

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

KIRCHHEIMER, OTTO. *Politische Justiz. Verwendung juristischer Verfahrensmöglichkeiten zu juristischen [recte politischen] Zwecken.* Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1965. 687 pp. DM. 45.00.

The present volume is a considerably extended translation of Professor Kirchheimer's standard *Political Justice* (Princeton 1961). In contrast to the American title, *Politische Justiz* is sufficiently unambiguous not to be blurred by the faulty subtitle: it means the (ab)use of legal procedure for political ends. The highly competent author deals with this phenomenon, which in the twentieth century has assumed disquieting forms, both as a political scientist and as a lawyer.

KOPP, BERNHARD. *Liberalismus und Sozialismus auf dem Weg zur Synthese. Eine Analyse des gesellschaftlichen und geistigen Wandels unserer Zeit.* Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1964. iii, 139 pp. DM. 14.80.

The first portion of this book, including the introduction, suggests that the author's main thesis concerns the gradual mutual approach of a socialized capitalism and a liberalized Communism – and so it is obviously meant. The bulk of the argument, however, is on the mutual approach between Neoliberalism and modern democratic Socialism, especially in German theory. In this respect, the author has performed a useful task by discussing the views held by a variety of scholars such as Max Weber, Oppenheimer, Röpke, Hayek, Rüstow and Ortlieb.

LENZ, FRIEDRICH. *Weltwirtschaft im Umbruch. Eine kritische Analyse der internationalen Politik und Wirtschaft unserer Gegenwart.* Blick + bild Verlag für politische Bildung, Velbert, Kettwig 1964. ix, 382 pp. DM. 32.00.

It is not easy to give, in a short compass, a good impression of what the present volume is like. Professor Lenz discusses, from a democratic socialist vantage point, the manifold relations of international politics and economics in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but his expositions are not always very clear. Capitalism, imperialism – a separate chapter is devoted to the German case – and the contemporary conflict between “East” and “West” are among the subjects dealt with.

MACK, RAYMOND W. *Race, Class, and Power.* American Book Company, New York 1963. vii, 399 pp. \$ 4.25.

Authoritative articles within the broad field of the theoretical approach to minority status and minority role in various societies, written by several authors, have been

collected in this volume. Apart from the biological classifications it is especially the sociological approach to the racial problem which is represented (E. Dunbar, J. Dollard *et al.*). More specifically, prejudice and discrimination (B. Bettelheim, M. Janowitz and several others), mobility opportunities for ethnic groups in American society (e.g., a comparison between Jews and Italians), the shift in the ethnic groups' over-representation in crime (D. Bell) are studied, as are the process of absorption of new immigrants in Israel (S. N. Eisenstadt), the class position of Negroes and mulattoes in Brazil, and many more questions of race relations, the consequences of ethnocentrism and social stratification. The editor introduces each article and in doing so contributes essentially to a clear picture of the present achievement in scholarly analysis and interpretation particularly in the USA.

MANNHEIM, KARL. *Wissenssoziologie. Auswahl aus dem Werk. Eingel. und hrsg. von Kurt H. Wolff. Luchterhand, Berlin, Neuwied 1964. 750 pp. DM. 45.00. (Paper: DM. 26.00.)*

The thirteen pioneer studies in the sociology of knowledge collected in the present volume were first published in the *Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik* and other periodicals before 1933. Six of them were translated in Mannheim's *Essays on the Sociology of Knowledge* (London 1952), but the editors of the *Soziologische Texte* series and Dr. Wolff deserve great commendation for republishing them in their original wording. They include "On the Interpretation of 'Weltanschauung'", "Structural Analysis of Epistemology", "Historicism", "The Problem of a Sociology of Knowledge", "Conservative Thought", "The Problem of Generations", "Competition as a Cultural Phenomenon", and "On the Nature of Economic Ambition and its Significance for the Social Education of Man". A bibliography of writings by and on Mannheim is appended.

MARCUSE, HERBERT. *One Dimensional Man. Studies in the Ideology of Advanced Industrial Society. Beacon Press, Boston; Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1964. xvii, 260 pp. \$ 6.00; 42/-.*

The author draws a very gloomy picture of (partly) the realities and the potentialities of what he calls the advanced industrial society in which already clearly observable lines have been drawn to what seems to him their logical ends – provided that alternatives are not adopted. In a rather essayistic way he interprets especially American society, but also, e.g., post-Stalinist Russia. It is the decreasing room for freedom, the uniformity, the rationality which may be utter irrationality and strangles originality and spontaneity. Marcuse's is a very low opinion of the chances of the spheres of real freedom not to be submerged by the flood of rational technique: "the Logos of technics has been made into the Logos of continued servitude." In some cases the author deals with Marxism, making much of the conception of "reification". He calls for the imagination necessary to preserve our civilization.

Max Weber und die Soziologie heute. Im Auftrage der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie hrsg. von Otto Stammer. Red.: Rolf Ebbighausen. [Verhandlungen des 15. Deutschen Soziologentages.] J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1965. vii, 343 pp. DM. 27.00. (Paper: DM. 22.00.)

The German sociologists have commemorated Max Weber's hundredth birthday by devoting their fifteenth conference wholly to the problems raised by him. They have

also invited a number of colleagues from other countries to make a contribution: Parsons, Aron, Bendix and Friedmann, to mention only a few famous names. The plenary sessions of this conference focus on values and objectivity (paper by Parsons), Weber and power politics (paper by Aron), and industrialization and capitalism (paper by H. Marcuse). Of great interest is the contrast between Weber-minded "positivists" like Topitsch, Bendix and B. Nelson, and progressist "dialecticians" like Marcuse. The proceedings of the six specialized committees (religious sociology, organizational sociology, empirical social research, etc.) are not printed in full, but both papers and discussions are excellently summarized.

Probleme der Mittelschichten in den Entwicklungsländern. Dargestellt an den Ländern Jugoslawien, Türkei, Spanien, Venezuela und den neugegründeten Staaten Westafrikas. Mit einer Einführung von René König, einem Nachwort von Ahmed Muddathir und Beiträgen von Oliver Brachfeld, Radomir Lukić, Francisco Murillo, Wolfgang Teuscher, Hilmi Ziya Ülken. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1964. viii, 186 pp. DM. 32.50.

After a short introduction on the problem of the middle classes in the developing countries by Professor König, Professor Lukić discusses the relative situation in Yugoslavia, Professor Ülken that in Turkey, Professor Murillo that in Spain, Professor Brachfeld that in Venezuela, and Mr. Teuscher that in the newly independent countries of West Africa. Dr. Muddathir has provided a short postface. The volume is No. 12 of the *Abhandlungen zur Mittelstandsforschung*.

HISTORY

Archiv für Sozialgeschichte. Hrsg. von der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. IV. Band, 1964. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH., Hannover 1964. 693 pp. DM. 24.80.

Among the articles in this issue of the *Archiv* we mention the very detailed study by Professor E. Silberner on the part taken by Moses Hess in founding and editing the *Rheinische Zeitung* (he wrote, in particular, articles on France, including French Socialism), the lengthy contribution by R. Rosdolsky on Engels and the question of the "nations without history", in which the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* has been given most attention and in which the author analyzes Bakunin's vs. Marx' and Engels' position towards the Slavs, the (somewhat shortened) German translation of M. Molnár's originally French work on the London Conference of the IWMA in 1871 (*vide* this journal, Vol. VIII (1963), Part 3, p. 472) and the study by H. Steiner on the IWMA's relations with the incipient Austrian labour movement. Among the documents there is a somewhat different German version of the IWMA's Inaugural Address (communicated by G. Eckert) and a survey of Noske's role in the German *Reichstag* until the 1918 revolution, characteristically entitled "Between state and party".

CAROLL, E. MALCOLM. Soviet Communism and Western Opinion 1919-1921. Ed. by Frederic B. M. Hollyday. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1965. xii, 302 pp. \$ 7.50.

The late Professor Carroll's work is many-sided in character. He deals mainly with the diplomatic and political reactions in the USA, Britain, France and Germany and has, for instance, carefully examined the contemporary important newspapers. The sympathetic approach towards Bolshevism in left-wing circles (and the way it influenced adversely, e.g., German Social Democracy) is discussed more concisely but with the accuracy which is characteristic for this work of thorough scholarship. A central place has been reserved for the reactions to the Soviet-Polish War. The documentation is beyond praise.

CLENDENEN, CLARENCE C. and PETER DUIGNAN. *Americans in Black Africa up to 1865. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace*, Stanford 1964. vii, 109 pp. \$ 1.50.

The authors have written this survey along the same lines as their previous booklet on the United States and the African slave trade (cf. this journal, Vol. IX (1964), Part 1, p. 131). It is divided into three parts, viz., "American Traders", "Missionaries and Colonization Societies", and "Explorers and Frontiersmen". A bibliography is appended.

COLLINS, HENRY and CHIMEN ABRAMSKY. *Karl Marx and the British Labour Movement. Years of the First International*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1965. xi, 356 pp. 42/-.

The undertitle of this important work seems to be the most true to its contents: indeed, Marx' role in the International and his relations with British labour are the main themes, both being neither as regards the sources nor as regards the possible scope of the subject treated exhaustively. Nevertheless the authors, on the basis of much research and an intelligent use also of the existing literature, have brought many details to light and offered explanations for much debated questions. How the IWMA's failure "to break through to the widest sections of the British labour movement" – manifest ever since 1867 – conditioned eventually its downfall, because that made it valuable for the many tensions and split-offs, is shown with perfect clarity. The book constitutes a major contribution to the history of the International in the broadest sense.

GILBERT, MARTIN und RICHARD GOTT. *Der gescheiterte Frieden. Europa 1933-1939*. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. xv, 304 pp. DM. 19.80.

In 1963 two adolescent English historians, Martin Gilbert and Richard Gott, made their first appearance with a book called *The Appeasers*. Carrying forward the argument of A. J. P. Taylor's *Origins of the Second World War*, they made Neville Chamberlain and his Government responsible for Hitler's successes up to 1940. In fact, the book is a rather formless accumulation of incriminatory materials that proved to go to far even for Mr. Taylor. The present volume is a very much abridged translation by Dr. Harry Maór; in a foreword, Professor Hans Rothfels offers a more balanced appraisal of the appeasement policy.

GLASER, KURT. *Der Zweite Weltkrieg und die Kriegsschuldfrage (Die Hoggan-Kontroverse)*. Marienburg-Verlag, Würzburg 1965. 167 pp. DM. 14.80.

In the autumn of 1961 a neo-Nazi publisher at Tübingen, Germany, brought out *Der erzwungene Krieg*, written by the American historian David L. Hoggan. This voluminous book, though based on a similar underestimation of Hitler ("a very ordinary German"), is, in another respect, the exact antipode of the studies by Taylor and Gilbert-Gott mentioned on p. 312: whereas the latter hold that the "appeasers" were of help to Hitler, Hoggan states that Lord Halifax indeed "thrust" a war upon Germany by his intransigency and his intrigues. *Der erzwungene Krieg* was very badly received by both German and US historians, but Professor Glaser skilfully tries to defend it. Hoggan's one-sidedly diplomatic approach and a number of inaccuracies are mildly criticized, but his denial of the "so-called" German war guilt is warmly supported. Needless to say that the booklet has a strong pro-German and anti-Communist undertone (cf. this journal, Vol. IX (1964), Part 1, p. 157f.).

GUÉNON, RENÉ. *Études sur la Franc-Maçonnerie et le Compagnonnage*. Éditions Traditionnelles, Paris 1964. 2 vols. 317 pp.; 319 pp. NF. 27.00.

The present two volumes collect the late René Guénon's writings on the various forms of Freemasonry. These writings, nearly all of which were originally published in *Voile d'Isis* and *Études Traditionnelles*, largely consist of reviews and notices, and in this way offer a good survey of the literature on the subject.

GUÉRIN, DANIEL. *Sur le fascisme*. 1: La peste brune. 2: Fascisme et grand capital. Éditions François Maspero, Paris 1965. 157 pp.; 317 pp. NF. 12.00; 18.30.

The first volume collects Guérin's reports on Germany in 1932-1933 and on Austria in 1935. The best known of these reports is *La peste brune a passé par là*; the introduction is a reprint of *Quand le fascisme nous devançait* (1955). The second volume is a reprint of the 1945 edition of Guérin's well-known book on fascism (including national-socialism) as a tool of big business.

GUILLEMINAULT, GILBERT et ANDRÉ MAHÉ. *L'Épopée de la révolte. Le roman vrai d'un siècle d'anarchie (1862-1962)*. Avec la collaboration de George Adam et Raymond Thévenin. Éditions Denoël, Paris 1963. 366 pp. Ill. NF. 25.00.

This beautifully illustrated popular history gives relatively much room to Frenchmen. Spectacular chapters are devoted to such men and women as Louise Michel, Ravachol, Almereyda, Makhno and – to conclude with – Lecoq, who successfully struggled to have conscientious objection recognized in 1962.

HAUPT, GEORGES. *La deuxième Internationale 1889-1914. Étude critique des sources*. Essai bibliographique. Préface d'Ernest Labrousse. Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1964. Hfl. 45.00.

An "analytical repertory of the printed official documents of the international conferences and congresses and of the International Socialist Bureau" containing some 600 items (many of them sub-divided) is preceded by a survey of the history of the structure and apparatus of the Second International, a general discussion of the sources and an interesting dissertation on methodological problems involved in the history and

historiography of the International. The existing histories are critically analyzed – the International's history has been treated too much as part of the history of ideas, too little as social history, especially history of the movement in detail. The book, for which the author does not claim any fulness, is a most valuable achievement and a very important tool and help for further research.

HEDGES, ERNEST S. *Tin in Social and Economic History*. Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd., London 1964. xiv, 194 pp. Ill. 40/-.

The director of the International Tin Research Council discusses the various applications of this metal in past and present. He gives not only technological and economic history, but also social history in the traditional English sense, especially in the chapters "The Importance of Pewter", "Ceremonial Observances", and "Decorative Arts".

HERLITZ, G. *The Central Zionist Office, Berlin: Z3 (Zionistisches Centralbureau). 1911-1920*. The Central Zionist Archives, Jerusalem 1964. xi, 161 pp.

After the Tenth Zionist Congress (Basle 1911) the Central Zionist Office was moved from Cologne to Berlin, where it resided till 1920. The present survey of its archives therefore links up with the previous one, mentioned in this periodical, Vol. VI (1961), Part 3, p. 476.

HÖHN, REINHARD. *Die vaterlandslosen Gesellen. Der Sozialismus im Licht der Geheimberichte der preussischen Polizei 1878-1914. Band I (1878-1890)*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1964. lxxiii, 345 pp. DM. 45.00.

In three volumes Professor Höhn will publish the reports of the Berlin *Polizeipräsident*, written on the instruction of the Prussian Minister of the Interior, on developments in Socialism both nationally and internationally. The first volume contains sixteen of such documents over the years 1878-1890. On the whole, they provide general information and evaluations, but there are topics on which they go into details. The countries represented are, apart from Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, the United States, Belgium, Switzerland, and – more incidentally – the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Italy. The introduction gives a systematic survey, based in part on unprinted sources, of German Social Democracy under the *Sozialistengesetz* and deals with a great many questions such as the means by which the party managed to avoid a breakdown.

KLASSEN, PETER JAMES. *The Economics of Anabaptism 1525-1560*. Mouton & Co., The Hague, London, Paris 1964. 149 pp. Hfl. 22.00.

This book bears the evidence of commitment to the ideals of moderate Anabaptism: it defends the sixteenth century Anabaptists against all those, contemporaries or later historians, who identified the socio-economic content of the doctrine with the Münster extravagancies. The author, who is an authority on the subject and has full mastery of the relevant sources, produces a wealth of evidence in support of his thesis and in discussing the various communities and currents mainly in Switzerland, Germany, Moravia and Holland. Even the Hutterites, who practised community of goods, rejected violence. The Anabaptists' economic conception, which required them at least to consider themselves as stewards of the property entrusted to them by God for

the purpose of serving their brethren, is described in its diversity, as is the role played by them in economic life. The Münster group serves only as a reference.

KOBERDOWA, IRENA. *Pierwsza Międzynarodówka i lewica wielkiej emigracji*. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1964. 295 pp. Ill. Zł. 20.00.

The relations of the leftist Polish emigrants and the First International are here dealt with from a communist vantage point. A separate chapter is devoted to the role played by Wróblewski and his countrymen in the Paris Commune.

Michel Bakounine et les conflits dans l'Internationale 1872. *La Question Germano-Slave. Le Communisme d'État. Écrits et matériaux*. Textes établis et annotés par Arthur Lehning. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1965. lxxvii, 492 pp. Hfl. 72.00.

The introduction gives a lucid survey of the origins and the problems involved in the controversy between Marx and Bakunin. The latter's activities during the late 'sixties and early 'seventies are described in detail. The texts comprise the letter *Aux compagnons de la Fédération des sections internationales du Jura* (more than 80 pages in print – written February/March 1872), dealing with Russia's and Germany's role and (in connection with it) with Marx' views. Further there are an essay on "Germany and State Communism", a fragmenting continuation of the *Empire knowto-germanique* which directs itself against Marx, and various letters, congress resolutions and other documents relating to the conflict. The appendices contain a great number of documents on the IWMA, letters, statements and pamphlets by Marx and Engels, etc. For a general outline of the series we may refer to this journal, Vol. VII (1962), Part 2, p. 304.

NEF, JOHN. *The Conquest of the Material World*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1964. xii, 408 pp. \$ 8.95; 67/-.

The essays collected in the present volume, written over a period of thirty years and now revised (partly even re-written), deal with the economic history of Europe during the three centuries preceding the Industrial Revolution. The full emphasis is on the role played by individual decisions in the progress of technology and the surmounting of the barriers to industrialization. The author concludes his definitely non-Marxist interpretation with an optimistic epilogue, in which he takes Tocqueville's stand over against Gobineau.

Pierwsza Międzynarodówka a sprawa polska. Dokumenty i materiały. Opracowali: J. W. Borejsza, H. Katz, I. Koberdowa, M. Watle. Pod red. Henryka Katza. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1964. 530 pp. Ill. Zł. 40.00.

The important part played by the Polish question in the genesis and the subsequent history of the First International is well reflected in the present collection of press items, reports, letters, petitions, appeals and other documents, all written in or translated into Polish, and some of them published here for the first time. An introduction of about fifty pages and a biographical index are included.

SCHEVENELS, WALTHER. *Quarante cinq années Fédération Syndicale*

Internationale 1901-1945. Éditions de l'Institut E. Vandervelde, Bruxelles 1964. 231 pp. B.fr. 150.

The International Federation of Trade Unions was founded in 1913, but annual international conferences were held since 1901 and there was an international secretariat. The author gives a clearly arranged survey of its history and that of the affiliated international trade organizations. A bird's eye view is given to the major earlier attempts at unity and a postscript deals with the short-lived trade union unity with the Communists after the Second World War. The archives of the IFTU having been lost, this book by one of its leading functionaries presents, on some points, "inside information" not to be found elsewhere.

Soviet Foreign Relations and World Communism. A Selected, Annotated Bibliography of 7,000 Books in 30 Languages. Compiled and ed. by Thomas T. Hammond. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1965. xxiv, 1240 pp. \$ 25.00.

This very comprehensive reasoned bibliography covers Soviet foreign policy since 1917, including economic relations and the (subdued) national independence movements (Ukraine, Caucasus, Central Asia, etc.) of 1917-1921, Communism in all regions and countries of the world, and "special topics" such as Communist ideology (R. V. Daniels), the Comintern (K. E. McKenzie), mass organizations before and since 1945, Soviet military power and doctrine (R. J. Garthoff). The general editor was assisted by numerous editors for separate chapters (the names cited above in brackets may offer an indication of the standard of the work). Although there are obvious disparities in treatment and scope of what comes under "Communism" (for some countries titles have been included which bear only a restricted relevance, for others the standard was more strict) the work as a whole is an invaluable book of reference.

Utopie und Mythos der Weltrevolution. Zur Geschichte der Kominintern 1920-1940. Hrsg. von Theo Pirker. Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag GmbH & Co. KG, München 1964. 304 pp. DM. 3.80.

The selection of documents - "expression of the great utopia and the great myth of organized world revolution" as the editor styles them - offers, in a nutshell, characteristic statements in the official German-language Comintern organ. The misinterpretation of the power of Italian Fascism, the hopes invested in Germany, the Spanish Civil War are among the subjects. The introduction is instructive also on the operation of the communication between the Moscow centre and the national parties.

WILLIAMS, ERIC. Capitalism & Slavery. Introduction by D. W. Brogan. André Deutsch Ltd., London 1964. ix, 285 pp. 15/-.

The first edition of this book appeared in 1943. The author, now Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, adapts with great ability the method of an economic interpretation of history, although he did not commit the "grave historical error" of ignoring the (secondary) importance of humanitarianism. It is argued that economic losses were fundamental in abolishing the slave system. The subject proper is British capitalism and slavery in the Caribbeans, but the conclusions apply to France and Holland as well.

ZSIGMOND, L. Zur deutschen Frage 1918-1923. Die wirtschaftlichen

und internationalen Faktoren der Wiederbelebung des deutschen Imperialismus und Militarismus. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1964. 345 pp. \$ 8.40.

The German question after the First World War is here approached along the well-known dual line of the mutual contrasts between the "capitalist" powers and the "great conspiracy" against the Soviet Union. For interpretation the author therefore offers nothing new, but he has combed Western literature on the subject for arguments that might fit in with his thesis. Much attention is paid to the German reparations, the inter-ally debts and the role played by the French heavy industry.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

INGRAM, DAVID. *The Communist Economic Challenge*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1965. 168 pp. 30/-.

Comparisons between Soviet and Western trends and between growth in former periods and at present in the Soviet (and East European and Chinese) economy are the main method applied in this readable analysis of the validity of Communist predictions such as that by Chruschchev on Soviet production supremacy in 1970. The political function of Communist statistics is ably presented. The book which testifies to serious scholarship is also excellently suited for the non-economist.

BLOCH, ROGER. *L'Entreprise remise en question*. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, Paris 1964. 211 pp. NF. 25.80.

The reconstruction of industrial organization is the subject of this thought-provoking book. The author takes as an example the transport concerns in Britain and the Common Market countries, and believes he can observe a shift here from a profit-directed economy to a service-directed one – a shift of which he is all in favour.

JALÉE, PIERRE. *Le pillage du tiers monde. Étude économique*. François Maspero, Paris 1965. 133 pp. NF. 9.60.

The title of the present volume is eloquent enough. The author, for whom "there can exist only one socialism, scientific socialism based upon Marxism-Leninism", is of the opinion that essentially there is nothing new under the sun of "imperialism". Western economic aid to the underdeveloped countries is "at once tithe and smoke screen", and association with the European Common Market a "neo-imperialist contract".

NEUFELD, MAURICE F. *Poor Countries and Authoritarian Rule*. New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1965. xiii, 240 pp. \$ 5.00.

The ambitions and frustrations of the nationalist movements in the underdeveloped countries are the subject of this sober and well-balanced study. Resultant authoritarianism is compared to Mussolini's fascism. The longest chapter is devoted to "Labor Movements, Politics, and Economic Retardation"; a survey of the labour movements of Japan, Egypt, Latin America and the former British West Indies is appended.

SUFRIN, SIDNEY C. *Unions in Emerging Societies. Frustration and Politics*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse 1964. 124 pp. \$ 4.50.

Dealing with a broad variety of developing countries – from Spain to Ghana and from Latin America to Indonesia – the author elaborates his major point, viz., that increasing government interference with the economy and social policy leads both to a politicization of the role of the unions and to their memberships' and leaders' frustration: political change does not automatically bring in its wake a better life. A special case study is made of Pakistan. There are, apart from the very sweeping treatment, some weak points, e.g., an error of fact is to proclaim Sukarno a General, and the index is very unsatisfactory. A positive feature is the extensive bibliography grouped according to subjects (labour movements, social conditions, migration, etc.) and including recent articles as well as books.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

BARBÉ, RAYMOND. *Les classes sociales en Afrique Noire. Économie et Politique*, Paris n.d. 117 pp. NF. 5.00.

The countries of West Africa in so far as they have adopted French as their official language are the only ones treated in this analysis of social stratification. Interesting are not only the data on the present situation, but also the attempt at a historical evaluation of the class relationships along Marxist lines ("Asiatic mode of production"). Much attention has been paid to such phenomena as "bureaucratic capitalism", the role of the state and that of the trade unions.

SCIPIO. *Emergent Africa*. Chatto & Windus, London 1965. 192 pp. 22/6.

On the whole the author, who is presented as "a distinguished European expert", evaluates the chances for the countries of tropical Africa to arrive at economic and social ripeness and to a political and cultural individuality in a reasonable span of time. These chances are considered to be good because there is, as a rule, no overpopulation, the international situation is favourable and the problem of education can be solved (in formerly British and Belgian territories the bottleneck is secondary education). The different colonial legacies are discussed as are the processes of party formation and the attitudes towards foreign powers.

Algeria

BRACE, RICHARD and JOAN. *Algerian Voices*. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, Toronto, London 1965. xi, 233 pp. Ill. \$ 5.95; 46/6.

The present volume is, in contrast with the authors' *Ordeal in Algeria* (*vide* this journal, Vol. VI (1961), Part 1, p. 144f.), in the main a travel account of two trips to the GPRC's headquarters in Tunisia in 1961 and 1962. Many leaders were interviewed, not only on the Algerian War, but also on various issues of international policy and on the problems of reconstruction. Vivid pictures have been drawn of military life on the side of the Algerians and of children's homes. The authors do not make a secret of their sympathies for the Algerian cause but also show concern over anti-liberal tendencies.

Congo

YOUNG, CRAWFORD. *Politics in the Congo. Decolonization and Independence*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1965. xii, 659 pp. Maps. \$ 12.50.

The subject of the present volume is the genesis of the Republic of the Congo. The author, assistant professor of political science and chairman of the African Studies Program at the University of Wisconsin, may well be said to have written the first comprehensive monograph in English. He has based his analysis on extensive original documentation and first-hand investigation in Belgium and throughout the Congo. After some chapters on the distinctive features of Belgian colonial rule the nationalist response and the painful process of independence are described in detail. The volume bears witness to an impressive erudition and a well-balanced judgement.

Egypt

BAER, GABRIEL. *Egyptian Guilds in Modern Times*. The Israel Oriental Society, Jerusalem 1964. xiii, 192 pp. \$ 4.50.

This comprehensive monograph deals with the internal structure and functions of the Egyptian guilds of craftsmen, merchants and workers in the nineteenth century. After discussing the guild system in Ottoman Egypt, the author presents a detailed analysis of the distribution, size, organization and classification of the guilds in modern Egypt. In a concluding chapter he analyzes the process and the causes of their ultimate disappearance.

Liberia

FRAENKEL, MERRAN. *Tribe and Class in Monrovia*. Oxford University Press, London, Ibadan, Accra 1964. xii, 244 pp. Ill. 40/-.

This descriptive sociology of modern Monrovia contains a wealth of information on general features such as the national government, city development, income and wages, housing and education facilities. The most detailed sections are, however, those on the several tribal communities and on social mobility patterns, notably mobility from the tribal into the civilized section (decreasingly identifiable with "Americo-Liberians").

Republic of South Africa

SACHS, E.S. *The Anatomy of Apartheid*. Collet's (Publishers) Ltd., London 1965. 424 pp. 45/-.

The present rulers of South Africa are qualified as "a bunch of misanthropes, inspired by the foul philosophies of Adolf Hitler" by the author who styles himself a "propagandist". Living in England since 1953, he has intensified (and made more partial) his criticism as compared with his previous books. Especially his use of Marxist terminology and his fierce indictment of British capitalists (in particular Rhodes) add a new dimension to his interpretation. The book provides a wealth of information on discriminatory legislation, also in the past, and on the economic position of the black workers both in industry and agriculture.

AMERICA

GOLDENBERG, BORIS. *Gewerkschaften in Lateinamerika*. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1964. 197 pp. DM. 19.80.

A well-balanced survey of the history and present situation of trade unionism in Latin America is given here against the background of the political and social conditions in those countries. The author has succeeded in a remarkable way to combine description of individual countries with over-all interpretation. The impact of political doctrines (Communism and Peronism, for instance) is treated at length.

Argentina

PENDLE, GEORGE. *Argentina*. 3rd. ed. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1965. xii, 212 pp. 25/-.

As compared with other sections the Peronist social and economic revolution is given a lion's share – which should perhaps be explained by the fact that the book's first edition appeared in 1955. Nevertheless, the present edition gives a survey of the post-Peron years, and the book contains concise descriptions full of data concerning geography, history and general issues confronting the country.

Cuba

FONER, PHILIP S. *A History of Cuba and its relations with the United States*. Vol. I. 1492-1845: From the Conquest of Cuba to La Escalera. Vol. II. 1845-1895: From the Era of Annexationism to the Outbreak of the Second War for Independence. International Publishers, New York 1962; 1963. 255 pp.; 384 pp. \$ 3.75; 5.00.

This "History" will comprise four volumes. The first two deal with the colonial period. The author of this scholarly work, which is based on a wide range of sources, has strongly coloured his picture both by his adoption of Marxist views and by his tendency to introduce the USA – especially in the second volume – as playing the blackest role, among other things in keeping the Cuban revolutionary movement from enforcing independence from Spain. Working-class developments and revolutionary political opinion – Socialist and non-Socialist – are given special attention. The revolutionary hero Martí is made the object of thorough research and treated with much sympathy.

United States of America

BROPHY, JOHN. *A Miner's Life*. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Milwaukee 1964. xv, 320 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

The author who lived from 1883 to 1963, came to the USA from Britain at an early age. The son of a mineworker, he himself began working in the coal mines at twelve. His autobiography, augmented and edited by Professor Hall, is an important document on the history of trade unionism. Mr. Brophy rose to become the leader of the opposition to John L. Lewis in the UMW in the 'twenties and played a significant role in the formation and later the organization of the CIO. The book relates a great many facts and impressions on those phases in the evolution of essential sections of the labour movement.

CHARLES, SEARLE F. *Minister of Relief. Harry Hopkins and the Depression.* Syracuse University Press, Syracuse 1963. xi, 286 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

In May, 1933, Harry Hopkins took office as relief administrator. During the depression years the various relief agencies and work programmes of the New Deal inspired both hope and fears – billions of dollars being spent. As an efficient administrator, Hopkins' tasks themselves and his qualities made him one of the most influential and most controversial persons in the government. This book offers a very incisive picture of the man and the period, much attention being devoted to the many controversies on economic and social policy, and to politics in general. Though far from being uncritical, the author arrives at a positive evaluation of Hopkins's work, especially as it contributed essentially to keep the unemployed loyal to American democracy.

COOK, ALICE H. *Union Democracy: Practice and Ideal.* Cornell University, Ithaca 1963. viii, 248 pp. \$ 4.75.

In the debate on the feasibility of union democracy the author is on the side of those who believe in it. She presents four case studies on active locals each with a membership of at least 25,000. These studies and the following general evaluation precisely indicate strength and weakness of different structures all of which contain definitely democratic elements. In a "model" she suggests methods and procedures which could guarantee or reinforce truly democratic government of the unions. Interesting is also the critical discussion of various relevant theories.

FRIEDHEIM, ROBERT L. *The Seattle General Strike.* University of Washington Press, Seattle 1964. iii, 224 pp. \$ 5.00.

After a careful survey of the political and social climate of Seattle before the general strike and of the significance of the AFL in the city the author gives a vivid picture of the strike based in part on unpublished sources and interviews with participants. He ably analyzes the role of Major Hanson as the representative of very conservative middle-class opinion and that of labour-leader Duncan. A subtle picture has also been drawn of causes and aims of the strike which refutes the contemporary evaluation of the events as part of a Bolshevik revolutionary scheme.

GOLDWATER, WALTER. *Radical Periodicals in America 1890-1950. With a Genealogical Chart and a Concise Lexicon of the Parties and Groups Which Issued Them. A Bibliography with Brief Notes.* Yale University Library, New Haven 1964. xvii, 51 pp. \$ 5.00.

More than 300 items have been included in this reasoned bibliography which covers Anarchist, Communist, and Socialist periodical literature (excluding, in general, dailies) between 1890 and 1950. The currents represented go from the Council Communists to the followers of Bellamy. In the foreword the editor makes mention of the libraries in the USA which possess substantial collections of radical periodicals. The short explanations are most useful.

HYMAN, HAROLD M. *Soldiers and Spruce: Origins of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen.* Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles 1963. ix, 341 pp. \$ 3.00.

Setbacks in aircraft production caused partly by labour strife led to the curious experiment of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, an agency of the US Army during World War I, set up in order to increase the production of spruce for airframes. More than a normal size division of soldiers and some 100,000 workers were in the Legion. The latter's story is reported here for the first time on a solid scholarly foundation of (largely previously unexplored) sources. The book sheds much light on the mentality of the (IMW influenced) lumbermen, the AFL's attitude towards the Legion and the (relatively meagre) achievements. The importance attached to the idea by its main inspirator, Disque, is critically examined.

LEWIS, H. G. *Unionism and Relative Wages in the United States. An Empirical Inquiry.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1963. xvii, 308 pp. \$ 7.50.

Methodologically this book unquestionably belongs to the realm of economics, but the results at which the author arrives are of immediate relevance to trade-union history and sociology. About a third of the wage and salary workers being unionized and included in collective-bargaining agreements, the question of union influence on wages can be (and indeed is) answered with accuracy. The author has used a wealth of material covering the last 40 years or so and established definite over-all tendencies: the wage effect of unionism is definitely proved, but has been highest in the 'thirties, lowest in the years following World War II, although there are great differences among various industries and the impact of unionism on relative wage inequality has been small.

McPHERSON, JAMES M. *The Struggle for Equality. Abolitionists and the Negro in the Civil War and Reconstruction.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1964. xii, 474 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

The story of abolitionism since the outbreak of the Civil War and its effect on thought, legislation and practice in the first decade after it has never been told in such detail before. Much previously unnoticed material has been worked up in this book which is a well-written and learned account that will also interest those to whom the thesis of the abolitionists' influence may seem to be presented too unreservedly. Much in the author's findings is of importance for a re-evaluation of the position of the Republican Party's radical wing.

MIYAKAWA, T. SCOTT. *Protestants and Pioneers. Individualism and Conformity on the American Frontier.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1964. x, 306 pp. \$ 7.50.

The present volume is a sociological rather than a historical study of Western pioneer life, particularly among the members of the popular Protestant denominations (Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and Quakers). The field of enquiry is essentially limited to the trans-Allegheny settlements in the Ohio River Valley between 1800 and 1836. Group control appears to have played a much more important role than was posited by Turner and his followers. There is a separate chapter on the attitudes towards slavery.

RICHARDSON, REED C. *The Locomotive Engineer 1863-1963. A Century of Railway Labor Relations and Work Rules.* Bureau of

Industrial Relations, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 1963. 456 pp. \$ 8.00.

The richness and variety of the material consulted (and partly reproduced in quotations) on the administration of railway companies and especially on work rules, labour-management relations, union organization and the impact of technological change make this book a valuable contribution especially to social history. The first part deals with the present situation, the second, entitled "Foundation Laying", includes also the years from 1830 to 1863. The period from about 1863 to 1920 gets relatively most attention. It is argued that collective bargaining on the railways has, in a long history, reached a greater maturity than "in almost any other industry".

TULL, CHARLES T. *Father Coughlin and the New Deal*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse 1965. x, 292 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

Although the title would suggest a restriction which the contents do not justify, the attitude toward the New Deal helps to explain the Catholic priest's and frustrated demagogue's basic outlook. Starting his career as a suburban pastor he ended in the same capacity. This book deserves praise for the outstanding objectivity with which the author has elaborated a picture of the man, the forces he mobilized and the counter-tendencies which blocked his influence after he had gone through the phases of pro-Rooseveltianism, antisemitism and isolationism. Speeches by the "radio priest", letters, the Roosevelt papers and other sources of information have been carefully scrutinized for the composition of this fascinating study.

ASIA

FISHER, CHARLES A. *South-East Asia; A Social, Economic and Political Geography*. Methuen & Co.Ltd., London; E.P.Dutton & Co. Inc., New York 1964. xix, 831 pp. 84/-.

This work constitutes a scholarly achievement of the first order. It offers not only "geography", however broadly defined, but also a survey of colonial and recent history both of the region as a whole and of the various countries separately. The author stresses the distinctive "personality" of South-East Asia as different from those of both India and China. As a work of reference the book is invaluable and the enormous number of data are of a surprising accuracy and timeliness. Among the chapters on the individual countries those on Indonesia are the most voluminous. The question of the necessity of Western aid and that of the chances of Communism are discussed with great acumen in the concluding chapter.

WERTHEIM, W.F. *East-West Parallels. Sociological Approaches to Modern Asia*. W. van Hoeve Ltd., The Hague 1964. vii, 284 pp. Hfl. 24.50.

The author, who teaches modern history and sociology of South-East Asia at the University of Amsterdam, has collected and partly rewritten twelve papers and articles to make up the present "no book". They deal with various aspects of Asia and especially South-East Asia, from minority problems to the urbanization process and from corruption to the dynamics of historical change. The parallels suggested in the title should not be overrated: the distinctive features of the area are emphasized, and the "dialectics of progress", in the author's opinion, requires nothing short of revolutionary solutions.

ZACHARIAH, K. C. *A Historical Study of Internal Migration in the Indian Sub-Continent 1901-1931*. Asia Publishing House, London 1964. xvi, 297 pp. 70/-.

The actual territories of India, Pakistan and Burma are covered by this historico-demographical study. The migration pattern is demonstrated to be characteristic for non-industrial countries, i.e., that economically unimportant types were prevalent, except in Bengal and Bombay where in the period under discussion a population movement from the countryside to the cities was already observable. On the whole, the effect of migration on population redistribution was small. These are some of the conclusions arrived at through a very thorough research which has made the most of the available sources.

China

CH'ËN, JEROME. *Mao and the Chinese Revolution*. With Thirty-seven Poems by Mao Tse-tung transl. from the Chinese by Michael Bullock and Jerome Ch'ên. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Kuala Lumpur 1965. 419 pp. 42/-.

This is a measured and materially profuse history of the Chinese revolution (till 1945) mainly seen from the perspective of Mao's role and, generally, his political biography. The author clarifies some important questions and discusses with acumen controversies on Mao's "originality", the position of Li Li-san and the Chinese Communists' fervour in the war against Japan. Mao Tse-tung's poems have been provided with explanatory notes.

CHU, VALENTIN. *The Inside Story of Communist China* [Ta Ta, Tan Tan]. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1964. viii, 320 pp. 30/-.

Though the author has the advantage over many commentators to be a Chinese himself, born in the country and absolutely familiar with its language and pre-1949 ways of life, his picture – undoubtedly based on intimate knowledge of available sources – is such as to provoke many questions. The Communist regime is said to have produced enormous chaos in agriculture and industry, and discontent among an overwhelming majority which could some time lead to its downfall. Many interesting data are given on various developments; the passages dealing with ideological issues seem less satisfactory than those on every-day life.

LEVENSON, JOSEPH R. *Confucian China and Its Modern Fate*. Vol. III. *The Problem of Historical Significance*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1965. ix, 180 pp. 25/-.

In this final volume of his study of Confucianism in the twentieth century Professor Levenson describes how the Chinese Communists, having first proscribed the Confucian tradition, now try to neutralize it by making it into a kind of "museum" (one is reminded of the "World Museum of Christian Archaeology" in Vl. Solov'ev's *Antichrist*). The contrast and the relative compatibility of static Confucian historicism and dynamic Maoist historicism are elaborated with acumen.

MYRDAL, JAN. *Report from a Chinese Village*. Transl. by Maurice

Michael. William Heinemann Ltd., London 1965. xxxiv, 374 pp. Ill. 50/-.

The author (son of Professor Gunnar Myrdal) and his wife Gun Kessle (who contributes a great many photographs and drawings) spent one month in 1962 in a Northern Shensi village in the neighbourhood of Yen-an city. This book contains their sober interviews with many inhabitants – peasants, party functionaries and local intellectuals. Especially the way in which people reacted to the revolution (in this region Communist reign was established early) is reported. The author has avoided giving his own comments as far as possible. As a source the book is of great value indeed and probably it is unique in that never was such material collected so systematically on the spot.

PÉLISSIER, ROGER. *La Chine entre en scène. (De 1839 à nos jours)*. Préface de Robert Guillain. Éditions René Julliard, Paris 1963. 413 pp. Ill. NF. 19.50.

Contemporary reports by Chinese and (more numerous) foreigners have been assembled with connecting texts by the author-editor into a lively history of the 110 years preceding the Communist victory. The story is told (by keen observers) of wars and rebellions, of partition and spheres of influence, of the national reaction against foreign domination, of the Long March and the Communist-occupied regions, of Japanese aggression, to mention a few catchwords. The book is a good example of responsible and popular history.

India

FONSECA, A. J. *Wage Determination and Organized Labour in India*. Oxford University Press, London, Bombay, Calcutta 1964. ix, 241 pp. Rs. 10.00.

Dr. Fonseca, who is a member of the Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, and well acquainted with labour organizations throughout the country, tries to gauge the impact of the Indian trade unions on wages. After a discussion of their origins, objectives, strength and weaknesses as well as of the institutional policies that influence wage determination, the methods of wage settlement are described and their effects statistically analyzed.

Industrial Labour in India. Ed. by V.B. Singh. Asia Publishing House, London 1963. xx, 664 pp. 60/-.

The first edition of this work was reviewed in Vol. VI (1961), Part 2, p. 318 of this journal. The present second edition is enlarged by some 150 pages (ten chapters; the text of others has been revised). K. N. Subramaniam's contribution on worker participation in management is one of the most interesting among the new items. Referring to the review of the 1960 edition we should like to mention further the excellent study by the editor on (mainly urban) housing. The book offers a useful over-all survey.

Indonesia

HINDLEY, DONALD. *The Communist Party of Indonesia 1951-1963*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1964. xvii, 380 pp. \$ 8.50.

After a very succinct introduction on the socio-economic situation in Indonesia (especially in Java) and on the history of the CP from 1920 to 1951 the author thoroughly examines the party's almost unprecedented growth to the position of the numerically strongest CP outside the Communist-dominated countries under the leadership of Aidit. The book is one of the best on contemporary Indonesia and the best on the CPI in the 'fifties and early 'sixties. It is based on a wealth of sources (mostly Indonesian) and interviews, includes illuminating parallels with, e.g., the Chinese developments, and is unsurpassed in its analysis of the social classes on which Communism concentrates its activities. The curious position of the party, within President Sukarno's "guided democracy", seems somewhat less penetrating.

WANDER, HILDE. *Die Beziehungen zwischen Bevölkerungs- und Wirtschaftsentwicklung, dargestellt am Beispiel Indonesiens*. [Kieler Studien, 70.] J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1965. xi, 279 pp. Maps. DM. 46.00.

The author, who has been a member of the UN technical assistance programme to Indonesia (1958-60), enters extensively into the relationship between the country's population trends and its economic development. The argument is illustrated by a wealth of tables and graphs.

Israel

Agricultural Planning and Village Community in Israel. Ed. by Joseph Ben-David. [Arid Zone Research, XXIII.] Unesco, Paris 1964; distr. in the Netherlands by N.V. Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage. 159 pp. \$ 2.50.

The purpose of this book is to describe the main facts and problems of agricultural development and settlement in Israel with special reference to the arid southern part of the country. Much attention is paid to the collective settlements in the Negev. Among the contributors we mention A. Rokach, D. Weintraub and M. Lissak.

ROSE, HERBERT H. *The Life and Thought of A. D. Gordon. Pioneer, Philosopher and Prophet of Modern Israel*. Bloch Publishing Company, New York 1964. x, 151 pp. \$ 3.50.

It is the thought rather than the life of the "spiritual patriarch" of the Kibbutz movement that is described in this small book. The author, an American rabbi, makes much of Gordon's "message" to the modern world in general and contemporary Jewry in particular. Dr. Jacob R. Marcus provided a foreword.

Japan

Changing Japanese Attitudes Toward Modernization. Ed. by Marius B. Jansen. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1965. x, 546 pp. \$ 9.00.

The contributions to this volume are scholarly studies on several aspects and stages in the process of modernization since the nineteenth century. The conceptions of modernization themselves changed considerably, as is ably argued by J. W. Hall; likewise, the Japanese attitudes changed, as is demonstrated in a well-documented

contribution by the editor who continues his treatment up to the early 'thirties. Further, there are studies on "the Tokugawa setting" (R.P.Dore and A.Craig who also deals with the image of Western Europe, in particular Holland). From the viewpoint of social history the most interesting studies are those on the role played by one typical Meiji leader, Yamagata Aritomo, in modernizing the country's policy and economy (R.F.Hackett), the position and influence of Japanese Christians (J.F.Howes), the attitudes of some Japanese writers towards tradition and reform (Shuicki Kato) and that on the intellectuals (H.Passin, who in thought-stimulating comparisons defines changes and parallels with other countries).

Vietnam

MURTI, B.S.N. *Vietnam Divided. The Unfinished Struggle.* Asia Publishing House, London 1964. vii, 228 pp. 32/-.

Dr. Murti, who was Deputy Secretary-General of the International Commission in Vietnam for three years, has laid the main emphasis on the implementation of the provisions of the Geneva Agreement to which, notwithstanding the frustration of its work, he attaches very great importance. A few chapters deal with developments both in the North and the South, and Ngo Dinh Diem's rise to power with decisive American help is pictured on the basis of partly unpublished sources. As to the weakness of South Vietnam it is argued that no serious democratic alternative to Communism has been tried.

EUROPE

CLOUGH, SHEPARD and CAROL GAYLE MOODIE. *European Economic History. Documents and Readings. Major Developments from the End of the Middle Ages to the Present.* D. Van Nostrand, Inc., Princeton, Toronto, London 1965. 191 pp. \$ 1.45.

In conformity with the planning of the *Anvil Books*, in which it is published, the present volume collects about forty short abstracts on the economic history of Europe since the sixteenth century. Most of the selections are taken from contemporary authors (e.g., Hakluyt, Colbert, Smith, List, Marx, Hobson and Stalin), but some historians are also represented.

Jahrbuch für Geschichte der UdSSR und der volksdemokratischen Länder Europas. Band 8. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1964. 592 pp. DM. 35.00.

Among the contributions to this volume we mention as important from the viewpoint of social history those by K.Obermann on Russian intervention projects against the revolutions in Germany and Austria during the first half of the year 1848 – for which the unpublished reports of the Prussian envoy in Petersburg (von Rochow) to his king have been used – and by W.Schmidt on the *Deutsche Brüsseler Zeitung* (for which Marx and Engels wrote regularly) and the Polish question. Further there are articles on Hungary and Poland during the first years of "people's democracy", an attempt at explaining Germany's help to starving Russia in 1921-1923, a survey of Soviet historiography since the 20th Party Congress (F.Straube) and book reviews.

KOSCH, WILHELM. Biographisches Staatshandbuch. Lexikon der Politik, Presse und Publizistik. Fortgeführt von Eugen Kuri. Francke Verlag, Bern, München 1963. vii, 1208 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM. 148.00.

The *grossdeutsch* Roman Catholic philologist Wilhelm Kosch was such an enthusiastic lexicographer that, having completed his *Deutsches Literatur-Lexikon*, he started a similar work on politicians and publicists in the German language area during the last century and a half. The new handbook has been appearing serially since 1959, but Professor Kosch alas died in December 1960, just when he had finished the text under Q; the Francke publishing house then found Mr. Kuri prepared to complete his work. The two volumes now consist of thousands of short biographies of German, Austrian and Swiss personalities as well as short items on political periodicals. On the whole the contents are reliable and at any rate they are useful. The information is defaced, however, by a great number of inaccuracies, which are in part corrected at the back, and the bibliographies appended to each item are interesting rather than exhaustive or even representative; for instance, newspaper articles are often mentioned, but standards sometimes omitted. But as long as there is no team available to compose another such lexicon, the present one will be very helpful as a reference book.

MARX, K. Însemnări despre Români (Manuscrise inedite). Publicate de A. Oțetea și S. Schwann. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, Bucuresti 1964. 186 pp. Ill. Lei 16.00.

Four fragments of Marx' voluminous *Excerpte*, all bearing upon Rumania, are published here for the first time, together with a Rumanian translation. The abstracts refer to three books, two of them by Elias Regnault, and were in part mentioned by M. Rubel in this periodical, Vol. V (1960), Part 1, pp. 46 and 73 f. The present volume does not contain the concluding sentences quoted by Rubel, but all the same it abounds with sharp criticism of the part played by the Russians. The curious mixture of French, German and English (e.g., "*d. spoliation u. occupation v. Bessarabien a dissipé toutes les illusions*") is wholly in the style of Marx' correspondence with Engels.

WILLIS, F. ROY. France, Germany, and the New Europe, 1945-1963. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1965; Oxford University Press, London. xiv, 397 pp. \$ 8.75.

In a sense, the present volume may be called a sequel to the same author's book *The French in Germany, 1945-1949*, which was noticed in this periodical, Vol. VII (1962), Part 2, p. 337. The foundations of the subsequent Franco-German reconciliation are stated to have been laid during this "paradoxical occupation", as a result of the educational policy of the French military government. The making of the European Coal and Steel Community and of the Common Market are of course given the lion's share, but the set-backs are not passed over. The final chapter is devoted to the role played by General de Gaulle since 1958 and to the Franco-German Treaty of 1963.

Austria

Bibliographie zur Geschichte der österreichischen Arbeiterbewegung 1867-1918 (abgeschlossen im August 1961). Zusammengestellt von Herbert Steiner. Vorwort von Fritz Klenner. 1. Aufl. Europa-Verlag, Wien 1962. 316 pp. S. 580.

In this monumental bibliography on the labour movement in the Austrian half of the Dual Monarchy by far the most voluminous section (more than 2,500 items) is that of German language books, pamphlets and articles of which there exist separate offprints. As a rule, only writings published in Austria or by Austrians and foreigners who were active in the Austrian movement have been included. The order is according to individual years and within each annual group alphabetical. Shorter sections contain a list of the Socialist and Christian Social press as well as of trade union organs and selections from Czech, Polish, Slovene, Croat, Italian and Jewish writings and newspapers. The very useful subject index covers the German language items; there are further an index of authors and a chronology registering the foundation years of innumerable organizations (especially trade union locals).

BÖHM, JOHANN. *Erinnerungen aus meinem Leben. Mit einem Vorwort von Fritz Klenner.* [Österreichprofile.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 215 pp. DM. 13.80. S. 92.

The career of the author, who lived from 1886 to 1959, started at the lowest level but led him to the Presidency of the Austrian TUC and a Vice-Presidency of Parliament. His memoirs express characteristically the feelings and thoughts common to most contemporary Socialist functionaries during the period from roughly 1900 to the end of the Second World War. The recollections on his work in the building-trade union contain a number of remarkable details.

HANNAK, JACQUES. *Karl Renner und seine Zeit. Versuch einer Biographie.* Europa Verlag, Wien 1965. 718 pp. Ill. S. 320.

With the help of many quotations from Renner's writings and speeches as well as from other contemporary documents the author provides the reader with a popularly written, though not superficial political biography of the first Chancellor after the First, the first President after the Second World War. At the same time the book is a history of Austrian Social Democracy during the first half of the twentieth century. Important new sources have been used and partly reproduced (correspondence Renner-Friedrich Adler).

LEICHTER, OTTO. *Glanz und Ende der Ersten Republik. Wie es zum österreichischen Bürgerkrieg kam.* [Österreichprofile.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 256 pp. S. 92.

Written (under the pseudonym "Pertinax") and published thirty years ago (under the title *Österreich 1934 - Die Geschichte einer Konterrevolution*), this book is a lively contemporary report on Austrian Social Democracy during 1918-1934 and especially during the last seven years of that period, the time of gradual undermining of democracy. It is, in the outlook it represents, a strongly partisan book, based, however, on solid sources and keen observation. Moreover, it is itself a historical document, as it reproduces so many reflections current at the time on the underlying causes of the defeat and on the strategy and tactics of Social Democracy.

Belgium

FÉAUX, VALMY. *Cinq semaines de lutte sociale. La grève de l'hiver 1960-1961.* Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1963. 255 pp. B.fr. 240.

As a consequence of the events in Congo the government under the premiership of Mr. Eyskens introduced a bill in parliament known as the project of a *loi unique*. The project provided for an austerity program; the latter met with opposition from the Right and the Left. The Socialists and the trade unions were instrumental in organizing the general strike of the winter 1960-1961. It is this strike which is described here in full and with great precision. The author also pays due attention to the intricate social and political problems which manifested themselves often more vehemently than the formal issue of the strike. Thus, the late Mr. Renard's Wallonian movement got an enormous impetus, and traditional dissatisfactions such as those of the miners in the Borinage combined to lend the strike its tenacious and sometimes rebellious character.

GUBBELS, ROBERT. *La grève, phénomène de civilisation. Études d'économie sociale.* Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1962. 346 pp. B.fr. 340.

The author has approached the phenomenon "strike" from almost innumerable angles. The book is rich in statistical data on the years since the last war, it describes a great variety of strikes (union-sponsored, wild cat, regional, general strikes) and discusses the causes. The connection of the frequency of strikes with economic trends, the broad range of motives (too often narrowed down to simple wage issues) and the reactions of public opinion are among the subjects dealt with in this thorough, but somewhat over-classified sociological study.

Bulgaria

BALKANSKI, GR. G. Cheïtanov. *Pages d'histoire du mouvement libértaire bulgare.* Éditions "Notre Route", Paris [Boîte postale 81-20] 1965. 271 pp. Ill. NF. 9.20.

Life and thought of the Bulgarian anarchist Georgi Sheitanov (1896-1925) are here described with great sympathy. Personal recollections by kindred spirits (for the greater part dating from 1947) are included.

Eire

LARKIN, EMMET. *James Larkin. Irish Labour Leader, 1876-1947.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1965. xviii, 334 pp. Ill. 50/-.

The life of the man who in 1913 became world-famous as leader of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union is here described by an American namesake who is, however, no relation. All the aspects of "Big Jim's" personality and career – revolutionary syndicalist, Roman Catholic, Irish nationalist, German secret agent, Communist – are given due attention. The sources used by the author include Irish and American state papers.

France

BERNARDIN, EDITH. *Jean-Marie Roland et le Ministère de l'Intérieur (1792-1793).* Société des Études Robespierriennes, Paris [304, rue de Belleville] 1964. xv, 667 pp. NF. 55.00.

An impressive volume of sources – mainly from the National and Departmental Archives – has been worked up in this authoritative work on Roland's role as Minister

of the Interior. The book gives very accurate information on the intricate problems resulting from the complex operative methods of the Ministry and the difference in execution of the powers held, e.g., by regional authorities and by the Minister's collaborators at Paris. Thus, the book has become an important contribution to the constitutional history of the Revolution. This latter quality is more clearly in evidence than the analysis of the various political currents which has been less systematically undertaken.

BLUM, LÉON. L'Œuvre de -. [IV-1.] Du 6 février 1934 au Front Populaire. Les lois sociales de 1936. La guerre d'Espagne. 1934-1937. [IV-2.] La fin du Rassemblement Populaire. De Munich à la guerre. Souvenirs sur «l'Affaire». 1937-1940. Éditions Albin Michel, Paris 1964; 1965. viii, 510 pp.; 630 pp. NF. 24.00 per vol.

The present volumes, covering the years 1934-1940, contain chiefly selections from Blum's articles in *Le Populaire* and from his speeches in the Chamber; the second volume moreover includes the *Souvenirs sur «l'Affaire»* (1935) and a complete bibliography. From the latter it appears that the above selections comprise only a small part of Blum's journalistic and oratorical production during this crucial period, but nonetheless they give a good impression of his policy.

BOULOISEAU, MARC. Étude de l'émigration et de la vente des biens des émigrés (1792-1830). Instruction, Sources, Bibliographie, Législation, Tableaux. Imprimerie Nationale, Paris 1963. 179 pp. NF. 14.00.

The importance of this carefully prepared work is evident: especially its listing of archival materials and its bibliography will constitute henceforward a most essential tool for the specialist in the particular field of the history of the emigrants and of the policy towards them and a help for many others. Mention should also be made of the thoughtful survey of the legislation regarding the emigrants and their property. In an appendix the historical sources in Soviet archives are dealt with.

CARRIÈRE, FRANÇOISE et PHILIPPE PINCHEMEL. Le Fait urbain en France. La population urbaine. Les villes de plus de 20.000 habitants. Avec la collaboration de Josiane Benoit et Félix Damette. [École Pratique des Hautes Études (VIe section), Centre d'Études Économiques, Études et Mémoires, 57.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1963. 374 pp. Maps. NF. 38.00.

The present volume is the first monograph to be devoted to the phenomena of urban life and urbanization over the whole of France. All towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants are covered, and the argument is illustrated by a wealth of tables and graphs. Of special interest are the chapters on the "*Structures professionnelles urbaines*", viz., the share of the different towns in the three "sectors" of the national economy.

COBBAN, ALFRED. A History of Modern France. Vol. III. France of the Republics. Jonathan Cape, London 1965. 263 pp. Maps. 35/-.

The present volume concludes the new edition of Professor Cobban's history of France since the death of Louis XIV. The Third and the Fourth Republics are dealt with against the background of social history; the dead weight of vested interests and

class rigidity is brought into full relief. The Fifth Republic is seen as an end, or rather as a beginning.

CORNUT, PAUL. Répartition de la fortune privée en France par département et nature de biens au cours de la première moitié du XXe siècle. Préface de F. Trévoux. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VIe section: Centre d'Études Économiques, Études et Mémoires, 53.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1963. 656 pp. Maps. NF. 40.00.

Dr. Cornut, a retired revenue official, has taken great pains to calculate the distribution of private property over the ninety *départements* as well as its constituent items for the years 1908, 1934, 1949 and 1953. Basing himself on inheritance inventories and tax returns he has achieved very important results. The volume is provided with numerous tables and graphs.

DANSETTE, ADRIEN. Histoire religieuse de la France contemporaine. L'Église catholique dans la mêlée politique et sociale. Édition revue et corrigée. Éditions Flammarion, Paris 1965. 892 pp. NF. 39.00.

First published in 1948 and 1951, Dansette's history of the Roman Catholic Church in modern France now appears in a revised one-volume edition. The book has been written in a fluent style ("*une large fresque*", as the jacket has it) and the reader is not bothered with scholarly footnotes, but the general impression is one of competence. The author is definitely sympathetic with his subject, though not uncritical; he starts with a gloomy picture of the Church on the eve of the Revolution and concludes with the advent of a *modus vivendi* between the Church and the Republic in the 1920s.

GAY, PETER. The Party of Humanity. Studies in the French Enlightenment. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1964. xv, 290, ix pp. 36/-.

Since 1952, when he published his excellent book on Bernstein, Professor Gay has developed into a leading authority on the French Enlightenment. Approaching the subject in terms of a "social history of ideas" he has written, apart from a monograph on *Voltaire's Politics*, a number of essays, nine of which are collected in the present volume. Voltaire, his *Dictionnaire philosophique*, his *Idées républicaines* and his anti-semitism, come up for extensive discussion; other essays are devoted to Rousseau, the Enlightenment in general and "Rhetoric and Politics in the French Revolution". The author is very appreciative of the *philosophes'* "practical paganism"; critics like Becker, Talmon and Crocker are severely taken to task.

GUELAUD-LERIDON, FRANÇOISE. Le travail des femmes en France. Préface de Jean Fourastié. [Travaux et Documents, Cahier no. 42.] Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1964. 77 pp. NF. 9.00.

Women constitute one third of the active population of France. This book gives a very commendable survey of the available documentation, the discussion of the relevant problems, and a wealth of statistical material. The extremely generous French family allowances system is also brought into the picture; it helps to explain the relative decrease of women in the younger age groups in the total labour force.

GUÉRIN, DANIEL. Un jeune homme excentrique. Essai d'autobiographie. René Julliard, Paris 1965. 252 pp. NF. 13.50.

This autobiography by the syndicalist writer and historian covers his first 26 years. Interesting is the picture drawn of the liberal "bourgeois" milieu in which he grew up. Personal experiences are related with honest openness; they appear to have been fundamental in making the author a revolutionary Socialist.

HATZFELD, HENRI et JACQUES FREYSSINET. *L'Emploi en France*. [Initiation Économique, 5.] Économie et Humanisme, Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1964. 271 pp. NF. 13.50.

Aiming at a wide readership the authors discuss the situation and the problems of employment in France. They are not sparing in their criticism and conclude their booklet with a song of praise on the *militant*.

LEFEBVRE, GEORGES. *Études Orléanaises*. I. Contribution à l'étude des Structures Sociales à la fin du XVIIIe siècle. II. Subsistances et Maximum (1789-An IV). Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris 1963. 276 pp.; 476 pp. NF. 10.00; 11.00.

Essentially the manuscript of these two volumes was finished in 1944; the author later revised part of it (notably that on estates and classes in pre-revolutionary Orleans). Professor A. Soboul has taken care of this posthumous publication. The first volume contains detailed studies on stratification in the decades preceding the Revolution. The chapter on estates and classes is particularly interesting for Lefebvre's interpretation of "the bourgeoisie". The second volume is the most important; it covers the period from 1789 until 1795 when the price maximum had been abolished. The studies are mainly based on the departmental archives which were destroyed in 1940 and on the Orleans city archives. It need hardly be said that the importance of the work greatly surpasses that of a regional history.

LOOMIS, STANLEY. *Paris in the Terror June 1793-July 1794*. Jonathan Cape, London 1965. 415 pp. 30/-.

That this work has been proclaimed a Book Society Choice is not difficult to explain: it is a thrilling story of three episodes, the murder of Marat, the trial of Danton and the end of Robespierre – all told in obvious concern with the emotional and for human motives rather than with political causes. The Terror – its philosophical justification is said to have its roots "in the naïve, adolescent and vulgar idealism" of Rousseau – is explained largely as the work of rabble plus rabble-rousers. The book is based on secondary sources and on primary documents on Charlotte Corday.

MAIER, HANS. *Revolution und Kirche. Studien zur Frühgeschichte der christlichen Demokratie (1789-1901)*. 2., erw. Aufl. Verlag Rombach, Freiburg B. 1965. 332 pp. DM. 29.00.

The first edition of this remarkable study in the origins of Christian Democracy was noticed in this journal, Vol. V (1960), Part 2, p. 327f. The new edition has been considerably extended; the excursions on Christian Democracy and *Ralliement* during Leo XIII have been re-written into separate chapters.

MANEVY, RAYMOND. *La révolution et la liberté de la presse*. Éditions Estienne, Paris 1964; distr. by Librairie Clavreuil, Paris. 112 pp. NF. 6.00.

This is a full account of the debates held in the Assemblies during the French Revolution until the end of the *Directoire* on the concept of the freedom of the press. Well-chosen quotations from contemporary speeches (e.g., in the Convention) corroborate the chronologically arranged presentation of the history of an important issue which under the circumstances could become of primordial impact on the course of events (the discussions on Marat's journalistic activities provide a telling example). The various positions taken, such as the sincere endorsement of freedom under Robespierre controlled by the guillotine and the practice of state subventions adopted by the Girondins, are lucidly presented.

Pour une démocratie économique. Objectifs, moyens et choix. Préface de A. Jeanson et M. Debatisse. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1964. 238 pp. NF. 16.00.

This book has been written by a number of specialists under the auspices of the *Groupe de Recherches Ouvrières et Paysannes*. The subject is the question how, in the framework of the French Plan, the responsibilities and the fruits of economic growth can be divided fairly.

PROST, ANTOINE. La C.G.T. à l'époque du Front Populaire 1934-1939. Essai de description numérique. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1964. viii, 253 pp. Maps. NF. 22.00.

This sociological and historical study of the CGT (and, until the fusion, of the CGTU) is especially commendable for the very precise research the author has done to arrive at a most exact picture of the professional structure and the regional strength of the Confederation. The data collected have also made possible a revision of the actual shifts in membership during the years under discussion. The various tendencies within the CGT (after unification) are lucidly treated. Many maps and graphs have been included; together with the extensive bibliography and the index they contribute to the usefulness of the work.

SARTRE, JEAN-PAUL. Situations, VI; VII. Gallimard, Paris 1964; 1965. 385 pp.; 345 pp. NF. 1,3^{40.} per vol.

The forewords and essays collected in the present volumes constitute the main documents on Sartre's relations with Marxism and Communism since 1950. About four fifths of Vol. VI are taken up by *Les communistes et la paix* (which contains a curious interpretation of French social history), and about three fifths of Vol. VII by *Le fantôme de Staline* (written with reference to the dramatic events in Hungary).

THOREZ, MAURICE. Œuvres. Livre cinquième. Tome vingt-troisième (novembre 1946-juin 1947). Éditions Sociales, Paris 1965. 181 pp. NF. 4.80.

Among the texts included in this volume those containing arguments in favour of both internal harmony and fierce repression and exploitation ("reparations") of Germany may perhaps be considered the most striking. The gradual deterioration of the international situation and the growing animosity in France against the CP – which led to its eviction from the government – are reflected in speeches held towards the end of the period under consideration (November, 1946 – June, 1947).

VALLÈS, JULES. *Le tableau de Paris*. Éditions de Delphes, Paris 1964. 233 pp. NF. 12.00.

On the model of the *Tableau de Paris* by Louis Sébastien Mercier the ex-Communist Vallès wrote the present sketches of the Paris of his day. Much attention is paid to the social relations, and the whole is coloured by the nostalgia of the exile.

ZEHM, GÜNTER ALBRECHT. *Historische Vernunft und direkte Aktion. Zur Politik und Philosophie Jean-Paul Sartres*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. 230 pp. DM. 24.00.

This is a learned and thoughtful, both analytical and ideo-genetical interpretation of Sartre's thought and of his political views. His efforts at arriving at a synthesis of political theory and action are very critically examined and the shifts in his allegiances and engagements are put against the background of the intellectual crisis befalling the European Left in general. For instance, the growing sympathy for Cuba combined with an attitude of greater distance towards the Soviet Union is seen in the light of a strongly romantic approach to politics – direct action mixed up with orthodox Marxism.

Germany

ARMESON, ROBERT B. *Total Warfare and Compulsory Labor. A Study of Military-Industrial Complex in Germany during World War I*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1964. xi, 155 pp. Hfl. 19.75.

The National Service Act of 1916 which introduced compulsory labour and was strongly advocated by General Ludendorff is one among the various themes of German policy discussed in this book, which presents more or less a general history of the major issues discussed during the last two years of the war – war aims, democratization, the peace offer, and growing dissatisfaction among the working class. The "total warfare" picture is far from exhaustive.

August Bebel's Briefwechsel mit Friedrich Engels. Hrsg. von Werner Blumenberg. Mouton & Co., London, The Hague, Paris 1965. liii, 824 pp. Hfl. 96.00.

For the first time the complete Bebel-Engels correspondence (insofar as the letters were not lost – which is the case especially with many letters by Engels) is published here on the basis of the originals (in the Institute responsible for this journal). One letter by Engels and most letters by Bebel are, moreover, published here for the first time. The annotation is a model of precision, the introduction by the editor an incisive analysis of a number of important questions with regard to the evaluation of parliamentarianism, the expectations of a revolution, the measure of influence exerted by the two correspondents on each other's thinking, etc. The letters themselves are of supreme importance also because Bebel was among Engels' most trusted and respected friends and because they throw much light on an essential period in the history of German Social Democracy. Few letters from the years before 1879 are extant.

BARNARD, FREDERICK M. *Zwischen Aufklärung und politischer Romantik. Eine Studie über Herders soziologisch-politisches Denken*. Erich Schmidt Verlag, Berlin 1964. 218 pp. DM. 23.00.

The British author presents a systematic analysis of Herder's social and political thought against the background of his concepts of organism, humanity and progress. Herder is shown to have been not only consistent, but also a genuine liberal; the latter is also demonstrated in a comparison with the political ideas of the German romantics. The volume is *Heft 17* of the *Philologische Studien und Quellen*.

BARTHOLMES, HERBERT. Das Wort „Volk“ im Sprachgebrauch der SED. Wortgeschichtliche Beiträge zur Verwendung des Wortes „Volk“ als Bestimmungswort und als Genitivattribut. Pädagogischer Verlag Schwann, Düsseldorf 1964. 242 pp. DM. 28.00.

After an introduction on the SED jargon in general, which also contains a comparative etymological history of the word *Volk*, the major part of this book consists of an alphabetically arranged list of catchwords in which *Volk* is used as an attributive genitive or as a determinative in compounds. In view of the fact that the numerous items have been treated with scholarly precision and thoroughness the author has performed a pioneering achievement. An impressive amount of quoted literature has been used, both linguistic and political – the latter including ideology, historical and current opinions or comments.

BROSIUS, DIETER. Rudolf von Bennigsen als Oberpräsident der Provinz Hannover 1888-1897. August Lax Verlagsbuchhandlung, Hildesheim 1964. vii, 163 pp. DM. 12.00.

During the last ten years of Bennigsen's political activities (1888-1898) he was not only the leader of the National Liberals in the *Reichstag* (in this quality he is known best), but also *Oberpräsident* of the Prussian province of Hanover annexed in 1866. It is his work in the latter capacity which has been neglected, also by his biographer, H. Oncken. The present author fills this gap. Bennigsen's policy was directed at autonomy plus, on this basis, acceptance of Prussian rule and at a strengthening of monarchical and national feelings. His attitude towards Social Democracy was very negative; he advocated education as the main road to an integration of the working class into the nation.

CARSTEN, FRANCIS L. Reichswehr und Politik 1918-1933. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1964. 484 pp. DM. 38.00.

Professor Carsten of London University has written the first complete monograph on the political record of the *Reichswehr*. The volume is important both for the thorough documentation – a wealth of unpublished documents has been worked up – and for the acumen of the general argument. The multifarious meddling with domestic and foreign politics is convincingly set forth and the relations with the Red Army are given full relief; the well-known myth of the apolitical and “above-party” *Reichswehr* is thus conclusively destroyed.

DELARUE, JACQUES. The History of the Gestapo. Transl. from the French by Mervyn Savill. Macdonald, London 1964. x, 406 pp. Ill. 38/–.

Histoire de la Gestapo, written by the French police-officer Delarue, appears in English under an even more pretentious title. The author is very familiar with the activities of the Gestapo in France, less so with their work elsewhere, and less still

with the general history of the Third *Reich*; for instance, he attributes the burning of the *Reichstag* building without more ado to the Nazis. His numerous digressions into domestic and foreign policy, warfare, etc., do not enhance the value of his book, which, but for the information on the French scene, is hardly an improvement on Edward Crankshaw's *Gestapo* (London 1956); the fact that Mr. Delarue does not even mention his predecessor is suggestive. The illustrations are interesting in themselves, but do not sufficiently link up with the text and have in part even been provided with faulty captions.

Dokumente zur Geschichte der Frankfurter Juden 1933-1945. Hrsg. von der Kommission zur Erforschung der Geschichte der Frankfurter Juden. Verlag Waldemar Kramer, Frankfurt/M. 1963. 553 pp. DM. 24.00.

The systematical destruction of the old Jewish community of Frankfurt on the Main is here poignantly reflected in official documents and personal recollections. All the stages of this dismal process, from the boycott and the racial legislation to the physical destruction, are represented. There are, however, some relieving features, such as the dignified letter of resignation by the well-known historian Ernst Kantorowicz (1933). The editing of the documents, nearly all of which are printed here for the first time, is exemplary.

EGGERT, OSKAR. Stände und Staat in Pommern im Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1964. viii, 414 pp. DM. 38.00.

Feudal, or rather *ständisch*, elements in society were perhaps nowhere so strong and tenacious as in Pomerania. The great reforms introduced by Stein and Hardenberg met with particularly fierce opposition. The years 1809 and 1817 constitute the terms for this scholarly study which throws light upon the reception of the essentially social quality of the reforms. The work is largely based on unprinted sources (*Staatsarchiv* Stettin and *Preussisches Geheimes Staatsarchiv* Berlin).

Entscheidungsjahr 1932. Zur Judenfrage in der Endphase der Weimarer Republik. Ein Sammelband hrsg. von Werner E. Mosse unter Mitwirkung von Arnold Paucker. J.C.B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1965. xviii, 608 pp. DM. 48.00.

Fourteen studies on the Jews and the Jewish question in Germany on the eve of Hitler's dictatorship have been collected in the present volume, No. 13 of the *Schriftenreihe wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen des Leo Baeck Instituts*. Though all of them are of a high scholarly standard we can only mention a few. The editor has contributed studies on "The Decline of the Weimar Republic and the Jews" and "The German Right and the Jews", the assistant editor a very long one on the Jewish self-defence. Others deal with the sociology of the Jews and of antisemitism (e.g., H.P. Bahrdt), with the stand of the churches and political parties (e.g., K. Thieme), and with "Debates on the Jewish Question, 1930-1932" (E.G. Reichmann). The documentation of all these studies is excellent, and an invaluable general bibliography is appended.

From Weimar to Hitler. Germany, 1918-1933. 2 nd. (rev. and enl.) ed.

Published for The Wiener Library by Vallentine, Mitchell, London 1964. x, 269 pp. 42/-.

With its 3,000 entries this second, enlarged edition of the bibliography on the Weimar period is an indispensable tool for the study of, especially, the right-wing movements and theories. The scope, however, is much broader, and includes, apart from general works on the period, books and pamphlets on the peace treaties, the Allied occupation, the lost territories, and – in greater numbers – on economy, politics, culture and religion during the Weimar republic.

GLEITZE, BRUNO. *Die Industrie der Sowjetzone unter dem gescheiterten Siebenjahrplan*. [Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft in Mitteldeutschland, Band 2.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1964. xiv, 375 pp. DM. 32.00.

That the Seven-Year Plan (1959-1965) is becoming a failure is proved in great detail in this book which offers the best up-to-date analysis available of the development in the various sectors of the East German industry and a careful comparison with Western Germany. The Seven-Year Plan's objectives and realizations are discussed with no less thoroughness. Special mention should be made here of the chapter on the living conditions (earnings, social security, differences in income levels) in East Germany.

HERTZMAN, LEWIS. *DNVP. Right-Wing Opposition in the Weimar Republic, 1918-1924*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln 1963. vii, 263 pp. \$ 5.00.

This is a thorough study, based largely on unpublished sources (among them the Westarp papers), both of the origins of the DNVP (including a general history of its composing elements) and of its first six years of existence. The author explains the wavering and uncertainty in the new party's attitude towards the problems of the time. Of special interest is his balanced discussion of racialist tendencies within the party; this chapter is particularly revealing for the opportunism widely prevalent in leading circles.

HOFMANN, HASSO. *Legitimität gegen Legalität. Der Weg der politischen Philosophie Carl Schmitts*. [Politica, Band 19.] Luchterhand, Neuwied 1964. 304 pp. DM. 28.80.

The problem of whether the German lawyer Carl ("*Der Führer schützt das Recht*") Schmitt is a reactionary ideologist or a mere opportunist is approached by Dr. Hofmann by historical means. His political philosophy is shown to be an endeavour, or rather a whole series of "situational" endeavours, to legitimate public power. This venture appears on the one hand to be directed against the idea of legality, on the other hand to be a matter of (sharp-witted) circular arguments. The author has not made light of his task – his book is very German and "runs on foot-notes" –, but his criticism is the more convincing for that.

HOFMANN, WOLFGANG. *Die Bielefelder Stadtverordneten. Ein Beitrag zu bürgerlicher Selbstverwaltung und sozialem Wandel 1850 bis 1914*. Matthiesen Verlag, Lübeck, Hamburg 1964. 191 pp. DM. 19.20.

In the period under discussion Bielefeld developed from a relatively small commercial town into an important industrial centre (textile and metal). The author ably describes

the changing political scene against the economic and social background: the Prussian electoral law could not prevent a definite polarization and a growing challenge to middle-class rule. With accuracy the party positions on scores of issues (which often reflect problems surpassing the local level) are analyzed.

JÄNICKE, MARTIN. *Der dritte Weg. Die antistalinistische Opposition gegen Ulbricht seit 1953*. Neuer Deutscher Verlag, Köln 1964. 267 pp. DM. 9.80.

The author gives a remarkably nuanced and thoughtful analysis of a number of oppositionist currents and tendencies in the SED and the trade unions, in the factories and in the countryside, among intellectuals and artists – in education (including the universities), the press, in philosophy and history. The background of the official state and party position is carefully traced. The book is also of inspirational quality because it sets forth general lines of approach – a third road in between “Stalinist” Communism and a re-unification with Western Germany. Much material of different order has been worked up into this valuable work.

KADEN, ALBRECHT. *Einheit oder Freiheit. Die Wiedegründung der SPD 1945/46*. Verlag J.H.W.Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1964. 367 pp. DM. 24.80.

Thorough research has enabled the author to reproduce the phases in the resurrection of the SPD and to illuminate the events which led a section of the Soviet Zone’s Social Democrats, together with the KPD, to constitute the SED. The roles played by the antagonists Schumacher and Grotewohl which were fundamental in preparing the split are discussed also on the basis of much hitherto unpublished materials. Sociologically interesting is the excursion into the composition of membership in the Berlin party districts of Wilmersdorf and Tiergarten.

KLINK, DIETER. *Vom Antikapitalismus zur sozialistischen Marktwirtschaft. Die Entwicklung der ordnungspolitischen Konzeption der SPD von Erfurt (1891) bis Bad Godesberg (1959)*. Verlag J.H.W.Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1965. xi, 160 pp. DM. 12.00.

The gradual displacement of Marxism by Revisionism in the practice and theory of the SPD is the subject of this well-written little book. The author regards the process as a salutary “secularization”, but is not blind to the drawbacks, e.g., opportunism. The volume is one of the *Veröffentlichungen der Akademie für Wirtschaft und Politik Hamburg*; the editor of this series, Professor H.-D. Ortlieb, has contributed a foreword.

KRAUS, OTA und ERICH KULKA. *Massenmord und Profit. Die faschistische Ausrottungspolitik und ihre ökonomischen Hintergründe*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 439 pp. Ill. DM. 12.50.

The present volume, originally published in Czech under the title *Noc a mlha*, links up with the authors’ book on Auschwitz (*vide* this journal, Vol. III (1958), p. 162). The share of the “international” monopolies in the “fascist” genocide is emphasized: “These captains of industry, who paid Hitler, were, even if perhaps they never saw a prisoner in their life, the main authors, the profiteers of the crimes against humanity.”

LASCHITZA, HORST und SIEGFRIED VIETZKE. *Deutschland und die deutsche Arbeiterbewegung 1933-1945. Mit einem Anhang.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 428 pp. DM. 8.20.

"Unconditional conviction of the correctness" of the policy of the Soviet Union is said to be "the essential condition for the political steadfastness of a Marxist-Leninist". This dictum is pronounced by the authors in their discussion of the German-Soviet pact of 1939 and together with a number of other dogmatically presented theses it indicates the measure of ideological rigidity of this book. Essential is the unreserved defense of each stage of the KPD policy. A number of documents (in an appendix) on the KPD comprise interesting material.

LEWY, GUENTER. *Die katholische Kirche und das Dritte Reich.* R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1965. 450 pp. DM. 24.00.

Following up Gordon Zahn's monograph and Hans Müller's volume of documents (*vide* this journal, Vol. VIII, p. 159f. and Vol. IX, p. 534) Professor Lewy has written what may well be called a critical standard on the part played by the Roman Catholic Church in the Third Reich. Over against the apologetic literature after 1945 (Neuhäusler's *Kreuz und Hakenkreuz*, etc.) the opportunist and selfish attitudes of the German episcopate are here brought out in full relief; the few and rather vague censures of racialism are in no proportion to the support given to Hitler's foreign policy and imperialist warfare. The volume, originally published under the title *The Catholic Church and Nazi Germany*, is based on a thorough investigation in diocesan and government archives. The numerous quotations have not simply been retranslated from the American edition, but are given in their authentic wording.

LIPSKI, HORST. *Deutschland und die deutsche Arbeiterbewegung 1945-1949.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 192 pp. DM. 4.60.

This is the second, enlarged and revised, edition of a course on the labour movement in divided Germany. The argument is fully in line with official Communist interpretation. Western Germany is given the role of the villain in the piece and the treatment is concentrated on the founding and first years of existence of the SED.

MANVELL, ROGER and HEINRICH FRAENKEL. *The July Plot. The Attempt in 1944 on Hitler's Life and the Men behind it.* The Bodley Head, London 1964. 272 pp. Ill. 30/-.

The team Manvell and Fraenkel, which already has biographies of Goebbels, Goering and Himmler to its name, in the present volume describes the preparation, the execution and the aftermath of the July conspiracy against the Nazi regime. They have interviewed a number of surviving participants and also worked up the evidence that has been brought to light in recent years. The motives and objectives of the conspirators have the authors' full sympathy; in their eyes it was a venture "which in many respects took on the character of a Christian crusade against the forces of evil".

MARX, KARL and FREDERICK ENGELS. *The German Ideology.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1965. 736 pp. 25/-.

This is the first full translation of *Die deutsche Ideologie*. The introduction is signed by the Moscow Institute of Marxism-Leninism. The translation - in this case an

extremely difficult task – has been done with great skill. For the “German Ideology” and the appendices (e.g., the original manuscript and the published version of the Theses on Feuerbach, edited by Engels) Vol. 3 of the *Werke* edition has been followed, the recently discovered pages published for the first time in Vol. VII (1962), Part 1 of this journal having been included. Further the volume contains Engels’ manuscript “The True Socialists” translated after *Werke*, Vol. 4.

NAUMANN, FRIEDRICH. *Werke. Erster Band. Religiöse Schriften.* Hrsg. von Walter Uhsadel. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1964. xxxi, 959 pp. DM. 50.00.

This volume is to be followed by two volumes of political writings, but even the religious questions – subject of the present volume – are mostly handled by Naumann in connection with social and socio-political issues. This latter character gives Naumann’s work a particularly modern flavour. Indeed, the book provides stimulating reading for the non-theologian of our time who is confronted here with an original thinker. As examples can be cited his 1889 speech on a-religious Social Democracy (with trenchant comments on its appeal), a commemorative article on Stöcker, and the serial published originally in the *Hilfe* on “the Freedom of Luther” in which once again a partially social problem deserves attention (the Peasants’ War).

Politik im Krieg 1914-1918. Studien zur Politik der deutschen herrschenden Klassen im ersten Weltkrieg. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1964. 253 pp. DM. 14.50.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the First World War eleven East German historians here publish essays on German politics in those years, that have not much more in common than a strong dislike of “that small ruling stratum”. There are, to mention a few items, two chapters on the establishment and the breakdown of the military dictatorship, two on the policies vis-a-vis the Poles, and one, perhaps the most important, by J. Petzold on Prince Max of Baden’s *Ethischer Imperialismus*; this memorandum, dated March 20, 1918, and at present in the custody of the German Central Record Office at Potsdam, turns out to be considerably less ethical than might be concluded from the abridged version in the Prince’s *Erinnerungen und Dokumente*.

PROSS, HARRY. *Jugend, Eros, Politik. Die Geschichte der deutschen Jugendverbände.* Scherz, Bern, München, Wien 1964. 524 pp. Ill. S.fr. 28.00.

Unlike Walter Laqueur’s *Young Germany* (noticed in this journal, Vol. VII (1962), p. 332), the present volume claims to be a full history of the German youth movement, including the denominational and socialist groups. The author has chosen the essay form, but beforehand he has made thorough inquiries. He judges the various groups by their relationship to the social reality, whether “adequate” or “illusory”, and his judgement is for the most part negative, e.g., “In public affairs, such idealism is good for nothing. At most it offers shrewd demagogues a chance of exploiting it.” A useful appendix consisting of a chronology, surveys of the most important leaders and periodicals, a bibliography and an index, is included.

REICHHOLD, LUDWIG. *Arbeiterbewegung jenseits des totalen Staates. Die Gewerkschaften und der 20. Juli 1944.* [Europäische Perspektiven.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1965. 186 pp. S. 74.

The central portion of this book was written in Crete before July 20, 1944, where the Austrian author, who took part in the German resistance movement as a representative of trade unionism, was stationed as a soldier. The book is a significant document on the way of interpreting the downfall of democracy and labour movement, it wishes to explain and to draw lessons rather than to condemn for instance workers who joined National-Socialism. A new unionism within a new democracy is advocated for the time after the disappearance of the totalitarian regime. In a preface and a postface the author defines the meaning and history of the book, which has remained unfinished. It is argued that the thesis of trade-union unity has come true.

RITTER, GERHARD. *Staatskunst und Kriegshandwerk. Das Problem des „Militarismus“ in Deutschland. Band III. Die Tragödie der Staatskunst; Bethmann Hollweg als Kriegskanzler (1914-1917)*. Verlag R. Oldenbourg, München 1964. 707 pp. DM. 48.00.

The previous volume of Professor Ritter's *magnum opus* on the relationship of politics and the military in Germany was noticed in this periodical, Vol. VI (1961), Part 1, p. 178. The present one is, rather unevenly, wholly devoted to the three years 1914-1917 (a final one is to carry the story forward to 1945); maybe the publication of Fritz Fischer's *Griff nach der Weltmacht* in 1961 is partly the reason for this copiousness. At any rate an able attempt is here made to corroborate the traditional image of Bethmann Hollweg as the moderate statesman in the midst of nationalist, imperialist and militarist passions. The author bases his argument on an abundance of published and unpublished documents no less impressive than those used by Fischer; criticism of the latter has been relegated to the notes.

RITTER, WALDEMAR. *Kurt Schumacher. Eine Untersuchung seiner politischen Konzeption und seiner Gesellschafts- und Staatsauffassung*. Verlag J.H.W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1964. 238 pp. DM. 12.00.

The author combines a concise political biography of Schumacher with a cautious analysis of his remarkably stable fundamental views. Lassalle's influence on his conception of the state is underlined, as is the strong ethical foundation of his thought. The pre-1933 years are dealt with in some detail; Schumacher's role as the outstanding party leader has been singled out for careful, but outspoken evaluation.

SCHWEITZER, ARTHUR. *Big Business in the Third Reich*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington 1964. xii, 739 pp. \$ 7.50.

Though it only covers the years 1933-1936, the present volume may well be hailed as an authoritative monograph on the controversial subject of the role played by big business in Nazi Germany. Far from parroting the pundits of Marxism, but also far from offering a whitewash, Professor Schweitzer describes the victory of big business over Nazified small business. This victory amounted to a split in the Nazi ideology (Hitler jettisoning the Nazi plank of artisan or middle-class socialism, "partial fascism") and to a provisional independence of organized capitalism. The end of this dual power structure (or rather this quadripartite society: NSDAP and SS on one side, big business and the army on the other) and the advent of "full fascism" after 1936 is sketched in the final chapter. The volume is based upon a wealth of both published and unpublished sources, and written in a style perfectly understandable for the non-economist.

STORBECK, DIETRICH. Soziale Strukturen in Mitteldeutschland. Eine sozialstatistische Bevölkerungsanalyse im gesamtdeutschen Vergleich. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1964. xii, 323 pp. DM. 28.00.

The present Vol. 4 of the series *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft in Mitteldeutschland* is a systematic analysis of the population trends and social structures in the German Democratic Republic; the situation in the Federal Republic is regularly compared. The volume is written in a sober spirit; a great number of statistics are appended.

THÄLMANN, ERNST. Briefe aus dem Gefängnis an seine Angehörigen. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1965. 176 pp. Ill. DM. 5.85.

This selection contains letters written from prison (May, 1933 – March, 1937). They are mainly of personal interest, although there are lengthy passages on Soviet industrial achievements taken from contemporary German newspapers.

THALHEIM, KARL C. Die Wirtschaft der Sowjetzone in Krise und Umbau. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1964. 191 pp. DM. 16.00.

Whereas the second volume of the new series *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft in Mitteldeutschland* deals especially with recent industrial developments (*vide* above, p. 338), the present opening volume – with no less acumen – treats of the more general problems of planning and the consequences of the reforms in the Soviet Union since Stalin's death for East Germany's economic policy. He therefore gives much room to the discussions both in the Soviet Union and in the SED, more in particular also on the problems of further growth and on the "crisis" observable in the East German economy. The co-operation in the Comecon and its effects are dealt with cautiously.

TJADEN, K. H. Struktur und Funktion der „KPD-Opposition“ (KPO). Eine organisationssoziologische Untersuchung zur „Rechts“-Opposition im deutschen Kommunismus zur Zeit der Weimarer Republik. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1964. xvi, 350, 235 pp. DM. 31.50.

This mimeographed work consists of two parts. The first is a historical survey of the origins, the formal existence and the aftermath of the German CP "Right" Opposition (Brandler, Thalheimer, Walcher *et al.*) which had to leave the party in 1928, and an attempt at a politico-scientific and sociological interpretation. The factual material is rich, the study is thorough, the methodological notices preceding the work appear of not too much consequence – happily so, one is inclined to say. The second part contains short biographies, a selection of (interesting) documents and an elaborated apparatus. The author obviously is much "engaged"; he analyzes the Marxist validity of, e.g., Thalheimer's views.

UHEN, LEO. Gruppenbewusstsein und informelle Gruppenbildungen bei deutschen Arbeitern im Jahrhundert der Industrialisierung. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1964. 214 pp. DM. 28.60.

One of the main sources from which the author has drawn his material on group consciousness and (especially informal) group formations among German workers since the nineteenth century are autobiographies and other writings by workers. A rather heavily constructed sociological analysis is given of the methodology of this

kind of study. The various forms of opposition, labour organization and personal motivation (reflecting group consciousness) are illustrated with much material.

VARAIN, HEINZ JOSEF. *Parteien und Verbände. Eine Studie über ihren Aufbau, ihrer [sic] Verflechtung und ihr Wirken in Schleswig-Holstein 1945-1958*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1964. xvi, 335 pp. DM. 54.00.

The political parties and interest groups in post-war Sleswick-Holstein are subjected by Dr. Varain to a thorough examination. After two chapters on their history and their structure their mutual relations, positive or negative, are analyzed, and finally their influence on the political level is dealt with. The author has worked up an impressive documentation and much inside information. This is Vol. 7 of the series *Staat und Politik*.

WAAS, ADOLF. *Die Bauern im Kampf um Gerechtigkeit 1300-1525*. Verlag Georg D. W. Callwey, München 1964. 289 pp. Ill. DM. 28.00.

In the first and by far the longest chapter of this study of the Peasants' War the historical background is broadly illuminated. "Divine Justice", a version of Natural Law that was neither equalitarian nor one-sidedly religious *à la* Luther, had been, in the author's opinion, the guiding star of the German peasants since the fourteenth century; parallels are found in England and Bohemia. The beginning, the course and the tragic aftermath of the war are described in the subsequent nine chapters. The value of this pioneering monograph is made even greater by the splendid production and the copious illustrations which include a facsimile of the Twelve Articles (1525).

WEBER, HERMANN. *Ulbricht fälscht Geschichte. Ein Kommentar mit Dokumenten zum „Grundriss der Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung“*. Neuer Deutscher Verlag, Köln 1964. 179 pp. Ill. DM. 9.80.

Convincing evidence in various forms is given here, that the official DDR historiography is falsifying documents. Not only photographs, but also statements and even articles of a scholarly character have been retouched in order to make them fit the newest party line. A special place has been reserved for the building up of Ulbricht's personality cult.

Great Britain

ARMYTAGE, W. H. G. *Four Hundred Years of English Education*. Cambridge University Press, London 1964. viii, 353 pp. 32/6.

The present history of English education since the days of Elizabeth I concentrates on the theme that educational development is always in part society's response to its own changing needs; in this way economic history and the history of science are included in the account. There are particularly important chapters on the effects of the Industrial Revolution, the movement towards universal education and the growth of the state educational system during the last hundred years. The volume contains a mass of detailed information, but is written in a very readable style.

BENNETT, H. S. *Life on the English Manor. A Study of Peasant*

Conditions 1150-1400. Cambridge University Press, London 1960. xvi, 364 pp. 13/6.

This work, which originally appeared in 1937, appeals to the law student, the student of economic and social history and the interested layman. It provides a very vivid account based on painstaking research – to which the documentation bears witness – and clarifies so many questions on English feudalism, the impact of the Church, or – and this is perhaps the most important contribution – on every-day life of the peasants. The dynamism of the development towards more freedom is admirably described and explained.

BOWDEN, WITT. *Industrial Society in England towards the end of the Eighteenth Century*. 2nd ed. Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1965. xxiv, 343 pp. 45/–.

Forty years ago Dr. Witt Bowden published his important contribution to the history of the Industrial Revolution. Having exchanged academic work for the US civil service soon afterwards, he now has his book reprinted unaltered, but the new edition is no less welcome for that. The chapters on inventions, mechanization and the great industrialists remain unsurpassed, while the final chapter on the origins of the factory proletariat is still worth reading.

HARRISON, ROYDEN. *Before the Socialists. Studies in Labour and Politics 1861-1881*. [Studies in Political History.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1965. xiii, 369 pp. 55/–.

The eminent qualities of Dr. Harrison's historical research and writing on the reform and labour movement, or rather: "working-class politics" in general, in mid-Victorian times, are fully evidenced by this collection of interdependent studies on the two decades between "the last of the Chartists" and "the first of the modern Socialists". A sober re-assessment of the impact of the American Civil War on British labour sets the tone for the other studies. Indeed, the impetus it gave to democratic and even revolutionary actions and ideas was much greater than, probably, the direct influence only a part of the workers and their leaders may have exerted on the country's policy. We further mention a chapter on what is called "the Proletarian Left" (1869-1873) – to which the "Address of the Land and Labour League to the Working Men and Women of Great Britain" has been appended, and another on the British Positivists (especially Beesly). The volume of primary sources used is not less impressive than the acumen of analysis and interpretation.

HOBBSAWM, E. J. *Labouring Men. Studies in the History of Labour*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1964. viii, 401 pp. 55/–.

Eighteen studies and essays (some reprints, some revised editions, but also completely new ones) have been collected in this volume which bears every mark both of the author's erudition and of his fighting spirit as regards a number of theses which are dealt with from the general background of Marxism. For instance, there is a thoughtful attempt at revision of the views on Luddism – machine breaking was not so widespread and more effective as a form of social struggle than is generally believed. In another item, a critique of E. Halévy's work on English nineteenth-century history, he denies with strong argument that it was Methodism which prevented revolution in Britain. A major contribution is that on the standard of living, 1790-1850, which

refutes Clapham's and other "optimistic" interpreters, re-stating what is, according to the author, the right basic outlook (held by Ricardo, Marx and Hammond, *inter al.*). Further, there are studies on the "Labour Aristocracy", on the SDF, the Fabians, and other subjects, some of which are of a more universal nature.

KAHN, HILDA R. Repercussions of Redundancy. A Local Survey. Foreword by Charles Madge. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1964. 267 pp. 50/-.

The present volume contains the results of the Birmingham Redundancy and Re-employment Survey, set on foot after the large-scale dismissals that occurred in the Midlands in 1956. The causes of the dismissals are not discussed much, but the experience of the redundant workers, their search for new jobs, their financial and family adjustments, as well as their attitudes towards the trade unions, are dealt with in detail.

KATZ, HENRYK. Anglia u progu demokracji. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1965. 546 pp. Zł. 45.00.

In the first four chapters of this valuable study the author describes social, political and cultural life in England on the eve of the Reform of 1867, and in a final chapter he makes this Reform appear as a "leap into the dark". The volume is based on a wealth of published and unpublished materials.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter unter dem Kapitalismus. Teil II. Band 23; 24; 25. Akademie Verlag, Berlin 1964; 1965. vii, 234 pp.; vii, 271 pp.; vii, 296 pp. DM. 19.80; 23.00; 24.70.

The three volumes provide a mine of information on British political, economic and especially social history. The work is based on wide reading and a very considerable volume of statistical data. Among the sources there are some which till now rested in oblivion. The interpretation – and to a certain extent also the selection of the material – is directly partial and seems to serve some pre-conceived purposes. The first two volumes are intended to deny the validity of any essential deviation from the established Marxist views on the fate of the workers during and after the Industrial Revolution. Pauperization is even argued – in the third volume – for the present time. This volume also contains some essayistic excursions into the field of international policy and stresses the moral depravity and intellectual inertness among the working class as a consequence of monopoly capitalism.

PEACOCK, A. J. Bread or Blood. A Study of the Agrarian Riots in East Anglia in 1816. With a foreword by E. P. Thompson. Victor Gollancz Ltd., London 1965. 191 pp. 35/-.

This little book is the result of a chance discovery of documents relating to the Ely and Littleport riots that had only just been deposited in the Cambridgeshire Record Office, and which led the author to hitherto unused material in the Treasury Solicitor's Papers at the Public Record Office. After five chapters on the socio-historical background, the revolt of the East Anglian agricultural labourers in 1816 is described in detail. Some particulars about the *dramatis personae* are appended.

RHODES, GERALD. *Public Sector Pensions*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1965. 320 pp. 42/-.

After tracing the origin and growth of pensions in the Public Services, the author examines in detail the main features of twelve public sector schemes, describing both the benefits provided and the ways in which they are financed. He also makes comparisons with major schemes in private commerce and industry to see whether they can reveal ways in which the administration of public sector schemes could be improved. Mr. Rhodes does not shrink from making radical and far-reaching proposals, e.g., abolition of the employee contributions and payment from the current income.

STONE, LAWRENCE. *The Crisis of the Aristocracy 1558-1641*. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1964. xxiv, 841 pp. 105/-.

The thesis of this pioneering monograph is, that the fundamental social change during the period 1558-1641 was neither the rise (or the fall) of the gentry, nor the rise of a capitalist bourgeoisie, but rather the relative decline in the military power, financial resources, territorial possessions, self-confidence, prestige and authority of the aristocracy. The causes and symptoms of this decline are analyzed, as well as the changes in aspirations, behaviour patterns and economics which paved the way for the post-Restoration recovery. The volume is based on a wealth of unpublished sources, almost all of which have only very recently become available for research. The appendices contain useful statistical material.

Thrusters and Sleepers. A Study of Attitudes in Industrial Management. A PEP Report. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1965. 295 pp. 35/-.

This report of the Political and Economic Planning society is based on an enquiry into managers' attitudes and practices in 47 firms in a number of British industries. Given the necessity of economic growth, their behaviour leaves much to be desired; the report contains a number of suggestions towards improvement of this situation by the public authorities as well as by the firms themselves.

WILSON, HAROLD. *The Relevance of British Socialism*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1964. ix, 115 pp. 16/-.

This essay was written in 1963 as an article for the Book of the Year of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. The present Prime Minister deals with stagnation (ascribed to Conservative government), the "scientific revolution", Europe and the Commonwealth (the views on Britain's role in that multiracial community of nations are of great optimism) and various other topics. He strongly argues the democratic character of British socialism and Britain's loyal support of the NATO.

Greece

KOUSOULAS, D. GEORGE. *Revolution and Defeat. The Story of the Greek Communist Party*. With a Foreword by C.M. Woodhouse. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1965. xiv, 306 pp. 35/-.

The history of the Greek Communist Party offers one of the very best illustrations of the numerous strategies and tactics of Communism as well as of various attempts to

make use of factors completely outside the realm of class struggle proper. Although the title suggests that the years 1944-1949 are the central theme, the remarkable Macedonian issue, a bone of contention in the 'twenties and 'thirties, also between Greek and Bulgarian Communists, is no less skilfully treated than the "revolution". Equally commendable is the story of the party. Indeed the book is the authoritative history of the Greek CP.

Italy

POLL, F.G. VAN DER. Benito Mussolini. Portret contra zelfportret. J.B. Wolters, Groningen 1964. iii, 309 pp. Hfl. 23.50.

Although a biography of Mussolini would be well within his powers, Dr. van der Poll has preferred to offer a critical examination of the "images" constructed by the Duce and his admirers (both in Italy and abroad) in the course of the years. Indirectly, the author has worked in an appraisal of his own: he belongs by no means to the admirers, but his approach is sober and well-balanced. The numerous quotations in Italian are translated in special footnotes and a summary in French is appended.

SANTARELLI, ENZO. La revisione del marxismo in Italia. Studi di critica storica. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1964. 346 pp. L. 3.000.

The plight of Marxism in Italy during the first two decades of the twentieth century is the subject of this pioneering and well-documented study. Successively, the author discusses revisionism (Ant. Labriola), the impact of Sorel (Art. Labriola and E. Leone), the "maximalist" reaction (Serrati and Mussolini), the return to Marx, and the impact of the October Revolution (besides Gramsci and Lenin, Mondolfo and Bordiga). In the appendices some points are further elaborated.

The Netherlands

ALBERTS, W. JAPPE en H.P.H. JANSEN. Welvaart in Wording. Sociaal-economische geschiedenis van Nederland van de vroegste tijden tot het einde van de Middeleeuwen. Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1964. vii, 304 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 16.50.

The present volume is the first detailed social and economic history of the (Northern) Netherlands during the Middle Ages. The authors have been able to rely on an extensive literature (mostly scattered in periodicals), but nevertheless their work of synthesis is an impressive achievement. Three copious indices enhance the usefulness of this invaluable handbook.

DOORN, J.A.A. VAN. Beeld en betekenis van de Nederlandse sociologie. Bijleveld, Utrecht 1964. 233 pp. Hfl. 8.90.

A very useful survey of Dutch sociology, its origins, its record and its distinctive features. A bibliography of 628 titles and an index are appended. The volume is easily written and no doubt fills a need.

GEISMANN, GEORG. Politische Struktur und Regierungssystem in den Niederlanden. Athenäum Verlag, Frankfurt/M., Bonn 1964. viii, 337 pp. DM. 68.00.

The author gives an – on the whole accurate – survey of the Dutch party system and its history and of the constitutional structure. He is especially interested in the question of government stability (threatened by the great number of political parties) and discusses at length several hypotheses of an electoral reform. The chances for a “Christian Democratic Union” (encompassing several Protestant parties and one Catholic one) are dealt with in connection with the issue of representation in European parliamentary institutions.

HEIDA, G. *De Collectieve Arbeidsovereenkomst in de landbouw*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1964. vii, 260 pp. Hfl. 18.90.

After a survey of the genesis of the labour contract in Dutch agriculture the author discusses the CAO's (collective labour agreements) for 1964-1965 as well as the 1960 regulation on working hours and resting times. The approach is essentially juridical, but in a sense the volume may be called a contribution to social history.

Kluwer's *Zakboek Sociale Verzekering*. Supplements 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35. N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij Æ.E. Kluwer, Deventer 1964; 1965. Hfl. 4.06; 5.90; 3.63; 8.18; 6.31.

Along the lines mentioned in previous notices (*vide* this periodical, Vol. IX (1964), Part 1, p. 180f.) the present supplements contain additions and amendments in the field of Dutch social insurance legislation. Supplement 35 contains the new allowances per January 1, 1965, as well as a new section, “Security Acts”.

MEIJERINK, G. *De Algemene Ouderdomswet*. Met medew. van B.C. de Die. 25e, 26e, 27e en 28e aanvulling. N. Samsom N.V., Alphen aan den Rijn 1964; 1965. Hfl. 6.45; 4.05; 9.55; 2.80.

The present four supplements should be included in Mr. Meijerink's loose-leaf documentation of the General Old-Age Insurance Law, its article memorandum, etc. They contain all current revisions, also with regard to the relative decrees.

PETERS, TONY. *Willem Adriaan Bongers, als sociaal-demokratisch denker*. Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven n.d. [1965.] 146 pp.

With much zeal and objectivity the author of this mimeographed study has assembled the main philosophical and political views of the Dutch scholar and Social Democratic politician Bongers which he also derives from his criminological and other studies in the field of law. It is made perfectly clear how Bongers's fundamental convictions penetrated his every outlook, and how those convictions remained the same after he began to write.

PRESSER, J. *Ondergang. De vervolging en verdelging van het Nederlandse Jodendom 1940-1945*. Staatsuitgeverij/Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1965. 2 vols. xiv, 526 pp.; viii, 568 pp. Ill. Hfl. 29.50.

Professor Presser's book, on which he has worked for some fifteen years, is a very full history of the Nazi policy towards the Jews and the latter's fate in Holland during the war years. Basing himself on a very wide range of documents the author describes the methods used, the reactions of Jewish and non-Jewish Dutchmen, the role of the Jewish Council, the situation in the concentration camps, always trying to evoke the

feelings and motives of the people involved; personal reminiscences play some part in this. The historian's approach is stressed time and again, and the book aims at being a true report, far more descriptive than analytical. It has obviously been the aim of the author to write a "popular" work – i.e., also and especially for non-specialists – and he has succeeded in doing so without sacrificing scholarly standards of research.

Switzerland

Études et Documents sur la Première Internationale en Suisse. Publiés sous la direction de Jacques Freymond. Librairie Droz, Genève 1964. xvi, 317 pp. S.fr. 26.00.

Three studies have been assembled in this volume: J. Humbert-Droz deals with the beginnings of the IWMA in the Jura, A. Lasserre with that organization's history in the Canton Vaud, and W. Haerberli with the role it played in Basle from 1866 to 1871. The various regional and local, personal and by necessity accidental factors are brought to light. The particularities of the political history of Neuchâtel or the Berne Jura's inclination to autonomy played – demonstrably – a part; the local conditions were not alien to the moderateness of the Basle IWMA's group. The documents compose the minutes of the Geneva section of the *Alliance de la démocratie socialiste* from January 15, 1869 – December 23, 1870, when in this section of the IWMA Bakunin's influence was immediate and great. They were edited by B. Andréas and M. Molnár. A useful chronology has been appended.

MASNATA, FRANÇOIS. Le Parti Socialiste et la tradition démocratique en Suisse. Éditions de la Baconnière, Neuchâtel 1963. 326 pp. S.fr. 24.00.

It is not only the democratic tradition, but also the traditions of neutralism and cantonalism which have made the Swiss Socialist Party into a remarkable instance of Socialism integrated in a non-Socialist society. The author bases his argument on printed sources, interviews and questionnaires. He has produced illuminating data especially on such questions as decisive factors in policy-making (rank-and-file lack of involvement, leadership's motives) and the gradual disappearance of specific Socialist issues. In this connection the (antiquated) Swiss constitution is critically examined.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

CONFINO, MICHAEL. Domaines et seigneurs en Russie vers la fin du XVIIIe siècle. Étude de structures agraires et de mentalités économiques. Préface de Roger Portal. Institut d'Études Slaves de l'Université de Paris, Paris 1963. 311 pp. Ill. NF. 30.00.

The Russian gentry and the organization of their estates at the time of Catherine the Great is the subject of this pioneering monograph. The main source is *Trudy Vol'nago Ekonomicheskago Obschestva k poosbchreniiu v Rossii Zemledelia i Domostroitel'stva* (1765-1820). The focus is on the land-owners' economic conservatism and their precarious economical situation, which they tried to recover at the expense of their serfs.

The Development of the USSR. An Exchange of Views. Ed. by Donald W. Treadgold. University of Washington Press, Seattle 1964. xv, 399 pp. \$ 2.95.

A number of the West's foremost specialists on Russia and Communism (economy, political system, literature, the history of nationalities) have contributed to this "series of exchanges" which in its compact form provides a wealth of theses and anti-theses on fundamental issues. The first chapter, e.g., consists of a paper by Z. Brzezinski on "the nature of the Soviet system" – he stresses the recent, i.e., post-Stalinist, assertion of the party's role over against that of state apparatus and police –, and of criticisms by A. G. Meyer (who argues that accumulation remains the driving force of the whole Soviet system) and by R. C. Tucker (who denies the validity of the Brzezinski concept of totalitarianism), as well as a reply by the latter. Another such "debate" is on Russia's "Oriental Despotism" (K. A. Wittfogel, N. Riasanovsky, B. Spuler). Their total amounts to nine. The high level of presentation of the various arguments does not make easy reading, but on the whole it presents also the interested layman with an invaluable key to an understanding of important, though often intricate, problems.

DRU, JEAN. *De l'État socialiste. L'Expérience soviétique.* René Julliard, Paris 1965. 259 pp. NF. 12.00.

A general theoretical model of a Socialist state is confronted here with the praxis of the USSR and, to a lesser extent, other Communist countries. The Stalinist "pseudo-dictatorship of the proletariat" is analyzed, the consequent "democratization" is explained as a step in the right direction. The faith in Communism and its superiority, even in its far from ideal form, is expressed repeatedly and constitutes the basis of the criticism of the "bureaucratization" and "clericalization" of the Soviet state.

FEDENKO, PANAS. *Khrushchev's New History of the Soviet Communist Party.* Institute for the Study of the USSR, Munich 1963. xi, 187 pp. DM. 10.00.

This is a critical (and in some cases over-critical or too simplifying) analysis of the 1959 "History of the CPSU" which replaced the 1938 "Short Course". Especially as regards references to historical Marxism there are some errors. The author draws comparisons both between the earlier and recent editions and between the later and other statements. A separate index facilitates the use of the book.

FEIFER, GEORGE. *Justice in Moscow.* The Bodley Head, London 1964. 353 pp. 25/–.

As an American student the author studied Russian law before he spent about a year daily visiting the courts of Moscow. The report of his findings is utterly original and provides a picture of everyday Soviet justice not to be found elsewhere. Especially the descriptions of the (lowest) People's Courts and the City Court are masterly. For an understanding of Soviet life outside politics proper this book is valuable.

FLECHTHEIM, OSSIP K. *Weltkommunismus im Wandel.* Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1965. 256 pp. DM. 19.80.

The author has collected in this volume a number of interesting essays written over a period of about thirty years. His main thesis – also the theoretical motivation for his pacifist Socialism and his plea for a "Third Road" – is that of the gradual de-revolutionizing and "domestication" of Soviet Communism. The Bolsheviks under Stalin were in a certain sense "reformists and nationalists" as true representatives of the Russian proletariat. The argument is for a further differentiation and "saturation" of

the European Communist regimes, including the Soviet Union, which may lead to increasing liberalization.

MAICHEL, KAROL. *Guide to Russian Reference Books. Vol. II. History, Auxiliary Historical Sciences, Ethnography, and Geography.* Ed. by J. S. G. Simmons. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1964. 297 pp. \$ 12.00.

The second volume of this very useful bibliographical work (Vol. I was favourably reviewed in Vol. VIII (1963), Part 2, p. 348 of this journal) lists 1560 annotated reference books such as indexes, encyclopedias, biographies, chronologies, atlases and handbooks apart from bibliographies proper. The first part deals with the history of pre-1917 Russia and the USSR, the second with the history of countries outside the USSR, encompassing a wide variety in time (ancient as well as modern history) and in place (Africa as well as Europe). The third part covers books on auxiliary historical sciences such as epigraphy, genealogy and archaeology. The fourth and fifth part are devoted to the ethnography and geography of the USSR.

The Memoirs of Ivanov-Razumnik. With a short Introduction by G. Jankovsky. Transl. from the Russian and annotated by P. S. Squire. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1965. xxiii, 374 pp. 35/-.

Although not a member of the Social-Revolutionary Party, the writer (1878-1946) was an editor of its newspaper *Delo Naroda* until the middle of 1917 and his "Populist" convictions brought him early in a Tsarist prison (1901). The book deals mainly with his experiences in various widely different Soviet prisons and in a protracted exile. The author, an important literary critic and writer, is less interested in politics as such as in the frame-ups systematized to perfection in the later 'thirties.

PAGE, STANLEY W. *Russia in Revolution. Selected Readings in Russian Domestic History Since 1855.* D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1965. xvi, 299 pp. \$ 3.75; 30/-.

The editor has assembled readings from a great variety of mainly contemporary sources with the object to present an incisive sketch of Russian revolutionary aspirations and events and of life under the Soviet regime. The story begins with Alexander II's reforms and ends with Khrushchev's fall. The book is arranged in chapters, each of which is ably introduced by the editor, who has been uncommonly successful in his choice of texts from the points of view both of readability and representativeness.

POSSONY, STEFAN T. *Lenin: The Compulsive Revolutionary.* Henry Regnery Company, Chicago 1964. xix, 418 pp. \$ 7.95.

It is difficult to assess in a few lines the positive and negative qualities of this political biography. In so far as it brings fresh details to light, the book is based largely on the archive of the Paris branch of the Russian political police and on documents from the German and Austrian foreign offices. The strongly psychological approach in the interpretation seems also responsible for what appear to be undue generalizations or far-reaching conclusions drawn from rather meagre evidence. More in particular this holds true for the - extensively related - affair with Inessa Armand, the relations with the Germans during the war and the last phase of Lenin's life.

Russia and the Soviet Union. A Bibliographic Guide to Western-Language Publications. Ed. by Paul L. Horecky. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1965. xxiv, 473 pp. \$ 8.95.

This is a companion volume, listing publications in the major Western languages (especially in English), to *Basic Russian Publications*, noticed in this periodical, Vol. VIII (1963), Part 2, p. 346. The chapter arrangement is roughly the same, but the sub-arrangement is rather different; even more attention is here paid to the intellectual and cultural sphere. The volume is at the same high level as its Russian-language counterpart.

Russian Oppression in Ukraine. Ukrainian Publishers Ltd., London 1962. 576 pp. Ill. 36/-.

The reporting sections of this book contain one long indictment – a theme with many variations – of Soviet policy in the Ukraine and a eulogy on the Ukrainian Nationalist movement. The latter's role, also during the second German occupation, is described in a favourable light. The atrocities committed by the "Soviet Russians" are, in part, solidly documented. The assassinations of Ukrainian leaders such as Petljura and Bandera are discussed at length. Among the authors are M. Kovalevsky, S. Stetzko and A. Sokolyshyn (who compiled a select bibliography).

SPECTOR, IVAR. An Introduction to Russian History and Culture. 4th ed. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, Toronto, London 1965. xxviii, 529 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 7.00; 54/6.

Since it was first published in 1949 Professor Spector's text-book of Russian history has achieved a good name; in the present edition it has been updated to the fall of Khrushchev. Considerable space is devoted to literature and the arts, especially in the longest single chapter "A Century of Russian Culture (1815-1917)". The treatment of the Soviet period is somewhat disproportionate, but well-informed.

THADEN, EDWARD C. Conservative Nationalism in Nineteenth-Century Russia. University of Washington Press, Seattle 1964. xi, 271 pp. \$ 9.50.

This thorough study opens with a sketch of the traditional and romantic background of nineteenth century Russian nationalism, conservatism and messianism. Then follows a detailed and systematic discussion of the philosophical, religious and political views of a great number of writers who represent a variety of "conservative nationalist" opinions. Although better-known writers such as Danilevsky and Dostoevsky are not excluded, most attention has been given to neglected conservatives whose contemporary influence was considerable; Katkov, Leontiev and Strakhov, for instance, are dealt with at length. The "bureaucratic nationalism" of Pobedonostsev and the failure of his school policy are interpreted as the end of real conservatism, but earlier instances of conservatism turned reactionary and expansionist are also included in the picture.