

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

BÜTOW, HELLMUTH G. *Philosophie und Gesellschaft im Denken Ernst Blochs*. [Philosophische und soziologische Veröffentlichungen, Band 3.] Osteuropa-Institut an der Freien Universität Berlin, Berlin 1963; distr. by Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. 159 pp. DM. 25.00.

In this instructive critical analysis of Bloch's main conceptions and his method the author arrives not so much at startling conclusions as at a well founded evaluation and rejection: Bloch's anthropology contains no hope that man in a world free of alienation would be a "historical spiritual being" – his eschatology is therefore in the last analysis without substance. One-sided Freudianism transposed into the future and Marxism without Marx' critique of ideology: such could be a simplified definition of "Blochanism" whose adept the author once was, but which he now criticizes with what sometimes seems to be too little distance. In any case the book is a learned contribution to the understanding not only of Bloch's philosophy, but also of an important current within Marxism-Leninism. The excellent bibliography includes Bloch's writings, writings on him (1945-1960) and further literature.

COSTE, RENÉ. *Mars ou Jésus? La conscience chrétienne juge la guerre*. *Chronique Sociale de France*, Lyon 1962. 208 pp. NF. 12.90.

The Catholic opinion on war and peace as set forth by the popes is dealt with here in an objective way. The author's own argument, *n'en déplaise* his orthodoxy, leads him to strike an almost militantly pacifist note. Of course he attaches the greatest importance to Christian consciousness to avoid the most terrible catastrophe.

COWLING, MAURICE. *Mill and Liberalism*. Cambridge University Press, London 1963. xvii, 161 pp. 25/-.

Although this essay on the doctrine of John Stuart Mill is divided into two parts, "Exposition" and "Criticism", as a whole it may safely be called an attempt at exposure. The underlying theme is the "tyranny of liberalism", the authoritarian and even totalitarian rationalism in Mill's "religion of humanity". Mr. Cowling is particularly impatient of Mill's claim to impartiality, rationality and unquestionable self-evidence which is, in his view, philosophically untenable.

CRAIG, ROBERT. *Social Concern in the Thought of William Temple*. Victor Gollancz, London 1963. 160 pp. 25/-.

The title of the present volume is rather deceptive: six of the seven chapters are devoted to William Temple's theology, anthropology, Christology and ecclesiology,

while his social thought proper does not come up for discussion until the final chapter "Man's Disorder and God's Design". As a contribution to our knowledge of the Archbishop's thought (and also of his personality) the book is certainly important; the author, a minister of the Church of Scotland, is often critical, but he is so in a sympathetic and even admiring spirit.

DAIM, WILFRIED, FRIEDRICH HEER, AUGUST M. KNOLL. Kirche und Zukunft. Rückkehr zur Brüderlichkeit. Atheisten und Christen in einer Welt. Katholische Aktion und Aktion der Katholiken. [Europäische Perspektiven.] Europa-Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1963. 112 pp. S. 44.00.

"Brotherliness" is the watchword of the three prominent Roman Catholic laymen, who write successively on the themes mentioned in the subtitle. Brotherliness primarily within the Church, where the clergy should "de-feudalize" themselves and no longer treat the laymen as "instruments in the hands of the hierarchy" (Pius XII); brotherliness, too, in the relations with non-Roman Catholics, non-Christians and atheists, who are equally "in the hand of God". Although particularly Professor Daim uses heretic language (*communio sub utraque*, abolition of the celibacy for the secular clergy), his ultimate aim remains reunion in the sense of return.

DIWALD, HELLMUT. Wilhelm Dilthey. Erkenntnistheorie und Philosophie der Geschichte. Musterschmidt Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1963. 262 pp. DM. 26.80.

This study is not an introduction to, but a very learned, critical evaluation of Dilthey's philosophy of history. The author gives a systematic synopsis of Dilthey's conceptions of life, history and historical cognition. The latter is of course essential for an understanding of the special meaning of the fundamentally new approach to history – from a typical psychology – which characterizes Dilthey's work as much as his typology of *Weltanschauungen*. Undoubtedly the present book, based on a thorough knowledge of the philosophical currents of the time, is the best modern work on Dilthey.

FLEISCHMANN, EUGÈNE. La philosophie politique de Hegel. Sous forme d'un commentaire des Fondements de la philosophie du droit. [Recherches en Sciences Humaines, 18.] Librairie Plon, Paris 1964. xvii, 402 pp. NF. 33.90.

Whereas such neo-positivists as Popper regard Hegel's political philosophy as an intellectual swindle and a baleful glorification of success, Mr. Fleischmann considers it to be a summit of profound humanistic and at the same time "realistic" wisdom; in this he only reflects what is nowadays fashionable in the French intellectual Left. He does not offer a translation of Hegel's "Philosophy of Law" – that would be too crude – but a paraphrase in which he puts a pink complexion ("*nettement 'progressiste'*") on everything Hegel says, including the expositions on the State, on war, etc.

FUCHS, EMIL. Die Christenheit am Scheidewege. Union Verlag, Berlin 1963. 137 pp. DM. 5.80.

"God has laid on the shoulders of the Marxists the task which it would have been Christianity's duty to perform" – in these words the author indicates the main thesis of his book which is a continued plea for co-operation with Communism and a new

Christian consciousness. Starting from his East German experience and stating that in the West a basic de-christianization is unmistakable he arrives at a sort of synthesis, according to which Marxists prepare the way for a religious purification. Criticisms are rather one-sidedly heaped on the heads of "Christians", not in those of "Marxists".

GARAUDY, ROGER. *Qu'est-ce que la morale marxiste?* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1963. 232 pp. NF. 6.00.

"Only Marxism today gives, in theory and in practice, a sound foundation to ethics and opens boundless horizons to life." Basing himself on this claim Mr. Garaudy polemizes through many pages against capitalism and the "bourgeoisie", who are held responsible for all the misery in the world. The real problems of "proletarian humanism" are evaded: thus, the well-known theme of ends and means is only broached in order to expose the hypocrisy of the free world, not in order to discuss Leninist or even only Stalinist means. The Communists have "History" on their side, and therefore anything they do is good, whereas anything done by non-Communists (short of capitulation and collaboration) is bad.

GUEST, DAVID. *Lectures on Marxist Philosophy.* Lawrence & Wishart Ltd., London 1963. 90 pp. 7/6.

A short memoir by Harry Pollitt of the late David Guest who died at the age of 27 as a member of the International Brigade precedes the second, slightly revised edition of a series of lectures held before an audience of British workers. They give a succinct outline of dialectical and historical materialism and defend communism against contemporary British criticism of varying opinion.

JÉHOUDA, JOSUÉ. *Le Marxisme face au Monothéisme et au Christianisme.* Éditions de la Baconnière, Neuchâtel; Éditions Synthesis, Genève 1962. 70 pp. S. fr. 4.80.

Israel "cannot reach its fulness without the spiritual assistance of a regenerated Christianity". But that fulness will destroy the onslaught of Marxism which proves its superiority over political liberalism. From this christianized Judaic viewpoint with highly personal interpretations the author approaches Marxism as a theory and Communism as a political reality.

KLEINHAPPL, JOHANNES. *Arbeit – Pflicht und Recht. Fragen der Wirtschaftsethik.* [Europäische Perspektiven.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt/M., Zürich 1962. 112 pp. S. 48.

On the ground of Roman Catholic morality Professor Kleinhappl requires a labour-centred economy, in which proprietary rights should be both restricted and more fairly distributed; his criticism of modern capitalism is rather radical. The Socialist Albert Massiczek has contributed a sympathetic preface.

KÖHLER, HANS. *Das Menschenbild des dialektischen Materialismus.* Verlag Anton Pustet, München 1963. 86 pp. DM. 5.80.

From a Protestant viewpoint Professor Köhler argues that secularization of the conception of a deliverance from alienation paves the path to destruction of human autonomy. He has collected the main statements by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin as well as quotations from a few other authors, but the difference between the concept

of "matter" as held some time by Marx and the more "vulgar" one of Engels and the Bolsheviks is not mentioned. Otherwise the comments given are well-considered and well-arranged.

LIPPERT, HEINZ. *Der Kommunismus – eine Neurose?* Rodtberg Verlag, Giessen 1962. 84 pp. DM. 3.90.

The author reduces Communism to a social "neurosis" in a sense parallel with that attached to the word by Alfred Adler. Not to understand this has forced the West on the defensive. Old Chinese wisdom – extensively discussed here – (especially the notion of reciprocity) plus Christian values are prescribed as the best antidotes.

NEW, JOHN F. H. *Anglican and Puritan. The Basis of Their Opposition, 1558-1640.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1964. ix, 140 pp. \$ 4.50.

As against the economic and political interpretations *à la mode* Professor New holds that the conflict between Anglicans and Puritans was essentially theological. His concern is "to uncover the theoretic bases of two antagonistic bodies of opinion", and these he seeks chiefly in the anthropological, ecclesiological, sacramental, eschatological and ethical differences. He rightly sees one of the distinctive features of Puritanism in the doctrine of assurance rather than in that of predestination (as interpreted by Weber, Troeltsch and Tawney).

SCHOEPS, HANS-JOACHIM. *Studien zur unbekanntenen Religions- und Geistesgeschichte.* [Veröffentlichungen der Gesellschaft für Geistesgeschichte, Band 3.] Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Zürich 1963. 355 pp. DM. 36.00.

Professor Schoeps of the University of Erlangen is no doubt a unique figure: an authority on Hellenistic Judaism and the world of the New Testament, a Jewish champion of the "honour of Prussia", and a pioneer of *Zeitgeist* ("spirit of the time") research. In the present volume of papers (many of them originally published in the *Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte*) he appears especially in his first capacity: four parts are devoted to, resp., "Qumran", "New Testament", "Clementine Literature" and "Judaica". The fifth part is headed "Modern History of Ideas" and contains, among other things, contributions on Heinrich Leo, Baron Friedrich Carl von Fechenbach and Rudolf Meier. The claim expressed in the title is fully justified: the author breaks new paths – in many directions.

Zeugnisse Theodor W. Adorno zum sechzigsten Geburtstag. Im Auftrag des Instituts für Sozialforschung hrsg. von Max Horkheimer. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1963. 501 pp. DM. 38.00.

This festschrift on the occasion of Adorno's sixtieth birthday collects interesting contributions of high level covering very different fields, thus reflecting the extensive sphere in which the recipient himself is active. Besides some letters, aphorisms and poems, general-esthetical, literature-historical and musicological essays, the volume contains a number of articles dealing with problems of general social philosophy, philosophy of history and philosophical anthropology; further, analyses of contemporary social phenomena and groups, and studies in the field of method and fundamentals. Among the authors are Horkheimer, Plessner, Kracauer, H. Marcuse, Pollock, Habermas, Helge Pross besides, among others, Szondi, Boulez, Leibowitz. An unpublished article by W. Benjamin is also included.

*SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE*

ANDERSON, NELS. *Our Industrial Urban Civilization*. Asia Publishing House, London 1964. xiv, 113 pp. 25/-.

In three chapters (originally lectures delivered at Karnatak University, Dharwar) the author discusses some aspects of industrialization and urbanization, viz., "Characteristics of Industrial Urbanism", "Urbanization in Developing Countries" and "Social Problems of Industrial Urbanism". Some notes on community research are appended.

Biennial Review of Anthropology, 1963. Ed. by Bernard J. Siegel. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1963. vii, 315 pp. \$ 7.50.

Although this biennial review, that was started in 1959, is only very indirectly concerned with social history, we draw attention to it here because it constitutes an exemplary survey of the recent "output" in its field, or rather fields. Those covered in the present volume include language (W. Bright), medical anthropology (N. A. Scotch), European prehistory (M. Gimbutas), culture and personality (R. A. LeVine), physical anthropology (F. S. Hulse and N. P. Lamb), social organization (W. Davenport), cultural change (F. Voget), and peasant life (E. Friedl). The authors, all specialists in their own field, do not offer a mere enumeration of publications, but know how to keep the main outlines in view and to sift grain from chaff. An index is appended.

BOLACCHI, GIULIO. *Teoria delle classi sociali*. Edizioni Ricerche, Roma 1963 (II ediz.). xi, 257 pp. L. 3.000.

After an introductory chapter on the role of theory and abstract concepts in scientific research the author discusses some theories of the social classes (Weber, Sorokin, Parsons, Dahrendorf) and the concepts of interest and power. The final chapters, "Democracy and Social Classes" and "A Historical Example: The Bourgeoisie", are more concrete in nature.

Capitalism, Market Socialism and Central Planning. Readings in Comparative Economic Systems. Ed. by Wayne A. Leeman. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston 1963. xi, 372 pp. \$ 3.75.

In the present volume of selections capitalism, market socialism (as developed in the 'thirties by Lange, Lerner and Dickinson) and central planning (as practised in the Soviet Union) can be compared as separate types of economic organization. Capitalism and market socialism are represented by their own protagonists, but central planning depends on critical Western analysis. All the important aspects of economic activity (allocation of resources, pricing, investment, income distribution, money, economic growth, management) pass under review.

DOORN, J. A. A. VAN. *Sociale ongelijkheid en sociaal beleid*. Arbeiders en employés in onderneming en maatschappij. Bijleveld, Utrecht 1963. 200 pp. Hfl. 8.90.

The subtitle, "Manual workers and white collar employees in industry and society", refers especially to the first part of this book; the second and third parts go on to deal with "social inequality", resp. "social policy". The author combines a good summary of the international literature on the subject with interesting suggestions.

FABRE-LUCE, ALFRED. *Men or Insects? A Study of Population Problems*. Transl. from the French by Robert Baldick. Hutchinson, London 1964. 160 pp. 21/-.

The problem of impending over-population is discussed here from various angles. A strong argument is made for birth control in various forms. Interesting in this respect is the dissertation on Catholicism; "old Catholic natalism" is said to become gradually "self-contradictory" and leading to a "triumph of materialism". Of course the special problems of the developing countries are given attention, but the solutions – or failures to find solutions – in the Communist world and in the West are also discussed. The question is not how to avoid a world population of six milliards, but one of twelve milliards.

Faktoren der politischen Entscheidung. Festgabe für Ernst Fraenkel zum 65. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Gerhard A. Ritter und Gilbert Ziebur. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1963. x, 451 pp. DM. 38.00.

With uncommon and praiseworthy directness the editors give in a few pages an impressive account of Professor Fraenkel's contribution to political science. Of equal standard, i.e. first-rate, is the selection of studies included in this volume. We can mention only a few: H. Kelsen's contribution on "Politics, ethics, religion and law" (in English); that by W. Scheffler on the continuous elements in national-socialist ideology; the thoughtful study by G. Schulz on German resistance against Hitler and its political failure, seen also against the background of other anti-totalitarian rebellions (in communist countries); R. Löwenthal's stimulating analysis of ideological elements and those in the field of power-political interest ushering in the bold conclusion that common ideological interests of the Soviet Union and China lead these countries at best to maintaining an "alliance in reserve", whereas at the same time two communist camps are being built up with "increasingly different" doctrines; G. Ziebur's learned dissertation on the working of parliamentarism in the first German National Assembly (1848-49); G. A. Ritter's excellent contribution on constitutional practice in Britain and societal control mechanisms; and F. Ansprenger's able discussion of the role of the leading (or only) parties in a number of African countries.

GLUCKMAN, MAX. *Order and Rebellion in Tribal Africa*. Collected Essays with an autobiographical introduction. Cohen & West, London 1963. xii, 273 pp. 32/-.

The well-known social anthropologist has here collected some of his papers on African politics. The development of his ideas on the phenomenon of rebellion, culminating in an emphasis on the ritual elements, are easy to follow; in his extensive introduction the author also rectifies a number of misunderstandings. Moreover, there are three essays carrying a critical appraisal of Malinowski and his work.

HARTMANN, HEINZ. *Funktionale Autorität. Systematische Abhandlung zu einem soziologischen Begriff*. [Soziologische Gegenwartsfragen, Neue Folge.] Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. xi, 143 pp. DM. 22.00.

Functional authority, i.e., authority based on expertise, is a relatively young sociological concept. In the first part of his book Dr. Hartmann tries to define it as clearly as possible; he compares it, among other things, with Max Weber's concept of "legal"

authority (bureaucracy). In the second part the impact of functional authority in different social milieus is analyzed. The volume bears a highly deductive character.

HORTON, PAUL B. and CHESTER L. HUNT. *Sociology*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, Toronto, London 1964. x, 582 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50; 58/-.

The two authors, who teach sociology at Western Michigan University, have succeeded in writing an attractive new textbook for undergraduates. The expositions are exceedingly clear and aptly interspersed with illustrative quotations and funny cartoons. The volume is organized into six parts, viz., "Sociology and Society", "Culture and Personality", "Social Organization", "Social Interaction", "Human Ecology", and "Social Change and Social Policy". A bibliography, a glossary and two indexes are appended.

HUHN, NIKOLAUS. *Sozial-Sparen. Der Weg zur sozialen Sicherheit*. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich, Stuttgart 1964. 246 pp. DM. 15.00.

By "social saving" the author understands insurance by saving and investing in private property, as against "collectivist" insurance by immediate income transfer. The advantages and particulars of this ("the") way to social security are set out in detail.

*Humanität und politische Verantwortung. Beiträge von Willy Bretscher, Iring Fetscher, Jürgen Habermas u.a. Hrsg. von Richard Reich*. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich, Stuttgart 1964. 312 pp. DM. 22.00.

Several of the thirteen papers assembled here are devoted to the work of the now sexagenarian Hans Barth in whose honour they are published; others deal with Kant, Hegel and Burckhardt. Three are of special interest to the readers of this journal, viz., "On the Dialectics of Anarchism", by Iring Fetscher; "Anticipation and Execution as Categories of Action in Bolshevism", by Dolf Sternberger; and, last but not least, "Tocqueville and the Problem of Equality in Germany", by Count Christian v. Krockow, a masterly essay on the German "counterrevolution of inequality" as a historical background to the Third Reich. A bibliography of Barth's writings (partly of his contributions to the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* as well) is appended.

*Industrialization and Society*. Ed. by Bert F. Hoselitz and Wilbert E. Moore. UNESCO - Mouton, Paris, The Hague 1963. 437 pp. Hfl. 27.00; \$ 7.55.

This is a partial and revised collection of the papers read before the North American Conference on the Social Implications of Industrialization and Technological Change, which was held in Chicago in September 1960. The contributors include the first editor, N. J. Smelser ("Mechanisms of Change and Adjustment to Change") and S. Kuznets ("Consumption, Industrialization and Urbanization"). The twelve "working papers" are not printed, but summarized by the second editor in Chapter 15. The classified bibliography promised in the preface is conspicuous by its absence, but the notes are very extensive; there is no index.

KOFLER, LEO. *Zur Theorie der modernen Literatur. Der Avantgardismus in soziologischer Sicht.* Luchterhand, Neuwied 1962. 285 pp. DM. 19.80.

Taking as his guiding example Georg Lukács the author compares the latter's views on literature with those of Emrich and also those of Adorno. He offers a sociological interpretation which is indeed fully in line with a strongly "Hegelian" Marxism. A good point in case is the treatment of "Avantgardism" as a nihilistic opposition. Our own period is characterized as one of "extreme capitalist alienation" and contemporary literature is judged from this viewpoint. The author, a refugee from Eastern Germany, is one of the most erudite adepts of Lukács in the West.

KOSA, JOHN. *Two Generations of Soviet Man. A Study in the Psychology of Communism.* The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1962. ix, 214 pp. \$ 5.00.

Although it does not become sufficiently clear where he exactly used "the testimony of [mainly Hungarian] refugees... in the 'original', non-rationalized form that might indicate correct opinions and attitudes", the author's treatment from a psychological angle of the implications of mass manipulation under Communism is lucid and thought-stimulating. The principles that guided him in selecting 31 informants are set forth, but for the rest the book is less method than facts and interpretations. The "two generations" have in this connection no other meaning than that the fully different circumstances under which the process of submission of the individual took place in the Soviet Union and in the East European states (especially Hungary) are compared. The role of modern technology is cautiously evaluated.

LAMBERT, PAUL. *L'œuvre de John Maynard Keynes. Exposé – Analyse critique – Prolongements. Tome I. Vues d'ensemble; Analyse de l'œuvre antérieure à la "Théorie générale".* Faculté de Droit, Liège; Martinus Nijhoff, La Haye 1963. 343 pp. B.fr. 425; Hfl. 34.25.

Professor Lambert has planned his study of Keynes' economic thought in two volumes. The present one is divided into a general survey of life and intellectual output, and an analysis of the writings prior to *The General Theory*; the former part contains interesting expositions on Malthus and Keynes, the Keynesian doctrine, etc. The author is excellently at home in the international literature on Keynes, including the Communist contribution. This is No 15 of the *Collection Scientifique de la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Liège* and at the same time No 5 of the *Bibliothèque de l'Institut de Science Économique*.

MECHLER, HEINRICH. *Die unentbehrliche Klasse. Das betriebliche Führungskorps in der industriellen Gesellschaft.* Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. 152 pp. DM. 12.80.

By the "indispensable class" the author understands entrepreneurs, acting managers and higher officials. It is, in his view, at the same time the only group to have a future as a class; as a basic criterium he mentions the responsibility for one's own career. With reference to the latter some advice is given; the book has primarily a practical purpose.

MILLS, C. WRIGHT. *Power, Politics and People. The Collected Essays of -*. Ed. and with an Introd. by Irving Louis Horowitz. Oxford University Press, New York 1963. x, 657 pp. \$ 8.50; 52/6.

The list of hundreds of items which constitutes the late C. Wright Mills' bibliography seems to make the editor's assertion that this book contains "the 'collected papers' rather than the 'selected papers'" look somewhat bold. In any case, an enormous range of themes is represented, going from Simone de Beauvoir to Ancient China and from White Collar problems to Lenin. The editor's introduction underlines that many-sidedness and, still more so, Mills' "intense sense of commitment"; it ends with the unqualified proclamation of Mills to be "the greatest sociologist the United States has ever produced". The four parts into which this anthology is divided are superscribed "Power", "Politics", "People" and "Knowledge" - the last including essays on methodology.

POLLAK, OSCAR. *Der neue Humanismus. Geist und Gesellschaft an der Zeitenwende. [Europäische Perspektiven.]* Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1962. 88 pp. S. 42.

The parallel drawn between our epoch of transformation and that of Renaissance and Humanism inspires the author to his conception of a new humanism which would transform "the new discoveries, the new energies, the new achievements in the world of matter ... into a new substance of human life". He strongly advocates Democratic Socialist values espousing the belief in progress and perfectibility notwithstanding his recognition of obvious failure of some of the Socialist remedies. His argument against modern materialism among workers is fierce. The main antidote suggested is that of a better general education and the propagation of a consciousness of mission. Socially, new humanism should contain both machines and managers.

Religionssoziologie. Hrsg. und eingel. von Friedrich Fürstenberg. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1964. 463 pp. DM. 14.00. (Cloth: DM. 28.00.)

As Vol. 19 of the well-known series of *Soziologische Texte* Dr. Fürstenberg has collected and introduced sixteen representative texts on the sociology of religion; they have been classed under the following headings: "Sociological Theories of Religion", "Sociological Aspects of Religiousness and Church Attendance", "Religious Institutions and Groups", and "Religion and Society". Weber and Troeltsch are both represented twice, and then there are fragments from Durkheim, Malinowski, Le Bras, etc. A bibliography is appended.

ROSSMAN, JOSEPH. *Industrial Creativity. The Psychology of the Inventor.* Introd. by Gardner Murphy. University Books, New Hyde Park (N.Y.) 1964. xxix, 252 pp. \$ 7.50.

Dr. Rossman's book on the psychology of the inventor, first published in 1931, now appears in a third edition. On the basis of facts supplied by patent attorneys, directors of industrial research and individual inventors it gives a good idea of the general characteristics and the several stages of the inventive process.

SAUVY, ALFRED. *Malthus et les deux Marx. Le problème de la faim et de la guerre dans le monde.* Editions Denoël, Paris 1963. 366 pp. NF. 12.00.

The title of this book is somewhat misleading, as the main subject is the demographic evolution of our time in different countries and compared with historical trends. "Malthus" (a population growing much too fast) and "Marx" (production lagging behind and not meeting demands is a question of socio-economic organization, not one of demography) are thus mainly symbolic. The two "Marxes" are more or less the Soviet Union and China. Essayistic in character, the book is rich in intelligent argument and lucid presentation of different factors involved in the population problem, also in a number of developing countries. Very interesting is the comparison between Japan, China and Puerto Rico.

Sociaal-wetenschappelijk onderzoek in het maatschappelijk werk. Waarom – hoe – wanneer. [Commissie Onderzoek Maatschappelijk Werk, Bulletin 8.] Staatsdrukkerij- en Uitgeverijbedrijf, 's-Gravenhage 1963. iv, 62 pp. Hfl. 2.00.

The present report, written by Miss M. J. Jansen, outlines the place of scientific research in social work. Fragments from the international literature and from special interviews are printed in small type.

STOETZEL, JEAN. *La psychologie sociale*. Flammarion Éditeur, Paris 1963. 316 pp. Ill. NF. 16.00.

At the French universities social psychology has only been introduced as a branch of study after the Second World War, and Professor Stoetzel, who at present teaches it at the Sorbonne, has played a pioneer part here. The present volume is a useful primer and general survey, in which attention is also paid to social and cultural anthropology. It is largely based on American handbooks and monographs, which have served as an example in the matter of organization as well.

Studium sociale. Ergebnisse sozialwissenschaftlicher Forschung der Gegenwart. Hrsg. von Karl Gustav Specht, Hans Georg Rasch, Hans Hofbauer. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1963. xvi, 835 pp. DM. 59.00.

The scholar to whom this impressive volume is dedicated as a festschrift, Professor Karl Valentin Müller, died in August 1963. The list of contributions comprises more than 60 names; among them are not a few foreigners. It is only possible here to cite those whose contributions are most relevant for social history. In the first part (cultural anthropology) a study by N. Kösemihal on "art-workers and mental-workers" (in English) is included. Part 2 contains various chapters on large-scale migrations and on national minorities, as well as a thoughtful analysis of the 1961 Austrian census which sheds light on the social consequences of economic transformation. Part 3 (sociology) contains a great number of studies on general sociology and on such branches as sociology of religions, sociology of art and "sociology of work and economy". The studies by C. C. Zimmermann on "the rise of the intelligentsia" (in English), by C. A. Echánove on "the formation of mass society in Latin America" (in Spanish), by H. Klages on Soviet sociology of work should be singled out here. Part 4 contains some psychological, juridical and historical studies; as to the latter, there is a contribution in the field of economic history by H. Kellenbenz (on the Portuguese Prince Henry and the German Knights). For various branches of the social sciences the book contains valuable studies. The broad range of subjects and the number of authors may explain why indexes are absent.

Technique, développement économique et technocratie. Par Henri Janne, Jean Morsa, Nicole Delruelle-Vosswinkel, Jacques Coenen. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1963. 226 pp. B.fr. 240.

After two chapters by Professor Janne on "Technics and Social System" and developing societies the other three authors deal with various aspects of technocracy in the industrialized countries. Mr. Coenen outlines the history of the idea, and Mrs. Delruelle-Vosswinkel enters into the relative challenge to democracy.

UTZ, ARTHUR. Bibliographie der Sozialethik. Grundsatzfragen des öffentlichen Lebens. Recht, Gesellschaft, Wirtschaft, Staat. Band III (1961-1963). Herder, Freiburg B., Barcelona, New York 1964. 530 pp. DM. 49.50.

Vol. III of Professor Utz' bibliography *Grundsatzfragen des öffentlichen Lebens* appears under a new main title; the organization has remained the same, so that we can refer to our extensive notice in Vol. VIII (1963), Part 1, p. 119 of this journal. More books and seventy additional periodicals have been included, however; consequently the reviews in Part B had to be kept slightly shorter.

WEIPPERT, GEORG. Jenseits von Individualismus und Kollektivismus. Studien zum gegenwärtigen Zeitalter. Verlag Joachim Schilling, Düsseldorf 1964. 332 pp. DM. 22.00.

Georg Weippert, who as a "Young Conservative" became known through books such as *Das Prinzip der Hierarchie* (Hamburg 1932), has, after 1945, continued his career as a professor of sociology and economics at the University of Erlangen. The greater part of the studies collected in the present volume date from the latter period, e.g., "The Century between Individualism and Collectivism"; although the "hierarchical" approach has by no means disappeared, the author gives proof of an open eye for the contemporary world, witness his "Contribution to the Sociology of Modern Painting". Most of the papers are devoted to sociological problems in a more narrow sense.

## HISTORY

Annali. Anno Sesto 1963. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1964. 727 pp. L. 12.000.

In the present annual volume of the *Annali* once again various shades of opinions are represented. The studies are of a high standard. They are all devoted to *Vormärz* developments in philosophy and socialist thought. E. Bottigelli writes on Marx and the Hegelian Left (French); A. Cornu deals with the genesis of a historical materialist philosophy in Marx' and Engels' "German Ideology" (French); C. Cesa analyzes texts of Heine, Feuerbach, Zeller, Schwegler, a.o. (Italian); A. Walicki discusses Hegel, Feuerbach and the Russian 'philosophical Left', 1836-1848 (English); B. Baczko writes on left and right Hegelianism in Poland (French); J. Droz and P. Ayçoberry on social structure and ideological currents in pre-1848 Germany (French); K. Obermann deals with the "social question" in pre-Marxist German socialism in the years 1843-1845 (German). Under the heading "Miscellanea" come contributions by E. Silberner, W. Mönke (both on Hess), and G. M. Bravo (on August Becker in Switzerland), and this list of names is still far from complete.

Correspondance entre Lénine et Camille Huysmans 1905-1914. Documents recueillis et présentés par Georges Haupt. Préface de Camille Huysmans. Mouton & Co., La Haye, Paris 1963. 164 pp. Hfl. 7.25; NF. 10.00.

Many of the letters exchanged between the Secretariat of the International Socialist Bureau (Huysmans) and the Bolshevik leader were never published before; they are reproduced here together with those already known in a chronological order. The correspondence betrays an atmosphere of cordiality, and nothing would suggest any tendency of splitting the international movement as later Stalinist historiography assumed. The editor has performed a magnificent job by his excellent annotation and thoughtful introduction as well as by his systematic research which brought to light important material. Mr. Huysmans in his foreword testifies to his sympathy with *Lenin without whose early death "we would find ourselves in another Europe"*. The years covered by the correspondence are 1905-1914.

DUTT, R. PALME. Problems of Contemporary History. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1963. vii, 132 pp. 7/6.

Mr. Dutt is undoubtedly one of the ablest Communist scholars, and the present book which contains the texts of lectures held in Moscow University is fresh evidence of his wide knowledge and his capacity of intelligent interpretation. He defends "Marxism-Leninism" both as a scientific approach and in its results. "Bourgeois" historiography is denied objectivity, and politically enforced changes in Communist outlook and interpretation are glossed over. The "Cold War" (Anglo-American imperialism!) and the little response Marxism has found so far in Britain are among the subjects dealt with. As regards the latter, some of Marx' predictions are handled with great ability rather than in a convincing manner.

The Eighteenth-Century Revolution: French or Western? Ed. with an Introduction by Peter Amann. D.C. Heath and Company, Boston 1963. xiv, 114 pp. \$ 1.50.

The thesis upheld by R. R. Palmer, that the Age of Enlightenment was indeed a time of a supranational, occidental revolution, which was moreover a democratic revolution, provides the scope of this book. This volume contains extracts and essays with standpoints pro and contra, including various nuances. Mr. Palmer himself is represented with foundations of his thesis, with a historical case study on Holland, and with a general reply to various criticisms. Other contributors are A. Cobban who points out where further research is necessary in order to prove or disprove the "democratic" thesis, R. C. Cobb on the English Jacobins - "voices crying in the wilderness" -, F. B. Tolles, who contends that the American Revolution had less social content than many historians assumed, L. Gottschalk, G. Lefebvre (who sees two general patterns - a Continental European and an Anglo-Saxon), M. Göhring, and various others. The selections made are indeed such as to present the reader with a good insight into the problem posited.

A Festschrift for Frederick B. Artz. Ed. by David H. Pinkney and Theodore Ropp. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1964. viii, 236 pp. \$ 7.50.

Ten of Professor Artz's numerous pupils deal with a wide variety of historical subjects, all catering for (though not humbly reflecting) his catholic interests. The papers

touching upon social history include: "The Myth of the French Revolution of 1830", by the first editor; "Carpetbaggers Reconsidered", by Richard N. Current; "The 'Freedom to Control' in American Business History", by Rowland Berthoff; and "Who Burned the Reichstag? The Present State of an Old Controversy", by Robert E. Neil. The volume is opened with an intellectual biography of Professor Artz (written by the editors) and concluded with a bibliography of his scholarly writings.

FITZSIMONS, M. A. *Empire by Treaty. Britain and the Middle East in the Twentieth Century.* University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Ind.) 1964. xi, 235 pp. Maps. \$ 6.00.

Professor Fitzsimons describes how Britain's interests in the Middle East gained in weight as her imperial power decreased, how she tried to promote them by a system of (unequal) treaties, and how "a succession of misadventures left essential British interests there largely unimpaired, although they are no longer protected by the influences and bases Britain once affirmed to be vital". The policies of the United States and the Soviet Union as well as Arab nationalism are of course brought into the picture, and the interaction of all these forces is treated in an objective spirit.

GALL, LOTHAR. *Benjamin Constant. Seine politische Ideenwelt und der deutsche Vormärz.* [Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Europäische Geschichte Mainz, Band 30.] Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1963. xii, 433 pp. DM. 46.00.

It is well known, that the political ideas of Benjamin Constant have greatly influenced the shaping of German liberalism. The author of the present volume does not attempt to trace this influence in detail, but to make an "ideological" comparison. After two biographical chapters he gives a clear and systematical exposition of Constant's political ideas and, side by side, the corresponding opinions of the German liberals. The main difference lies in the fact, that the latter identified the cause of liberty with parliamentarism, whereas Constant had come to see here an antithesis and the need of "checks and balances". The book bears witness to an impressive erudition.

*The General Council of the First International 1864-1866. The London Conference 1865. Minutes.* Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow; Lawrence & Wishart, London 1963. 483 pp. 21/-.

Although two volumes have appeared already in the Russian edition and only one in the English edition, the latter is of course to be considered the most authoritative as the minutes are given here in the original languages. The minutes of the meetings of the General Council are in English, as are those of the London Conference (1865) and Marx' manuscripts which are reproduced here, in part for the first time. Among the "documents of the General Council" - such as the famous Inaugural Address - there are, however, items originally written in French or German; they are given here in the original language plus an English translation (whereas the Russian edition contains exclusively Russian translations). The explanatory notes, made by members of the Moscow Institute of Marxism-Leninism, are very useful. The same should be said of the indexes. The work as a whole is of fundamental importance for the study of the First International; the invaluable sources are here printed for the first time. The period covered in this first volume is that between October 5, 1864 and August 21, 1866.

HULSE, JAMES W. *The Forming of the Communist International*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1964. x, 275 pp. \$ 6.50.

Even if the main thesis argued in this well-documented work are perhaps somewhat overstressed – the immense importance of the period between the rather enigmatic First and the Second Congress of the Comintern (March 1919–July 1920) and the concurrence of the opening months with “Left Communist” approaches and their failure to maintain themselves in view of serious setbacks – the invaluable amount of sources worked up into detailed studies of the Russian centre and the left-wing groups and parties in Europe deserves attention. The Hungarian defeat is given much stress, but also the intra-party struggles on antiparlamentarism are treated in commendable detail. The interpretation of the Left Communists (e.g. the KAPD) is not fully satisfactory, measured by the fact that the author attaches so much importance to this tendency which was – according to him – seriously shared by Lenin when he wrote “The State and the Revolution” and again in 1919 at the time of hopefulness as to the chances of revolution in Europe. The book suggests implicitly where further research could be very fruitful.

KOEBNER, RICHARD and HELMUT DAN SCHMIDT. *Imperialism. The Story and Significance of a Political Word, 1840–1960*. Cambridge University Press, London 1964. xxv, 432 pp. 63/-.

The word “imperialism” has been given various different meanings. This very important work is mainly concerned with the evolution of the term in Britain. This is done by a detailed analysis of sources which proves the total difference of the early meanings (e.g., referring to England alone, or connotating foreign phenomena) from that of the slogan which was originally directed against Disraeli. Further changes occurred as the word became an international slogan – also in connection with the Boer War – until in our time it has adopted a general anti-Western ring. The semantic approach to history is applied here with significant results. The work was begun by the late Professor Koebner and successfully continued by Dr. Schmidt.

LOW, ALFRED D. *The Soviet Hungarian Republic and the Paris Peace Conference*. [Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. New Series – Vol. 53, Part 10.] The American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia 1963. 91 pp. \$ 2.50.

After a short survey of Hungary’s and the later successor states’ position during the concluding phases of the First World War and during the short democratic interval between the fall of the monarchy and Bela Kun’s rise to power, an elaborated treatment is given of the attitude of the Allies toward Hungary’s Soviet regime. It is proved that the Great Powers were hesitant (as exemplified, e.g., by the Smuts mission to red Budapest) and that the Communists’ defeat was due to internal revolt and Rumanian military action rather than to any pressure from Paris, London or Washington. Of more importance than this conclusion is the, very interesting, detailed reconstruction of the Allied reactions to, first, the Communist takeover, and then to its various moves.

NALBANDIAN, LOUISE. *The Armenian Revolutionary Movement. The Development of Armenian Political Parties through the Nineteenth Century*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1963. xi, 247 pp. \$ 6.00.

After two chapters on the historical background of nationality and nationalism in Armenia Miss Nalbandian describes the revolutionary movement in the second half of the nineteenth century. The Armenakan, the Hunchakian Revolutionary Party and the Armenian Revolutionary Federation are singled out for discussion, but there is also a chapter on revolutionary activities among the Armenians of Russia. The author is well acquainted with everything Armenian and narrates her story soberly.

*The Quiet Battle. Writings on the Theory and Practice of Non-violent Resistance.* Ed. with an Introduction and Afterword by Mulford Q. Sibley. Anchor Books, Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City (N.Y.) 1963; Europese Boekcentrale N.V., Amsterdam. viii, 390 pp. \$ 1.45.

Professor Sibley, who teaches political science at the University of Minnesota, has brought together two types of selected readings on non-violent resistance. Besides the well-known pronouncements and theories from the Bible, Thoreau, Gandhi, Bart de Ligt, etc., the reader will find a number of "case studies", from the *secessio plebis* in ancient Rome (after Mommsen) to the Norwegian teachers' opposition against the Nazis and the 1953 strike in the Soviet concentration camp of Vorkuta.

RÜSTOW, ALEXANDER. *Ortsbestimmung der Gegenwart. Eine universalgeschichtliche Kulturkritik. Zweiter Band. Weg der Freiheit.* 2., stark überarb. und erw. Aufl. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich, Stuttgart 1963. 762 pp. DM. 48.00.

The new edition of the second volume of this work of rare erudition is considerably enlarged; the chapters on Israel, Christianity and St. Paul are newly written, that on Luther is largely revised. The annotations, however, have undergone a very substantial extension. It is here that new insights (as compared with the first edition) are given and recent research reflected. A history of the struggle for freedom as an idea and (less so) as a reality is given, in which Antiquity is given pride of place. A chapter on the Enlightenment as a current of thought opposed to unfreedom, however, is of no lower standard – it constitutes, together with that on the Renaissance, explicitly and implicitly an argument for the detailedness of the treatment of ancient Greece. The last chapter – on Romanticism and Restoration – deals with what is considered as a setback in freedom's progress.

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

*The Atlantic Community: Progress and Prospects.* Ed. by Francis O. Wilcox and H. Field Haviland Jr. World Peace Foundation, Boston (Mass.) 1963. 310 pp. \$ 2.00.

This issue of *International Organization* deals specifically with problems of the NATO. The attitude taken by various partners in the organization is discussed by such experts as S. Hoffman, A. Grosser and M. Beloff; J. Freymond writes on the European neutral nations and the Atlantic Community; the latter's reception by the USA is the theme discussed by L. T. Merchant; R. Emerson and M. D. Shulman deal with that community and the "emerging countries" and the Communist states, respectively. Other contributions are written by J. W. Fulbright, W. Hallstein and L. Norstad. The book as a whole presents a very good picture also of prospects for political integration in the future and constitutes a monument to free discussion of often ticklish questions.

Communism and Revolution. The Strategic Uses of Political Violence. Ed. by Cyril E. Black and Thomas P. Thornton. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1964. ix, 467 pp. \$ 10.00.

Although this work presents undoubtedly a good picture of the Communists' handling of policy, there are chapters which may be considered somewhat disappointing because they are too short to present complicated arguments fully. This seems particularly the case with the first part – on “the perspective of history” – which suggests that the three chapters included would each of them have provided themes for extensive monographs – monographs which, to judge from these few pages, could have become excellent. C. E. Black elucidates with great insight the different concepts of modernization held commonly in the West and by the Communists (the latter have an unpragmatic view and their doctrine favours violent action); A. C. Janos in his essay discusses mainly the problems of how Communist theory influences tactics; Th. P. Thornton points, among other things, to the “unparalleled record of Comintern failure” from which the Communists have drawn important lessons. Part II deals with the Stalin epoch, especially since the Second World War. It contains studies by R. V. Burks (Eastern Europe), J. H. Billington (Finland – a relatively detailed analysis, including pre-war history, but not very impressive as regards analytical power), R. T. McVey (Southeast Asia), G. Modelski (Viet Nam), G. D. Paige (Korea). Part III is devoted to recent developments. Mr. Thornton ably treats of Communist attitudes toward the developing countries in general and, in a separate chapter, in Asia; further authors are M. Halpern (Arab world), J. M. Daniel (Latin America), R. L. Garthoff (Western countries); Mr. Black in a concluding chapter evaluates Communist expectations and Western responses to the challenge of the countries in the process of modernization.

CRANKSHAW, EDWARD. *The New Cold War Moscow v. Peking*. Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth 1963. 170 pp. 2/6.

Mr. Crankshaw belongs to those commentators who stress the importance of the factors making for a schism in Sino-Soviet relations, without, it seems, sufficiently allowing for the importance of identical ideological or doctrinal bases. The argument is set forth with much clarity and as far as the stages of the conflict are concerned the book offers a good survey.

FISCHER, ERNST. *Probleme der jungen Generation. Ohnmacht oder Verantwortung?* Europa-Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1963. 180 pp. DM. 10.50.

Having been born in the nineteenth century, Mr. Fischer does not belong to the young generation whose problems constitute the subject of this book; in this generation he misses the leftist enthusiasm that led him as a young man to Communism. He deplores the cynical egoism that has spread about since then, but sees positive possibilities in the non-adjusted youth: if they could only free themselves from the snares of that sophisticated “bourgeoisie”! The volume, one of the series *Europäische Perspektiven*, is overloaded with literary and sociological quotations.

*Gewerkschaft, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft. Beiträge zu wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Gegenwartsfragen.* Hrsg. und bearb. von Kurt Nemitz und Richard Becker. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1963. 440 pp. DM. 32.20.

On the occasion of the sixtieth birthday of Ludwig Rosenberg, the chairman of the *Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund*, 32 scholars and politicians have contributed papers on a number of economic and social issues. The volume is divided into three parts, viz. "Economic Order and Economic Policy", "Trade-Unionism and Society", and "International Economic and Trade-Union Policies". The contributors include O. von Nell-Breuning, L. Preller, J. Tinbergen, W. Hallstein, G. Meany and J. Monnet.

HAMM, HARRY und JOSEPH KUN. *Das rote Schisma*. [Aktuelle Studien, Band 2.] Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1963. 288 pp. DM. 19.80.

The editors have selected mostly long extracts from documents on the Sino-Soviet conflict from November 1962 to August 1963. Although the title could suggest an approach lacking in nuance, especially the introduction by H. Hamm on the origins and causes of the conflict, in which he makes a fruitful comparison between the power-political structures of Russia and China before their respective revolutions, offers a balanced appraisal. The interdependence of "ideology" and "politics" is defined with more clarity here than in most other comments. J. Kun gives a good unprejudiced survey of the phases in the open conflict.

KEILHACKER, MARTIN. *Pädagogische Grundprobleme in der gegenwärtigen industriellen Gesellschaft*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. 128 pp. DM. 9.20.

The theme of this sequel to Professor Keilhacker's *Pädagogische Orientierung im Zeitalter der Technik* is the dynamics (*immanente Gesetzmässigkeiten*) of industrialism and their impact on modern man as an educational problem. It is not in "adjustment", however, that the author sees the task of education, but in the maintenance of human values.

National Labor Movements in the Postwar World. Ed. by Everett M. Kassalow. Northwestern University Press, Evanston (Ill.) 1963. xv, 256 pp. \$ 6.95.

After four general papers, viz. "Ideological Conflicts in the International Labor Movement" (D. J. Saposs), "Changing Concepts and Practices" (A. L. Steinbach), "Communist Labor Tactics in the Colonial and Former Colonial Countries" (G. Lichtblau), and "Unions in Less-Developed Countries" (P. Fisher), trade-unionism in a number of countries is dealt with, viz. Norway (B. Millen), Belgium and France (V. R. Lorwin), Bolivia (R. J. Alexander), Japan (S. B. Levine), and the newly independent African countries (S. Low). The editor concludes with a paper on unions in the new and developing countries.

*De oorlog in het licht der wetenschappen*. Tweede serie. Uitgegeven met steun van de Stichting Vredesopbouw. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1963. 160 pp. Hfl. 4.50.

In this volume the last contribution is written by Professor B. V. A. Röling, the initiator of "polemology" who offers a rather pragmatic justification which ushers in the demand for more aid to enable more people to devote themselves to the "science of survival" – which is said to be the condition to avoid the world catastrophe. The other contributions demonstrate the amazing scope of that "science"; apart from a popular sketch of "conflictology" (Prof. J. Pen), a historical approach to the phenome-

non of war (Prof. I. J. Brugmans, who discusses among other things a few theories of the causes of war) and a "politico-logical" approach (Prof. G. Kuypers) there are essays on aggression in animals and in man as well as one on theology and the war problem. There is some diversity of opinion and a conspicuous lack of clear definition which renders most of the contributions not so much scientific – or scholarly – as contemplative or admonitory.

Planification et volontariat dans les développements coopératifs. Quinzaine d'études (15-27 janvier 1962) organisée par le Collège Coopératif – Paris sous la direction de Henri Desroche. Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1963. 422 pp. NF. 18.00.

This volume contains the bulk of the papers presented at a conference on co-operative development arranged by the *Collège Coopératif* and the *Centre de Recherches Coopératives*, Paris; in some cases the subsequent discussions have also been printed. Agriculture is the main subject; the chief areas dealt with are France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland, Israel and Africa (in particular, Tunisia, Dahomey, Senegal and Cameroun).

Progress in Land Reform. Third report. Prepared jointly by the Secretariats of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation. United Nations, New York 1962. vi, 104 pp. \$ 1.50.

This report is a sequel to those published in 1954 and 1956. It states that "recognition of the importance of land reform in agricultural development has been more marked in the period since the presentation of the last report than at any previous stage". A good survey of measures taken in various regions of the world is given and a wealth of facts and figures produced. Attention has been given to the connection between land reform and community development, and UN support for programmes in this field is described along with national policies.

SCHATTEN, FRITZ. Der Konflikt Moskau-Peking. Dokumente und Analyse des roten Schismas. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1963. 212 pp. DM. 7.80.

The author has collected extracts from documents extending from "Long Live Leninism!" (1960) to the Soviet government statement of August 3, 1963; two documents (the letter from the Central Committee of the Chinese CP to the Central Committee of the CPSU of June 14, 1963 and the CPSU Central Committee's "Open Letter" of July 14, 1963, have been reproduced in full). They provide a survey of the most essential points in the controversy as represented by the major parties in it, i.e. Soviet and Chinese, although one document gives Albanian comments. The "analysis" which precedes the documentary materials offers a good survey of the issues at stake, but is weak and oversimplifying as regards the history of Chinese Communism and its relations with the Soviet Union.

WEBER, HERMANN. Konflikte im Weltkommunismus. Eine Dokumentation zur Krise Moskau-Peking. [Kindler Taschenbücher.] Kindler Verlag, München 1964. 345 pp. DM. 3.80.

This volume of documents on the crisis in the world Communist movement called forth by the Chinese-Soviet dispute contains extracts from the main documents

produced by the two biggest Communist parties, but is particularly interesting for the selection of documents which offer an idea of the various reactions in the other "brother parties", including organizations of pro-Chinese Communists expelled from the Belgian, Italian, Swiss CP and others. The volume is very up to date and this may explain the fact, that not always the most typical texts have been chosen. On the whole, however, both the documents and Mr. Weber's introduction are commendable.

YOST, CHARLES. *The Age of Triumph and Frustration. Modern Dialogues.* Robert Speller & Sons, New York 1964. ix, 244 pp. Ill. \$ 4.95.

The author, a US diplomat, has eleven men and women of varying ages, nationalities and convictions meet on an island in the Mediterranean and discuss a number of contemporary and "philosophical" issues. They produce fewer platitudes than one would expect from the pen of a diplomat, and some of them can even quote Proudhon, Santayana, Toynbee, Heisenberg, Jung, Galbraith and Dylan Thomas from memory. Shane Miller provided each of the ten dialogues with a rather unconvincing drawing.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

### *AFRICA*

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

ANSPRENGER, FRANZ. *Afrika. Eine politische Länderkunde. Ergänzte Neuaufl.* 1964. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1964. 128 pp. DM. 4.80.

In a small compass this book offers a useful and up to date introduction to the history and contemporary political situation and problems of Africa as well as its separate countries. Foreign influences and native currents are brought into the picture and the impact of, e.g., Asian minorities is not neglected. In the appendix there are, among other things, a chronology and a good bibliography.

*Economic and Social Consequences of Racial Discriminatory Practices.* United Nations, New York 1963. iv, 84 pp. \$ 1.00.

*Conséquences Economiques et Sociales des Pratiques de Discrimination Raciale.* Nations Unies, New York 1963. iv, 88 pp. \$ 1.00.

The UN Economic Commission for Africa describes in the present report (1962) the high economic and social costs of racial discrimination. The countries to which the investigation refers are those situated east and south of the Congo.

NEUMARK, S. DANIEL. *Foreign Trade and Economic Development in Africa: A Historical Perspective.* Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Stanford 1964. xii, 222 pp. Maps. \$ 6.95.

In a sober spirit and with expert knowledge Professor Neumark assesses the impact of foreign trade on the economy of Africa south of the Sahara; the slave-trade, transport, mining and agriculture are singled out for discussion. It is argued, that this impact has by no means been detrimental only, and there is some useful criticism of current opinions on the subject.

United States and Canadian Publications on Africa in 1962. Ed. by Peter Duignan. Compiled by Hilary Sims. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1964. viii, 104 pp. \$ 3.00.

For the organization of this useful annual bibliography we refer to our notice of the volume covering 1961; it is in the previous issue of this journal, on p. 141. The present volume is No XV of the *Hoover Institution Bibliographical Series*.

WALLERSTEIN, IMMANUEL. *Africa. The Politics of Independence. An Interpretation of Modern African History*. Vintage Books, New York 1961. vii, 174, vi pp. \$ 1.25.

This paper-back is an interpretative essay that seeks to place the whole range of modern political developments in Africa within an overall perspective. The author, who teaches sociology at Columbia University, enters deeply into the social effects of colonialism and the social structures of independence.

#### Ivory Coast

ZOLBERG, ARISTIDE R. *One-Party Government in the Ivory Coast*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1964. xiv, 374 pp. Maps. \$ 7.50.

After a chapter on the background to Ivory Coast politics Professor Zolberg describes the origins and the record of the *Parti Démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire*; the emergence, maintenance and extension of its monopoly and the conditions of its success are of course given pride of place. The author, an American political scientist, has interviewed President Houphouët-Boigny and many others.

#### Kenya

MBOYA, TOM. *Freedom and After*. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Toronto 1963. x, 288 pp. Ill. \$ 5.50.

One of Kenya's younger politicians tells the story of his already eventful life, and takes opportunity to formulate his opinions vis-a-vis all sorts of issues. Although he has been called "pro-West", his concluding chapter on positive non-alignment is explicit. The chapters on "African Socialism" and "Broad Horizons for the Workers" merit special mention in this bibliography.

#### Upper Volta

SKINNER, ELLIOTT P. *The Mossi of the Upper Volta. The Political Development of a Sudanese People*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1964. xiv, 236 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

The social and political organization of the Mossi, notable for having maintained itself even under French rule, is here described from an anthropological point of view. The author bases himself on French sources and on field work carried out, mainly in the area of Ouagadougou, in 1955-57. The Western impact is dealt with in the last three chapters.

## AMERICA

GOLDENBERG, BORIS. *Lateinamerika und kubanische Revolution*. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1963. 519 pp. DM. 36.80.

The author, born in Russia and for many years, up to 1960, a domiciled Cuban citizen, here extensively and with attention to the different spheres of life deals with the successive phases of the Cuban Revolution up to the spring of 1963. In his view this revolution did not begin as a Communist one, but it did develop into one. He places it both in the framework of Cuban history and in the general Latin American framework, so that revolutions in some other Latin American countries are included in the discussion. Extensive attention is paid to the striking differences between Latin America and the other development countries, while the specific features of the Cuban development and present society structure are continuously pointed out. The attitude and the action of the United States against Cuba, and the reaction of the Latin American countries to these, are elaborately treated. The very erudite author, an economic and politicological expert, calls himself a former Marxist, who critically views the revolution with an eye for its progressive aspects.

*Jahrbuch für Geschichte von Staat, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft Lateinamerikas*. Hrsg. von Richard Konetzke und Hermann Kellenbenz. Band 1. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1964. viii, 371 pp. DM. 38.00.

The new German "Yearbook of Political, Economic and Social History of Latin America" contains essays on a wide range of subjects, both colonial and post-colonial; surveys of specialist research (*Literaturberichte*) are appended. The contributions are written by German, but also French and Latin American scholars, and published in the respective languages; they generally meet a high standard. The series will probably become a valuable tool, not only for the specialists.

POWELSON, JOHN P. *Latin America. Today's Economic and Social Revolution*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, Toronto, London 1964. xi, 303 pp. \$ 9.00.

Like another Daniel Professor Powelson of the Johns Hopkins University has ventured into the lion's den, viz. into the midst of highly critical and Marxist-inclined university students in Bolivia and Mexico. Confronted with their image of capitalism he has learned much, not only in relation to their leftist attitudes, but also in relation to the function (or dysfunction) of free enterprise in the context of Latin society, where the preconditions of entrepreneurial ethic and "countervailing power" simply are not given. "Are economic laws immutable, unchangeable over time and space?" The author enters deeply into this problem with reference to such topics as agrarian reform, the market mechanism, foreign investment, the pricing of primary products, inflation, economic integration and foreign aid. The volume is addressed to North as well as Latin Americans.

SHAPIRO, SAMUEL. *Invisible Latin America*. Beacon Press, Boston 1963. xii, 180 pp. \$ 3.95.

The title of this book has been borrowed from Germán Arciniegas, who in 1952 spoke of the "mute, repressed America, which is a vast reservoir of revolution". The author, a young historian from the US, was confronted with this problem during a stay in

Argentina and journeys through other Latin countries, and now wants to rouse his compatriots, to make them aware of the social reconstruction which is overdue. Six countries are dealt with in separate chapters, viz. Guatemala, Peru, Venezuela, Cuba, Mexico and Bolivia; a number of suggestions towards a more enlightened US policy are included.

SZULC, TAD. *The Winds of Revolution. Latin America Today – And Tomorrow.* Thames and Hudson, London 1964; Engelse Boekhandel Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam. viii, 308 pp. 42/-.

The chief South American correspondent for *The New York Times*, 1956-1961, offers an informed and very readable survey of recent developments in Latin America; relations with the United States are given pride of place. After a description of the general background the Cuban Revolution is dealt with at length; in the dramatic events of October 1962 the author sees a transitory reversal. The record and prospects of the Alliance for Progress are discussed in a separate chapter.

ZIMMERMAN, IRENE. *A Guide to Current Latin American Periodicals. Humanities and Social Sciences.* Kallman Publishing Company, Gainesville (Fla.) 1961. x, 357 pp. \$ 20.00.

The author, Latin American specialist at the Department of Reference and Bibliography of the University of Florida Libraries, has carried out a very useful work. The general classification she adopts is according to countries: in the second and longest chapter, "The National Approach", she gives the extensive titles plus general characteristics of the periodicals in question. In the subsequent chapters, "The Subject Approach" and "The Chronological Approach", the same titles pass under review in a shorter form and in another arrangement.

#### Canada

MYERS, HUGH BINGHAM. *The Quebec Revolution.* Harvest House, Montreal 1963. xxi, 109 pp. \$ 2.00.

What is called here a "revolution" is the (temporarily) growing unrest among French Canadians since 1958. The author, mainly on the basis of the local press, relates some details on grievances and actions. He also discusses the parallel efforts at integration, for instance as regards increasing bilingualism or even "biculturalism". Much attention is given to differences of opinion among French Canadians, some of whom are separatists.

#### Guatemala

TAX, SOL. *Penny Capitalism. A Guatemalan Indian Economy.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1963. x, 230 pp. Maps. \$ 5.75; 43/-.

Professor Tax' description of the economy of Panajachel on Lake Atitlán was published as Smithsonian Institution Institute of Social Anthropology Publication No. 16 (Washington 1953). The present volume is an exact reprint and will undoubtedly continue to do good service.

### United States of America

BUDISH, J. M. *The Changing Structure of the Working Class*. International Publishers, New York 1962. 64 pp. \$ 0.65.

Many figures are produced in order to prove the main thesis that the working class in the USA does not represent a minority, but the immense majority of the nation. The definition of working class is in line with Marx' and Lenin's reasoning, and indeed broad enough to include white collar workers and a majority of technicians, etc. The changing structure of society is mainly seen as a process of automation and thus the need for all workers to engage actively in class organizations is strongly argued. The position of Negro workers is given special attention.

BURNS, W. HAYWOOD. *The Voices of Negro Protest in America*. With a Foreword by John Hope Franklin. Published for the Institute of Race Relations by Oxford University Press, London, New York 1963. xi, 88 pp. 8/6.

The various forms of Negro protest as they are co-existing today are discussed here with much acumen. Although the author is outspoken in his criticism, for instance of the NAACP becoming bureaucratized and too respectable, his judgement is balanced. This is not only true of his comments on the non-violent direct action groups, on Dr. King (it is mentioned that many were disappointed about his leadership) and on the Black Muslims whose positive influence is given as much attention (e.g., juvenile delinquency among them is "negligible") as the untenable political and ideological position they hold. The book is an excellent guide to understanding some of the history and much of the actual situation with respect to Negro opposition against discrimination.

*City Managers in Politics. An Analysis of Manager Tenure and Termination*. By Gladys M. Kammerer, Charles D. Farris, John M. DeGrove and Alfred B. Clubok. University of Florida Press, Gainesville 1962. v, 93 pp. \$ 2.00.

This is No. 13 of the *University of Florida Monographs, Social Sciences*. The authors discuss the political position of the city managers in Florida and the way in which it is influenced by the system of non-partisan elections; they conclude with a number of policy recommendations.

COLE, DONALD B. *Immigrant City*. Lawrence, Massachusetts, 1845-1921. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill (N.C.) 1963. xiii, 248 pp. Maps. \$ 6.00.

During the Industrial Workers of the World textile strike of 1912 Lawrence (Mass.) gained a nation- and even world-wide publicity, and the largely foreign-born population was heavily burdened with the odium of being "un-American". Dr. Cole, a pupil of Professor Handlin, demonstrates how much this current image was misplaced: the immigrants' pursuit had always been that of security, and they hoped to find it, and since 1912 did find it, in Americanism. The volume is almost wholly based on primary materials and at the same time a valuable contribution to local history.

FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. *The Negro Church in America*. [Studies in Sociology.] Liverpool University Press, Liverpool 1964. xii, 90 pp. 21/-.

The late Professor Frazier – a sympathetic “memoir” by E. C. Hughes is included – was an outstanding authority on Negro history. The present book is a model of historiography. Religion meant for the Negro slaves the only escape from loneliness and a form of organization. The slavery period gave the Negro Church its characteristic imprint and it remained an important factor in the social organization of migrants in the North, although a rapidly increasing coloured middle class largely rejected the Negro heritage, including specific religious forms. With great ability the author explains the Negroes’ cults and rites against the background of their social position. Besides giving a lucid over-all interpretation the book is rich in remarkable details.

*The Jews of the United States 1790-1840. A Documentary History.* Ed. by Joseph L. Blau and Salo W. Baron. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1963; The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia 5724. 3 vols. xxxv, 303 pp.; x, 364 pp.; xi, 366 pp. \$ 20.00.

This invaluable collection originates from a research project of the American Jewish Tercentenary Committee. It consists of 334 private and public documents, which create a many-sided picture of the Jewish community between 1790 and 1840, as witness the headings of the nine parts into which it is divided: “The Place of the Jews in American Life”, “Economic Life”, “The Family and Social Life”, “The First Jews in American Politics”, “Stirrings of Cultural Activity”, “The Strains of Religious Adjustment”, “Christian and Jew”, “Widening Geographic Horizons”, and “American Jews and World Jewry”. The accuracy, with which the documents have been edited, introduced and commented upon, deserves the highest praise; the production is of exquisite workmanship.

LOMAX, LOUIS E. *When the Word is Given. A Report on Elijah Muhammad, Malcolm X, and the Black Muslim World.* The World Publishing Company, Cleveland, New York 1963. 223 pp. \$ 3.95.

This book provides much information on and insight into the history and policies of the “Black Muslims” and the role played in the movement by Malcolm X, before his conflict with Elijah Muhammad. The author asserts his conviction that the Black Muslims are really a religious body, demonstrates in what sense they contribute to a rehabilitation of many Negroes among the lowest strata, and argues that there are definite shifts towards an attitude which might contribute to a renunciation of the most rigid *apartheid* as preached by the leaders. The second part of the book contains the texts of one speech by E. Muhammad and of several by Malcolm X as well as an interview the author had with the latter.

MYRDAL, GUNNAR. *Challenge to Affluence.* Victor Gollancz Ltd., London 1964. 160 pp. 21/-.

As usual, Professor Myrdal’s argument is presented in a very readable form; it should be noted, however, that he increasingly refers to his numerous previous works. The theme of this book is the much too low rate of growth of the American economy and the lack of sufficient countermeasures. Underemployment is becoming structural

and an incisive, long-range project in the field of education and training as well as a struggle against poverty – to mobilize the “vast unmet needs” – are necessary to realize also a stronger position vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. The second part of the book deals exclusively with “the international implications of economic stagnation” in the USA, the catchword being here “frustration” (America is said to be a bad loser). The generous aid to Europe given in the form of grants is criticized (loans would have been preferable) but the assertion that the only two countries that did not accept grants (Sweden and Switzerland) show no trace of anti-Americanism, is at least open to doubt.

PERLO, VICTOR. *Militarism and Industry. Arms Profiteering in the Missile Age.* With a Preface by J. D. Bernal. International Publishers, New York 1963. 208 pp. \$ 1.65.

In harmony with the new Communist line the author replaces the old dogma, according to which capitalism as such cannot stomach disarmament, by a *distingendum est*: for concerns heavily involved in military and foreign (“neo-colonialist”) business, profit losses would outweigh gains from tax reduction, but for other concerns the reverse would apply. The “breakeven point”, in Mr. Perlo’s view, is at a 37% involvement, and by this criterium he separates the goats from the sheep, or rather, from the “progressive” goats; the finance capitalist Adlai Stevenson is classified among the latter.

POWELL, SUMNER CHILTON. *Puritan Village. The Formation of a New England Town.* Wesleyan University Press, Middletown (Conn.) 1963. xx, 215 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 15.00.

The author has carried out a thorough investigation into the early history of Sudbury near Boston, not only in Massachusetts, but in England as well. He enters in detail into the provenance of the settlers (e.g., Sudbury in Suffolk), and into the way in which they blended their different backgrounds (open-field manorial village, incorporated borough, enclosed-farm East Anglian village) into a new community, or rather communities: soon John Ruddock and his men founded a new town, Marlborough. The volume is a valuable contribution to the history of New England, expertly illustrated and magnificently produced.

RECORD, WILSON. *Race and Radicalism. The NAACP and the Communist Party in Conflict.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1964. xvii, 237 pp. \$ 5.95.

This is an authoritative history of the relations between NAACP and the CPUSA – a story indeed illuminating both for the fundamental differences in outlook and for the temporary and *ad hoc* instances of co-operation between NAACP and CP functionaries or suborganizations. Notwithstanding an occasional parallelism of purpose the fundamental differences were so great, that since the Second World War it was clear beyond a shadow of doubt that the Communists could not capture the NAACP, which led to a complete estrangement. The facts are told vividly and the interpretation of tendencies, currents and actions is well-balanced. The wealth of source material worked up in this volume is impressive.

RIEGEL, ROBERT E. *American Feminists.* University of Kansas Press, Lawrence 1963. xi, 223 pp. Ill. \$ 4.50.

The set-up of this book on feminists in the US is largely biographical. Separate chapters are devoted to Elizabeth Stanton, Susan Anthony and Lucy Stone, while writing and employed women get their due in "The Literary Approach" and "Professional Women". The author addresses himself to a wider public, but has made use of many published and unpublished sources.

ROOSEVELT, ELEANOR. *Tomorrow is Now*. Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., London 1963. 144 pp. 21/-.

In a publisher's note this book is called "a testament of [the late Mrs. Roosevelt's] faith" and indeed she professes a strong belief in the solution of all kinds of problems, going from the racial issue in the USA to a plea for Communist China's admission to the UNO – the latter organization being singled out for an optimistic interpretation. The American Revolution, too, is discussed from the angle of the chain of national revolutions, of which it was the first link and which got such momentum in our time, and the Soviet problems involved in the spread of automation in the USA have their *pendant* in the developmental difficulties in the recently independent nations. Hopefulness and a non-partisan adoption of "progressive" and democratic values are characteristic for this stimulating book.

THOMPSON, MACK. *Moses Brown. Reluctant Reformer*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1962. xi, 316 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

Moses Brown, a scion of a Rhode Island mercantile family who died in 1836 at the age of 97, in his thirties took up Quakerism, which he interpreted in a way peculiarly his own. Wavering between otherworldliness and social responsibility he eventually became a leader in many reform movements for the benefit of his fellow-men, including the Negroes, and in this he showed a substantial amount of practicality. To this remarkable American the author has devoted a sympathetic, readable and well-documented biography.

WILSON, H. H. *The Mood of the Nation*. Marzani & Munsell Inc., New York n.d. \$ 1.00.

All kinds of press comments and letters-to-the-editor which are directly and less immediately related to the late President Kennedy's assassination have been collected in this well composed and ably introduced booklet. The very strangest reactions as well as utterly balanced judgments and expressions of deeply felt sorrow are given. Very interesting is the presentation of the various efforts to have the assassination serve purposes of greatly diverging tendencies and standards.

## ASIA

BAER, GABRIEL. *Population and Society in the Arab East*. Transl. from the Hebrew by Hanna Szöke. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1964. xii, 275 pp. 40/-.

The "traditional nature" of Arab society "in a period of fundamental change" is studied here in a very thorough manner. As the title suggests, demographic data are abundant; they are as detailed as possible as regards different social strata (e.g., Bedouin, village and town dwellers, lower and upper class, etc.). Social change has had, on the whole, little influence on the demographic pattern. It is with great careful-

ness that the author interprets the enormous wealth of material on social and economic developments. By doing so he has managed both to make clear over-all tendencies and to illustrate the specific situations in the different countries and regions.

EDUARDES, MICHAEL. *The Last Years of British India*. Cassell, London 1963. xiii, 250 pp. Maps. 25/-.

Beginning with a survey of the nationalist movement Mr. Edwardes describes the liquidation of the British Raj in India, the partition and the attendant bloodshed. The author, who in 1947 was on the spot, has, moreover, had full access to many private and public documents not available to other historians; his account is both accurate and sober, but not always unbiased (Jinnah and Hitler "had surprisingly much in common", etc.).

### China

Chinese Communism. *Selected Documents*. Ed. by Dan N. Jacobs and Hans H. Baerwald. Harper & Row, Publishers, New York, Evanston, London 1963. ix, 242 pp. 15/-.

The editors in their introduction stress the importance of what they call "nationalist divergencies within the international Communist movement". The experiment with the Communes is given much attention as a clear challenge to Soviet leadership. The interpretation of the history of the relations between the CCP and Moscow is cautious and expectations for the future are formulated thoughtfully. The documents contain the unabridged 1927 Report by Mao – the comment on it proclaims it an "a-Marxist statement", Mao's 1939 pamphlet on "The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party" – the editors' comment here goes so far as to speak of "the twin ideologies of nationalism and Maoistic-Marxism" – and two other writings of the supreme leader; further, there are – in part excerpted – documents on the growing, but not yet fully open conflict from 1958-1962; they constitute a good selection.

Communist China. *The Politics of Student Opposition*. Transl., with an Introd., by Dennis J. Doolin. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1964. 70 pp. \$ 1.50.

The – incomplete – copy of a CCP publication, meant as evidence of ideological errors and thought to be the only one outside mainland China, is reproduced here in an English translation. It contains often naive, but sincere criticisms of the CCP leadership, the Soviet Union, Stalin, Khrushchev, etc., by students of Peking University. The first item consists of notes taken from speeches of a girl student, the others are wall posters written either by individuals or groups; all of them are highly remarkable proofs of independent opinions which could be publicized thanks to the short-lived "Hundred Flowers" campaign of 1957. The introduction provides a good analysis of the meaning of the student dissatisfaction and opposition which are at the basis of the texts.

ÉTIENNE, GILBERT. *Chinas Weg zum Kommunismus. Erster Fünfjahrplan. Der Grosse Sprung. China und die Dritte Welt. [Europäische Perspektiven.]* Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1963. 285 pp. S. 98.

The original French edition of this work was published under the title *La voie chinoise*; even then, before the conflict with the Soviet Union came to a head, the author stressed specific Chinese and "third world" characteristics in the economic development of the country which is his main subject. He visited the country two times, the first one during the "Great Leap Forward", the second one after the euphoria had made way for a much greater measure of soberness. The book offers, on the basis also of a considerable knowledge of the relevant literature (translations from official Chinese publications and studies by Western scholars), a very elaborate survey of economic growth, especially since 1953, and he tries his hand at a cautious evaluation of the often contradictory data produced by official statistics. The theory and praxis of the Communes and the population problem are discussed at length. Personal views as well as careful comparisons underlie the last part of the book, viz. that on China's impact on the other developing countries.

FITZGERALD, C. P. *The Chinese View of Their Place in the World*. Published for the Royal Institute of International Affairs by Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1964. 72 pp. 6/–.

The main theme of this book is China's traditional outlook and the impact of foreigners and foreign ideas on the country during the ages. Chinese history and Chinese policies are explained along these lines and it is argued that Communism came to China as "an outcast of Western origin" and more easily digestible than other Western influences. The conflict with the Soviet Union is placed in the light of traditional Chinese claims and isolation is said to be psychologically satisfying to Chinese pride. The accents being put like this it seems only logical to conclude that there is a very specific "Maoism".

HEGNER, H. S. *China. Schicksal unserer Kinder*. Verlag Frankfurter Bücher, Frankfurt/M. 1963. 504 pp. Ill. DM. 22.50.

As an example of well written, popular history this book is attractive, but as a piece of generalization and simplification it is less commendable in its over-all interpretation. The latter is that Chinese Communism, too, is to be explained as result of the hatred against "the white devils" which originated with the Opium Laws and the Taiping Rebellion. The extreme measure of popularization makes even otherwise interesting details less trustworthy. Very vivid and on the whole acceptable are the biographies of Chou En-lai and Chu-Teh, less so that of Mao Tse-tung, whereas Liu Shao-shi is almost absent in the story. The appendix by W. Klaus deserves on the contrary an unreservedly positive evaluation: it contains – apart from a short biography of Liu which makes good to some extent the omission mentioned before – some useful information on the structure of the CP, the Chinese language, education and geographical data. The illustrations are of quality and exceptional effectiveness.

JOHNSON, CHALMERS A. *Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power. The Emergence of Revolutionary China 1937-1945*. Stanford University Press, Stanford; Oxford University Press, London 1963. xii, 256 pp. Maps. \$ 5.75; 35/–.

This study, based in part on war-time Japanese and Chinese sources, provides new insights into the success of the Communist struggle for power, not only in China, but in Yugoslavia as well (to the latter country a separate chapter is devoted for reasons of comparison). The occupation provided, according to the author, especially through

its ruthless character, and because it destroyed the fundamentals of the traditional order, the well-used opportunity for the Communists to win the support of the peasant masses. The Japanese helped them indirectly by proclaiming them – rather than the Kuomintang (Chungking) – the real enemies. The parallel with Yugoslavia is striking indeed; the effect of similar conditions was the same: an authentic “national” Communism which would never have had such chances (it is argued here) without the national war. This fresh approach is supported by a wealth of details on the growth of Communism during the years under discussion.

LEVENSON, JOSEPH R. *Confucian China and its Modern Fate. Vol. II. The Problem of Monarchical Decay.* Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1964. xiii, 178 pp. 25/–.

The first volume of this interesting work was reviewed in Vol. IV (1959), Part 2, p. 319 of this journal. The second volume is not a chronological sequence; it deals with a number of subjects more thoroughly than the first. The latter is especially the case for the treatment of the “anti-Confucian Taiping Rebellion” which is here discussed with much acumen. The literary sources are the basis for many details of great significance and the process of the decay of the monarchical conception is clearly set forth. Valuable are also the comments on the impact of Japan’s modernization on China.

WARNER, DENIS. *Der rote Drache wächst. China und seine Nachbarn.* Bechtle Verlag, München, Esslingen n.d. 267 pp. Ill. DM. 18.80.

The original English edition of this book appeared in 1961. The German translation has not been brought up to date. The good qualities of the book appear, however, the clearer. Although not much is said on the differences with the Soviet Union which (at the moment of writing) were beginning to become evident, the author carefully evaluates the special position of Chinese Communism, without exaggerating any specific characteristics or their importance. The process of the winning over of “the names” and the building up of an all-dominant “apparatus” are excellently described and cautiously analyzed. The interpretation of the curiously rabiate anti-Americanism – which goes back to 1929, when the USA was already considered “a hundred times more dangerous than Great Britain or Japan” – as a function in the integration of the nation along Communist lines is intelligently argued. The overseas Chinese and, in general, the impact of the Chinese revolution on the underdeveloped countries are dealt with in some detail. The book is a good example of responsible popularization which constitutes valuable insights also to the specialist.

#### India

*Agricultural Labour in India.* Ed. by V.K.R.V. Rao. Asia Publishing House, London 1962. x, 196 pp. 32/–.

In February-March, 1961, the Indian Institute of Economic Growth convened two seminars on “Conditions of Agricultural Labour with special Reference to the First and the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiries”, which was attended by economists from the University of Delhi as well as by Government officials. The proceedings of the seminars are published in the present volume; the central theme is the comparability of the reports of the two enquiries.

DOCTOR, ADI H. *Anarchist Thought in India.* Asia Publishing House, Bombay, London, New York 1964. xii, 120 pp. 18/–.

After two chapters on Western anarchism and the absence of a similar philosophy in ancient India the author offers a sympathetic but nevertheless adverse critique of the social thought of Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave, J. P. Narayan and others. Professor S. R. Dongerkery has contributed a foreword.

JAGIRDAR, P. J. *Studies in the Social Thought of M. G. Ranade*. Asia Publishing House, London 1963. vii, 148 pp. 25/-.

Beginning with a relatively extensive outline of "Justice" Ranade's life and times the author reconstructs the theories (philosophical, social, political, and economic) behind the writings of this remarkable Victorian; his stand between East and West is set forth well.

#### Indonesia

Het onderwijsbeleid in Nederlands-Indië 1900-1940. Een bronnen-publikatie. Educational Policy in the Netherlands-Indias 1900-1940. (With a preface, introduction and survey of the documents in English.) Bewerkt door S. L. van der Wal. J. B. Wolters, Groningen 1963. xxxv, 724 pp. Hfl. 53.50.

The new series, of which the present volume is No. 1, carries the long title *Uitgaven van de Commissie voor Bronnenpublicatie betreffende de Geschiedenis van Nederlands-Indië 1900-1942 van het Historisch Genootschap (gevestigd te Utrecht)*. Dr. Van der Wal has selected and annotated 119 documents on Dutch educational policy in the twentieth century, most of them written by the Governors-General, their Directors of Education and the Ministers for the Colonies, and all of them now in the Colonial Archives at The Hague. They throw a clear light on the problems of the time and the attitudes of those responsible, partly also on the Indonesian opposition. If the series is continued on the same level it will certainly contribute to a better understanding of modern Dutch colonialism.

#### Japan

BENNETT, JOHN W. and IWAO ISHINO. *Paternalism in the Japanese Economy*. Anthropological Studies of Oyabun-Kobun Patterns. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1963. x, 307 pp. \$ 6.50.

As members of the Public Opinion and Sociological Research division of the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers the authors carried out, from 1949 to 1951, an enquiry into the *oyabun-kobun* phenomenon. Initially they conceived of it as a particular kind of group, but later they came to see a distinctive pattern of paternalism in it. In the present report they describe chiefly different variants, viz. the labour boss system, the boss-henchman system, the patron-client system and the landlord-tenant system. Several appendices, e.g., a summary of Professor Kawashima's book on the familial structure of Japanese society, are included.

KUBLIN, HYMAN. *Asian Revolutionary*. The Life of Sen Katayama. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1964. xiii, 370 pp. \$ 9.00.

The "father of Asian Communism" started as a Confucian scholar, became a well-known Christian Socialist, adopted Marxism and ended his life as a Comintern functionary in Moscow. He was an organizer of the Japanese Social Democratic Party and a

pioneer of social work in his country from which he was absent on journeys to, and stays in, America, Western Europe and the Soviet Union for the better part of his years. His biography, written here for the first time in full, also reflects the curious position both of the Japanese left-wing intelligentsia and of the Japanese labour movement, and in this excellent form constitutes a major contribution to the history of Japanese Socialism, explaining or helping to explain many of its particular characteristics.

VELDEN, D. VAN. *De Japane interneringskampen voor burgers gedurende de Tweede Wereldoorlog. The Japanese Civil Internment Camps During the Second World War.* (With summary in English.) J. B. Wolters, Groningen 1963. viii, 628 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 27.50.

Dr. Van Velden, who was herself interned in Java from 1942 to 1945, has set herself the task, difficult in more than one respect, to write a scholarly account of the civil internment camps in Japan and in the areas occupied by Japan. For this purpose she has studied numerous published and unpublished sources, and moreover acquired an admirable detachment, as appears especially from her "cultural" approach in the chapter "Japanese, War and Prisoners". Composition is not her strong point, but she does elucidate much of the Japanese mismanagement as well as the conditions and attitudes of the internees. The volume is illustrated with photographs and Dutch drawings; a list of the camps and the text of regulations, etc., are appended.

#### Pakistan

STEPHENS, IAN. *Pakistan.* Second Edition. Ernest Benn Ltd., London 1964. x, 288 pp. Maps. 30/-.

Apart from minor corrections and except for chapters 16 and 19 this second edition is almost identical with the first which was favourably reviewed in Vol. VIII (1963), Part 2, p. 315 of this journal. Ch. 16 is devoted to "defence and foreign affairs", Ch. 19 – the last one – to the efforts of the military revolution of October 1958; both contain now an evaluation of developments produced by the Chinese attack in India up till September 1963. Pakistan's estrangement from the West is explained from an enormous disappointment with Anglo-American attitudes.

### AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

#### Australia

CALWELL, A. A. *Labor's Role in Modern Society.* Angus & Robertson, London 1963. 192 pp. 25/-.

The leader of the ALP outlines the attitudes of this party vis-a-vis the issues of economic expansion, social equality and national security; its specific declarations on social services, education, health and housing are largely supposed to be known. The volume, which opens with a "Declaration of an Australian Nationalist", contains some interesting information on contemporary Australian socialism.

DEAKIN, ALFRED. *The Federal Story. The Inner History of the Federal Cause 1880-1900.* Ed. and with an Introduction by J. A. La Nauze.

Melbourne University Press, Melbourne 1963; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. xii, 182 pp. 35/-. (Paper: 20/-)

Deakin's personal account of what preceded the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth was first published in an abridged version in 1944; the present edition, newly collected and reset, meets scholarly standards in all respects. The book is vividly written and contains interesting portraits not only of Australian, but also of British statesmen.

ELLIS, ULRICH. *A History of the Australian Country Party*. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne 1963; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. ix, 359 pp. Ill. 50/-.

The author of the present history is not a university man, but originally a journalist, who was political secretary to Earl Page for eight years and assisted him later in writing his autobiography (*Truant Surgeon*, Sydney 1963). The way in which he treats the record of the Country Party is therefore "not unbiased", but certainly well-informed. The emphasis is on significant events and leading personalities; references to the rank and file and the state branches are incidental. The volume is illustrated with many photographs.

RENNISON, G. A. *Man on his Own. Social Work and Industrial Society*. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne n.d. [1964]; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. xi, 156 pp. 35/-.

As there is, in all branches of the social sciences, a shortage of texts specially relating to Australia Miss Rennison, lecturer of social work at the University of New South Wales, has done well to write a book like this. In the first chapters she examines, following Durkheim in broad outline, some of the sociological foundations of social work theory. After that she gives her attention to the Australian relations, and here she shows a substantial knowledge of social work problems in her country.

#### Fiji Islands

GILLION, K. L. *Fiji's Indian Migrants. A History to the End of Indenture in 1920*. Oxford University Press, Melbourne, London, New York 1962. xix, 234 pp. Ill. Maps. 52/6.

The Australian historian Dr. Gillion describes for the first time the record of the Indians who were brought as indentured labourers to the Fiji Islands after 1879; at the conclusion of their terms and after the general abolition of the indenture system they either settled or repatriated. The account of the human problems involved in this large-scale migration and of the part played by the Indian Government is well-documented and authoritative.

#### EUROPE

BURIAN, PETER. *Die Nationalitäten in „Cisleithanien“ und das Wahlrecht der Märzrevolution 1848/49. Zur Problematik des Parlamentarismus im alten Österreich*. Verlag Hermann Böhlau Nachf., Graz, Köln 1962. 239 pp. DM. 19.80.

For the first time the Czech, Polish, Slovene and Croat language sources have been combined with the German language material to form the basis of a discussion of the tendencies of liberal constitutionalism and national consciousness in 1848 Austria. Very interesting – and indeed of pioneer importance – are the chapters on the various territorial representations and the clash of non-German nationalisms with strongly German liberalism. With special carefulness the author has established the exact quantitative aspects in the numerous situations where social qualifications undid the effect of numerical superiority. The book also includes a survey of currents of thought which developed prior to 1848 and of the short history of the Vienna-Kremsier Parliament.

L'Intégration européenne. Conférences prononcées à l'occasion de la Journée d'étude du 23 février 1963. Par Paul Guggenheim, Olivier Long, Pierre Lalive, John Goormaghtigh. Librairie de l'Université Georg & Cie S.A., Genève 1964. 89 pp. S.fr. 10.00.

The papers printed here deal with, resp., supranational economic organizations and Swiss independence (Guggenheim), Switzerland and European integration (Long), harmonization of European legislation (Lalive), and the political aspects of the European communities (Goormaghtigh). This is Vol. XVI of the *Publications de la Faculté des Sciences Économiques et Sociales de l'Université de Genève* and at the same time No 17 of the *Mémoires publiés par la Faculté de Droit de Genève*.

LUDAT, HERBERT. Polen und Deutschland. Wissenschaftliche Konferenz polnischer Historiker über die polnisch-deutschen Beziehungen in der Vergangenheit. Mit einer Einführung: Der polnische Beitrag zu einem europäischen Geschichtsbild. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1963. x, 206 pp. DM. 20.00.

The new series *Quellenhefte zur Geschichtswissenschaft in Osteuropa nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg*, edited under the auspices of the *Johann Gottfried Herder-Forschungsrat*, Marburg, by Herbert Ludat and Gotthold Rhode, aims at giving close information on East European historiography since 1945. The present opening volume contains a translation of the report on the second Wrocław historical conference (1950, just before the "Moscow carpet") as it was printed in *Sobótka*, Vol. V, p. 1-90. The papers and discussions on the history of Polish-German relations are expertly introduced and commented upon by Professor Ludat; extensive indexes render the volume even more useful.

MOMMSEN, HANS. Die Sozialdemokratie und die Nationalitätenfrage im habsburgischen Vielvölkerstaat. I. Das Ringen um die supranationale Integration der zisleithanischen Arbeiterbewegung (1867-1907). Europa-Verlag, Wien 1963. xi, 467 pp. S. 295; DM. 45.50.

This monumental study breaks new grounds in that it is based to a considerable extent on non-German, notably Czech, sources. With minute details the interrelation and interdependence of the rise of a modern society and a modern working class on the one hand and growing consciousness of national identity on the other are pictured as they developed in the last decades of the nineteenth, and the first years of the present century. If there is some bias, it is one in favour of Victor Adler's able handling of increasingly difficult problems, i.e., his increasingly less effective efforts at maintain-

ing at least a minimum of supranational unity of the labour movement, both in the political and in the trade-union branches. Of special interest is the evolution of the situation in Bohemia, in cities such as Prague no less than in the Sudeten frontier zone. The broadness of its scope made the author include many not immediately relevant details of the history of Austrian Social Democracy; the way in which he integrates them into the whole of his work renders them a valuable asset indeed of inconvenient digression.

La pensée révolutionnaire en France et en Europe 1780-1799. Textes choisis et présentés par Jacques Godechot. Armand Colin, Paris 1964. 404 pp. NF. 14.00.

These selected readings in a sense link up with Professor Godechot's standard *Les révolutions (1770-1799)* (Paris 1963), with the restriction that America has been left out. Revolutionary ideas and events in France are of course given most space, but eight other European countries (including Britain) are represented as well: the volume opens with fragments from *Aan het Volk van Nederland* (1781, translated from the English version) and concludes with Kosciusko's manifesto of May 7, 1794.

PRAGER, THEODOR. Wirtschaftswunder oder keines? Zur politischen Ökonomie Westeuropas. Europa-Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1963. 192 pp. S. 68.

"The fox may grow pink, but never good": Dr. Prager's critique of contemporary European capitalism might well be summarized by this variant on the old proverb. If "the oligarchies" have transformed themselves, they have only done so under the pressure of "Socialism", and with no more than temporary success. The author has the habit, peculiar to all Communists, of considering their own movement the *primum mobile* and the measure of all things – the Soviet Union is supposed to be a paradise in the making – but in this volume of the *Europäische Perspektiven* he is smart enough not to slip into the unpalatable prose of his East German friends.

ZONDERLAND, P. Rechten en verplichtingen bij staking. N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij AE. E. Kluwer, Deventer, Antwerpen, Düsseldorf 1963. 238 pp. Hfl. 14.75.

The author, a Dutch lawyer, begins by critically discussing the three classical theories of strike, and adding a new, or rather combined, theory of "conditional suspension". Then follow a comparative study of the strike jurisprudence in France, Germany and the Netherlands, and a shorter study of the relative legislations in various countries. As to the latter, the author warns against perfectionism; he believes it is much more important to guarantee fair play by means of judicial control and publication of the motives of both parties by way of compulsory inquiry. Summaries in French, German and English are appended.

#### Austria

AUSCH, KARL. Erlebte Wirtschaftsgeschichte. Österreichs Wirtschaft seit 1945. [Österreichprofile.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1963. 359 pp. S. 118.

The author has collected in this volume a selection from the one thousand articles he

wrote for the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* during the years 1947-1961. In total some 130 articles have been included and distributed over 16 groups of subjects. Together they give a good idea of Socialist arguments and demands in the field of economic (and also, in part, social) policy. The style is readable, often polemical – especially against the Communists and the ÖVP: the economic co-operation with the West is fully accepted and especially former minister Kanitz' financial policy is criticized, among other things for its support of agrarian interests.

BRODA, CHRISTIAN. *Demokratie, Recht, Gesellschaft. Ausgewählte Aufsätze, Vorträge und Reden. [Österreichprofile.]* Europa-Verlag, Wien, Stuttgart, Zürich 1962. 256 pp. S. 78.

Speeches and articles by the Austrian Minister of Justice held or written during the years 1956-1962 have been collected in this volume. In the main they deal with the problems of the functioning of democracy in its broadest sense. The author, who had been a Communist sympathizer, criticizes any form of and any tendency towards totalitarianism. His plea for a free press is eloquent and his arguments are convincing. His views on justice and on delinquency are interesting and thought-provoking. Through every chapter run the ideas of responsibility towards a free Austria and of sympathetic understanding for not only the Socialist Party, but for the democratic forces within the Catholic Party as well.

GRÖLL, FLORIAN. *Gemeindefreiheit.* Verlag Hermann Böhlau Nachf., Graz, Köln 1962. 159 pp. DM. 14.50.

This book, Vol. 9 of the *Grazer Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftliche Studien*, is written by an experienced municipal official and divided into three parts: "The Evolution of Austrian Municipal Law", "The Municipality in the Light of Modern Sociology and Philosophy", and "Proposals for a Renewal of Municipal Law". The author emphasizes throughout the importance of local government.

NENNING, GÜNTHER. *Anschluss an die Zukunft. Österreichs unbewältigte Gegenwart und Vergangenheit.* Europa-Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1963. 208 pp. S. 74.

Dr. Nanning, a left-wing Austrian journalist, offers a critical appraisal of his country past and present. The untranslatable word-play in the main title ("Connection with the Future", over against *Union* with Germany) and the slogan of the "undigested past" in the subtitle well reflect the spirit in which this intentionally provocative pamphlet, one of the *Österreichprofile*, has been written.

REICHHOLD, LUDWIG. *Opposition gegen den autoritären Staat. Christlicher Antifaschismus 1934-1938. [Österreichprofile.]* 182 pp. S. 68.

Also after February 1934 the "*Einheitsgewerkschaft*" and the *Bund der christlichen Arbeiter und Angestellten* remained nuclei of democratic opposition if not against the State as such, then against fascist elements in it like the *Heimwehr*. To bear this out Professor Reichhold has collected and introduced a number of contemporary speeches and articles by Johann Staud, Leopold Kunschak, himself and others, almost all taken from the *Oesterreichische Arbeiter-Zeitung*, of which, at an early age, he was the editor. Erwin Altenburger has contributed a foreword.

STEINER, HERBERT. *Zum Tode verurteilt. Österreicher gegen Hitler. Eine Dokumentation. Mit einem Vorwort von Friedrich Heer.* [Österreichprofile.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 208 pp. Ill. S. 116.

The various, well selected and presented documents – mostly letters from people who were sentenced to death – are moving and speak for themselves. Dr. Steiner, who is Secretary of the “Austrian Documentary Archive of the Resistance Movement”, stresses in his preface the “Austrian” as well as the human character of the resistance in its various forms and Professor Heer in his short introduction offers a very thoughtful analysis of (the lack of) political consciousness in present-day Austria.

### Belgium

DESPRETZ, ANDRÉ. *De instauratie der Gentse Calvinistische Republiek (1577-1579).* Afdeling Geschiedenis van de Faculteit der Letteren en Wijsbegeerte van de Rijksuniversiteit te Gent, Gent 1963. 111 pp.

This offprint from the *Handelingen der Maatschappij voor Geschiedenis en Oudbeeldkunde te Gent* (New Series, Vol. XVII) is published as No 4 of the *Studia Historica Gandensia*. It is the first scholarly monograph on the establishment of the “New Geneva” in Ghent; the account ends with the temporary departure of Hembyze in August, 1579. Besides the religious zeal, also the social motives and their economic background (restoration of the pre-1540 situation) are gone into. Composition and style are open to criticism.

### Czechoslovakia

MIKUS, JOSEPH A. *Slovakia. A Political History: 1918-1950.* The Marquette University Press, Milwaukee 1963. xxxiii, 392 pp. \$ 11.50.

The author is a Slovak emigrant who is thoroughly acquainted with the matters he writes about. The book contains valuable material, particularly for those who have no access to the sources. Yet Mikus has turned his political history into a plea for the “independent” Slovak state (1938/39-1945). He is strongly biased against the Czechs, the Protestants, the Socialists and the Jews, although he is averse to the fanatical-fascist trends of Mach and Tuka; on the other hand he is a warm champion of the moderate Tiso and right-wing Catholicism. The present edition is a “revised and implemented edition” translated from the French by K. D. Wyatt and the author.

PERMAN, D. *The Shaping of the Czechoslovak State. Diplomatic History of the Boundaries of Czechoslovakia, 1914-1920.* E. J. Brill, Leiden 1962. 339 pp. Hfl. 38.00.

The original documents of the Paris Peace Conference, especially the American documents, constitute the major compact source for this authoritative book which describes the numerous questions involved in the struggle for the boundaries of the new state. It is argued that as the outcome of diplomatic manoeuvres Masaryk’s “historical blueprint” was implemented in “every minute detail” – with the exception of a small territory claimed by the Czechs which went to Poland – but that the “basic premise of his Central European universe [Czechoslovakia-Yugoslavia-Poland] was never achieved”, and this fact contributed to continued political tensions in this region. A very full bibliography lists also a great many Czech works.

## France

## Les Classiques du Peuple. Éditions Sociales, Paris.

LA BOÉTIE. Oeuvres politiques. Discours sur la servitude volontaire (François Hincker). 92 pp. 1963. NF. 3.50.

ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN. Maître Gaspard Fix. Histoire d'un conservateur (André Wurmser). 263 pp. 1963. NF. 7.00.

MARAT. Textes choisis (Michel Vovelle). 251 pp. 1963. NF. 8.00.

ROBESPIERRE. Textes choisis. Tome troisième (novembre 1793-juillet 1794) (Jean Popere). 194 pp. 1958. NF. 3.50.

VOLTAIRE. Essai sur les mœurs et l'esprit des nations (Jacqueline Marchand). 304 pp. 1962. NF. 6.00.

For a general account of the series *vide* this journal, Vol. II (1957), Part 2, p. 323 f. In each case the name of the editor is mentioned in brackets after the title of the book. Étienne de La Boétie's *Discours sur la servitude volontaire* (middle of the sixteenth century) is published here integrally, the *Mémoire sur l'édit de janvier 1562* in extract form. Émile Erckmann's and Alexandre Chatrian's novel is not a masterpiece of art but A. Wurmser underlines its importance as a social criticism of capitalism and corrupt politics. In the Marat volume relatively much space is given to his writings which originated before the revolution. One of the most interesting items is the advocacy of a dictatorship (July 1790) and his repeated defence of the poor. The third Robespierre volume includes some of his last speeches. Voltaire's *Essai* is reproduced not in full but the most important portions have been included. All volumes are well annotated and the introductions – and in many cases the selections made – are very much inspired by the editors' Marxist-Leninist approach.

COGNIOT, GEORGES. Laïcité et réforme démocratique de l'enseignement. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1963. 283 pp. NF. 8.00.

The author gives a good survey of the history of the French school question as an introduction to his treatment of the still typical problem of religious or "lay" education. On this point he pronounces very clear opinions and it is notably the Debré law which is singled out for criticism. The French CP's standpoint is ably represented.

Concordance des calendriers grégorien et républicain. Librairie Historique R. Clavreuil, Paris 1963. 85 pp. NF. 10.00.

This handy volume contains twelve tables of the months and days of the Republican calendar with, side by side, their Gregorian equivalents during the years II through XVII (the order as given in the title is, therefore, misleading). Albert Soboul has provided a short preface.

La dépolitisation: mythe ou réalité? Sous la direction de Georges Vedel. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1962. 285 pp. NF. 16.00.

"Politization" and "depolitization" – especially the latter – are phenomena or tendencies on which precise research has been relatively scarce so far. In the papers and discussions reproduced in this volume an impressive number of experts analyze the questions involved, the methodology and the results obtained. G. Vedel's introduction

is a very lucid argument for careful research, and posits the problems – both the qualitative and quantitative ones. Most contributions deal with France. G. Dupeux offers, e.g., a thoughtful interpretation of the 1958 poll in which, among other things, the various meanings of the term “depolitization” are treated in connexion with outcomes of that and earlier investigations. J.-Y. Calvez underlines the ideological content of the idea of depolitization, Mr. Merle ably discusses the dangerous apoliticism and antipoliticism inherent and manifest in various French currents of thought. Questions of participation in the elections and the role of political parties are dealt with by R. Rémond, G. Dupeux and L. Hamon, the “socio-cultural aspects” by G. Lavau, and M. David and H. Mendras offer the contributions most directly relevant to social history, viz. depolitization among the workers and the peasants, respectively. As a whole, the book provides an essential tool for further study also on other countries.

Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier français. Publié sous la direction de Jean Maitron. Première partie: 1789-1864. De la Révolution Française à la fondation de la Première Internationale. Tome I: A à Cz. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1964. 488 pp.

This dictionary promises to become one of the most valuable tools for historians who study the French labour movement's history in the broadest sense. The first volume only comprises the years 1789-1864 and the letters A-Cz but it offers an impressive account of careful and thorough research. The short biographies and the bibliographical data are excellently done. A general preface to the series as a whole by J. Maitron and a preface to the first part (up to 1864) by Maitron and J. Dautry are both essential for the set-up and the selective principles which have been observed by the collaborators.

Documents sur la Constitution de la Ve République (Législation et Jurisprudence). Recueillis, classés et annotés par Pierre Souty. Éditions Montchrestien, Paris 1964. iii, 147 pp. NF. 14.00.

The first part of this useful book contains the texts of the Constitution of the Fifth Republic and of the documents mentioned in its Preamble and its Article 92. In the second part the reader finds a survey of the relative jurisprudence.

E. Armand. Sa vie, sa pensée, son œuvre. Avec de larges extraits de ses écrits, des essais et commentaires de divers auteurs, de nombreux documents, des photographies hors texte, et une vaste bibliographie. La Ruche Ouvrière, Paris 1964. 496 pp. Ill. NF. 15.00.

On February 19, 1962, the well-known French anarchist Armand died almost a nonagenarian. The present volume is intended as a posthumous tribute; it consists of selections from his numerous writings (including those on “revolutionary sexualism”) and recollections by friends. The bibliography by Hem Day merits special mention.

Fédération Nationale des Coopératives de Consommation. Congrès National, Royan – juin 1961. Rapport du Conseil d'Administration. Imprimerie Nouvelle (Coop. Ouvrière), Amiens 1961. 595 pp. Not for sale.

The present volume, edited by the National Federation of Consumers' Co-operations, contains the report of the Federation's 1961 Congress as well as the annual report.

HUMBERT-DROZ, JULES. "L'œil de Moscou" à Paris (1922-1924). Textes et notes établis avec la collaboration de Annie Kriegel. [Collection Archives.] René Julliard, Paris 1964. 265 pp. Ill. NF. 4.80.

The author was made one of the secretaries of the Third International at its third congress of 1921. From 1922 to 1925 he was the organization's representative in France. The correspondence with a number of contemporary Communist leaders (Trotsky, Zinoviev-Ercoli-Togliatti, Rakosi etc.) also comprises letters written in 1927 and 1928, when Mr. Humbert-Droz lived in Moscow, and is of the greatest interest both for the history of the Comintern and that of the French CP's origins. The letters are well introduced. Mr. Humbert-Droz makes it clear – and the proof of this thesis is to be found in the letters themselves – that notwithstanding pressure from Moscow (where "iron discipline" was demanded) there still reigned a diversity of opinion and approach among the French comrades, until Stalinist domination made an end to even the shadow of some independence.

KAPLOW, JEFFRY. *Elbeuf During the Revolutionary Period: History and Social Structure*. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1964. 278 pp. \$ 6.50.

In the eighteenth century Elbeuf on the Lower Seine experienced a rapid rise of its woollen-cloth industry. After an extensive description of the then existing economic, social and political structures the author shows how the local bourgeois, like "so many vicars of Bray", pulled through during the Revolution and after – a rather amusing story. The volume, one of *The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science* (LXXXI (1963), 2), is based on a thorough investigation into the national, departmental and local archives.

LECOEUR, AUGUSTE. *Le Partisan*. Flammarion, Paris 1963. 313 pp. NF. 13.00.

A Communist Member of Parliament and former Vice-Minister, organization secretary of the French CP, the author resigned membership of that party in 1956, and, with the group of his paper *Nation Socialiste*, joined the French Socialist Party in 1958. He gives here his life story, particularly an account of his trade-unionist and political activities, from which, in an episodic treatment, a picture emerges of spirit and structure of the CPF, the personal relationships within it, the varying policies, viewed through the author's now critical eye. Of particular interest is the account of his experiences as a political commissar in Spain during the Civil War, and the discussion of the events and tensions during the "phoney war" and the period of enemy occupation. His description of the conflict with the party leaders leads up to the conclusion, that a destalinization of the CPF is not conceivable.

THOREZ, MAURICE. *Oeuvres*. Livre cinquième. Tome vingt-deuxième (mars-novembre 1946). Éditions Sociales, Paris 1964. 247 pp. NF. 4.80.

The texts included in this volume are suggestive of the championship of "national" interests which the French CP proclaimed at the time. As a member of the government Thorez defends its policies and interprets them according to his needs. Other major themes are that of the continued German danger (reparations are demanded with vigour) and that of the punishment of Vichyists.

## Germany

Automatisierung und Arbeiterklasse in Westdeutschland. Die Auswirkungen der gegenwärtigen technischen Entwicklung auf die Struktur der Arbeiterklasse in Westdeutschland. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 199 pp. DM. 6.80.

The influence of automation on the condition of the working class in Western Germany is said to be very unfavourable. The theory of the rise of a new middle class is criticized and the thesis is held up that the proletariat increases – which means a guarantee for ultimate victory. Action for more codetermination is considered necessary.

BALL-KADURI, KURT JAKOB. Das Leben der Juden in Deutschland im Jahre 1933. Ein Zeitbericht. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1963. 227 pp. DM. 18.00.

In 1933 Dr. Kurt Ball was a prominent Berlin lawyer, who at the time was directly confronted with the beginning discrimination of the Jews. After his emigration in 1938 Dr. Ball, then called Jakob Kaduri, wrote down his recollections in Israel and encouraged fellow-sufferers to do the same; the result was an impressive collection of *documents humains* in the Yad Washem, Jerusalem. The present volume contains a selection from these documents insofar as they relate to the year 1933; the reader gets an excellent idea of the actions of the Nazis, the reactions of the Jews and the attitudes of the other population groups.

BARTSTRA, J. S. Adolf Hitler. W. de Haan, Zeist; Standaard Boekhandel, Antwerpen 1964. 171 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 3.50.

This is the first Dutch biography of Hitler, written by a distinguished historian who died in 1962. It is offered as “a booklet without any pretensions”, addressed to the interested layman and based on the available literature. The first chapters, in which the author follows Jetzinger and Heiden, are the best; the treatment of Hitler’s dictatorship is less well organized and disfigured by a number of inaccuracies.

BENNECKE, HEINRICH. Hitler und die SA. Günter Olzog Verlag, München, Wien 1962. 264 pp. DM. 19.80.

This is the first authoritative history of the national-socialist *Sturmabteilung* up to 1934. The author, once a high-ranking storm-trooper and, in addition, historically trained, has extensively interviewed the surviving “OSAF” v. Pfeffer, and has further used unpublished materials in the Munich *Institut für Zeitgeschichte*. The military aspect of the SA, which was opposed by Hitler after 1923 and which, in the end, sealed her fate, is clearly brought out. Dr. Bennecke sounds a note of caution against the idea of purpose and consistency, which was afterwards projected by the Nazis into their party record and uncritically adopted by many historians after 1945. A number of instructions and other documents are appended.

BESSON, WALDEMAR. Friedrich Ebert. Verdienst und Grenze. Muster-schmidt Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1963. 94 pp. DM. 3.90.

With great sympathy the life of the first President of Germany is treated here as typical for a democratic centre over against the extremes of Left and Right. Ebert’s position was tragical, and it is this aspect which is given much consideration by the

author, who also includes Noske in his admiration for the moderate Social Democrats who tried to establish a militant democracy and who can be better understood in our time which testifies to the emergence of a new Germany that, on the whole, abhors extremism. The book is very well written.

BÖLLING, KLAUS. *Die zweite Republik. 15 Jahre Politik in Deutschland.* Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1963. 413 pp. DM. 19.80.

As a general approach this book is undoubtedly one of the most intelligent, thoughtful and balanced works written on contemporary Germany. With a sympathetic openness of mind the author sometimes defends provocative theses, which are, however, always supported by facts. The "denazification" is dealt with lucidly; the various tendencies within the CDU are described with precision; the mentality and spirit of the *Bundeswehr* is scrutinized with fairness which also means that the author has avoided generalizations. These are only a few subjects dealt with, though they are among the most brilliantly discussed. Responsible popularization, vividness of style and broad knowledge (not documented by an apparatus which would have scarcely fitted into the essayistic approach) characterize this sympathetically unpretentious book.

Deutschland in der Zeit der faschistischen Diktatur 1933-1939. (Dokumente und Materialien). Eingel., zusammengest. und bearb. von Gertraud Teschner. Volk und Wissen Volkseigener Verlag, Berlin 1962. 159 pp. DM. 4.00.

A number of documents and a larger number of excerpts from books and articles which were written after the war have been brought together in this book which both in its selection and in the introduction is a model of Communist interpretation. The Nazi regime is said to have been brought to power by the most chauvinist and reactionary elements of monopoly capitalism, and "Resistance" is largely reduced to Communist group workers' actions without, however, any directly political character (strikes, go slow campaigns etc. against bad food or low wages being included). The volume ends with the summer of 1939.

Das Dritte Reich. Mit Beiträgen von Walter Tormin, Wolfgang Jäger, Friedrich Zipfel. Hrsg. von Alexander Blase. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH, Hannover 1963. 268 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 15.80.

In accordance with the specific set-up of the series *Zeitgeschichte in Text und Quellen* this volume on the Third Reich addresses itself to a wider public; the text is aptly interspersed with characteristic quotations (printed in italics), and the illustrations are in keeping. The book is divided into three parts, viz., "The Years 1933-1934" (Tormin), "Aims and Practice of National-Socialism" (Jäger), and "War and Catastrophe" (Zipfel). A chronology is appended.

ESCHENBURG, THEODOR. *Die improvisierte Demokratie. Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Weimarer Republik.* R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1963. 306 pp. DM. 8.80.

"The Impromptu Democracy", the paper of 1951 which has given the present collection its title, is indicative of Professor Eschenburg's general approach of the Weimar Republic; besides that there is a notable emphasis on the role of personality, which is exemplified in Prince Max, Stresemann and the quartet Hindenburg-Brüning-Groener-

Schleicher. We further mention speeches on European democracy between the World Wars, Carl Sonnenschein and Briand. The author, who speaks partly from his own experience as a young man, knows how to "re-enact" history for the educated lay-reader.

FABER, KARL-GEORG. *Die nationalpolitische Publizistik Deutschlands von 1866 bis 1871. Eine kritische Bibliographie.* Hrsg. von der Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1963. 680 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM. 92.00.

This bibliography is a direct continuation of Hans Rosenberg's *Die nationalpolitische Publizistik Deutschlands vom Eintritt der Neuen Aera in Preussen bis zum Ausbruch des Deutschen Krieges* (Munich 1935). It is planned along the same lines: over 900 titles of German pamphlets and articles on the issue of unification, each followed by a matter-of-fact summary; at the end of each of the five chapters (resp. on the events of 1866, North Germany 1866-70, South Germany 1867-70, Germany and Europe 1867-70, and the events of 1870-71) a general survey of the periodicals. The very useful references to the library (c.q., libraries) in possession of a copy generally cover the pre-war position. An index of proper names and authors is appended.

FEST, JOACHIM C. *Das Gesicht des Dritten Reiches. Profile einer totalitären Herrschaft.* R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1963. 515 pp. Ill. DM. 22.00.

Although these "profiles" as regards facts do not add very much to our knowledge of the highest echelons in the Nazi hierarchy the presentation is such that the book can be of value for a better understanding of the psychological and sociological setting, the atmosphere of the era, and the characters of the persons dealt with. There are chapters on Hitler, Göring, Goebbels, Himmler, Heydrich (especially interesting), Bormann, Röhm, Rosenberg, etc., but also on v. Papen, Speer, the generals and the intellectuals, who accepted and supported the regime. The documentation is elaborate and very useful. The book as a whole is a vivid picture of the regime, based on wide reading, and gives thoughtful analyses.

FEUERBACH, LUDWIG. *Briefwechsel.* Hrsg. von Werner Schuffenhauer Verlag Philipp Reclam jun., Leipzig 1963. xxxviii, 406 pp. DM. 4.00.

131 letters from and to Ludwig Feuerbach have been published here in a chronological order. There are letters from and/or to Engels, Herwegh, Lassalle, Marx, Ruge, Wigand and many others. The handy volume opens with an introduction by the editor, who in full Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy mixes criticism and admiration, and relates some details of Feuerbach's life.

FLENLEY, RALPH. *Modern German History.* With two additional chapters (XIII and XIV) covering the war of 1939-45 and the post-war years by Robert Spencer. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., London; E. P. Dutton & Co. Inc., New York 1964. xii, 491 pp. Ill. Maps. 42/-.

The second edition of Professor Flenley's book on Germany since the Reformation was noticed in this journal, Vol. V (1960), Part 1, p. 138. The present edition contains two completely new and more extensive chapters ("Triumph and Catastrophe" and "The German Phoenix") by Professor Spencer, also of Toronto University.

FRIEDL, GERHARD A. *Die Gewerkschaften als Unternehmer*. Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. 192 pp. DM. 14.80.

Mr. Friedl describes the gradual involvement of the German trade-unions in the capitalist system; the tone is not one of leftist indignation, but one of rightist approval. A number of tables are inserted; the transformation of the ideological superstructure is given special relief.

GEIGER, WILLI. *Gewissen, Ideologie, Widerstand, Nonkonformismus. Grundfragen des Rechts*. Anton Pustet, München 1963. 152 pp. DM. 8.80.

The author, Federal judge at Karlsruhe, has collected four papers, viz., "Ideological Influences on Law", "Conscience and Law", "On the Right to Resist", and "Constitutional Limits to Nonconformism?" All these problems are viewed from the Roman Catholic conception of Natural Law, with special reference to the German context.

GISEVIUS, HANS BERND. *Adolf Hitler. Versuch einer Deutung*. Rütten & Loening Verlag GmbH, München 1963. 565 pp. Ill. DM. 28.00.

Mr. Gisevius, of whose *Bis zum bitteren Ende* a revised edition appeared some years ago (cf. this journal, Vol. VIII (1963), Part 1, p. 153), has now ventured on a large-scale biography of Hitler, or rather, an "interpretative essay" based on a long series of "snapshots". The style of writing is the same as in the above memoirs, and it cannot be said that the enigma of Hitler is wholly satisfactorily solved. Anyhow the author's approach in some respects may be called commendable, in particular his critical appraisal of the role played by the German people: "We have not only suffered the phenomenon of Hitler – we have helped to form it. (...) At bottom things came about in a human, all-too-human way (*verteufelt menschlich zugegangen*)."

The photographs merit special mention.

GOROSCHKOWA, G. N. *Die deutsche Volkskongressbewegung für Einheit und gerechten Frieden 1947-1949*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 243 pp. DM. 22.50.

The Communist interpretation given here of the immediate after-war years is so different from that which is generally accepted in the West – especially as regards the analysis of Soviet policy vis-a-vis German unity, reparations, etc. – that not a single major thesis remains unquestioned. Nothing is said about Soviet policy as regards the exploitation of the Ruhr. Only printed sources have been used, but among them are an impressive number indeed of articles in newspapers and periodicals, pamphlets and books.

GROTEWOHL, OTTO. *Im Kampf um die einige Deutsche Demokratische Republik. Reden und Aufsätze. Band VI. Auswahl aus den Jahren 1958-1960*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 615 pp. DM. 7.50.

The majority of speeches and articles included in this volume deal with the partition of Germany and offer various kinds of solutions as proposed by the East German authorities. Other items are, e.g. co-operation with the other countries of the Eastern bloc, the education of "Socialist Man", and – of course – the "peace" issue.

HALE, ORON J. *The Captive Press in the Third Reich*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1964. xiv, 353 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

Vis-a-vis the German press the Nazis aspired not only after ideological *Gleichschaltung*, but also after economic control. It was Max Amann, director of the Party's Eher Publishing House since 1922, who, as *Reichsleiter* for the Press, built up a virtual publishing monopoly and became a millionaire in the process; Hitler in 1942 proudly called him a "genius", the "greatest newspaper proprietor in the world". Professor Hale has now written an authoritative monograph on this sad story of totalitarianism, intimidation and greed. His sources include the preserved evidence, interviews with surviving participants and post-1945 court records; Fritz Schmidt's *Presse in Fesseln* (Berlin 1947) has been used with due caution.

Hambacher Gespräche 1962. [Geschichtliche Landeskunde, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Geschichtliche Landeskunde an der Universität Mainz, Band I.] Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1964. 169 pp. DM. 16.00.

The present volume contains the papers and discussions of a symposium held *in situ* at the 130th anniversary of the Hambach Festival. The contributors deal with various aspects of West German liberalism during the *Vormärz* and also with the Alsace and the German-French relations at the time.

HENNING, FRIEDRICH-WILHELM. *Herrschaft und Bauernuntertänigkeit. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Herrschaftsverhältnisse in den ländlichen Bereichen Ostpreussens und des Fürstentums Paderborn vor 1800*. Holzner-Verlag, Würzburg 1964. 339 pp. DM. 28.00.

The author compares the rural districts of East Prussia and the principality of Paderborn on two points, viz., the influence of the estates on government and administration of justice up to the end of the eighteenth century, and the rights and obligations of the unfree peasants during the eighteenth century. The volume, No. XXV of the *Beihefte zum Jahrbuch der Albertus-Universität Königsberg/Pr.*, is partly based on unpublished materials and written in a sober spirit.

HEUSS, THEODOR. *Erinnerungen 1905-1933*. Rainer Wunderlich Verlag Hermann Leins, Tübingen 1963. 460 pp. DM. 19.80.

These memoirs of the late Federal President are written in the sober and lucid style which was so characteristic of this true representative of an open, democratic liberalism. Although the story told includes much more than politics alone, from the viewpoint of social history the most interesting are the comments on internal German politics and policies, as for instance the impression made on Heuss by Liebknecht and Eisner – to name only two rather extreme cases – or the opposition, evidenced among other things by a masterly speech against Hitlerism held in the *Reichstag* shortly before Brüning's downfall as a Chancellor. The various currents of opinion over a long period are often brilliantly analyzed.

HOCHMUTH, ARNO. *Literatur und Dekadenz. Kritik der literarischen Entwicklung in Westdeutschland*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 201 pp. DM. 8.50.

The connection between monopoly capitalism, imperialism and warlikeness on the one hand and literature on the other is the essence of the author's objection against the great majority of writers in Western Germany. In a fully partisan spirit given excerpts are interpreted. A clear line is drawn between the famous dead (Kafka was a tragical victim of imperialism) and the less famous living authors, the latter being singled out for vehement criticism with the exception of a number of progressives, including "bourgeois" progressiveness (among the dead ones: Heinrich Mann).

JOCHMANN, WERNER. *Nationalsozialismus und Revolution. Ursprung und Geschichte der NSDAP in Hamburg 1922-1933. Dokumente.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1963. xi, 451 pp. DM. 24.00.

As Vol. III of the *Veröffentlichungen der Forschungsstelle für die Geschichte des Nationalsozialismus in Hamburg* Werner Jochmann has edited 122 documents (a few of them in facsimile) on the previous and pre-1933 history of the NSDAP in Hamburg. Confidential letters and propaganda material take pride of place; they shed an interesting light on the organization, activities and mutual quarrels of the *völkisch* groups and the Nazis. There are, however, also extracts from the diary kept by Mrs. Luise Solnitz from January 1932 to March 1933, in which the attitudes of the "bourgeoisie" vis-a-vis Hitler are reflected.

KAISER, RENATE. *Die politischen Strömungen in den Kreisen Bonn und Rheinbach 1848-1878.* Ludwig Röhrscheid Verlag, Bonn 1963. 433 pp. Ill. DM. 19.80.

In this opening volume of the *Veröffentlichungen des Stadtarchivs Bonn* (edited by Edith Ennen) the political currents in the districts of Bonn and Rheinbach during the third quarter of the nineteenth century are described. The subject is regional history, but then a section in which such prominent figures as Kinkel, Schurz and v. Sybel play a role. Most attention is paid to the various types of elections.

KLAGES, HELMUT. *Technischer Humanismus. Philosophie und Soziologie der Arbeit bei Karl Marx.* Ferd. Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. viii, 191 pp. DM. 26.00.

The author attributes to himself the discovery – he speaks of a "decoding" – of the conception of human labour as the central conception in Marx' thought. He elaborates that conception along the lines of different "layers of formulation" – which correspond to his view of Marx' doctrine as an integrated system –, notably the "ontological" layer, that pertaining to the "philosophy of history", and the "sociological". The treatment itself is typically unhistorical which causes it to bypass systematically everything which cannot be systematized.

KNIPPING, FRANZ. *Pressemonopole – Monopolpresse. Der Konzentrationsprozess in der westdeutschen Tagespresse, seine Voraussetzungen und seine Ergebnisse.* VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen, Leipzig 1963. 333 pp. DM. 19.50.

Dr. Knipping presents a gloomy picture of the concentration movement in the West German daily press since 1949, and of the consequences for journalism, public opinion and politics. A list of national and regional papers containing a great many particulars is appended.

KORSCH, KARL. Karl Marx. Russell & Russell, New York 1963. 247 pp. \$ 6.00.

This is a photomechanic reprint of the original edition of 1938. The late Dr. Korsch wished to restate the basic principles and contents of Marx' "social science" which on the whole he adopted as his own guiding star. Thus he dealt systematically with Marx' sociological, economic and historical conceptions which he considered as gained both from the history of society and the study of the proletarian movement – besides, of course, "bourgeois" philosophy and economy – as "instrumental in the historical movement of our time". The word "our" is significant; but Korsch's was not an uncritical adoption, and his work ranks still among the most valuable interpretations of Marx' doctrine.

KOTOWSKI, GEORG. Friedrich Ebert. Eine politische Biographie. Band I. Der Aufstieg eines deutschen Arbeiterführers 1871 bis 1917. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1963. xii, 280 pp. DM. 32.00.

In his first chapter Professor Kotowski brilliantly outlines the position of Social Democracy in Wilhelmine Germany and the different currents which developed within the party, and he avails himself of the opportunity to indicate both the frame of this biography and the biographer's standpoint. Some theses put forward are provocative and there are instances where an argument does not seem sufficiently corroborated, but seen as a whole the book is an invaluable contribution to the history of the SPD. The first volume deals with Ebert's rise to leadership and concludes with the party split. Although the Ebert papers have been most probably destroyed during the last war, the author has managed to give a vivid picture from a wealth of documents. The special outlook of the party and trade-union functioning is one of the themes which are analyzed with acumen. The sympathy the author feels for his  *sujet* is unmistakable. If the second volume will live up to the expectations suggested by the first, the authoritative biography of the first  *Reich* President will have at last been written.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter unter dem Kapitalismus. Teil I. Band 7a; Band 7b. Akademie Verlag, Berlin 1963. viii, 735 pp. (in 2 vols.). DM. 59.50.

A wealth of material has been brought together to support the rigidly Marxist-Leninist theses of a growing militarization, increasing power for the monopolies and a relative decline of the workers' share in national income in the Federal Republic. It is argued that contradictions are becoming sharper. For non-Communist readers the work is mainly of importance as a good reflection in more scholarly terms of the SED outlook, as an able argument for the thesis of increasing exploitation, and because it offers many tables, some of which are remarkable for the methods with which the author arrives at his interpretation of current statistics.

LANGBEIN, HERMANN. Im Namen des deutschen Volkes. Zwischenbilanz der Prozesse wegen nationalsozialistischer Verbrechen. [Europäische Perspektiven.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1963. 205 pp. S. 76; DM. 11.80.

The author, who himself lived through Dachau, Neuengamme and Auschwitz gives a very balanced treatment of the delicate questions involved in the German lawsuits

against Nazi crimes. He offers a convincing explanation why interest in the pursuit of political criminals rose during the later 'fifties and materialized in a series of lawsuits starting in 1958 (Ulm). Although the author's attitude vis-a-vis court proceedings and sentences as well as a wide-spread mentality among authorities is critical, his judgment includes a favourable comparison between the Federal German and both the Austrian and East German praxis. The survey of the lawsuits which took place so far is very instructive.

LEWEK, GERT. Kirche und soziale Frage um die Jahrhundertwende. Dargestellt am Wirken Ludwig Webers. Neukirchener Verlag des Erziehungsvereins GmbH, Neukirchen-Vluyn 1963. 132 pp. DM. 15.75.

Basing himself on printed sources Dr. Lewek describes the social ideas and activities of Ludwig Weber, 1846-1922, Lutheran minister at München-Gladbach 1881-1914. Although Weber, like Stoecker, remained fixed in the conservative ideology, he was more interested in the lot and rights of the workers as such and showed a remarkable devotion in this respect. The Protestant *Arbeitervereine* are dealt with at some length.

LOHMAR, ULRICH. Innerparteiliche Demokratie. Eine Untersuchung der Verfassungswirklichkeit politischer Parteien in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. [Soziologische Gegenwartsfragen, Neue Folge.] Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. vi, 146 pp. DM. 17.00.

How does the democratic organization of the political parties (*innerparteiliche Demokratie*) as prescribed in Article 21 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic stand in practice? By means of an enquiry into the sociological structures of the CDU-CSU and the SPD the author of the present volume examines what is, or seems to be, at variance with the above prescription: influence on the parties from outside, R. Michels' "iron law of oligarchy", the relation of democracy and leadership. He concludes with a critical discussion of the Political Parties Bill of 1960.

MOMMSEN, WILHELM. Grösse und Versagen des deutschen Bürgertums. Ein Beitrag zur politischen Bewegung des 19. Jahrhunderts, insbesondere zur Revolution 1848/49. 2. Aufl. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1964. 224 pp. DM. 14.80.

Professor Mommsen's study on the "greatness and failure" of the German middle-class revolution has become a classic and a model of both popular and responsible historiography. This second edition is somewhat revised on minor points. Based in the main on the minutes of the meetings at the *Paulskirche* the book gives a vivid description of the hankering for freedom and national unity which were then and there inseparable details, neither of which the great movement of 1848-1849 could achieve. The author deals lucidly with the special conditions (including situations abroad, notably the menace of socialist revolution in France) which explain the "failure" and are at the roots of later developments through which the causes of freedom and unity drew apart.

NICOLAEVSKY, B. und O. MAENCHEN-HELFEN. Karl Marx. Eine Biographie. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH., Hannover 1963. xii, 419 pp. DM. 19.80.

This is the German original of the famous biography of which a French translation appeared in 1937, and others soon after. In a preface to the present first German edition the authors motivate why they did not revise the text and refute Communist critiques in general terms. The book remains an outstanding contribution to a historical understanding mainly of Marx as a politician (the years around 1848 and the period of the First International are given most attention). The interpretation, e.g. of Marx' role in the German revolution, could be called Social Democratic – in this special instance even “Menshevik”, as the posing of the problem reminds of later Russian experience. Even if compared with later biographies this work stands out as one of the best.

PLANCK, ULRICH. *Der bäuerliche Familienbetrieb zwischen Patriarchat und Partnerschaft*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. ix, 167 pp. DM. 23.00.

Has the family farm in West German agriculture any future? Having interviewed a representative sample of young farmers (1959-60) Dr. Planck thinks he should answer this question in the affirmative. He describes extensively how the patriarchal organization is replaced more and more by partnership relations; on this basis the family farm is likely to maintain its distinctive type. The volume is published in the series of *Soziologische Gegenwartsfragen, Neue Folge*.

PRANGE, RUTH. *Die bremische Kaufmannschaft des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts in sozialgeschichtlicher Betrachtung*. [Veröffentlichungen aus dem Staatsarchiv der Freien Hansestadt Bremen, Band 31.] Carl Schünemann Verlag, Bremen 1963. 274 pp. DM. 17.50.

Apart from an opening chapter on their economic organization the present study of the Bremen merchants in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries comes under the head of social history. The way, in which the author describes their origins, social and political roles, education, religion and way of life, is truly remarkable – the more so as the documentary evidence is not always too abundant or easy of reference. A useful list of contemporary immigrant merchants is appended.

PRITZKOLEIT, KURT. *Gott erhält die Mächtigen. Rück- und Rundblick auf den deutschen Wohlstand*. Karl Rauch Verlag, Düsseldorf 1963. 467 pp. DM. 28.00.

Once more Mr. Pritzkoleit, in a completely unorthodox approach, posits problems of enormous bearing and analyzes them in a thought-stimulating way. He here deals with the German economy since the 'thirties and his main thesis is that the foundations for the present (according to the author rather precarious) prosperity were laid by the Nazi economy and even by the same kind of people as symbolized by Dr. Friedrich Flick – Nazi captain of industry, prisoner of the Allies for five years, once more biggest industrialist, now of the Federal Republic. It is in particular the tax system, which is said to be subservient to the interests of big business and to further concentration, that is singled out as a matter for critical evaluation. Mr. Pritzkoleit's conclusions may be sometimes far-fetched, his arguments are daring and often brilliant.

Protokoll der Verhandlungen des VI. Parteitag der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands 15. bis 21. Januar 1963 in der Werner-

Seelenbinder-Halle zu Berlin. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 4 vols. 587 pp.; 511 pp.; 588 pp.; 544 pp. DM. 28.00.

These four volumes contain the minutes of the Sixth Party Congress of the SED. Party leader and state president Ulbricht held the major speeches which set the tasks to be achieved in the next years. The international policy as regards both the other Communist countries and the West is extensively dealt with, as well as the internal policy which is mainly seen as one of furthering economic growth. Moreover, there are speeches held by foreign delegates and letters to the Congress, discussions and resolutions. Very useful is the elaborate subject index which enables the reader to find without difficulty statements on a great number of issues.

Quellen zur Geschichte des Bauernkrieges. Gesammelt und hrsg. von Günther Franz. R. Oldenbourg, München 1963. xxiii, 636 pp. DM. 50.00.

The specialist *par excellence* on the Peasant War has made an impressive selection of largely not easily accessible sources from as many German speaking regions (including Alsace, Austria and Switzerland) as possible. They include a number of documents on the preliminary history of the Peasant War, among other things on peasant rebellions at the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries. The peasant standpoint is reflected in what are almost the only sources extant, i.e. remonstrances; for the other side a wider range was available for selection. Götz von Berlichingen's statement (made some 35 years afterwards) is among the curious testimonies of persons somewhere in between the two parties in the struggle.

REIMANN, MAX. Aus Reden und Aufsätzen 1946-1963. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 732 pp. DM. 7.50.

The speeches and articles included in a chronological order in this volume (either *in toto* or in part) are devoted mainly to German issues – re-unification, suppression of the West German CP, “warlikeness” of the Federal Republic, etc. – and are, as can be expected from the First Secretary of the CC of the CP of Germany, fully in line with SED policy and tactics. The attitude *vis-a-vis* the SPD is in the focus of attention.

REMER, CLAUDIUS. Deutsche Arbeiterdelegation in der Sowjetunion. Die Bedeutung der Delegationsreisen für die deutsche Arbeiterbewegung in den Jahren 1925/26. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 339 pp. Ill. DM. 28.50.

The journey of 58 German workers to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Putilov Works, Leningrad, in the summer of 1925, is the central subject of this book. The author gives an enthusiastic account of this trip and of the “delegation movement” which followed it; the obstruction by the SPD leaders, the Government and the “imperialists” is depicted in black colours.

REUTER, ERNST. Aus Reden und Schriften. Hrsg. von Hans E. Hirschfeld und Hans J. Reichhardt. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1963. 192 pp. Ill. DM. 12.80.

A fine selection from the late Ernst Reuter's writings and speeches has been made, doing justice to the variety of interests and also to the shifts of opinion which resulted

from experience and study during the course of his life. Most items, however, are from the time when as the Lord Mayor of Berlin he held a crucial position. Appended are funeral speeches by W. Brandt, W. Schreiber, O. Suhr and the late President Th. Heuss.

ROUSTANG, GUY. *Développement économique de l'Allemagne Orientale*. Société d'Édition d'Enseignement Supérieur, Paris 1963. xvi, 236 pp. NF. 16.00.

In the framework of the series *Développement Économique*, edited by André Piatier who also contributed a preface to this book, the author analyzes the economic record of East Germany since 1945. He proceeds in a spirit of remarkable objectivity: he is not blind to the adverse circumstances in which the Communist rulers have had to work any more than to the incredible amount of both dogmatism and inconsistency by which they have handicapped themselves. The volume is provided with numerous tables and graphs.

SCHEURIG, BODO. *Claus Graf Schenk von Stauffenberg*. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1964. 95 pp. DM. 5.50.

Twenty years after the revolt of which he was the soul, the first biography of Stauffenberg is published. It is a concise and well-documented booklet, which does not contain much news, but does full justice to the record of this remarkable German officer.

SCHIEDER, WOLFGANG. *Anfänge der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Die Auslandsvereine im Jahrzehnt nach der Julirevolution von 1830*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. 360 pp. DM. 39.50.

The series *Industrielle Welt*, in which the present study is Vol. 4, is developing into a highly important program on early German Socialism. Dr. Schieder's work is very thorough, somewhat over-methodological and over-laden with short digressions into problems of the theory of history which are not clearly relevant to his subject proper. However, this is a doctorate thesis; and the documentation is so lavish as to become a very useful instrument for further research. The author has worked up material from German, Austrian, Swiss and French archives. He studies the parallelism of the German workers' and emigrés' movement in Switzerland, France (mainly Paris) and London. His main theses are, first this parallelism, also in outlook, secondly the influence of Lamennais and, in general, religious conceptions of early socialism, and thirdly that – also through Weitling – the idea of redemption became part and parcel of a strongly continuous socialist ideology. Various details on the origins of German socialist associations are given here for the first time.

SCHULZ, GERHARD. *Zwischen Demokratie und Diktatur. Verfassungspolitik und Reichsreform in der Weimarer Republik. Bd. I. Die Periode der Konsolidierung und der Revision des Bismarckschen Reichsaufbaus 1919-1930*. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1963. xiv, 678 pp. DM. 56.00.

This thoroughgoing study offers more than constitutional history in a narrow sense. Not only the introduction on "the understanding of history and the shaping of political conceptions" is a masterpiece of lucid definition of the historical and political (or politicological) meaning of the concepts of federalism and unitarianism which form

the general frame of reference for the book. The crises of the Republic (Kapp, November 1923) are dealt with against the background of developments in the spheres of social, intellectual and political life. For social history the balanced treatment of the "interlude of the councils' movement" is very important. The author evaluates the various different explanations and – on the basis of a rapidly growing amount of literature – successfully tries his hand at an analysis of motives and roles. The greater part of the work is, however, devoted to the endeavours at reforming the *Reich* constitution as regards the special position of the *Länder*.

STÖCKIGT, ROLF. *Der Kampf der KPD um die demokratische Bodenreform. Mai 1945 bis April 1946.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 311 pp. DM. 9.50.

The period under discussion is that between the occupation of what is now East Germany by the Soviet armies and the end of the first phase of agrarian reform in the spring of 1946 – shortly before the SED was founded, which explains the title of the book. Many figures are given on the pre- and after-reform land holding systems, and their political significance is dealt with at great length.

ULBRICHT, WALTER. *Zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Aus Reden und Aufsätzen. Band VII: 1957-1959.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 795 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

The preceding volume was announced in this journal, Vol. VIII (1963), Part 2, p. 335. The present volume contains a selection of and from speeches and articles held or written from November 1957 to January 1959. Economic and international problems are in the majority, but there is also a speech on the "Theses on the [German] November Revolution, 1918" which gives the official version of the history of that revolution, the role of *Spartakus* and the policies of both Social Democratic parties.

WALKER, MACK. *Germany and the Emigration 1816-1885.* [Harvard Historical Monographs, LVI.] Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1964. xii, 284 pp. \$ 5.75.

The purpose of this book is a double one: it treats not only of the nature and background of the German nineteenth-century emigration, but also of its "image" and topicality in contemporary German politics. The author succeeds in combining these two elements intelligently and in a convenient arrangement; with reference to the latter he throws an interesting light on the relations to liberalism and colonialism. He has chiefly used the photographed Prussian materials in the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress.

WEILL, HERMAN. *Frederick the Great and Samuel von Cocceji. A Study in the Reform of the Prussian Judicial Administration 1740-1755.* The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison 1961. ix, 181 pp. \$ 4.00.

After two chapters on Cocceji's relations with Frederick William I and Frederick the Great the author describes the Grand Chancellor's reform of the judicial system: the emancipation and unification of the courts, the improvement of the trial procedure and the reform of the judicial personnel.

WELTZ, FRIEDRICH. *Vorgesetzte zwischen Management und Arbeitern. Eine industriesoziologische Untersuchung der Situation und Vorstellungen von Meistern und Steigern.* Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. v, 92 pp. DM. 15.00.

The sociological investigation reported in the present volume was commissioned by a large concern belonging to the West German heavy industry. The subject is the position of the qualified foremen (*Meister*) and mine-surveyors (*Steiger*) in different departments of the concern; their changing functions and attitudes – a curious blend of conservatism and pragmatism – are well analyzed. This is one of the series of *Soziologische Gegenwartsfragen, Neue Folge*.

WINKLER, HEINRICH AUGUST. *Preussischer Liberalismus und deutscher Nationalstaat. Studien zur Geschichte der Deutschen Fortschrittspartei 1861-1866.* Verlag J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1964. xii, 134 pp. DM. 14.00.

The Prussian constitutional conflict (*Verfassungskonflikt*) ended with the victory of the Prussian army over Austria – which brought in its wake a split of the Liberal Party (*Fortschrittspartei*) and had fatal consequences for the chances of a constitutional development in Germany. The study is based on a wealth of literature and primary sources (especially newspapers and the texts of speeches held in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies) and sheds much light on the impact of the national issues (German unity, Polish minority, war against Denmark), but also on the influence that the rise of Socialism exerted on the Liberals.

#### Great Britain

CLINE, CATHERINE ANN. *Recruits to Labour. The British Labour Party 1914-1931.* Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1963. ix, 198 pp. \$ 5.00.

Since the First World War Labour's ranks were filled with many recruits from middle-class and upper-class Liberal or Conservative background, who often occupied leading posts. The author has given special attention to some 70 of such "recruits" whose role is carefully analyzed in the course of this historical study and whose biographies are outlined in an appendix. The attitude towards Socialism, the break with the Liberal Party – during the war many Liberal pacifists joined Labour –, fiscal issues and foreign policy are separately discussed. It is remarkable how smoothly adaptation of the newcomers proceeded. Miss Cline's is a well-documented history of the period and a balanced judgment.

FENNESSY, R. R. *Burke, Paine and the Rights of Man. A Difference of Political Opinion.* Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1963. xiii, 274 pp. Hfl. 27.00.

In the early 1790's Burke and Paine appeared as the great antipodes in the debate on the French Revolution, human rights and political reform. There was a contrast of mutually exclusive temperaments and ideologies, and few things could be more interesting than a comprehensive comparison of the two men, their lives, attitudes and ideas. As indicated in the title, Professor Fennessy's contribution concentrates, with reference to Burke's *Reflections* and Part I of Paine's *Rights of Man*, on the doctrine

of human rights. At the same time, however, attention is paid to the biographical backgrounds, the different contents given to such topics as "Nature" and "Reason", and the public responses to the above books. The volume is excellently organized and bears witness to a remarkable erudition.

Hugh Gaitskell 1906-1963. Ed. by W. T. Rodgers. Thames and Hudson, London 1964; Engelse Boekhandel Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam. 167 pp. 25/-.

This commemorative volume contains various interesting contributions from which arises the picture of an intelligent, honest and moderate politician. D. Wood describes him as the standard-bearer "of the decent, right-minded traditional strain in British socialism, which is gradualist and not revolutionary, tolerant and not extreme, idealistic but not wholly". Some contributions such as that written by Margaret Cole are directly biographical and relate interesting recollections from periods in the late Labour Party leader's life. Mention cannot be made here of all twelve contributions, but A. Schlesinger Jr.'s thoughtful discussion of Gaitskell's "Attitudes towards America" and R. Jenkins' evaluation of his leadership of the Opposition – a time when controversies within Labour took on menacing forms – should be cited.

JENNINGS, HILDA. *Societies in the Making. A Study of Development and Redevelopment within a County Borough.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; The Humanities Press, New York 1962. xii, 275 pp. Maps. 32/-.

This volume of the *International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction* contains a highly interesting piece of social history, viz. the Barton Hill area of East Bristol before and under the Redevelopment Scheme of 1953. The peculiar group mind of the inhabitants, their attitudes and the difficulties of consultation between them and the county borough authorities are in the centre of attention. The author has carried out her investigations in commission for the Bristol University Settlement; both have an acquaintance of long standing with Barton Hill.

The Lessons of Public Enterprise. A Fabian Society Study. Ed. by Michael Shanks. With a Foreword by Roy Jenkins. Jonathan Cape, London 1963. 314 pp. 35/-.

The scope of the present volume is an examination of the record of the industries nationalized by the third Labour Government. Though sympathetic to the idea of public ownership the contributors are non-propagandist and duly critical in their approach, wishing to learn from experience. Seven of them are working in or associated with the above industries and had to remain anonymous for professional reasons; those mentioned by name include the editor, Austen Albu, John Hughes, Arthur Palmer, Mark Abrams, Ernest Davies, J. R. Sargent and Peter Lowell.

PEARSON, A. J. *The Railways and the Nation.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1964. 128 pp. 16/-.

The author, a former railway chief officer, vividly describes the trends and problems of the industry since the First World War. He regrets that the Conservative Government has never given the integration of nationalized transport a fair chance, and argues that a comprehensive transport policy is badly needed.

SCHÜCKING, LEVIN L. *Die puritanische Familie in literar-soziologischer Sicht*. Francke Verlag, Bern, München 1964. 183 pp. S.fr. 19.80.

This study, of which the first edition appeared in 1929, is mainly in the field of literary history – the sources used are to a very great extent the famous literary works from Shakespeare, Milton and Bunyan to Defoe, Richardson and Steele – and in that of the history of ideas, but in a wider sense it is relevant for social history as well. The very erudite author describes with some measure of evident sympathy the Puritan and old-style bourgeois virtues which characterized English middle-class conceptions of family life and largely coined the Anglo-Saxon spirit.

#### Greece

KALDIS, WILLIAM P. *John Capodistrias and the Modern Greek State*. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison (Wis.) 1963. vii, 126 pp. \$ 3.00.

The part played by Capodistrias in the making of the modern Greek State is the central theme of the present volume, which is largely based on the Capodistrias papers in the General State Archives, Athens. The author is clearly in favour of this controversial figure and specially stresses his organizational capacities.

#### Hungary

ZSOLDOS, LASZLO. *The Economic Integration of Hungary into the Soviet Bloc: Foreign Trade Experience*. [Bureau of Business Research Monograph, No. 109.] The Ohio State University, Columbus (Ohio) 1963. xvii, 149 pp. \$ 5.00.

The imperfect economic integration of Hungary with the Soviet economic Bloc is studied here on the basis of Hungarian sources and from the angle of the effect of Bloc relations and Soviet policy on domestic development of industry and agriculture. A wealth of material has been brought together. It proves the disequilibrium in growth and the existence of "built-in inefficiencies" which enable the Soviet Union to control the country without recourse to conspicuous political and/or military means. This is one of the most interesting problems discussed: to maintain inefficient industries in a "satellite" as a check on centrifugal tendencies which would inevitably bring in their wake a break-down of full employment and (relative) stability.

#### Italy

*Annali del Mezzogiorno*. Vol. III. Scritti di M. De Luca, R. De Mattei, G. Falzone e.a. Università di Catania, Catania 1963. 349 pp. L. 10.000.

The present volume again contains a wide variety of studies on Sicily and the Southern peninsula. Some are historical in nature, e.g., that on slavery in the economy of the South at the beginning of the modern era, by Charles Verlinden, but the majority are concerned with the contemporary problems of the area, e.g., that on development policies, by Augusto Graziani.

CAGNETTA, FRANCO. *Bandits d'Orgosolo*. Préface d'Alberto Moravia. Buchet/Chastel, Paris 1963. 389 pp. Ill. NF. 18.00.

Exactly ten years ago the Italian anthropologist Franco Cagnetta published his *Inchiesta su Orgosolo* in the periodical *Nuovi Argomenti*; the study caused a sensation and was even filmed by Vittorio de Seta. The present volume contains a somewhat abridged translation by M. Thurlotte, to which, however, two chapters on the events of 1899 and the vendetta of 1903-1917 have been added. The author gives an excellent description of a Central-Sardinian shepherds' community, whose age-old civilization is challenged and exasperated by the "colonialism" of the modern State. \*

CATTANI, VENERIO. *Gli anni della crisi agraria e il PSI*. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1963. 208 pp. L. 700.

On the occasion of the Parliamentary elections 1963 the Italian Socialist Party (PSI) has collected, in this booklet, Parliamentary speeches and articles – most of them from the *Avanti* – by V. Cattani, their agrarian specialist, besides some programmatical party documents with regard to the agrarian problems, also mostly from his pen. The material here published concerns various problems of agrarian structure and policy arranged under headings, in which space is accorded to the problems of international collaboration in different realms.

HALPERIN, S. WILLIAM. *Mussolini and Italian Fascism*. D. Van Nostrand Inc., Princeton, Toronto, London 1964. 191 pp. \$ 1.45.

A good selection of documents – starting with a speech held by Mussolini in 1912 and ending with the resolution submitted by Grandi to the Fascist Grand Council of July 1943 – is preceded by a commendable introduction of some 90 pages. The origins of "Fascism" are not neglected but given relatively little attention; on the whole, the treatment is a balanced one. A special chapter is devoted to economic and social policy and analyzes corporativism.

NENNI, PIETRO. *La battaglia socialista per la svolta a sinistra nella terza legislatura 1958-1963*. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1963. 161 pp. L. 700.

On the occasion of the Parliamentary elections of 1963 the PSI has collected the Parliamentary speeches delivered by their leader at the accession to power of the five administrations that succeeded each other in the parliamentary period 1958-1963. Motivations with regard to some no-confidence motions are added. In a short general preface and introductions to the speeches the political development during the period is elucidated from the viewpoint of the PSI.

ZANINELLI, SERGIO. *Il nuovo censo dello stato di Milano dall'editto del 1718 al 1733*. Società Editrice Vita e Pensiero, Milano 1963. 174 pp. L. 3.500.

Mr. Zaninelli subjects the new tax system, which was introduced in Milan in the first half of the eighteenth century, and the importance of which has often been emphasized, to a thorough examination. He bases himself on a large number of unpublished sources; some of them are printed as an appendix. The volume appears in the series of *Pubblicazioni dell'Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore*, III 7.

#### The Netherlands

ALBEDA, W. en W. K. N. SCHMELZER. *Bezitsvorming*. Uitgeverij Het Spectrum, Utrecht, Antwerpen 1963. 147 pp. Hfl. 4.20.

In separate contributions, but in the same "Christian Democratic" spirit, the authors advocate the creation of private property for the common man. The question of the facilities to be granted is extensively gone into.

BARTELS, A. Een eeuw Middelbaar Onderwijs 1863-1963. J. B. Wolters, Groningen 1963. xi, 292 pp. Ill.  
1863-1963. Een eeuw Middelbaar Onderwijswet herdacht. J. B. Wolters, Groningen 1963. 48 pp.  
Hfl. 17.50. (Not singly obtainable.)

The establishment of secondary education in the Netherlands by Thorbecke (*Middelbaar Onderwijswet*, 1863) is commemorated in these two volumes. The former school-inspector Bartels describes systematically and with expert knowledge its "external" history (the regulation by law, schools and pupils, study programmes, removes and examinations, teachers, attempts at revision, etc.); he has consciously left the practice of education in the various subjects out of consideration. The second volume contains the text of the addresses delivered at the commemorative meeting at Zwolle on May 2, 1963, by Professor Ph. J. Idenburg, Dr. J. Karsemeijer and Professor H. H. Janssen.

MEIJER, J. Zij lieten hun sporen achter. Joodse bijdragen tot de Nederlandse beschaving. N.V. A. Oosthoek's Uitgeversmaatschappij, Utrecht 1964. 259 pp. Hfl. 14.50.

Wide reading and broad knowledge of a great many details of the history of the Jews in the Netherlands enabled the author to write an interesting book – notwithstanding its obvious compository defects: rather pell-mell diverse aspects come up one after another without any system (suggested by the introduction entitled "positing of the problem") or order becoming evident. On the contribution made by Jews to the Dutch labour movement the details given are once more in themselves interesting, but very loosely connected and rather arbitrarily chosen. Frequent quotations, which are often of some considerable length, have been included in the text; the book as a whole has profited by this procedure.

MELSEN, D. C. VAN. De Algemene Kinderbijslagwet/Kinderbijslagwet voor Loontrekkenden/Kinderbijslagwet voor Kleine Zelfstandigen. Bijgewerkt tot en met aanvulling 5. N. Samsom N.V., Alphen aan den Rijn 1962; 1963; 1964. Hfl. 19.50.

Mr. Van Melsen commenced his loose-leaf documentation of family allowance after the enactment of the *Algemene Kinderbijslagwet* in 1962. The work is planned along the same lines as the one by Meijerink on the *Algemene Ouderdomswet* (regularly noticed in this journal), and contains, resp., surveys of the historical background and the parliamentary discussion, the text of the three acts mentioned in the title, the articulated memorandum and the regulations. Since 1962 as many as five *aanvullingen* have been published, viz. supplements, amendments and revisions to be included, resp. substituted into the basic edition; a handsome clip binding case serves as repository.

Prof. Dr. Jan Romein. Bibliografie. Samengesteld door A. Tijhuis, P. A. L. Oppenheimer en M. C. Brands. Met een inleiding door J. Presser. J. B. Wolters, Groningen 1963. 71 pp. Hfl. 3.50.

The late Professor J. Romein's bibliography from which a number of articles written for dailies, weeklies and encyclopedias have been omitted, comprises more than 350

titles which reflect both the broad variety of the author's interests and his political engagement – as a Communist (until 1927), as a Marxist-in-his-own-right, as a fierce protagonist of anti-colonialism, etc. Professor Presser's introduction is bio-bibliographical in character and is a very eloquent and sometimes sharp vindication of Romein's importance, also in the much debated field of "theoretical history" which was his own creation.

RAALTE, E. VAN. *Het Nederlandse Parlement*. Derde herziene druk. Staatsdrukkerij- en Uitgeverijbedrijf, 's-Gravenhage 1963. xiv, 393 pp. Hfl. 3.90.

This book, destined for a wider readership, constitutes a thoroughly expert, though rather popularly written, introduction to the Netherlands Parliament, its functioning, composition and rights. The great and detailed knowledge at the author's disposal have enabled him to cite many examples or cases to illustrate his treatment of systematically ordered subjects. The third edition of this work, which is the best general survey available, has been brought up to date.

SCHAEFFER, H. J. *Van zestien mannen en een heer. Kort negentiende-eeuws tafereel*. N.V. Uitgeverij Nijgh & Van Ditmar, Rotterdam, 's Gravenhage 1964. 96 pp. Ill. Hfl. 3.50.

The *Onderneming van Werklieden*, founded in Rotterdam in 1860, was the first, though unsuccessful, consumers' co-operation in the Netherlands. Dr. Scheffer tells its story in a popular way, but using a number of unpublished documents.

VRIES, C. W. DE. *Van gunst tot recht. Een studie over de verschijningsvormen van het liberalisme ten aanzien van de steunverlening aan behoeftigen*. N.V. Uitgeverij Nijgh & Van Ditmar, Rotterdam, 's Gravenhage 1963. 78 pp. Ill. Hfl. 4.75.

Professor de Vries outlines Dutch poor legislation in the nineteenth and twentieth century and indicates in how far liberal thought can be traced in the various bills and acts. Thorbecke's notes for the bill of 1851 are partly printed in facsimile.

WARMBRUNN, WERNER. *De Nederlanders onder Duitse bezetting 1940-1945*. H. J. W. Becht's Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V., Amsterdam 1963. xii, 320 pp. Hfl. 17.50.

The original English edition of this book was favourably reviewed in Vol. VIII (1963), Part 2, on p. 342. It was said that the book is "unbiased in its treatment of the subject, bold and thoughtful in its conclusions" and that it "offers a good description of the eventful years during which the country was under Nazi occupation." It was noted, that the discussion of the Resistance movement and the problems connected with it are carefully scrutinized. Although the study is based largely on printed sources, it is of value also for the specialist reader.

#### Poland

*Dokumenty i materiały do historii stosunków polsko-radzieckich*. Tom I: Marzec 1917 – listopad 1918. Tom II: Listopad 1918 – kwiecień 1920. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1962; 1961. xxi, 613 pp.; xii, 893 pp. Zł. 65.00; 80.00.

The publication of documents on Polish-Soviet relations is a co-operative effort of the Polish and Soviet Academies of Sciences. The publication of ten volumes is scheduled, which are to cover the period 1917-1960. They are to appear in a Polish version, which gives the documents in the original languages, and a Russian version. In principle only unpublished sources are given, but an exception is made for documents published but hard to find. They are published in their entirety, with the exception of documents which discuss other subjects as well; in those cases the omissions are indicated. The character and provenance of the originals are mentioned. Each document is annotated. The first two volumes number their documents separately. The first volume has 295 documents and 8 supplements, the second volume 382 and 24 respectively. Together they cover the period from the February Revolution unto the Kievian operations of the Polish Army in 1920. There are the usual indexes. For students of the period this is a most useful and handy work.

SIEROCKA, KRYSZYNA. *Z dziejów czasopiśmiennictwa Polskiego w ZSRR („Kultura Mas” 1929-1937)*. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1963. 303 pp. Ill. Zł 20.00.

The Polish press in the Soviet Union before the Second World War is a subject that even in Poland itself is hardly known. In fact there is no complete collection of the main Polish Soviet periodical of that time in the country. Yet the subject is not without interest, both for the history of the Soviet press and for that of the Polish emigration in Soviet Russia. In this book the author gives a short historical survey of this period 1918-1939, in which special attention is paid to *Kultura Mas* which appeared from 1919 until 1937, i.e., until the virtual liquidation of the Polish emigration. Then follows an anthology of about 100 pages from *Kultura Mas* and a full bibliography of this periodical.

#### Rumania

*Istoria României. Vol. IV. Formarea și consolidarea orînduirii capitaliste (1848-1878)*. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romîne, București 1964. xl, 861 pp. Ill. Lei 45.00.

This volume of the History of Rumania covers the period 1848-1878, according to the subtitle, the formation and consolidation of the capitalist order. It starts with the reflection of the revolution of 1848 in Rumania and ends with the acquisition of independence by Rumania. It is a collective effort, the authors are mentioned in the list of contents. Each chapter has its own bibliography. The volume is illustrated and well edited.

#### Spain

Julian Grimau – *El hombre, el crimen, la protesta*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1963. 295 pp. Ill. NF. 12.00.

This lavishly illustrated volume contains a chapter on Grimau's personality and his role in the CP, especially during the Civil War, and a survey of Grimau's imprisonment and the lawsuit against him, but for the rest the book elaborately registers the voices of protest against what is considered, also outside Communist circles, to have been a judicial murder. The appendices contain among other things a statement by the Executive Committee of the CP of Spain.

PUZZO, DANTE A. *Spain and the Great Powers 1936-1941*. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1962. vi, 296 pp. \$ 7.50.

A good survey is given of the international position of Spain at the outset and during the Civil War and of the factors involved in the decision taken by the powers to intervene or not. The British position on the Spanish question is, for instance, fully analyzed in connection with British diplomacy in general (it is curious to note Mr. Eden's role as an appeaser) which, being stimulated by motivations running "from honest pacifist sentiment to anti-communist, pro-fascist Machiavellianism", contributed essentially to the defeat of legal Spain. The evolution of the internal situation within the Republican camp is studied also from the angle of the impact of England's and France's non-intervention and Russian support. The story is continued for the years following the Civil War, including "Nationalist" Spain's non-belligerency and its attitude towards the German war against the Soviet Union. The latter country's policy during the years 1936-1938 (when, with Munich, its aid to Spain virtually ended) is given much credit indeed for its sincere efforts at arriving at collective security. The Communist policy in Spain is seen partly in this light and could have been evaluated more critically.

#### Union of Socialist Soviet Republics

BARGHOORN, FREDERICK C. *Soviet Foreign Propaganda*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1964. x, 329 pp. \$ 6.00.

In an essential opening chapter on the Soviet doctrine of the role of propaganda the author offers a balanced analysis also of Western scholars' opinion on the subject which makes it a very useful survey of the aspects involved. The other chapters are equally ably written and treat of separate fields such as the monopolization of peacefulness, the support for nationalist or national liberation movements, the recent propaganda feature *par excellence*: alleged technological superiority, and after a discussion of various propaganda media Professor Barghoorn concludes with a cautious analysis of their effectiveness and a number of intelligent suggestions about counteracting it and furthering a better understanding about the West and its intentions among the Soviet people.

BROUÉ, PIERRE. *Le parti bolchevique. Histoire du P. C. de l'U.R.S.S.* Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1963. 628 pp. NF. 39.00.

The history of the Bolshevik Party and more in general that of the Soviet Union is discussed here from an approach in which the author has been guided manifestly by Trotsky. From an anti-Stalinist and also anti-Khrushchevist point of view he offers a "Trotskyite" explanation for the downfall of Soviet democracy. The situation since Stalin's death is, seen in that light, a continued and revised struggle between an already socialist mode of production and a capitalist distribution, in whose course the apparatus has been shattered. Peaceful coexistence is said to mean an effort at simultaneous survival of capitalism and bureaucracy. The aspirations of the (democratic) masses seem to promise a new revolutionary upswing. Independent of this interpretation the book is a thorough study which besides opinions offers much factual information.

*Contemporary History in the Soviet Mirror*. Ed. by John Keep with the assistance of Liliana Brisby. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1964. 331 pp. 42/-.

The papers selected from those presented at a conference held in July 1961 in Geneva have been revised and brought up to date; moreover, the volume contains also a summary of the discussions. A very good picture is thus offered of various aspects of Soviet historiography, both in general and on special subjects or categories of subjects. Contributors are, among others, Messrs. V. V. Aspurian, M. Beloff (on Soviet historiography of the USA), M. Fainsod (on the political factors determining historiography and the changes in both), J. Keep, G. F. Kennan, W. Z. Laqueur and A. B. Ulam (on "Socialism" in current Soviet historiography). The volume as a whole is of fundamental importance for anyone interested in the basic problems of the impact of ideology or Communist party politics and tactics on historiography.

*Educational Psychology in the U.S.S.R.* Ed. with an Introd. by Brian and Joan Simon. Papers by D. N. Bogoiavlenski and N. A. Menchinskaia, D. B. Elkonin a.o. Transl. by Joan Simon. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1963. xi, 283 pp. 40/-.

The papers that make up the present volume, all published before in Russian, have been selected with the active co-operation of the Institute of Psychology of the Academy of Educational Sciences of the RSFSR; this has enabled the Soviet educational psychologists to show their best side. Most of the papers deal with the learning process; the longest is "The Psychology of Learning, 1900-1960", by Bogoiavlensky and Menchinskaia, a useful survey.

*Neue Welle in der Sowjetunion. Beharrung und Fortschritt in Literatur und Kunst.* Hrsg. von Walter Laqueur. [Europäische Perspektiven.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 168 pp. Ill. S. 78.

In this volume - a translation from the English original - interesting essays have been brought together on the new current in Soviet literature and art. Max Haywood discusses the two "camps in literature", that of "socialist realism" and that of the unorthodox. A number of statements or observations made by Soviet authors, e.g. Voznesensky and Evtushenko, are reproduced. Other essays deal with the young poets, Soviet theatre, music, etc.

PASCAL, PIERRE. *Avvakum et les débuts du Raskol.* [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VIe Section. Études sur l'Histoire, l'Économie et la Sociologie des Pays Slaves, VIII.] Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1963. xxvii, 623 pp. NF. 59.00.

The photographic reprint of this thesis (Paris 1938) on Archpriest Avvakum (1620-1682) and the religious movement of Old Believers that created a schism in the Russian Orthodox Church of the seventeenth century, has made a classic work available. Recent discoveries of some texts by Avvakum are recorded in the preface to this edition and in the appendix some slight modifications are given. The life and death of the austere Avvakum, adherent to the old rites, of his followers, the politics of his antagonist, the "innovating" Patriarch Nikon, the policy of Tsar Alexis are set out against the background of religious and social life in Muscovy, from the end of the Time of Troubles to 1682. The fate of the communities of Old Believers is traced with meticulous care; a possible connection with the rebellion of Stenka Razin is only touched on. In the Epilogue a sketch of the history of the Old Believers in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is given. An extensive bibliography and index complete this outstanding study.

PETROV-SKITALETZ, E. *The Kronstadt Thesis*. Foreword and Transl. from the Russian by John F. O'Connor. Robert Speller & Sons, New York 1964. 134 pp. \$ 4.00.

The "Kronstadt Thesis" is connected with the historic "Kronstadt rebellion" in that the demands made by those who took part in the latter are in the "Thesis" made the basis of a program which is to be used as a weapon to fight the Soviet dictatorship with. It is argued that a mass movement in the Soviet Union would destroy the present regime if only such a plan would appear and be propagated on a sufficiently large scale. The book is a typical product of émigré philosophy, no matter how much the author criticizes other liberation plans. He also demonstrates the democratic qualities of the Kronstadt platform.

PICCARD, E. *Collection des œuvres complètes. Épisodes de la grande tragédie russe*. Éditions Victor Attinger, Neuchâtel, Paris n.d. 5 vols. 251 pp.; 187 pp.; 202 pp.; 270 pp.; 266 pp. Ill. S.fr. 7.20 per vol.

The five volumes under discussion contain the complete text of the "Episodes of the Great Russian Tragedy". The late Madame E. Piccard was born in Russia and lived there through the first eight years of the revolutionary era. The first volume contains a foreword by Professor Alfred Lombard, who also wrote a short "analysis" with which Vol. V opens, an introduction by Georges Rigassi, a short bibliography by Roland Dompierre and a bibliographical survey of Madame Piccard's works by Jacqueline and Jean Duverney. In each volume one separate book is republished (some parts are published here for the first time). These books are novels, but based on the author's own and other people's experiences. Having strong roots in the old order and as a fervent enemy of the Communist dictatorship, the author stresses the negative consequences of the regime which is compared unfavourably with Tsarist Russia. Many details are very striking and offer a vivid picture of human misery and totalitarian ruthlessness. The titles of the separate volumes are: "*Mort aux bourgeois!*", "*Université rouge*", "*Les Koulaks*", "*Les Nuisieurs*", "*La fin d'une révolution*", resp. The many illustrations are very beautiful.

PUSHKAREV, SERGEI. *The Emergence of Modern Russia 1801-1917*. Transl. by Robert H. McNeal and Tova Yedlin. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, Toronto, London 1963. xxiii, 512 pp. Maps. \$ 8.75; 70/-.

The present volume is a reorganized version of *Rossia v XIX veke* (Chekhov Publishing House, New York 1956). The sections on culture have been enlarged for English-speaking readers, and political history is now pursued up to the October Revolution; on the other hand some illustrative excerpts from Russian source material have been omitted, because they would lose their flavour in translation. The author, a liberal emigrant, is a convinced opponent of the "no alternative school" and extensively points out promising pre-1917 developments stifled and corrupted by the Communist regime.

*Soviet Planning. Essays in Honour of Naum Jasny*. Ed. by Jane Degras and Alec Nove. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1964. xi, 225 pp. 35/-.

A number of important studies have been collected in this volume in honour of the

famous pioneer in the field of Soviet economics. A. Nove contributed an introduction and a thoughtful analysis of some – both Western and Soviet – theories of planning and economic growth under Communism, H. Hunter a study on prewar Soviet planning, L. Richter one on the plans to urbanize the countryside (1950-1961), M. C. Kaser one on “welfare criteria” in Soviet planning, and there are also contributions by others on various different subjects. The approaches, however diverging, have in common the effort at presenting an up to date argument generally understandable also for the reader who is not well acquainted with economic science.

Der Sowjetkommunismus. Dokumente. Band I. Die politisch-ideologischen Konzeptionen. Hrsg. von Hans-Joachim Lieber und Karl-Heinz Ruffmann. Unter Mitarbeit von Walter Grottian, Theodor Arnold, Günther Nollau und René Ahlberg. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1963. 518 pp. DM. 22.80.

In his general preface Professor Lieber sets forth the principles on which this carefully prepared selection is based (Vol. II will deal with the socio-political reality of the Soviet system of power) and discusses in a thoughtful way the problem of the reception of Marxism in Russia. Each group of texts is preceded by an introduction, written by the authors mentioned in the title. They are all definitely commendable. A balanced documentary survey both of the development of “historical materialism” in the Soviet Union and of some basic ideological positions which proved less open to change has thus been obtained. The interrelation between political action and political theory is clearly demonstrated; such “theory” as does not fit practical politics has been largely omitted.

Le Statut des paysans libérés du servage 1861-1961. Recueil d'articles et de documents présentés par R. Portal, avec la collaboration de T. Bakounine, M. Confino, C. Kastler, B. Kerblay, P. Péchoux, R. Philippot. Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1963. 310 pp. Ill. NF. 35.00.

The present volume on the peasant emancipation, No. VI of the above *Études sur l'Histoire, l'Économie et la Sociologie des Pays Slaves*, has been compiled primarily for education purposes and undoubtedly meets scholarly standards. The contributors mentioned in the subtitle discuss the preparation, the Regulations of February 19, their application and effects, the attitudes of the intelligentsia, etc. Most of the contributions are accompanied by some relative documents.

TIMOFEJEV, TIMUR. Das Programm der KPdSU und der Westen. Aus sowjetischer Sicht. [Europäische Perspektiven.] Europa-Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1963. 207 pp. S. 74.

It characterizes the series of *Europäische Perspektiven* that various different philosophies and views are represented. The present volume proves that the editors are ready to extend hospitality to a full-fledged Soviet Communist historian and economist. The choice has been a good one in that the author is an able advocate of Communism whose superiority as a philosophy is taken for granted and whose achievements in economic growth are demonstrated by series of statistics. The major points are that the new CPSU program shows the way to definitely bypass the USA and is a guiding star also for the developing countries. Within the limits of the narrow ideological setting the book is also an expert socio-economic criticism of Western conceptions of development.

TROTSKY, L. *Terrorisme et Communisme (L'Anti-Kautsky)*. Présentation par L. Rosmer. Union Générale d'Éditions, Paris 1963. 315 pp. NF. 4.40.

A good introduction by A. Rosmer pictures the role played by, and the immense authority of, Kautsky before the war, his silence during 1914-1918 and the shift in his opinions. Also the question of revolution and violence is discussed. Trotsky's book against Kautsky preceded Lenin's attack, and in many points is more thorough than the latter. Especially Trotsky's views on economic organization deserve attention here. In the appendix among other things a preface to a French edition of 1936 is reproduced.

VUCINICH, ALEXANDER. *Science in Russian Culture. A History to 1860*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1963. xv, 463 pp. \$ 10.00.

This is the first thorough English-language account of the rise of science and the scientific attitude in Russia up to 1860; a second volume will follow later. The author, a professor of sociology and anthropology, also pays some attention to the humanities, particularly history. He deals not only with the positive achievements, but with the social and cultural context, e.g., the typically ambivalent attitude of the Government since Peter the Great. The volume is absorbingly written and based on a sound knowledge of the Russian sources.

WARTH, ROBERT D. *Soviet Russia in World Politics*. Twayne Publishers Inc., New York 1963. 544 pp. \$ 7.50.

This book provides an objective history of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and international relations up to 1962. Its reasonable interpretation and excellent presentation of facts make it a very useful general work of reference and an introduction to the problems involved in the analysis of so many new phenomena as well. A commendable balance has been struck between the national or imperial aspects and the ideological or missionary aspects in Soviet policy. The book is mainly based on the existing literature and does not pretend to offer new insights. For its purposes the documentation is sufficient; a good bibliography is appended.

ZILLI, VALDO. *La Rivoluzione Russa del 1905. La formazione dei partiti politici (1881-1904)*. Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Storici, Napoli 1963. 769 pp. L. 8.000.

This is a broadly and solidly based study of the Left and Centre in Russian politics in the period from the successful attempt on Alexander II up to the revolution of 1905. The subtitle is wider than the subject in that the rightist parties and groupings are not discussed. The book is chronologically divided into four parts, in each of which the Liberal, Social-Democratic and Socialist Revolutionary currents, respectively their prehistory, are discussed. The first part discusses, under the title "The Crisis of Populism", the dissolution of Narodnaia Volia and the first Social-Democratic groups. The second brings the story up to 1900. In the third, entitled "What is to be done?", particular attention is paid to the Social Democrats. The fourth brings the story through 1904. It stops short of the Revolution of 1905. The separate currents, in particular Social Democracy, have been discussed elsewhere in sometimes even greater detail than in this book. What is new in this work is that it tries to intertwine the three stories and make them into one.

## Yugoslavia

VRTAČIĆ, LUDVIK. Einführung in den jugoslawischen Marxismus-Leninismus. Organisation/Bibliographie. D. Reidel Publishing Cy., Dordrecht 1963. ix, 208 pp. Hfl. 29.50.

This is a bibliographical work of fundamental importance for any thorough research on Yugoslav Marxism-Leninism. The first part, called "Organization", outlines the political and national structure of the country and the (partly corresponding) organization of scientific institutions; moreover, it lists the philosophical societies and journals, the national bibliographies and publishing houses. The second part gives a short, but very useful survey of Yugoslav philosophical literature (including, e.g., the post-1948 criticism of Soviet philosophy and policy). Then follows (Part III) an introduction to the bibliography (Part IV) which contains a few thousand items, notably books and articles (also translations into Yugoslav languages). An apparatus of unique value is thus created.