.R.* Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1955. viii, 151 pp.

The history and the present state of electoral practice are dealt with exhaustively, both as regards elections on Union and on lower levels. In the elections for the local societies hundreds of thousands of candidates are involved who, naturally, cannot be directly selected by the central authorities. The latter indirectly exercise a predominating influence, however.

CHARQUES, R. D. *A Short History of Russia.* Phoenix House Ltd., London 1956. 232 pp. Maps.

This synopsis written for the general reader is based on Russian and foreign secondary sources. In particular the author endeavours to demonstrate the continuity in Russian history, in doing which he bestows proportionately much less thought to the national minorities. Although political history is given pride of place, social history is not neglected.

DVINOV, B. *From legality to being underground (1921-1922).* Memoirs. With the author, New York 1955. 183 pp. (mimeogr.)

ДВИНОВ, Б. *От легальности к подполью (1921-1922)* Записки. У автора, Нью Йорк 1955. 183 стр.]

In the period described the author was a member of the menshevik central committee and took his full share in its many activities, one of which was keeping in touch with menshevik organizations abroad. The situation was a strange and complicated one in which the bolshevik government often took "legal" and "illegal" measures at nearly the same time. This, and the many arrests gave rise to many discussions of the problem whether the mensheviks had to go underground or not. These memoirs, written in 1924, but not published before, vividly portray the strained atmosphere of this period, for which, moreover, it certainly has source-value.

DVINOV, BORIS L. *Politics of the Russian Emigration*. The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica (Ca.) 1955, vii, 433 pp. (mimeogr.).

This book deals with an intricate subject, sources for which are in general not easily accessible. After discussing the pre-war emigration it goes into the problems of Russian war-time defeatism, important for an evaluation of the Vlasov movement. It is this movement and its post-war ramifications that is most fully discussed. The author's conclusions are pessimistic. Because of the political unpreparedness and the apathy of the new emigration, leadership of the new organizations often fell to members of the first emigration; as a result fascist tendencies are notable. Furthermore, the chaotic situation is a favourable ground for Soviet infiltration, which is discussed in a separate chapter.

FALK, HEINRICH. *Die Weltanschauung des Bolschewismus. Historischer und Dialektischer Materialismus gemeinverständlich dargestellt*. Siebte umgearbeitete Auflage. Echter-Verlag, Würzburg 1956. 80 pp.

This popular pamphlet tries to give in short sections a general survey of the bolshevik *Weltanschauung* from a strongly opposed point of view. The form makes for generalizations and this tendency can be observed here and there in the book. The pamphlet is divided into two chapters, on historical and dialectical materialism respectively, and a conclusion.

GRAAF, J. DE. *Europese dialoog in Moskou. Geestelijke factoren in Ruslands ontwikkeling*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V. – G. A. Hak & Dr. H. J. Prakke, Assen 1956. 113 pp.

Prof. de Graaf was a member of a delegation from the Oecumenical Council of Churches in The Netherlands which travelled through Russia. The experiences gained there inspired in him the observations reproduced in this book, in which he is mainly occupied with the development of Christianity in Russia and the attitude to the official ideology.

GRUNWALD, CONSTANTIN DE. *La Russie de Pierre le Grand*. Librairie Hachette, Paris 1953. 303 pp.

Apart from a biography of Peter the Great this book is primarily a popularly written survey of the significance of reforms introduced by this Czar and of his foreign policy in the evolution of Russian power. Special attention is paid to social relationships which were characterised by the conflict with the bojars and the transition of slaves and serfs into one class of bondsmen.

HARCAVE, SIDNEY. *Structure and Functioning of the Lower Party Organizations in the Soviet Union*. Air Research and Development Command, Human Resources Research Institute, Maxwell Air Force Base (Alabama) 1954. v, 58 pp.

Attention is rightly drawn here to the importance of the lower party organisations. The study is based on eye-witness accounts which for the greater part describe the situation in the years around about 1940, though ample use is made of later literature.

HEILBRUNN, OTTO. *The Soviet Secret Services*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1956. 216 pp.

The author occupies himself primarily with the activities of the Soviet spy ring which especially in France, but also in Germany and German-occupied eastern territories assumed such considerable dimensions. A comparison is made with the much less efficient secret Nazi movements against the Soviet Union. The book presents a clear picture of the significance of the communist propaganda, sabotage and espionage methods for the conduct of war.

KRYPTON, CONSTANTINE. *The Northern Sea Route and the Economy of the Soviet North*. Publ. for the Research Program on the U.S.S.R. by Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1956. ix, 219 pp.

A wealth of material is offered here on the regions which are influenced directly by the new sea communications since the northern sea route has been opened up. The history and political significance of the latter is clearly set forth. One item of particular importance is the Vorkuta coal fields which multiplied their production in a few years. Although the sea route itself has only a limited economic usefulness, it has a great strategical value which helps to explain the large amount of investments made by the government.

KULSKI, W. W. *The Soviet Regime. Communism in Practice*. Syracuse University Press 1954. xiv, 807 pp.

The object of the book is to give a demonstration of the Soviet system and its working to Western readers who have no access to Soviet sources. The book consists of extensive quotations from Soviet sources only, with a running commentary which lays no claim to an exhaustive treatment of the subject it discusses, but points to those aspects of it which are most striking from the author's point of view. The result is an extensive book which can be used as a reference work. The method of treatment may be illustrated by mentioning the titles of the four parts, subdivided into chapters. They are: Cultural isolationism and conformity in the educated man; the citizen and the state; the worker and social stratification; the peasant and collective farming, while a fifth part, added later, discusses the post-Stalin era.

LEITES, NATHAN. *Stalin as an Intellectual*. The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica (Ca.) 1953. 31 pp.

An expert investigation is made here into the qualities of Stalin as an intellectual and, more particularly, as an economist and political thinker, the occasion being provided by his last work entitled "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR", part of which is a discussion with a second-rate economist. A number of extensive quotations are analysed and the result is a low evaluation of the said qualities. In addition the author undertakes a bold attempt to draw conclusions on the measure of freedom of discussion within the party from the letters directed to Stalin.

LEONHARD, SUSANNE. *Gestohlenes Leben. Schicksal einer politischen Emigrantin in der Sowjetunion*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a. M. 1956. 856 pp.

At the end of October 1936 the author, a German emigrant, was arrested in Moscow. At the end of August 1948 she returned to Germany after having spent the intervening years in prisons and labour camps. The first part of this book is an interesting account of her experiences, the second an equally impressive description of the penal camp system and the political set-up of Stalinism in which the development of the communist ideology

from a striving after freedom to the most severe reign of terror is discussed. The author's son describes his experiences in the Soviet Union in a book that was reviewed in the *Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History*, 1955, Nr. 3, on p. 227. Although these two books are independent of each other it is well worth while comparing with the experiences of the son in the circles of the rising officials those of his mother in the camps.

MEILAKH, BORIS. *Lénine et les problèmes de la littérature russe (Fin du XIXe – début du XXe siècle)*. Traduit du russe par J. Ducroux et S. Mayret. Editions sociales, Paris 1956. 355 pp.

The book gives a well-documented study of Lenin's attitude towards Russian literature before the revolution. It is, of course, first of all the political implications of literature that interested Lenin and therefore in this study too politics play an important part. The composition of the book bears testimony to this; there are chapters on Lenin and literary populism; Lenin and cultural and literary problems during the revolution of 1905-1907; literary and aesthetical problems in 1908-1910 and Lenin's fight against reaction in philosophy, while the final chapter discusses Lenin's essays on Tolstoj.

MEISSNER, BORIS. *Sowjetrussland zwischen Revolution und Restauration*. Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln 1956. 233 pp.

These collected essays dating from the period 1949-1956 deal with the effect of planned economy in the field of political and social relations as well as the role played by individual leading personalities in this process. According to the author the changes in the social structure brought about by the revolution from above have led to a fluctuating situation in which the leaders do not dare to undertake the thorough reform measures which are alleged to be necessary if the Soviet Union is to carry out the "third industrial revolution" with success. Short biographical sketches are given of various prominent officials. The composition of the leading organs of the party, as on 1 May 1956, is reproduced in an appendix which also contains a bibliography that cites numerous articles and speeches by the present leaders.

MEISSNER, BORIS. *Die Sowjetunion, die baltischen Staaten und das Völkerrecht*. Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln 1956. xi, 377 pp.

Very meticulously the author treats the attitude of the great powers towards, and the diplomatic history leading up to, the incorporation of the Baltic States in the Soviet Union, in particular since 1939 when they were forced to sign mutual assistance pacts. Already in this first, historical, part the emphasis is laid on the legal aspect of the question. The second volume deals exclusively with the aspects concerning international law, and here observations are made on the standpoints of the Soviet Union and of the other powers, and on the Baltic question in the light of general European relationships.

PANKRATOWA, A. M. *Geschichte der Gewerkschaftsbewegung in der UdSSR*. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1956. 162 pp.

In her survey of the history of trade unionism Prof. Pankratowa treats the period up to the October Revolution of 1917. The subject is considered in its relation to the labour movement in general and to the political development in particular, emphasis

being given to Bolshevist theory and action as regards the organisation of the workers. Trade unionism as such first began in 1905.

RAUCH, GEORG VON. *Geschichte des bolschewistischen Russland*. Rheinische Verlags-Anstalt, Wiesbaden 1955. 607 pp. Maps.

This history of bolshevik Russia takes its place between the work of Carr and the purely informative short histories. It does so in several respects: in extent, in material used – much more secondary sources than with Carr, many more reference notes than in the shorter histories – and in scope. Also because of its easy readability, the work certainly attains its object, described by the author as “to give a handbook that, without being too superficial, yet does not restrict itself to problem-history only... and can be used for fast orientation”. The book is provided with a timetable, bibliography and index.

Розанов, В. В. *Избранное. Вступительная статья и редакция Ю. П. Иваска*. Издательство имени Чехова, Нью-Йорк 1956. 412 стр.

[Rozanov, V. V. *Selected Works*, edited by Ju. P. Ivask. Chekhov Publishing House, New York 1956. 412 pp.]

The complex figure of Rozanov, who seemed to unite in himself most of the contradictions of the period in which he lived (1856-1919), is represented here by a cross section from his works. Only the “Black-Hundreds” type of articles have been left out. In the introduction Ju. Ivask draws a balanced, sympathetic and at times critical picture of the author.

SCHWARZ, SOLOMON. *Les ouvriers en Union Soviétique*. Traduit par Elisabeth Dussauze. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1956. 535 pp.

This translation of *Labor in the Soviet Union* contains a chapter on trade unions that is to be found neither in the original edition nor in the German translation. As a whole the book is an authoritative work on the labour condition in the Soviet Union which is based on a very extensive study of sources. It is also important for the understanding of the historical development of the labour policy and social legislation in general and also for the growth of the working class in the last period under the czars and under the Soviet regime.

Sowjetische Zeitschriften in wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken der Bundesrepublik und Berlins 1945-1955. Material zu einem systematischen Verzeichnis der Bestände mit Signaturen. Bearbeitet von G. Krause. [Nachweise und Dokumente zur Osteuropaforschung]. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteuropaforschung, Tübingen 1955 (Auslieferung: Böhlau-Verlag, Köln/Graz). 92 pp. (mimeogr.).

With the study of the Soviet Union grows the need of bibliographies and “*instruments de travail*”. This useful little book belongs to the latter category. It lists the periodicals according to subjects, mentioning under each title what part of it is to be found in which library. There is also an alphabetical index of periodicals.

TARCHOW, V. A. *Vorlesungen über das sowjetische Zivilrecht*. VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1955. 153 pp.

This book contains the text of a series of lectures given at the Berlin Humboldt University and the Karl Marx University of Leipzig in 1953-54 and 1954-55, and which treat of the most important questions of Soviet civil law. Although the close connection with the general legal and social conceptions is everywhere obvious, special attention should be drawn in this journal to the discussion on property rights.

TROTSKY, LÉON. *Écrits 1928-1940. Tome I.* Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1955. 372 pp.

The present volume contains the French translations of (for the most part) brochures, articles (the majority from the Russian Bulletin of the Opposition), interviews and letters; books have been excluded. Classification has been made according to subject and within each section the order is chronological. The editor, Mr. Pierre Frank, has also written a general introduction. The pieces included were written between the years 1928, the year of Trotsky's banishment, and 1932. Many throw light on questions, which have not yet been explained or are less known, concerning the opposition in Russia, the international left-wing opposition and the theoretical standpoint adopted. As far as the last point is concerned it should be remarked that at this time Trotsky opposed the setting up of an anti-Stalinist communist party.

L'U.R.S.S. vue de la France. [La Nef, Mars 1956]. René Julliard, Paris 1956. 240 pp.

Contributors of varying ideological sorts and conditions here express their views on the Soviet Union, its home and foreign policies, economy, art and science. Of these we mention Pierre Naville, Jean Romeuf, Aragon and Raymond Aron. One chapter has been written by Ilya Ehrenburg, entitled France as seen from the USSR. The merit of this book is that it contains divergent viewpoints and subjects which render possible the forming of a general picture.

Варшавский, В. С. Незамеченное поколение. Издательство имени Чехова, Нью-Йорк 1956. 387 стр.

[Varšavskij, V.S. *The Lost Generation.* Chekhov Publishing House, New York 1956. 387 pp.].

The lost generation of which this book speaks is that which was born, but not formed in Russia and thus, in the materially often very difficult emigrant life, had to rely on itself also for its cultural development as it had too little in common with the older generation. The book gives a personal, sympathetic, but not uncritical picture of this generation's life—political, intellectual and religious. The fact that the author belongs to this generation and that the book is as much a personal testimony as a history contributes to, rather than detracts from, its clarity. This remarkable work thus contributes to our understanding of a complicated phenomenon.

VENTURI, FRANCO. *Il moto decabrista e i fratelli Poggio.* Giulio Einaudi, Firenze 1956. 172 pp. Ill.

The brothers Poggio were both born at the end of the 18th century as the sons of an Italian immigrant who had been one of the founders of Odessa. Both sons were drawn to the Decembrist movement and after its repression were banished to Siberia, where the one died in 1848, while the other survived. He returned to European Russia in the end of the fifties, and he died in the 1870's, after a prolonged stay in Western Europe. In this work Prof. Venturi has availed himself to the full of the opportunities

offered by the interplay of the biographical and historical elements and has written a very well-documented study, whose easy readability lends grace to its fullness of acute observations.

WOLFE, BERTRAM D. *Six Keys to the Soviet System*. With an introduction by Leslie C. Stevens. The Beacon Press, Boston 1956. xv, 258 pp.

The "six keys" to the understanding of the Soviet System are the struggle for political power between persons and groups, the domination of cultural life and education, the position of the workers, "election" methods, foreign policy and the proceeding apace of totalitarianism which, of course, is inherent in the other "keys". They are presented in the form of reprints of articles written since the end of the second World War, often supplemented and brought up to date. Although the most recent events have belied many thoughts and forecasts (e.g. the retention of a certain measure of the Stalin cult), there is much of lasting value in the book.

Yugoslavia

BOBROWSKI, C. *La Yougoslavie socialiste*. Préface de Georges Védel. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 77]. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1956. xvi, 237 pp.

In the historical introduction the author clearly defines the essential social-economic problem of Yugoslavia, viz. the agrarian overpopulation which to a considerable extent dominates the policy of the Tito government. The latter has made a successful beginning in the attempt to solve the problem by adopting a powerful industrialisation policy. This excellent study also treats of the foreign policy, the peculiarities of the Yugoslavian revolution, the importance of the workers' councils in the industries, and last but not least, the reformation of the social-economic structure by introducing a broad instead of a minutely detailed plan.

Svedočanstva o prvom ustanku. Odabrao i priredio V. Kuprešanin. Novo Pokolenje, Beograd 1954. 234 pp.

This is not a history, but the story of the first Serbian revolt of 1804-1812, composed from testimonies of participants. The editor has tried to make the story a continuous one, with the result that of some of the authors more than one piece has been selected. This applies in particular to Vuk Karadžić and Petar Jokić. There are notes on the authors and a short dictionary of words no longer used.

ERRATUM

Men leze op pagina 327 in de titel van Mills in plaats van Bruna-Verlag: *Bund-Verlag*.