

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

Geschichte der Philosophie. Band I. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1959. vii, 665 pp. DM. 24.80.

Originally this work was published in Russian on behalf of the Institute for Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The present first vol. offers a survey of philosophy, written by various Soviet experts under the editorship of M. A. Dynnik, M. T. Jovčuk, B. M. Kedrov, M. B. Mitin, and O. V. Trachtenberg, up to the end of the 18th century (for Russia and North America the story is continued well into the 19th century). The work, which will eventually consist of four vols., is planned as a general handbook. Every available pronouncement made by Marx, Engels, or Lenin has been properly referred to; otherwise, the documentation is restricted. Attention has been paid also to non-European philosophical thought, such as that of ancient China, Japan, etc. The evolution of the peoples now forming the USSR is given particular relief. The division into chapters is along carefully Marxist lines of periodisation.

Grundlagen der marxistischen Philosophie. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 740 pp. DM. 9.60.

This is a translation of the work originally written in Russian by an "authors' collective" – mostly professors of philosophy in Soviet universities – and published as a manual for undergraduates and for self-study in 1958. It offers a systematic survey of Marxism-Leninism, in particular of the philosophic basis, but also of such items as the class-conception or the role to be played by the party which (in non-communist eyes) would rather belong to the fields of sociology and social history. In a number of chapters the authors discuss "bourgeois" conceptions as opposed to those that are official in the Soviet Union.

JÜNGER, ERNST. *An der Zeitmauer*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. 314 pp. DM. 19.50.

The well-known author and essayist has, with this recent book, reached a new phase in his development, in which he ventures to prognosticate on the coming era, which amounts to a radical break with our present time. A new periodization of history and an investigation into correlations between natural and "para-natural" phenomena are among the points he discusses along pronouncedly "mythical" lines.

Kategorien der materialistischen Dialektik. Unter der Redaktion von M. M. Rosenthal und G. M. Schtraks. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 430 pp. DM. 5.20.

This is the collective work of scholars of the Ušinskij-Institute at Jaroslavl and some others. Among the contributors are M. M. Rosental, I. A. Suslov and N. V. Pilipenko. The philosophical categories under discussion (i.e. those of "materialist dialectics") are mainly knowledge and praxis in their interrelation and in the dependence of the former on the latter, which becomes manifest in human activities. This philosophy is said to be corroborated by recent discoveries in the fields of the natural sciences. As a matter of fact, Engels' *Anti-Dühring* and Lenin's writings on philosophy are in the focus of attention.

LICHTENSTADTER, ILSE. Islam and the Modern Age. An Analysis and an Appraisal. With a Foreword by Muhammad Zafrulla Khan. Vision Press Ltd., London 1959. 228 pp. 35/-.

In part I of this book the fundamentals of Islam are described, with attention paid to the cultural and religious as well as the social and philosophic foundations. Part II deals with the impact of modernist, e.g. Western, ideas on Muslim tradition, and investigates some problems that have recently come to the fore, such as the position of woman, education, the conception of the Muslim State, and nationalism. The author describes the modern trends in Islamic thought and in an epilogue discusses the prospects for the future.

RYNER, HAN. Le rire du sage. Précédé de La sagesse qui rit. Les Éditions Sésame pour Les Amis de Han Ryner, Pavillons-sous-Bois (Seine) 1959. 285 pp. F.fr. 900.

The two parts of which this book consists – *La sagesse qui rit*, which appeared in 1928, and the hitherto unpublished *Le rire du sage* – illustrate the author's philosophy, which is perhaps best defined with the term "subjectivism". Starting from the postulate that, contrary to ethical knowledge, metaphysical knowledge is not within human reach, the author advocates a critical Epicurean method and a Stoic method concerned with resp. Man's sensitivity and Man's will. The rules of life and the deductions drawn up round this opinion show considerable independence of spirit.

VAGOVIČ, STEFANO. Etica Comunista. Libreria Editrice dell'Università Gregoriana, Roma 1959. xii, 180 pp. L. 1.000.

A detailed and well-founded discussion is given here of the Soviet Communist conception of ethics and the foundation of morals; they are analysed and evaluated from a Roman Catholic standpoint. With great care for details and an unmistakable faculty for unearthing seemingly unimportant formal particulars which, under certain circumstances may prove to be of fundamental significance, the author manages to present a lucid survey in which only the historical development of some conceptions seems somewhat neglected.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ADAMS, RICHARD, N. *A Community in the Andes. Problems and Progress in Muquiyaayo*. University of Washinton Press, Seattle 1959. xiv, 251 pp. \$ 4.75.

The most important characteristic of the community here subjected to an extensive investigation and description is its "progressiveness" in social and economic respects. The process of cultural change in this community is the main subject of investigation in this study, and the conclusion is, that it has come about very gradually in the shape of successive solutions of concrete problems and adjustment to the resulting situations. The author illustrates this by the political evolution, the deterioration of the caste structure in the community, the introduction of public utilites (irrigation, power station, etc.) and other phenomena.

ANDREAE, WILHELM. *Vom Geiste der Ordnung in Gesellschaft und Wirtschaft. Ausgewählte Aufsätze und Abhandlungen*. Hrsg. von Walter Heinrich, Hans Riehl und Anton Tautscher. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. viii, 208 pp. DM. 26.00.

On the occasion of the seventieth birthday of the economist Andreae a number of professors of Graz University have collected this symposium, which contains a number of short studies by Andreae. They are all of a philosophical nature and exceed the bounds of strict economy. In his social thought the author strongly bases himself on Plato; the latter's description, for instance, of the deterioration of democracy is applied (the study appeared in 1933) to German relations, and subsequently Plato's view of leadership in the state is set opposite the "democratic lie of equality and freedom of all people".

ANTONELLI, ETIENNE. *Nouvelles Études d'économie humaniste. Le capitalisme du XIXe siècle de 1814 à 1914 et Le monde économique présent de 1914 à 1957*. Editions La licorne, Montpellier 1959. 470 pp. F.fr. 2.000.

Prof. Antonelli has thrown his net widely to present a panorama of economic life and the economic theories of the last century and a half from the viewpoint of the *économie humaniste* (which may be roughly defined as an economy that puts man in the centre). He skilfully interweaves the structural aspects of society (political, social and economic) with economic thought and stresses the interactions. As the *économie humaniste* has no closed system or theory but, on the contrary, is represented in aspects of the existing theories (those, where the stress is on man) an objective and discriminative treatment of these systems is postulated - a demand which this study certainly fulfils.

BARBIER, P. *Progrès technique et organisation du travail. Bases du progrès social*. Dunod, Paris 1958. xii, 271 pp. Ill. F.fr. 1.960.

Starting from the fact that a higher productivity is urgently necessary in French economy the author describes a number of time- and energy-saving processes, illustrated by drawings and graphs. For the social scientist this book is important on account of its emphasis on the human factor in industry and the human-relations approach. Another merit of this work, which has been provided with a preface by J. Fourastié, is, that it is understandable for the layman.

BENN, S. I. and R. S. PETERS. *Social Principles and the Democratic State*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1959. 403 pp. 32/-.

The authors, in this work, undertake to bridge the ever widening gap between modern philosophy and political science. They write for those students of social science and political science, who are in need of supplementary knowledge of modern political philosophy. After an extensive treatment of the rules and values of society (legal and moral theory) the authors enter into some social principles and their implications, such as justice, equality and freedom, to conclude with the principles of association and the democratic state.

Books on Communism. A bibliography edited by R. N. Carew Hunt. Ampersand Ltd., London 1959. x, 333 pp. 15/-

This is a very useful bibliography, which offers valuable details on about 1,500 publications written in or translated into English on Communism and its development. The author has given attention to various aspects among which we mention the revolution of 1917, the impact of Communism on the West and the infiltration into Western intellectual circles, the developments in the various People's Democracies, Soviet cultural policy and the like. The plan of the book is excellent and each title (given with full particulars) is followed by a short indication of the value and scope of the work under discussion.

BROWN, DELBERT, F. *The Growth of Democratic Government*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1959. viii, 117 pp. \$ 3.25.

After a survey of the systems of democratic government in the present and past and in all regions of the world the author arrives at the conclusion, that a majority government stands the best chance of success. He is very critical of proportional government as well as of the presidential system as existing in the United States. Against the latter he objects, that there is too little control on the executives, and that the task of the president has become too comprehensive. With reference to Latin-American examples the dangers inherent to this system are further illustrated.

BUTLER, D. E. *The Study of Political Behaviour*. 2nd ed. Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., London 1959. 128 pp. 10/6.

Presenting a lucid introduction to Political Science and its methods, Prof. Butler discusses the hitherto known approaches, their advantages and limitations. He champions an increasing application of sociological, psychological and statistical findings without falling into an exaggerated positivism or determinism. It is indeed a great quality of this work, that it remains many-sided and critical. It is also well-written, easily readable and devoid of all pretence. It is part of the series of "Politics" under the general editorship of Prof. W. A. Robson.

CHAPUIS, ODILE. *Point de vue du Chef d'Entreprise*. 1. *Le contre-maître*. Enquêtes Psychosociologiques. Institut des Sciences Humaines Appliquées, Bordeaux 1958. 161 pp. F.fr. 550.

The sociological investigation presented here concentrates on the conception of the foreman (*contremaître*) of his own status and function. This volume deals with the problem from the management's perspective; studies of the worker's perspective on this question and a summarizing synthesis of both viewpoints will appear later. The

conclusions arrived at in the present work, which is a valuable contribution to the literature on human relations in industry, mention the importance of the size of the undertaking as a factor, and stress the identification of the foreman with the management as a crucial issue.

Cox, PETER R. *Demography*. Cambridge University Press, London 1959. xiv, 346 pp. 25/—.

The third edition of this work is brought up to date, and differs from the first and second editions (1950 and 1957) in that it concerns itself, with some other countries besides Great-Britain, while a chapter on population is included. The book is intended as a concise standard work, that covers the whole field of present-day demography (principles, methods and techniques). An introduction to population mathematics is added as appendix.

Diplomacy in a Changing World. Ed. by Stephen D. Kertesz and M. A. Fitzsimons. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Ind.) 1959. viii, 407 pp. \$ 7.50.

20 articles are brought together in this volume, which deals with general aspects of present-day diplomacy as well as with the characteristics of the diplomacy of a number of countries, including Khrushchev's Russia, the U.S.A., France and Britain. Mention should be made of the contributions by Hans J. Morgenthau, who presents a clear picture of the trends in modern diplomacy and who observes a return to flexible diplomatic methods since the end of the Cold War. Moreover this article provides an insight into the fundamentals of diplomacy and its place in world politics. The many other excellent contributions include one by Philip E. Mosely, in which the changes in Soviet diplomacy and, more generally, Soviet foreign policy since Khrushchev's rise to power are discussed.

EDMUNDS, PALMER D. *Law and Civilization*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1959. xiii, 528 pp. \$ 6.00.

Starting from the close relation that has always existed between Law and Civilization the author presents a survey of their impact on each other, and of legal thought today and in the past. Under the common characteristic of the synthesis of law and religion the author deals with the Egyptian, Babylonian, Hindu and Greek systems, and subsequently discusses the Roman legacy, religious law as it occurred in Judaism, Christianity and Islam, and Common Law. Interesting is a separate chapter on the legal principles under totalitarian governments. The foreword has been supplied by C. S. Rhyne, the introduction by Hermann R. Muelder.

Ethics and the Social Sciences. Ed. by Leo R. Ward, C.S.C. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Indiana), 1959. xiii, 127 pp. \$ 3.25.

The contributors to this symposium, which as a whole represents the Roman-Catholic standpoint, are concerned with the view of the relativity and cultural diversity of normative and moral systems, a view more and more prevailing in the social sciences, particularly in sociology and cultural anthropology. David Bidney emphasizes the existence of "universals" in the cultures, and Francis G. Wilson discusses the attitudes towards ethics among liberals, and their dominant position in the social sciences. Especially the implications of the conclusions arrived at by T. W. Adorno and others in *The Authoritarian Personality* provide material for this interesting discussion.

Other collaborators are Kenneth E. Boulding, Christopher Dawson, Herbert Johnston and James R. Brown.

FERRAROTTI, FRANCO. *La sociologia industriale in America e in Europa*. Taylor, Torino 1959. 193 pp. L. 1.000.

In this book a survey of organizations for research in industrial society is presented. Mr Ferrarotti mentions organisations in the United States as well as in Europe (Great Britain, France, Italy, West-Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Belgium). An introduction to the aims of industrial sociology precedes the survey.

FOX, ANNETTE BAKER. *The Power of Small States. Diplomacy in World War II*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1959. ix, 212 pp. \$ 5.50.

The subject of enquiry in this study is the influence of the small powers on world politics and the conditions in which these powers have been able to maintain their neutrality in the Second World War. The general conclusions are drawn after an examination of the diplomatic history of Turkey, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Spain in the period 1939-1945; this method renders the book useful both for the student of Political Science and for the student of diplomatic history. Dr Fox also points out the importance of small powers in the cold war as exemplified by Yugoslavia and Spain.

FÜRSTENBERG, FRIEDRICH. *Probleme der Lohnstruktur. Die wirtschaftliche und soziale Bedeutung der Lohnunterschiede*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1958. viii, 116 pp. DM. 9.80.

From this investigation, which may be considered a pilot study of the causes, and possibilities of redressing the wage-differences, it becomes abundantly clear how deeply these differences are influenced by non-economic factors, and how closely the economical wage structure and the social prestige hierarchy are interwoven. For this reason (and there are many other interesting aspects to this study) this book merits careful consideration by social historians.

GOULD, LINWOOD P. *The Price of Survival*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1959. x, 96 pp. \$ 2.50.

The intention of the author, in composing this book, has been to make the reader realise the crisis in Western civilisation and the fact, that the West vis-à-vis Communism has been driven into the defensive. The author advocates a philosophy of survival, which implies a reflection on what is valuable in Western civilization, for instance liberty and political democracy. Education as a means of revitalising the consciousness of Western values is especially emphasized. The introduction to this, at some points a little confused, book has been supplied by J. E. Harley.

GROENMAN, Sj. *Ons deel in de ruimte. Beschouwingen over vraagstukken in het grensgebied van sociologie, sociale opbouw en planologie*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1959. 143 pp. Hfl. 14.00, 16.50.

Written in the borderland of sociology and social planning this book is intended for the expert as well as for the interested layman. The problems under discussion are

all connected with the distribution of space so urgent in such a closely populated country as Holland. Especially interesting is the chapter on town quarters, in which stereotypifications as "loneliness" and isolation of the modern town-dweller are refuted with powerful arguments and with reference to recent investigations. Attention is also paid to traffic and its sociological aspects in modern society and to such phenomena as the "new towns", and the city as a way of life.

HÄTTICH, MANFRED. *Wirtschaftsordnung und katholische Soziallehre. Die subsidiäre und berufsständische Gliederung der Gesellschaft in ihrem Verhältnis zu den wirtschaftlichen Lenkungssystemen.* Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. x, 195 pp. DM. 15.50.

A thorough analysis of Roman Catholic economic and social thought is presented in this book, *Heft 2* of the *Schriften zum Vergleich wirtschaftlicher Lenkungssysteme*, which takes especially into account the principle of subsidiarity. Mr Hättich discusses the systems of such prominent Catholic thinkers as Messner, Nell-Breuning and Gruter, and goes on to describe the functioning of the ideal Catholic social system in a market-economy. He emphasizes the problems and difficulties of applying the ideal of the "corporative order" in modern society.

HOMANS, GEORGE CASPAR. *Theorie der sozialen Gruppe.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1960. 451 pp. DM. 37.50.

Homans' monograph, which appeared in 1950 as "The Human Group", and in which the author undertakes to approach social life from the angle of the small group, has now appeared in this German translation with a preface by Robert Merton. In it an attempt is made to arrive at general hypotheses and conclusions after a strictly methodical investigation of four variables (interaction, sentiment, activity and norms) and the relation of the group with the outer world. The material used consists of fragments of well-known works, e.g. *Management and the Worker*, *Street Corner Society* and *We*, the *Tikopia*. It is gratifying that translation has made this interesting study accessible to a wider public.

HOOVER, CALVIN B. *The Economy, Liberty and the State.* The Twentieth Century Fund, New York 1959. 445 pp. \$ 5.00.

Prof. Hoover's essay on the close interrelation of individual liberty and government intervention in the economical sphere also presents a general survey of the existing economical systems of the world. Special attention is paid to the totalitarian systems and their functioning; stress is laid, too, on the changed and still changing character of capitalism in the USA and particularly in the West-European states; characteristic of the nature of this work is the moderate and discriminative viewpoint that enables the author to attain a high degree of objectivity in his findings and conclusions.

HUGHES, H. STUART. *Consciousness and Society.* Macgibbon & Kee, London 1959. xi, 433, xv pp. 30/-.

Concentrating on the development of social thinking in the period 1890-1930 in Germany (including Austria), France and Italy – which countries are, in the author's opinion, more characterised by a consciousness of a common culture than the West-European periphery – Prof. Stuart Hughes' essay in intellectual history presents a fascinating picture of the origins of the social thought that had such a decisive influence on the twentieth-century mind. This brilliant study, in which the author shows an

exceptional erudition and versatility, throws light on such figures as Durkheim, Pareto, Groce, Freud, Max Weber and Beigson, and on men of letters, as Proust, Hesse, Thomas Mann; also, however, on figures of mainly political significance, as Sorel, Peguy, Gramsci and Mosca. The American edition of this important work was published in 1958.

Internationales Soziologenlexicon. Hrsg. von Wilhelm Bernsdorf. Ferd. Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. viii, 662 pp. DM. 49.00.

The present volume is meant to complete the previously published *Wörterbuch der Soziologie*. Its use as a book of reference for sociologists is evident in that it represents, in alphabetical order, more than 1,000 sociologists with a short description of the scientific activities and a list of publications of each. The term sociology has been taken in a very wide sense and includes, for instance, Lassalle, Max Adler, Lenin, and contemporary Marxist sociologists from Poland, Yugoslavia, etc., and economists, e.g. Karl Bücher, Schmoller, A. Wagner, social historians, political scientists and social psychologists. In the question of how far to go back the editor has taken the line that the age of the "bourgeois" revolutions in Europe gave birth to this branch of knowledge, thereby including such people as Condorcet, Rousseau and Mandeville.

KARRENBERG, FRIEDRICH. *Gestalt und Kritik des Westens. Beiträge zur christlichen Sozialpolitik heute.* Kreuz-Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. 249 pp. DM. 14.80.

Mr Karrenberg aims, in this intelligent and exceptionally well-written study, at working out the possibilities of a contribution, by means of a Christian-social ethical approach, to the formation of a societal order. The possibilities of fitting in Marxism are judged slight; the author also shows some scepticism with regard to the younger Marx – the concept of "alienation" is studied critically as to its content and its application in reality and (in most cases) is considered unusable. Also with regard to other modern political currents, for instance neo-liberalism and neo-socialism (West-European democratic socialism) the author presents a discriminative analysis.

KIRK, RUSSELL. *Lebendiges Politisches Erbe. Freiheitliches Gedankengut von Burke bis Santayana 1790-1958.* Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich und Stuttgart 1959. 484 pp. DM. 19.50.

The British edition of this work, which appeared under the title: *The Conservative Mind*, was noticed on page 275, vol. IX, 1954 of the "Bulletin". The popularity of this work is illustrated by the fact, that in the United States it has run to five editions. The political thinkers here discussed all belong to the conservative camp and are, with the exception of de Tocqueville, all Englishmen and Americans. Very good is the discussion of Burke and his influence on conservative political thought, with which the book opens – in the other chapters, too (on Disraeli, Macaulay, John Adams and others), the author shows great scholarship. The work has been written from a militantly conservative viewpoint.

Der Konservative Gedanke. In ausgewählten Texten dargestellt von Hans Barth. K. F. Koehler Verlag, Stuttgart 1958. x, 331 pp. DM. 9.80

This collection of texts by spokesmen of the conservative idea is preceded by an excellent introduction by Prof. Barth, in which the historical origins of conservative thought and its content (circumscribed as an approach and attitude of the mind and a

number of assumptions on Man, the organic nature of society and tradition) are discussed. Of Edmund Burke there are the Reflections on the Revolution in France, and An Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs, of Robert Peel the Tamworth Manifesto, and of de Tocqueville parts of Democracy in America. Of A. H. Müller, S. T. Coleridge, F. J. Stahl, Disraeli, R. Churchill, and, among the moderns, Lord Hailsham fragments are included.

LEIBHOLZ, GERHARD. Strukturprobleme der modernen Demokratie. Verlag C. F. Müller, Karlsruhe 1958. ix, 304 pp. DM. 18.80.

The essays collected here have been written (some of them were originally speeches) in the last thirty years. Besides the first part, in which various forms of suffrage are dealt with, this book contains dissertations on the essence and fundamental structural aspects of democracy. The author finds, that the increasing secularisation of democracy has led to a deadlock finding expression, for instance, in the disappearance of "transcendental legitimation" (a problem closely connected with that of sovereign power in the State), and the rise of a contrast between the two most important fundaments of democracy, viz. liberty and equality.

MARX, ENGELS, LENIN. Über proletarischen Internationalismus. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 717 pp. DM. 8.00.

In this carefully annotated volume, speeches and writings of Marx and Engels and of Lenin (the latter occupying about 60%) have been collected, which offer a compact survey on their opinions on nationalism, nationality and "proletarian internationalism". In a preface of the Moscow Institute for Marxism-Leninism, the actual importance is underlined in connection with the present struggle against "national communism".

MEYNAUD, JEAN. Introduction à la science politique. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1959. 369 pp. F.fr.

This work is the 100th publication in the excellent series *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*. With a modesty which, at least in many parts of his book, seems out of place the author himself pretends to offer no more than a first intimation of the problems in this branch of science which, even more than sociology, is only in the process of finding its own ways. In fact, he gives a very careful outline of the range and limits of his special discipline, points out its issues, and the differentiation of opinion on its scope, purpose, and practical value. Very useful is the intelligent discussion of the available literature, of which next to the French works in this field, justice is done to the importance of American and English research. Special mention should be made of the excellent chapter on "political science and the social sciences"; it seems fundamental for the author's views on the role of political science, more so than the chapter on the latter's relation to economics.

MICHEL, ERNST. Der Prozess „Gesellschaft contra Person“. Soziologische Wandlungen im nachgoetheschen Zeitalter. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. 247 pp. DM. 14.80.

The approach of the problem of the individual in society by Prof. Michel is mainly philosophical. Sociological aspects, however, are dealt with in the second part, which treats of the crisis of the individual in modern society. Here such phenomena as "massification", "technologisation", the structural change of the family, position of the aged, and what is called the "paternal problem" are closely studied. The wide

theological and philosophical knowledge of the author finds expression in nearly every page.

MITCHELL, G. DUNCAN. *Sociology. The Study of Social Systems.* University Tutorial Press Ltd., London 1959. ix, 174 pp. 11/6.-.

The author, in this valuable introduction to sociology, which is primarily designed for the interested layman, defines sociology as a discipline concerned with the structural aspects of society. This restriction has carried the advantage that in a small compass a systematical survey could be given from a sociological level of investigation as distinguished from the historical and the psychological levels. The book is divided into three parts; part I is devoted to the history of sociology, part II to the institutions of the "simple society", and is mainly based on social anthropological findings, and part III to the complex society.

MYRDAL, GUNNAR. *Ökonomische Theorie und unterentwickelte Regionen.* Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. xii, 162 pp. DM. 16.00.

The present book is the German translation of "Economic Theory and Under-developed Regions" which appeared in Great-Britain in 1956. The American edition, which came out under the title of "Rich Lands and Poor. The Road to World Prosperity" as Vol. 16 in the series of World Perspectives, was reviewed in Vol. III (1958), part 2 on p. 302 of this journal.

PASDERMADJIAN, H. *La Deuxième Révolution Industrielle. Préface de M. André Siegfried.* Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1959. xv, 150 pp. F.fr. 700.

The interesting thesis here worked out is, that our present society is not so much the product of the "first industrial revolution", which begins in the middle of the eighteenth century, as of the "second industrial revolution", of which the beginning must be situated in the last decades of the nineteenth century. This second industrial revolution is characterised, in the author's opinion, on the technical plan by, e.g., the application of the petrol-motor and electricity and the replacement of iron by steel; on the organisational plan by concentration and rationalisation, and on the social-economic plan by the increase of wages, the rise of the standard of living, and mass-consumption.

A Reader's Guide to the Social Sciences. Ed. by Bert F. Hoselitz. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1959. 256 pp. \$ 2.95.

The present volume is intended as a guide for the general reader and for the librarian. It provides short descriptions and evaluations of the most important (worthy and typical) authors and books on, resp., History, Geography, Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Anthropology and Psychology. The book is not so much a bibliography as a systematized survey of history, methods and standpoints in the various branches of social science. Preceding these sections is a general introduction by Bert F. Hoselitz on the development of social science in the last two hundred years.

RÖHN, HANS. *Der Beruf des Industriearbeiters in der heutigen Gesellschaft.* Hochschule für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Nürnberg 1957. viii, 150 pp.

Dr Röhn discusses in this work, which is a Doctorate Thesis for the *Hochschule für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften Nürnberg*, the position of the industrial labourer in the present industrial society in contrast to his position in the past. Attention is paid, especially, to the change of the vocational aspects and, more generally, the motivational aspects in the choice of job. The significance of the encyclical *Quadragesimo anno*, co-determination and modern devices to render the industrial worker's task agreeable, is underlined.

RÖPKE, WILHELM. *Gegen die Brandung. Zeugnisse eines Gelehrtenlebens unserer Zeit*. Gesammelt und hrsg. von Albert Hunold. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich und Stuttgart 1959. 418 pp. S.fr. 18.50.

On the occasion of Wilhelm Röpke's 60th birthday a number of his uncollected and shorter writings have here been brought together by Albert Hunold. They cover the period from 1923 to the present and are of great importance for those wishing to make themselves familiar with the economic thought of this prominent representative of neo-liberalism. A multitude of subjects arise, of which a great number concern the German reconstruction; short essays on Keynes, Walter Eucken, Rueff and others are also included. They are preceded by papers by Ludwig Erhard, F. A. Hayek, Reinhard Kamitz and Jacques Rueff and others, who illustrate the importance of Röpke in present-day economics.

SALOMON-DELA TOUR, G. *Politische Soziologie*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. xi, 261 pp. DM. 26.00.

The term "sociology" in the title has been taken in its widest sense and encompasses the history of political ideas as well as, and this aspect is brought out very clearly, the social history. Rather than attempting a general analysis of political phenomena the author has set out to investigate the relations between political concepts and their interpretations in different periods and situations of world history. In other cases a "genetic" explanation is given, as for instance of the rise of political power, which is traced back to the cattle-breeding tribes and is viewed in close relation to sacral power.

SIMPSON, GEORGE. *Sociologist Abroad*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1959. 189 pp. Hfl. 10.50.

The basis of this book was a series of lectures given at the University of Leyden in the period 1958-1959 by the author as visiting professor. It has preserved all the vividness of the spoken word and presents an erudite survey of the development of American sociology, some methodological issues in American sociology, some *capita selecta*, and role and values of the sociologist. The author advocates a better integration of sociology and psychology (especially psychoanalysis).

Het Sociale Leven in al zijn Facetten. Sleutel tot de moderne maatschappelijke problematiek. Dl. III. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1959. 491 pp. Hfl. 26.50.

The third and last part of this monumental work (part I and II were noticed on page 488, vol. III [1958], part 3 of this journal) contains contributions on, for instance, the sociology of knowledge, deviant behaviour and applied sociology. Articles of special interest are: the study by Prof. Hofstra on the concept of "normality" in sociology, which is a first-rate theoretical dissertation on the historical background and

the methodological implication of this concept, and the critical study of J. A. Ponsoen on the methods of Moreno, in which especially the vagueness of Moreno's concept of spontaneity is criticized; of the same author an article is included on the "ethics of sociological research".

SOROKIN, PITRIM. *Social and Cultural Dynamics. A Study in Major Systems of Art, Truth, Ethics, Law and Social Relationships.* Peter Owen Ltd., London 1959. 718 pp. 50/-.

Since the publication, in 1937-1941, of *Social and Cultural Dynamics* the need has arisen of an abridged and revised edition of the work, that originally was published in four volumes. The present volume meets this want and has been brought up to date; it maintains the line of argument to the smallest detail and even strengthens it, while the paragraphs of secondary importance, footnotes, references and the sources of the statistical material have been left out. In the preface the author observes a further decay of "Sensate" culture and a slow growth of the "Idealistic" or "Ideational" pattern. It is not possible to reproduce here the multiplicity of ideas and speculations expressed in this book; suffice it to say, that they emerge more directly and unequivocally in this short edition than in the original one.

Soziologie und moderne Gesellschaft. Verhandlungen des vierzehnten deutschen Soziologentages vom 20. bis 24. Mai 1959 in Berlin. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. viii, 249 pp. DM. 32.00.

Under the editorship of Dr Alexander Busch the lectures and papers presented at the German sociological congress in 1959 are here printed. Besides the general addresses, among which the one by Prof. M. Horkheimer on the relation between sociology and philosophy in historical perspective, there are also studies of special subjects: The German Contribution to International Sociology (papers by Howard Becker, R. F. Beerling, Morris Ginsberg), Industrial Sociology (with a brilliant contribution by T. W. Adorno about the Theory of "Semi-Culture" [*Halbbildung*]) and, finally, cultural and anthropological subjects.

SPERBER, MANÈS. *The Achilles Heel.* Transl. by C. FitzGibbon. André Deutsch, London 1959. 224 pp. 18/-.

"A left wing reconciled to power is an irreconcilable contradiction in terms" - "the left cannot advance if it does not fight against every form of mystification". These two sentences taken from the first part of this book, which contains a few separate shorter studies, might be used as motto for the author's own convictions as they are formulated here. An Austrian by birth, he developed into a revolutionary after the First World War, but was disappointed by the Russian Communists and their comrades in the West. His is a new approach to "leftism" which accepts, for instance, Truman but rejects McCarthyism as well as Stalinism. The brilliantly written essays offer much insight (e.g., the critical evaluation of economic growth in the USSR and the USA). Some are devoted to directly actual questions such as the Rosenberg case, others to Freud and Freudianism (combating absolutist pretensions) and to Lawrence.

Staatslexikon. Recht, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft. Hrsg. von der Görres-Gesellschaft. 6., völlig neu bearb. und erw. Aufl. 4. Band. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1959. 1247 pp. DM. 68.00.

The fourth volume of this valuable series (the sixth revised and extended edition)

comprises the words from *Hauriou* to *Konsum*. Like the preceding volumes it is of eminent importance as a book of reference for the social historian, and the average standard of the contributions is high. This particularly goes for what is written under the heading *Kommunismus* by J. M. Bocheński, G. Stavenhagen and H. Köhler; here is a short but very good survey of communism and such related subjects as dialectical materialism, historical materialism, classes, and the role of the party in Leninist theory. Other articles of importance are: Jaurès, *Internationalen*, *Historismus*, *Kapitalismus* and *Klassenkampf*.

SULZBUCH, WALTER. *Imperialismus und Nationalbewusstsein*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a/M. 1959. 283 pp. DM. 24.00.

Basing his study on an extensive historical, sociological and economical literature the author analyses such intricate concepts as "nation", "national consciousness" and "imperialism". The clear, systematic and, above all, critical way in which this is done places this work with the best of its kind, and the manner in which current notions on "nation", "state", and "imperialism" are criticized, logically reduced and historically explained, testifies to a discriminating and undogmatic approach of these questions. The inclusion of a discussion of present-day international organisations contributes to the actuality of this work.

Theoretical Aspects of International Relations. Ed. by William T. R. Fox. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Ind.) 1959. xii, 118 pp. \$ 3.25.

The essays collected in this work each attempt to illuminate the theoretical considerations for the analysis of international relations. Among the contributions, all on a high level, those of Hans J. Morgenthau and Kenneth N. Waltz should be mentioned. Reinhold Niebuhr, in his essay devoted to power and ideology as factors in national and international affairs, has undertaken a direct approach to the problem, and he suggests a concrete political outline to be followed by the United States in their fight against the Communist ideology.

HISTORY

ATKINSON, WILLIAM C. *A History of Spain & Portugal*. Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth 1960. 382 pp. 6/-.

This work, which is part of the Pelican History of the World, emphasizes the political history, and pays the necessary attention to the cultural achievements, of each period. Social history as such remains in the background, in agreement with the author's framework for this book. The treatment of Spain and Portugal in one volume has had obvious advantages; the intertwinement of the political developments of the two states is thus clearly demonstrated. A chronological table and a short bibliography complete the book.

BODENSTEIN, WALTER. *Neige des Historismus*. Ernst Troeltschs Entwicklungsgang. Gütersloher Verlagshaus Gerd Mohn, Gütersloh 1959. 216 pp. DM. 9.80.

The most important thesis in this thorough and profound study on Ernst Troeltsch is, that in his later development his theological heritage comes clearly to the fore. By reference to shrewd analyses of Troeltsch's work the author demonstrates how

deeply the metaphysical foundations of his "historist" thought are anchored in Christian metaphysics. The book also provides an insight into the essential problems of the so-called liberal theology at the turn of the century, and points out the actuality of these problems (and in general of the historist view of Christendom) for present-day theology.

BRUNNER, OTTO. „Feudalismus". Ein Beitrag zur Begriffsgeschichte. Verlag der Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur in Mainz; Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1958. 39 pp. DM. 3.80.

The meaning of the concept of "feudalism" is carefully analysed for a number of philosophers (for instance, Hegel), sociologists (M. Weber) and historians (M. Bloch a.o.). In this comparison, the ideological character comes to light, and it does so even more in a study of the meaning the word had in the writings of people like Marx, or the French "utopian" Socialists, who tended to confine "feudalism" and "absolutism" as it existed previously to the French Revolution. In the process of the author's dissertation the definition of feudalism becomes more general, and – of necessity – more vague.

COX, OLIVER, C. The Foundations of Capitalism. Foreword by Harry Elmer Barnes. Peter Owen Ltd, London 1959. 500 pp. 42/-.

Capitalism, according to one of the most important conclusions of this book, is inseparably linked with an accessibility of foreign markets, and can only develop by expanding its economic role in a wider world. For the growth of capitalism (which concept is taken in a very wide sense) the author thinks a re-orientation of government and of religion (a nationalization of the church is, in fact, found in Renaissance Venice, Holland and England) necessary. These conclusions were arrived at after a study of capitalism in Venice, Genoa, Florence, Holland and England; the industrial revolution comes up for treatment as a phenomenon falling within the bounds of capitalism.

DRÄNGER, JACOB. Nahum Goldmann. Ein Leben für Israel. 2 vols. Europäische Verlagsanstalt GmbH., Frankfurt a/M. 1959. 272 pp.; 271 pp. Ill. DM 28.00.

This biography of Goldmann (one-time President of the Jewish World Congress and the Jewish Agency for Palestine) about covers the period 1908-1936; the third volume, which will appear later, will bring the biography up to the present. Mr Dränger has, in this work, done more than describing the life and work of Goldmann: he repeatedly takes a stand himself, from a Zionist point of view, and by that very method attains a vivid manner of description. The foreword to this book (of which the French edition appeared in 1956) has been written by Franz Böhm; he brings up a number of fundamental aspects of Zionism and points out, for instance, that discrimination as a cause of Zionism was much less actual at the time than is generally supposed, but that, on the contrary, it was more of a reaction on the tendency towards assimilation.

EASTMAN, MAX. Great Companions. Critical Memoirs of some Famous Friends. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York 1959. 312. pp Ill. \$ 4.75.

Mr. Eastman draws an extremely vivid picture of a number of famous people of his acquaintance as he learned to know them in personal contacts, such as E. W. Cripps, Einstein, Hemingway, Trotzky, Freud, Russell, Chaplin and Dewey. Some of the

details he offers seem revealing, most of them are exceptionally interesting. They also throw light on the intellectual evolution of the author himself. The chapter on Dewey gives also a short biography of the latter.

Historia social y economica de España y America. Dirigada por J. Vicens Vives. Tomo I: Colonizaciones, Feudalismo, América primitiva; Tomo II: Patriciado urbano, Reyes Catolicos descubrimiento de América; Tomo III: Imperio, Aristocracia, Absolutismo; Tomo IV: Burguesia, Industrialización, Obrerismo; Editorial Teide, Barcelona 1957-1959. 509 pp.; 571 pp.; 604 pp.; 525 pp.; 710 pp. Ill. Maps.

This monumental work which has just been completed with the appearance of the 4th tome (2 volumes; in total 5 volumes) has been written by Spanish specialists. Apart from the editor, J. Vicens Vives, the following scholars have written contributions: E. Bagué, M. Ballesteros Gaibrois, G. Céspedes del Castillo, A. Domínguez Ortiz, J. Ma. Font Rius, J. Carcía Tolsá, M. Hernández Sánchez-Barba, J. Mercader Riba, J. Nadal Oller, R. Ortega Canadell, L. Pericot García, J. Reglá, S. Sobrequés Vidal. In general, the scope of the work encompasses not only social and economic history, but the history of ideas as well, and, as regards political history, the necessary framework for an understanding of the other aspects. The history of Spain and that of Spanish America have been pictured, naturally, in their interrelation, but also independently, and it is with an admirable understanding for detail as well as for general characteristics (especially for Latin America where a treatment giving too many particulars on the various different regions or countries was impossible within this framework) that the authors have performed their task. The first tome deals with Spain from prehistoric times until the 12th century, and contains also chapters on pre-colonial America. The second tome is devoted to the 13th-15th centuries, the epoch in which Spanish history gave rise to the material and spiritual forces that eventually led to the colonisation of the Southern half of the Western hemisphere. The first expeditions and the Conquistadores as well as the impact of the discoveries and colonisation on the home country are dealt with. Tome three is the flowering age of Spanish culture, judged on the whole more favourably by Spanish historians than by others. The fourth tome which consists of two volumes, is devoted to modern history since the 18th century. Here, too, Spanish history is treated in somewhat greater detail than that of the former colonies. The political divisions and the tensions between the social classes influenced by the technological and economic changes are given much space, especially in so far as the pre-1914 period is concerned. Valuable surveys of the various Spanish-American countries have, however, been included; they reflect the often tremendous economic development in some of them. The whole work is excellently presented, contains a great many maps and is abundantly illustrated, while some pictures are in colour.

KESTING, HANNO. *Geschichtsphilosophie und Weltbürgerkrieg. Deutungen der Geschichte von der Französischen Revolution bis zum Ost-West-Konflikt.* Universitätsverlag Carl Winter, Heidelberg 1959. xxiv, 328 pp. DM.

This book contains a summary of systems of the philosophy of history from the French revolution to the present day, including a consideration of two important "pre-revolutionary" schools of thought, viz. those of Descartes and Vico. The histo-

rical-philosophical systems that subsequently pass in review are, resp., those in which the idea of progress is inherent, Hegelian theory, historical materialism, historicism, and the great eschatological and cyclical systems as represented, for instance, by Spengler and Toynbee. Relatively much attention is paid to what the author calls "the philosophy of history in action", the bolshevist theory as developed by Lenin and Stalin.

LEPOINTE, GABRIEL. *Éléments de bibliographie sur l'histoire des institutions et des faits sociaux 987-1875*. Avec le concours de André Vandenbossche. Éditions Montchrestien, Paris 1958. v, 232 pp. F.fr. 2.500.

The bibliography here composed by a team of historians and jurists under the editorship of Prof. Lepointe and Prof. Vandenbossche, contains more than 3300 items. Restrictions have been made by including only works written in French, and by leaving out publications of a too exclusively local importance. The works have been arranged alphabetically according to author's name; the inclusion of an alphabetical index facilitates the search.

LOPEZ, ROBERT SABATINO. *The Tenth Century. How Dark the Dark Ages?* Rinehart & Company, Inc., New York 1959. vi, 58 pp. \$ 0.75.

In this booklet a number of sources from the tenth century have been collected, which offer the reader an opportunity to form an opinion on the question of how far this century may be characterised as "dark" (measured by social, political and cultural standards). The introduction, which was supplied by the compiler of these sources, greatly contributes to a better insight into these problems.

MEINERTZHAGEN, R. *Middle East Diary 1917-1956*. The Cresset Press, London 1959. xi, 376 pp. 35/-.

The author of this diary, who has filled many important posts in the Middle East (he was, among other things, Chief Political Officer in Palestine, and Military Adviser to the Middle East Department of the British Colonial Office) here shows a strong sympathy with Zionism and the State of Israel. His commentaries on the events between 1917 and 1956, and specially the post-war Arab-Israelian enmity and the action against the Suez Canal are coloured with strong anti-American feelings and condemn the "appeasement policy" of Great-Britain towards the Arabs and especially Egypt.

NEGRI, ANTONIO. *Saggi sullo storicismo tedesco: Dilthey e Meinecke*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1959. 302 pp. L. 2.500.

German Historism is here studied with reference to essays on Dilthey and Meinecke. The scientific development of the former is examined phase by phase with much attention paid to influences from contemporaries. In the part on Meinecke the author prefers a strictly thematic treatment of the latter's theories in which the concepts "nation", *Staatsräson*, and his general methodology of history are successively brought up for discussion.

NOLLAU, GÜNTHER. *Die Internationale. Wurzeln und Erscheinungsformen des proletarischen Internationalismus*. Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln 1959. 344 pp. DM.

Although the author also offers short surveys of some of the most conspicuous aspects

and actions of the First and the Second Internationals, the Third International (and, to a lesser extent, international Communism since 1943) is the central subject of the book. It gives, on the whole, no more than a fully documented outline, but some of the decisive turning points in the development have been given much more attention, e.g., the Second Congress of the Comintern which defined the line of conduct for a long time to come, or the turn to a People's Front policy as a consequence of Hitler's rise to power. The author extensively quotes from official sources, also in order to shed light on the detailed functioning of the Comintern apparatus.

PARES, RICHARD. *Merchants and Planters*. Cambridge University Press, London 1960. viii, 91 pp. 10/6.

In this study, which is Supplement No 4 of the *Economic History Review*, Mr Pares investigates the collaboration between the merchant in the home country and the planter in the colony in the seventeenth century by reference to three examples: the British tobacco colonies, and the French and British sugar colonies. Among other things he investigates the nature of and the reason for investment, the terms of the agreement and the forms of transfer. The documentation of this interesting study is very thorough.

ROBINSON, JR., CHARLES ALEXANDER. *Athens in the Age of Pericles*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1959. xi, 165 pp. \$ 2.75.

In his portrait of the Athenian civilization at the time of its greatest prosperity Mr. Robinson has addressed his description primarily to the general reader to provide him with a general notion of the nature of Athenian society. The cultural and political achievements, such as the creed of liberty, democracy, art and philosophical thought, are concisely dealt with, as is the meaning of Athenian civilization for the world to-day. This is the first volume in the *Centers of Civilization Series*, forthcoming volumes of which will deal with Rome in the Augustan Age, Alexandria, Constantinople, and others.

ROSENBERGER, ERWIN. *Herzl As I Remember Him*. Transl. from the German and abridged by Louis Jay Herman. Herzl Press, New York 1959. 251 pp. Ill. \$ 4.00.

The author, who, as an editor of the Zionist paper *Die Welt* in Vienna, often came into contact with Herzl, especially illuminates his subject's personal side in these attractive memoirs. The exceptional stature of the "founder of Zionism" and his wide personal abilities clearly emerge in these notes, as does the environment and the milieu in which Zionism was born. Facsimiles of a number of Herzl's letters (some of them published here for the first time) and other illustrations have been included.

SCHOEPS, HANS-JOACHIM. *Was ist und was will die Geistesgeschichte. Über Theorie und Praxis der Zeitgeistforschung*. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1959. 133 pp. DM. 9.90.

The author here undertakes to give an outline of method and object of the *Geistesgeschichte* and to justify the emergence of this branch of science. The object of this new discipline is the *Zeitgeist* and its shifts through time; its sources are diverse and include encyclopaedias, biographies and autobiographies, diaries, letters, motion pictures, periodicals, etc. In a reconnaissance of the field of enquiry the author introduces such

questions as periodization of history and the working of the "spirit of the age" in various institutions and ideas.

SÉDILLOT, RENÉ. *Histoire des Colonisations*. Librairie Arthème Fayard, Paris 1958. 649 pp. F.fr. 1.350.

Presenting a survey of "colonisations" from Ancient Egypt to the present day this book is very suitable as reference work – particularly by its convenient system of arrangement, the placing of the dates in the margin and the absence of footnotes. It is also well-written from a stylistical point of view. The term of "colonisation" (the author investigates the forms, causes and conditions of this phenomenon in the first chapter) has been taken in a very wide sense here and includes, for instance, besides the Roman conquests the Germanic states after the fall of the Roman empire. As the political and economical backgrounds in the colonising countries are also described the author obtains a remarkable completeness. This very useful book is part of the series of *Les grandes études historiques*.

WULF, JOSEF. Raoul Wallenberg. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1958. 96 pp.

This book contains a description of the activities of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg in Hungary in the period 1944-1945. There is, among other things, an account of the way in which he succeeded in saving thousands of Hungarian Jews from the gas chamber. The author also goes extensively into the disappearance of Wallenberg, c.q. his imprisonment and death in the Soviet Union, i.a. with reference to statements of fellow-prisoners of Wallenberg's in the Soviet Union. The book is, furthermore, important in that it gives much information on the activities of the S.S. in Hungary.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

ALLEN, ROBERT LORING. *Soviet Influence in Latin America: the Role of Economic Relations*. Public Affairs Press, Washinton (D.C.) 1959. x, 108 pp. \$ 3.25.

In his treatment of Soviet-Latin American economic relations the author deals extensively with the motives and objectives of the two groups of countries. Concerning the Soviet motives he points out those of a political nature (obtaining political influence in the Latin American area); those in the economic sphere viz. the development of the Soviet economy in the past fifteen years, with cost prices increasing, especially in the agricultural and the extractive sectors are marked out in particular. After a description of nature and expansion of Soviet-Latin American trade in the last decade an attempt is made to trace some trends and to discuss the prospects.

BAULIN, JACQUES. *Face au Nationalisme Arabe*. Editions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1959. 174 pp. F.fr. 800.

After a short description of the rise and the origins of Arabian nationalism the author successively deals with nationalism in its relation to Islam, to Communism (he finds, that Communism and Islam are not incompatible ideologies) and to the Western world. In this way a creditable exposition is presented of the problems of the Arabian countries, supplemented by a number of suggestions for the policy to be followed by the West with regard to these countries.

GORST, SHEILA. *Co-operative Organization in Tropical Countries. A study of co-operative development in non-self-governing territories under United Kingdom Administration 1945-1955*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1959. xiii, 343 pp. 25/-.

The present book is a study of co-operative development in non-self-governing territories for which the U.K. was responsible in the period 1945-1955. Besides presenting a general survey of co-operative development in each country, the author has undertaken an analysis of the material under consideration. Her conclusions clearly show, that in general the co-operative movement has expanded considerably in the area under survey. The agricultural co-operations, particularly, have increased most rapidly in number and membership, whereas consumers' co-operations have, thus far, met with relatively little success.

GOTSHAL, SYLVAN. *Together We Stand*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1959. vii, 77 pp. \$ 3.25.

In his description of French-American relations the author shows great admiration and sympathy for France, which, in some cases, he carries so far as to condemn the American attitude in the Suez conflict of 1956 and, for instance, in the Algerian question, of which a picture is given that turns out indiscriminately favourable for France and the Fifth Republic; the argument here used is the threat of a Communist encirclement of the Nato countries. A close collaboration of France and the USA is considered indispensable for the position of the West.

HUXLEY, ALDOUS. *Brave New World Revisted*. Chatto & Windus, London 1959. 164 pp. 12/6.

Making full allowance for the many purely fantastic elements in "Brave New World" its author has put the question in how far some of the more real predictions he made almost thirty years ago have come true, or show definite tendencies in that direction. He does so in a number of chapters that each deal with a special subject. The first – and not the least interesting – treats of the menacing reality of over-population which, by the intermediary of Asia falling a prey to Communism, will become a manifest burden for Western Europe as well. In this essay, as in the others (e.g., on propaganda in a democratic society and under dictatorship, on brainwashing, on "hypnopaedia" and other powerful techniques which deprive the individual of his free personality), Mr. Huxley testifies to his possessing a brilliant style, a powerful analytic capacity, as well as a capacity of combination, but also a tendency towards too absolute definition of what seems no more than a guess.

LEIFER, WALTER. *Fünf Wege nach Asien*. Marienburg-Verlag, Würzburg 1959. 49 pp. DM. 3.80.

From a European and Christian point of view the author endeavours to trace five roads which might lead to a better mutual understanding between Western Europe and non-communist Asia: political, economic, cultural, religious and in the sphere of simply-human relations. He is of the opinion that the West could do more to win confidence, and that communism has recently lost some of its appeal (Hungary Kerala, Tibet). The booklet is primarily a contemplation of facts and conclusions.

MENDE, TIBOR. *Die dritten Mächte. Der Westen und die Entwick-*

lungsländer. Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Düsseldorf-Köln 1959. 202 pp. DM. 10.80.

The well-known author here investigates the relative power as it is distributed in the world to-day, and pays particular attention to the relation between the West and the uncommitted underdeveloped countries. The problems confronting the latter in their economic developments, the way in which Western aid is deficient, the decrease of the prices of raw materials and the consequences of free trade are all treated with great shrewdness. Consequently this book is a suitable introduction to what has become one of the most pressing problems of the present day. The French original has appeared under the title *Entre la peur et l'espoir*.

NENNI, BEVAN, MENDÈS-FRANCE. *Rencontres* (Février 1959). René Julliard, Paris 1959. 190 pp. F.fr. 780.

The discussions held at the initiative of the weekly paper *L'Express* are here reproduced in an arrangement according to subject. The aim of the discussions was to investigate whether, in the European non-Communist left, there is sufficient agreement for it to be put up as an alternative to the political creeds that are in government to-day. Besides discussions on the essence of a left policy, formulated as a policy of fundamental social renovation, averse from any empirical approach and compromise the subjects were economic problems and planning, including their political and juridical implications, and the problems of foreign policy on a European and inter-continental scale.

SACHSE, EKKEHARD. *Automatisierung und Arbeitskraft*. Verlag Triebüne, Berlin 1959. 262 pp. DM.

After briefly illuminating the concept of automation and setting it into a historical framework Dr Sachse discusses the fundamentally different consequences of automation in capitalistic and socialistic societies. Whereas in the latter automation creates some problems but, on the whole, can be considered salutary, in capitalism it sharpens the contrasts and stimulates such phenomena as over-production and concentration of capital; the author elucidates the text with drawings, statistics and charts.

VERALDI, GABRIEL. *L'Humanisme technique. Essay critique sur les théories de Raymond Villadier*. La Table Ronde, Paris 1958. 181 pp. F.fr. 500.

Technological progress is considered by the author as a process, that benefits mankind and is the essential factor of social change. He considers adaption to it necessary for an integration of the technological and the social levels. By reference to a great number of examples (mainly French) he goes on to demonstrate how easily rationalisation could be realised in many sectors of French economic life.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

MOTLEY, MARY. *Devils in Waiting*. Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd., London 1959. x, 224 pp. 18/-.

This is a record of the experiences of the writer during her stay in French Congo before the second World War. It contains valuable information of an ethnological nature, especially concerning black magic and secret societies which, though not observed systematically, are described with much intelligence and great power of observation. Equally interesting is the description of the "colonial environment" of the white functionaries in this colony, one of the poorest in the pre-war French empire.

Sudan

HOLT, P. M. *The Mahdist State in the Sudan 1881-1898. A Study of its Origins, Development and Overthrow.* Clarendon Press, Oxford 1958. x, 264 pp. Maps. 35/-.

Basing his study primarily on the rich archives of the Mahdist State in Khartoum, the author studies this period as an historical phenomenon interesting in itself, the relevance of which cannot be measured by the place it occupies in British or Egyptian history. It is for that reason, that he studies the Mahdia with a strong emphasis on its Sudanese and Islamic background and, though the relations with Egypt and England are described as well, on the internal development within the Mahdist State. On account of this approach the book is a valuable contribution to the history of the Sudan and of Islam alike.

Union of South Africa

BAUMANNVILLE. *A study of an Urban African Community.* Published for the University of Natal. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Cape Town 1959. viii, 79 pp. Ill. 27/6-.

The survey, carried out in Baumannville (in the city of Durban), of which the results are published in this Report Number 6 of the Natal Regional Survey, has a general informative character and offers useful statistical material. Sociologically important are, for instance, the chapters dealing with marriage and the *lobola* practice in an urban environment, and the attitudes towards other racial groups.

AMERICA

RAMA, CARLOS M. *Mouvements ouvriers et socialistes. (Chronologie et bibliographie). L'Amérique Latine (1492-1936).* Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1959. 223 pp. F.fr. 1,500.

Prof. Rama has here composed an admirable bibliography of great use for social historians in view of the interesting social developments that have occurred in Latin America since the colonisation. The bibliography has been divided into periods; each section is preceded by a chronology of the most important historical events, which serve as reference for the bibliography itself. Special mention must be made of the general introduction by Prof. Rama, in which the most important political and social trends are concisely described.

Canada

A People and its Faith. Ed. by Albert Rose. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1959. xiv, 204 pp. \$ 5.00.

The centenary of the Holy Blossom Temple, the oldest Jewish congregation in Toronto, has provided the occasion for publishing this book, which contains a number

of interesting contributions on several aspects of Jewish life in Canada. Among them are also essays of a more general character, such as those of Gerald. M. Craig, who discusses the history of Jewry in the Canadian setting, and of A. M. Kamerling and H. E. Kagan on, respectively, the religious roots of the state of Israel, and psychology and religion. The get-up of this jubilee edition is magnificent.

VICKERS, GEOFFREY. *The Undirected Society. Essays on the Human Implications of Industrialization in Canada.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1959. viii, 162 pp. \$ 4.50.

The five essays collected in this book, which is of great interest to the social scientist, were contributed as papers to the Round Table on Man and Industry, a project under the auspices of the University of Toronto in the period 1956-1958. In them the author raises questions related to problems of change in Canada, and sets up a theoretical framework, in which the whole process of change can be viewed. Theoretical subjects coming up for treatment are, respectively, the Needs of Man, the criteria of Well-Being, adaptability and adjustment, and the impact of industrialization on human valuation, motivation and status.

Mexico

APARICIO, ALFONSO LOPEZ. *El Movimiento Obrero en México. Antecedentes, desarrollo y tendencias. Segunda Edición.* Editorial Jus, México 1958. xiv, 280 pp.

This is a well documented study on the labour movement in Mexico in which the various ideological components (socialist, communist, anarchist and Roman Catholic) especially in the trade unions' organisations have been given attention. One of the characteristics of the book is that the author has stressed the origins and, in this connection, has given much space to the special conditions produced by colonial history. The Revolution is dealt with mainly from the trade union point of view, although the various different parties come up for discussion.

United States of America

ELKINS, STANLEY M. *Slavery. A Problem in American Institutional and Intellectual Life.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1959. 248 pp. \$ 4.50.

Mr Elkins, in this important and interesting study, brings some aspects of slavery and the abolition movement in the United States to the fore, that as yet have received little or no attention in works on the subject. Thus, for instance, the impact of slave conditions (a fundamental difference is made between conditions in Latin-America and in North-America) on the personality of the slave, where an interesting parallel is drawn with the shifting behaviour of prisoners in Nazi-camps as investigated by modern psychologists; the difference in the concept of "sin" in America and Europe due to a lack of institutionalization in the former, and other aspects of indisputable importance are treated.

EPSTEIN, MELECH. *The Jew and Communism. The Story of Early Communist Victories and Ultimate Defeats in the Jewish Community, U.S.A. 1919-1941.* Trade Union Sponsoring Committee, New York 1959. x, 438 pp. \$ 6.95.

The author, himself formerly a Communist and editor of the *Freiheit*, in this excellent work gives not only a picture of Communist penetration into the Jewish community in the United States, but of the Communist Party as such and its factional struggles in the period between the two World Wars. Besides the impact of issues as, for instance, the Palestine question, the rise of Fascism, and the attitude of the Soviet regime towards the Jews, particularly the experiment of Birobidjan, Mr Epstein deals with the causes of the vulnerability of Jews to Communism. This vulnerability is elucidated with the help of "portraits" and biographical notices of men like Olgin, Israel Amter and Jack Stachel.

LA FARGE, OLIVER with the assistance of Arthur N. Morgan. Santa Fe, The Autobiography of a Southwestern Town. Foreword by Paul Horgan. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1959. xviii, 436 pp. Ill. \$ 5.95.

Mr La Farge creates a picture of the history and development of Santa Fe with the help of texts from the "New Mexican", a periodical founded in 1849. Short informative commentaries have been added to the newspaper articles and communications. Much of the atmosphere of the old Santa Fe has been preserved in these texts, which consequently present valuable documentation material for the study of the "frontier society" and White-Indian relations, while they make interesting reading for the layman. The period covered by this book ends about 1953.

NELSON, RALPH L. Merger Movements in American Industry 1895-1956. A Study by the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1959. xxi, 177 pp. \$ 5.00.

In the period under study the author could establish three great merger movements, viz. in the period 1898-1902, in the late 'twenties, and in the first decade after the Second World War. He aims, in this study, at tracing the factors, that have influenced the merger movements and includes among his findings the importance of the development of a strong capital market, and the possibilities of utilizing this market. Another interesting part is that, in which the author examines the correlation between merger movements and business cycles, with industrial stock price and industrial production index as indicators.

New Dimensions in Collective Bargaining. Ed. by Harold W. Davey, Howard S. Kaltenborn and Stanley H. Ruttenberg. Harper & Brothers New York 1959. VIII, 203 pp. \$ 3.50.

The rapid changes in management-union relationships, that have occurred after the war, are here investigated. Mark L. Kahn and Joel Seidman deal with the new conditions created by the AFL-CIO merger; the impact of technological change, and especially automation, is analysed by Robert L. Aronson, while Harold W. Davey discusses some consequences of the Taft-Hartley Act. This book, which contains nine essays, is Publication No 21 of the Industrial Relations Research Association.

PERRIN, OLIVIER. A la recherche du temps gagné. Notes américaines. Editions Olivier Perrin, Paris 1959. 277 pp. F.fr.

As the subtitle indicates this book collects a number of notes made during a journey through the United States. They relate to a wide variety of subjects and bear witness to Mr Perrin's power of sharp observation - they have, moreover, been written in a

vivid style, which alone would reward the reader. Mr. Perrin pays great attention to the opinions of Americans about Europe and things European, and knows how to explain these in an intelligent and original manner.

SCHOELL, FRANCK L. *Histoire de la Race Noire aux États-Unis du XVII^e siècle à nos jours*. Payot, Paris 1959. 248 pp. F.fr. 1.200.

The survey of the history of the Negro in America here presented is focused on the emancipation of the Negro and his changed position in American society. Although no new points of view or conclusions emerge and no new factual material is used this book has its advantages, as it clearly and effectively summarizes the whole development of the American Negro from the 17th century till now, describes the large trends and keeps the facts of minor importance on a secondary plane. It therefore appears to be especially useful as a general introduction to the subject.

SCHULTE NORDHOLT, J. W. *Abraham Lincoln. Van Loghum Slaterus*, Arnhem 1959. 266 pp. Ill. Hfl. 12.50.

Of the voluminous literature on Lincoln little is in Dutch; it is, therefore, gratifying that Dr Schulte Nordholt has filled this gap, the more so as he has set up his pleasantly written study in such a manner, that the educated layman, too, can find much to his taste here. The author has used a new source, viz. the letters of the Dutch ambassador in the United States, which however, do not throw any new light on Lincoln. The work is also excellently produced; it contains, besides a number of photographs and reproductions of drawings, some maps showing the military developments during the Civil War.

The Spirit of 'Seventy-Six. The Story of the American Revolution as told by Participants. 2 vols. Ed. by Henry Steele Commager and Richard B. Morris. The Bobbs-Merrill Cy. Ltd., Indianapolis 1958. xxxi, 662 pp.; xviii, 686 pp. Ill. \$ 15.00 per set.

The two authors (whose expertness is ample guarantee for a vivid and scholarly account of the history of the American revolution as told by participants and provided with short introductions by the editors) have, in composing this unique collection of sources, been confronted with difficulties entirely different from the source book on the Civil War, the *Blue and the Gray*, published nine years ago. In their introduction they point out how the material from the revolution period was much scantier, and newspaper accounts and letters from privates and officers in the field to their families were much rarer at the time. On the other hand ample use could be made of letters written by people, who filled key-positions and whose significance was crucial, as for instance John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Nathanael Greene and, particularly, George Washington. Another difficulty lay in the international character developed by this war of independence, which resulted in the editors being obliged to include sources on, e.g., the diplomatic activities in France (such as letters from Beaumarchais and the Comte de Vergennes), in Spain and in Holland; they have also printed sources on the "transfer" of Hessian mercenary troops. In general the English side is represented fairly; advocates as well as opponents of the suppression of the rebellion have been included. Special praise is due, finally, to the magnificent lay-out, the many illustrations and maps of this work.

TOOLE, K. ROSS. *Montana: An Uncommon Land*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1959. x, 278 pp. Ill. \$ 4.95.

Instead of giving a step-by-step historical account of the State of Montana the author has chosen to concentrate on some important problems and the economic booms and busts experienced by this region. This has been a successful method, partly because the monotony of facts has been avoided and because the history of Montana remains organically integrated in the economic history of the United States and the opening up of the West. The book is excellently produced with convenient maps and a large number of illustrations picturing the natural environment of the State.

Uruguay

STREET, JOHN. *Artigas and the Emancipation of Uruguay*. Cambridge University Press, London 1959. xiv, 406 pp. Ill. 52/6.

The origins of Uruguayan nationality are here subjected to a thorough and very detailed investigation, which (without turning the book into a biography) covers the part played by Artigas in the process that led to the foundation of an independent State. Dr Street discusses the roles of Brazil, Argentina and Great-Britain, the existing rivalries and the two opposite forces of Uruguayan nationalism and the idea of federated Rio de la Plata States, thus presenting a valuable contribution to the history of the Rio de la Plata region in the period of 1811-1820.

ASIA

LEIFER, WALTER. *Weltprobleme am Himalaya. Eine Entscheidungszone der Gegenwart im Spiel der Menschheitsgeschichte*. Marienburg-Verlag, Würzburg 1959. 197 pp. Ill. DM. 14.80.

This book offers a more concrete description of the issues at stake in and about the Himalaya. Interesting is, e.g., the picture of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan and the discussion of the religious and political controversies confronting Pakistan, India and Burma. The fundamental difference in China's and India's outlook is given due stress; in this context the Tibetan question is dealt with. The inclusion of personal observations contributes to the vividness of the book.

Marxism in Southeast Asia. A Study of Four Countries. Ed. by Frank N. Trager. With Contributions by J. S. Mintz, I. M. Sacks, J. Seabury Thomson, D. A. Wilson. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca.) 1959. v, 381 pp. \$ 7.50.

In his introduction as well as in his concluding chapter the editor stresses the importance of a democratic variety of Marxism, as contrasting with Communism, and he even goes to such lengths as to expect some "tropical variant of the Scandinavian pattern" to be realized in Southeast Asia. It is a broad conception of Marxism, which is also at the basis of the four special studies, devoted to Burma, Thailand, Viet Nam and Indonesia, each going into great detail as to the rise and development of the Communist and Socialist parties there. As a matter of fact, the union of socialist thought with nationalism is given considerable attention, also in explaining the differentiation which is such a marked characteristic of the (various brands of) socialism in this part of the world. Among the most interesting themes is the gradual abandonment by Socialist parties of the cult of the USSR as a Socialist power, another is the impact on them of the rise of Communist China.

ROSE, SAUL. *Socialism in Southern Asia*. Issued under the auspices of

the Royal Inst. of Int. Affairs by Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1959. viii, 278 pp. 330/-.

Indigenous socialism is a relatively recent phenomenon in Asia, and it is on the whole in the very difficult position, that it should at the same time differentiate against the big parties such as Congress in India, which also profess socialist principles, and against the Communists. This is the general cadre for the present magnificent analysis of the various socialist parties in Southern Asia and a full survey of their history and problems. Naturally, the author has included the activities of the Asian Socialist Conference. Parties that come near to official socialism also come into the picture. It is with much insight and understanding that, for instance, the special conditions under which the Indian socialists have to operate are described – their party is the one in Asia with the longest continuous history, but the Communist Party had already become an active force ten years earlier. The documentation is excellent.

China

LABIN, SUZANNE. *La condition humaine en Chine communiste. La Table Ronde*, Paris 1959. xii, 510 pp. F.fr. 1,500.

By means of conversations with refugees, who had fled from Red China to Hong Kong, the author has obtained a survey of the Communist régime as it was experienced by the ordinary man. Her interviews represent all classes of the Chinese population; among them were peasants, Communists, fishermen, judges and a labourer. These conversations are supplemented in the book with observations by the author herself about Chinese economy, law and the Communist party. The tenor is fiercely anti-Communist, and in this the book deviates much from a great number of travel-accounts on China. Miss Labin accuses the writers of these of creating a wrong, too bright, impression of Communist China on the ground of too little and too one-sided information.

STRONG, ANNA LOUISE. *Tibetan Interviews*. New World Press, Peking 1959. iii, 210 pp. Ill.

Miss Strong has written this story of her recent experiences in Tibet where she travelled and spoke with many people, wholly in conformity with the official Chinese Communist point of view. It is particularly the social conditions that are said to be the mainspring of a revolutionary spirit among the masses, and it was against this modernisation that the "rebellion" in the spring of 1959 was undertaken. Much attention is paid to opinions of non-Communist Tibetans supporting Chinese action.

India

BANERJEE DILIP. *Probleme der Industrialisierung in Indien*. Hochschule für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Nürnberg 1959. iv, 152, vii pp.

This doctorate thesis for the *Hochschule für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften Nürnberg* deals with problems of the industrialisation of India in a very general manner, so that it is also easily readable for the non-economist. The author investigates the successive phases of the investments and the long-term advantages of each of them, and the general principles according to which a rapid economic development can take place. The focus of this study is also on the two five-year plans with particular attention devoted to the significance of the traffic system.

BRECHER, MICHAEL. *Nehru. A Political Biography.* Oxford University Press, London, New York, Bombay, Toronto 1959. xvi, 682 pp. Ill. Maps. 42/-.

For the composition of this excellent political biography the author has used written sources (unpublished letters by Nehru, by Dr Syed Mahmud, a former Minister in the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, etc.) as well as interviews with Nehru himself, Earl Mountbatten, and many others. The result is a well-balanced work, painted on a canvass broad enough to include, besides strictly biographical matter, the most important developments of India's road to independence and the characteristic features of India's post-independence policy. Mention should be made of the author's critical insight, which does not leave him for a moment, not even where his admiration for Nehru is evident. The period after independence occupies half the book and great attention is paid to the period 1945-1947 and the partition.

CHACKO, GEORGE K. *India toward an understanding.* Bookman Associates, New York 1959. 212 pp. \$ 4.50.

The problems confronting India to-day are carefully examined by the author, who stresses the social outlook as a factor to be reckoned with in the process of introducing social and economic change. Besides treating the more familiar problems of India, such as population pressure and difficulties connected with industrialization, Mr Chacko mentions some less-known facts, e.g. the tendency to locate the new industries in the North (for fear of the communism in Kerala) and, consequently, the frustration and damming of energy in the South. Throughout the book he gives proof of a realistic and soundly objective approach.

Contributions to Indian Sociology. Ed. by Louis Dumont and D. Pocock. Mouton & Co, Paris, The Hague 1959. 101 pp. Hfl. 6.00.

The present issue of this promising periodical, which is an irregular publication devoted to the progress of Indian Sociology, is completely dedicated to Hinduism, particularly to what may be called Popular Hinduism – sociologically perhaps it most relevant aspect. The whole problem is subjected to intelligent observation with the help of number of books recently published in this field.

DRUHE, DAVID N. *Soviet Russia and Indian Communism. 1917-1947 With an Epilogue Covering the Situation Today.* Bookman Associates, New York 1959. 429 pp. \$ 8.50.

Besides Soviet Russia's relations with Indian communism attention is also paid to the history of the Indian Communist Party and its tactical shifts in orientation in the period 1917-1947. Dr Druhe deals with such crucial episodes as the year 1920, when a revolutionary overthrow of British rule by means of Soviet-trained troops was planned, and the period of the United-Front policy after 1935, which brought remarkable success to the Party. Interesting, too, is Dr Druhe's account of Communist policy during the Second World War. Here the change from "imperialist war" to "people's war" is the subject of an illuminating treatment. The documentation of this authoritative study is impressive throughout.

GOPALAN, A.K. *Kerala. Past & Present.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1959. 128 pp. Ill. Maps. 15/-.

The author, who is a Central Committee member of the Communist Party of India, presents a survey of the history of Kerala and of the social and economic conditions in this part of India. Special attention is paid to the rise to power of the Communists in Kerala and their social and economic achievements. The recent political developments, e.g. the intervention of the Central Administration to remove Kerala's Communist government, have not been taken into account yet.

MISRA, B. B. *The Central Administration of the East India Company 1773-1834*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1959. xii, 476 pp. 45/-.

On account of the lack of a comprehensive description of the governmental system of the East India Company this book, which is based on the Company's archives, is very important; it treats of a phase of crucial importance in Indian history, which makes its influence felt even now. Dr Misra demonstrates how the Company's administration particularly later, reflects the trend towards liberalism and reform in the home country, and how it prepared the way for modern Indian government. Naturally much attention is paid to the administration of revenues, its development and its incongruousness with the existing and regionally differing systems of tenure.

OVERSTREET, GENE D. and MARSHALL WINDMILLER. *Communism in India*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1959. xiv, 603 pp. \$ 10.00.

This authoritative work is planned in a carefully detailed way. The authors have included every aspect of Indian Communism, and shed light on many points previously unknown or not clearly perceived. Their story of the development of the party – the close interrelation with foreign and interior policy, with the Communist states, and notably with Moscow and Peking party lines is fully recognized – involves that of the shifts and their consequences, e.g. the policy of insurrection, to be followed by that of respectability (Kerala). Moreover, the mass and front organizations (trade unions, students' and authors' leagues) under Communist inspiration are dealt with in a masterly manner. With admirable intelligence the authors have analysed the very interesting points of discord within the Party at various stages of its history.

Israel

SCHWARZ, WALTER. *The Arabs in Israel*. Faber and Faber, London 1959. 172 pp. Ill. 21/-.

Mr Schwarz describes, in this book, the material and "ideological" position of the Arabs in Israel. Notably the question of land tenure and employment of the Arabs is clearly illuminated, as are the attitudes of the two population groups towards each other. In some instances the author is very critical of Israeli official policy, though on the other hand, the great material improvements and the economic prospects of the Arab minority as compared with the Arabs in the other countries of the Middle East are given their full due. Interviews with persons from all classes of the population have provided the most important material for this book.

ZWEIG, FERDYNAND. *The Israeli Worker. Achievements, Attitudes and Aspirations*. Herzl Press and Sharon Books, New York 1959. xiii, 305 pp. \$ 5.00.

Though he primarily devotes his study to the Israeli worker the author also comments on more general subjects related to the problems under discussion, e.g. the social framework, sociological and ethnical characteristics of the working force, productivity and industrial organisation. These and other subjects are treated with sympathy, though the description is by no means one-sided or indiscriminative. Special interest is invoked by the chapters devoted to the Histadrut, its organisation and its ideology, and to Israeli socialism, of which both the origins and the basic features are traced.

Japan

DORE, R. P. *Land Reform in Japan*. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1959. xvii, 510 pp. Ill. Maps. 55/-.

The author's investigation into the impact of Japanese land reform during the Occupation on Japanese economy and the social structure is successful, for instance, in that it directs the attention of Western readers to one of the major reforms in Japan. In his enquiry Mr Dore investigates, with the help of a questionnaire survey and a large number of written sources, the standard of living of the agriculturers (he finds a rapidly increased equalisation of the living standards of the urban and the rural population), rural politics, and the considerable shift in social structure.

Malayan Federation and Singapore

SCHOLTEN, HERIBERT. *Heisses Singapur*. Marienburg-Verlag, Würzburg 1959. 224 pp. Ill. DM. 14.80.

Various aspects of life in the city of Singapore, and of the nations which form its population, have been popularly described in this book, which is richly illustrated (a few coloured pictures). The demographic problem, contrasts between Chinese, Malaysians and Indians, and, on the other hand, the melting-pot process, social conditions and the secret organisations are among the subjects dealt with. The industrialisation program and the relation of Singapore with Malaya are also discussed. Personal experiences of the author play a prominent role.

Pakistan

CALLARD, KEITH B. *Political Forces in Pakistan 1947-1959*. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1959. 48 pp. \$ 2.00.

Prof. Gallard offers a brilliant analysis of political life in Pakistan with the focus on the causes of the failure of democracy in that country. He takes into account a great number of factors responsible for the lack of political unity and loyal opposition and indeed offers a picture applicable to other newly independent countries as well.

Turkey

HERSHLAG, Z. Y. *Turkey. An Economy in Transition*. Uitgeverij Van Keulen N.V., The Hague 1958. xv, 340 pp. Hfl. 27.50.

After a thorough study of Turkish economy in its successive phases the author arrives at the conclusion, that the alternatives in a future policy are not "liberalism" and "planning", as is often maintained, but interventionism and liberal but efficient planning. He stresses the necessity of attaining an equilibrium in economy by a number of such measures as a clear-cut programme for rate of growth, investment

and consumption, the establishing of priorities, resources and market conditions, and increase of technical skill. This excellently written and well-documented study is No 14 of the publications on social change of the Institute of Social Studies.

KARPAT, KEMAL H. *Turkey's Politics. The Transition to a Multi-Party System.* Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1959. xiv, 522 pp. \$ 7.50.

Dr Karpat is especially concerned with the period 1946-1950, in which the liberalizing government and the rise of a multi-party system took place. Examining the forces that stood at the base of these reforms he mentions Western opinion and the need for American economical aid as factors to be considered to gain a complete picture of the process. The treatment of Turkish politics, economy, beliefs and creeds is very objective, pointing out the deficiencies of the political and economic system as well (concerning the latter the unequal distribution of the gains of the economic development plans is described), and gives information on nearly every aspect of Turkish politics. For the documentation secondary as well as primary sources have been used.

KILIC, ALTEMUR. *Turkey and the World.* Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1959. 224 pp. \$ 4.50.

Provided with an introduction by W. O. Douglas, in which attention is called to the increasing importance of Turkey within the Western bloc, this book presents a survey of Turkey's history with a stress on the post-war period. Mr Kilic, who has especially studied the diplomatic aspects of Turkey's history, mentions as their *Leitmotiv* Turkey's solidarity with the West, not as an outpost, but as an integral part, and in this connection points out a continual misunderstanding of her ambitions by the Western powers, which, e.g., recently found expression in their hesitation over her admittance as a full member of NATO. With regard to the policy to be followed against Communism the author advocates a firm, consequent and uncompromising attitude.

EUROPE

Agrarsoziale Probleme in der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft. Verlag M. & H. Schaper, Hannover 1959. 130 pp. DM. 8.90.

Heft 28 of the *Schriftenreihe für ländliche Sozialfragen* contains interesting contributions (originally lectures given in Bad Tölz in 1959) on the structure of agriculture in the countries of the European economic community; they partly contain prognoses and suggestions in the matter of agricultural integration, and partly studies on the structural differences of the various countries. Dr. S. L. Mansholt, Prof. E. W. Hofstee, L. G. Rabot and Dr W. Guthsmuths are among the contributors.

BRØNDSTED, JOHANNES. *The Vikings.* Transl. by Estrid Bannister-Good. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1960. 320 pp. Ill. 5/-.

Besides a historical description of the Viking raids, the forms of colonisation, and the causes of the expansion, this history of the Vikings contains a description of the more general aspects, which are indispensable for an all-round picture, e.g. the Viking way of life, religion, technical equipment of the Vikings, and their arts as they could be deduced from archeological findings, chronicles, etc. Special praise is due to the first chapter, which presents a lucid and succinct description of the political situation in the *Early Middle Ages*.

ENGELS, FREDERCK, PAUL and LAURA LAFARGUE. *Correspondence*. Vol. I: 1868-1886. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow; Lawrence and Wishart, London 1959. 408 pp. Ill. 6/-.

This is the English translation of the first volume of the originally French publication of the correspondence between Engels and the Lafargues, which is very important for an understanding of their political activities of the time. Of special interest are, for instance, the comments on Bakunist activities and on the situation in France, including the Paris Commune and its aftermath. The period dealt with is that from 1868 until 1886. For further details we refer to Vol. I (1956), Part 1, p. 158, of this journal, where the French edition was reviewed.

Jahrbuch für Geschichte der deutsch-slawischen Beziehungen und Geschichte Ost- und Mitteleuropas. Band II. VEB Max Niemeyer Verlag, Halle (Saale) 1958. 465 pp. DM. 56.00.

This 2nd vol. of the Yearbook for the History of German-Slavic Relations and the History of Eastern and Central Europe contains contributions mainly from German and East European authors who deal with a wide range of subjects, which, however, are all related to German-Russian friendship in past and present. Among the more extensive contributions are the one by G. Gorski on the revolutionary workers' movement 1917-1918 at Leipsic and the impact of the Russian revolutions of 1917, a study of W. Markov on Balkan diplomacy, 1878-1912, and an essay of P. Bachmann on Marx' and Engels' interpretation of the potentially useful, but already decaying help to revolution of the Russian *obščina*. Other subjects are solidarity actions of Czechoslovak workers on behalf of the Soviet Union in 1920, unpublished letters in the Jena University Library on pre-1848 Bohemia, etc.

LINDSAY, KENNETH. *European Assemblies. The Experimental Period 1949-1959*. Stevens & Sons Ltd., London; Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., New York 1960. xxi, 267 pp. 35/-.

This book contains the report of the Round Table Conference held in The Hague, which was attended by active politicians from the European countries, and political scientists. The subject was the functioning of the European organisations and their development in the last decade. Special attention is paid to the "national backgrounds" of the delegations and members of these organisations; the papers dealing with the relations of a number of countries with the inter-European organisations have been included at the end of the book. This work certainly contributes to a clarification of this matter, which is so confusing to the layman.

MIRGELER, ALBERT. *De Geschiedenis van Europa*. J. J. Romen & Zonen, Roermond en Maaseik 1959. x, 516 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 22.50.

The purpose of this book was to present a universal history of Europe by stressing the specifically European facets. The result is not very satisfactory in many respects; the period after the French revolution has relatively received too little attention and the argumentation is sometimes confused. The geographical situation is rather overstressed as a factor in the process which gave rise to the European political institutions, European arts and the European Mind. Due to the impressive amount of illustrations and illuminating maps the lay-out of the book is excellent. The Dutch translation by Johan van Os has retained too much of the original German. The German edition appeared in 1958 under the title *Geschichte Europas*.

Polen, Deutschland und die Oder-Neisse-Grenze. Hrsg. vom Deutschen Institut für Zeitgeschichte in Verbindung mit der Deutsch-Polnischen Historiker-Kommission unter der verantwortlichen Redaktion von Rudi Goguel. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1959. 1067 pp. DM. 18.50.

The documents here published (over 500, a third of which are of Polish provenance) cover the period from the German invasion into Poland 1939 up to the end of 1957. Statistical surveys of, resp., the economic backgrounds of West-German "revanchist" propaganda, the destructions and the results of reconstruction, have been included in appendices. Each chapter is preceded by a short introduction written by a different author; the general introduction by F. H. Gentzen strongly stresses the "revanche" idea in West-Germany and shows, in various aspects, more propagandist than purely scientific characteristics. Nevertheless this collection of documents may be of very great use (especially for the period 1939-1945) for the student of German-Polish relations.

Protokoll der wissenschaftlichen Tagung in Leipzig. Band I: Die Oktoberrevolution und Deutschland. Band II: Probleme der Geschichte des Zweiten Weltkrieges. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1958. xi, 495 pp.; x, 513 pp. DM. 12.50; DM. 12.50.

These two volumes contain the minutes of the conference held by the Committee of Historians of the German Democratic Republic and of the USSR, from 25 to 30 November, 1957. Each vol. is devoted to one of the two categories of subjects discussed. The first, under the editorship of Albert Schreiner, deals mainly with the impact of the Russian October Revolution on Germany during the 1st World War, and in particular with such issues as the January strike of January, 1918, and the character of the German November Revolution. Among the many participants were A. S. Jerussalimski, W. Bartel, F. Dahlem, R. Lindau, K. Obermann, A. Meusel and J. Veselý. The second vol. has the subtitle "Discussion on the theme: The most important directions in reactionary historiography of the Second World War", and it has appeared under the editorship of Leo Stern. It is in many respects less historical than political, although such themes as French, Italian, etc. historiography on recent history come up for (critical) treatment. Among the contributors are, apart from those already mentioned, W. T. Fomin, P. A. Shilin, E. Engelberg, J. A. Boltin, N. N. Jakowlew and G. L. Rosanow. Not only Germans and Russians, but also scholars and politicians from other East European countries took part.

Scandinavian Democracy. Development of Democratic Thought and Institutions in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Ed. by J. A. Lauwerys. Publ. by The Danish Institute (Det Danske Selskab), The Norwegian Office of Cultural Relations, The Swedish Institute in cooperation with The American-Scandinavian Foundation, Copenhagen 1958. 437 pp. D.Kr. 45.00.

The basis of this collection of essays on Scandinavian political systems and economical life was *Nordisk Demokrati*, published in 1949, which was edited by Prof. Hal Koch and Prof. Alf Ross. The present volume is brought up to date and adapted, so that it differs in many and fundamental respects. It is impossible to enumerate all the contributions; special mention, however, should be made of the short treatise

by Alf Ross on democracy, in which this concept is lucidly elaborated. Of further general interest is the section on the building up of democratic attitudes, in which the crucial importance of the education of youth, and such media as the press, cinema and broadcasting, is argued.

September 1939. Hrsg. von Basil Spîru. Institut für Geschichte der europäischen Volksdemokratien Leipzig. Redaktion: Felix-Heinrich Gentzen. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1959. 161 pp. Maps. DM. 7.40

German and Polish sources have been used by the eight authors of this book, which not only offers information on the German attack on Poland in 1939, but also on the relations between the two countries since 1933, and on the occupation regime. The interpretation is completely along communist lines and the criticism of German militarism is extended to include the Federal Republic.

The Soviet Satellite Nations. A Study of The New Imperialism. A Symposium ed. by John H. Hallowell. Kallman Publishing Cy., Gainesville (Florida) 1958, ii, 244 pp.

The essays selected for this symposium have been reprinted from the February 1958 Issue of "The Journal of Politics". They focus on the period after Stalin's death and deal with Hungary (Hannah Arendt), East Germany (Croan and Friedrich), Czechoslovakia (Taborsky) and Yugoslavia (Dragnich). Other essays are devoted to problems connected with Moscow-Peking relations (Whiting), the Middle East (Lenczowski) and India (Overstreet). Mr. Brzezinski discusses communist ideology and power in a general manner. The standard of these essays is high throughout; together they give an excellent picture of the techniques and aims of Soviet imperialism and of the role of "national communism" within the communist orbit.

Südosteuropa-Bibliographie. Band I. 1945-1950. Hrsg. von Fritz Valjavec. II. Teil. Jugoslawien, Ungarn, Albanien, Südosteuropa und grössere Räume. R. Oldenbourg, München 1959. 263 pp. DM. 21.00.

The present book is the second volume of *Band I* and is edited in the same way as the first volume, which was reviewed on p. 161, Part 1, Vol. II (1957) of this journal. It contains the bibliographies on the remaining South-East European countries and on larger South-East European territorial combinations. To this volume, moreover, the name index for both volumes of *Band I* has been appended.

WAGNER, WOLFGANG. Die Teilung Europas. Geschichte der sowjetischen Expansion bis zur Spaltung Deutschlands, 1918-1945. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1959. 246 pp. DM. 12.80.

The fundamental thesis of the author is, that essentially expansionist aims of Soviet policy are characteristic throughout the period under discussion (from the October-revolution onward), and not only for the years following on the last World War. The latter period is one – and, naturally, the most successful – among three in which expansionism became manifest, the first being 1919-1920 (Poland, Georgia, Armenia), The second 1939-1940 (Poland, Baltic countries, Finland, Bessarabia). The author has given a particularly trenchant survey, in which he also pays attention to the "theoretical" pronouncements made by the Communist leaders. The process of Sovietization in what were soon going to be satellite European countries in the immediate

post-war years (until 1947) is described in rather great detail; so are the setbacks undergone in Greece, Finland, Germany, France, Belgium, and Italy.

Austria

WANGERMANN, ERNST. *From Joseph II to the Jacobin Trials*. Oxford University Press, London 1959. x, 212 pp. 25/-.

With reference to a great number of sources the author investigates, in this sound and scholarly work, the government policy towards the Fourth Estate and, more generally, the interplay of Government policy and public opinion during the reigns of Joseph II and Leopold II, with the emphasis on the rise of Austrian Jacobinism and the genesis of the *Vormärz* as a consequence of the Emperor Joseph's enlightened reforms. The Jacobin trials are extensively and accurately described, as are their consequences – in this respect, especially, new points of view are offered.

Belgium

Bruxelles et son Agglomération. Par G. de Greef, W. de Grijse, G. Jacques-Jehin e.a. Introd. par Max Gottschalk. Université Libre de Bruxelles, Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles 1958. 177 pp. B.fr. 170.

The present report, part of the *Études sur le Cbômage*, contains the findings of a large-scale enquiry in 1953-1954 on the subject of unemployment in Brussels and surroundings. Unemployment according to branch of industry, age and sex, the influence of foreign competition, particularly Dutch competition in the framework of the BENE-LUX, as well as the specifically Brussels aspects are investigated. The chief conditions explaining the unemployment are the pull of non-manual labour and the urban concentration enhancing the attraction of the branches of industry and services most subject to the fluctuations of the market.

HENNAUX-DEPOOTER, LOUISE. *Misères et luttes sociales dans le Hainaut 1860-1869*. Université Libre de Bruxelles, Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles 1959. 319 pp. B.fr. 300.

This interesting study gives much information on economic life, workers' conditions and social legislation in the Hainaut industrial area. Special mention should be made of the way in which the author has succeeded in tracing the origins of the workers' organisations in Hainaut, and particularly the decisive role played by the International in these organisations. The International turns out, as the author demonstrates, to have had much less influence in this area on the strikes, which had an evidently spontaneous character. Interesting, too, is the investigation into the connection between the economic condition of the market and the social movements, especially the influence of the former on the membership of the trade-unions.

Cyprus

HOME, GORDON. *Cyprus Then and Now*. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., London 1960. xii, 243 pp. Ill. 21/-.

The author here presents a history of Cyprus, in which great attention is paid to the monuments and archeological finds on the island. About modern times, particularly the so-called troubled years of the EOKA raids, there is a chapter by Viola Bayley, which gives a general impression of the situation on the island – the description of

the political backgrounds is brief and, on some points, lacks precision. The book is profusely illustrated with line drawings by the author and contains a chronological table of Cyprus' history.

Czechoslovakia

BLAŽEK, MIROSLAV. *Ökonomische Geographie der Tschechoslowakischen Republik.* Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1959. 254 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 9.40.

The economy of Czechoslovakia is outlined with the help of the newest data. Stress is laid on the industrial and mining sectors and on the regional distribution of industries. The book has been translated from the original Czech: *Hospodářský zeměpis Československa*, and constitutes a convenient survey and a source of information on economical and geographical features of Czechoslovakia as it is today.

KRÁL, V. *Otázky hospodářského a sociálního vývoje v českých zemích 1938-1945, II, III.* Nakladatelství československé akademie věd, Praha 1958, 1959. 474, 378 pp. Kčs 42. 50; 32. 50.

On the basis of extensive research in archives the author, in these two volumes, sketches the development of the socio-economic life of Czechoslovakia in the period from Munich to the liberation. Vol. II gives a survey of the germanisation of a number of the most important banks and industrial concerns. After the strong French and British influences disappeared, Czech capital found a *modus vivendi* with German concerns, which naturally proved the stronger. The fact that they did keep contact with the Germans discredited, according to the author, the representatives of Czech capitalism and this again was of great importance for the disappearance, after the war, of the political influence of Czech capital.

This, together with the labour policies of the German occupiers, radicalized the Czechoslovak working class and thus also had its influence on the political developments after 1945. In Vol. III the author discusses the situation of the working class. The book is divided into two parts, the dividing line being 1941, the year of the attack on the Soviet Union. The author points out that under the occupation the salaries were less indicative of the workers' situation than in peacetime. Much attention is therefore paid to secondary labour conditions. In order better to situate the story, the author gives an introductory chapter on the working class in the years 1918-1938.

POLIŠENSKÝ, J. *Nizozemská politika a Bílá Hora.* Nakladatelství československé akademie věd, Praha 1958. 357 pp. Kčs 38.-.

The main theme of this book is the relations between White Mountain Bohemia and the Netherlands. The 30 years' war, according to the author, was the logical consequence of a political crisis, the roots of which must be sought in the inner contradictions of the economic and social structure of European society of the 16th and 17th centuries. With Holland as the most advanced member of the European community and with feudal elements still strong in Bohemia, the study of their relations offer the author a good field of inquiry into the social background of the events of these years, side by side with a careful factual description of the events themselves. The work is based on much archival research.

RAPANT, DANIEL. *Slovenské povstanie roku 1848-49. Dejiny a dokumenty.* III, 2, 3 *Zimná výprava, dokumenty.* Vydavateľstvo slovenskej akadémie vied, Bratislava 1954, 1958. 702, 686 pp. Kčs 232; 57.-.

These two vols. contain 582 documents (no. 496-1077) and a number of appendices on the Slovakian expedition of 1848-49. The documents are given in the original language (Slovak, Hungarian, Latin, German). They concern not only military events, but also many aspects of civilian life. Interesting in this respect is, for example, no. 968, a memorandum on equal rights for Slovaks as against Hungarians. Although indexes will probably be coming forth, it is somewhat regrettable that they are not given per volume particularly in view of the time that will elapse before the edition is completed.

Rok 1905. K vydání připravila O. Kodedová s kolektivem (Prameny k revolučnímu hnutí a ohlasu první ruské revoluce v českých zemích v letech 1905-1907). Nakladatelství československé akademie věd, Praha 1959. 678 pp. Ill. Kčs 60.50.

The book contains 583 documents and a number of appendices on the workers' movement in Czechoslovakia in 1905 as it developed internally and, mainly, under the influence of the revolution in Russia. The documents are placed chronologically in 5 parts and taken both from archives and from printed sources—chiefly the periodical press. There are a historical and a technical introduction, indexes and a number of illustrations.

VESELY, J. Kronika unorových dnů 1948. Státní nakladatelství politické literatury, Praha 1959. 236 pp. Kčs 11.30.

In 26 short chapters the author gives the story of the events of February, 1948 in Czechoslovakia. The book is based on the author's reminiscences and on the literature mentioned in the bibliography. The book was occasioned by the end of the first decade of the new form of government. In a final chapter the author points to some of the consequences both for what he calls the White-Guardist emigration and for the Czech people.

France

ALTHUSSER, LOUIS. Montesquieu. La politique et l'histoire. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1959. vi, 120 pp. F.fr. 360.

The author accepts, on the ground of investigations into the method applied by Montesquieu (much attention is devoted to the latter's conception of law) the opinion that Montesquieu was the founder of political science. By reference to Montesquieu's observations on forms of government he rejects the view, that Montesquieu pleaded for a division of the "Three Powers": he advocated an equilibrium of the social forces in the structure of the state in the interest of the nobility. His work, conservative in intention, opened new ways for the practice of political life and the social sciences.

The Decline of the Third Republic. Ed. by James Joll. Chatto & Windus, London 1959. 125 pp. 16/-.

The four essays brought together in this collection describe some important problems of the last decade of the Third Republic. Max Beloff comments upon the demonstrations of the Rightist non-parliamentary organizations on the sixth of February 1934. The making of the Popular Front is described by James Joll, and the Rhineland Crisis of March 1936, so far as it had implications for the French political scene, is analysed by W. F. Knapp. John Sherwood concludes this series of essays with a

contribution on Georges Mandel, his political activities and their background. This book is number 5 of the St Anthony's Papers.

DUCOS, MARCEL. *Action missionnaire en quartier ouvrier*. Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris 1959. 255 pp. F.fr. 600.

The interesting account of Roman-Catholic social work done by the author among workers in a number of industrial areas has been supplemented by some sociological observations of a general nature, and suggestions for considerations to be observed by missionaries. This work, which contains a host of data on workers' conditions, and attitudes among workers towards the church, has been supplied with a preface by L. J. Lebreton O. P. It is volume 56 of the series of *Rencontres*.

The Economic Origins of the French Revolution. Poverty or Prosperity? (Problems in European Civilization.) Ed. with an intr. by Ralph W. Greenlaw. D. C. Heath and Company, Boston 1958. xv, 95 pp.

Underlying causes of the French Revolution as they were seen by a number of famous historians and political thinkers (J. Michelet, A. de Tocqueville, H. A. Taine, A. Aulard, A. Mathiez, F. Funck-Brentano, P. Gaxotte, H. Sée, C. E. Labrousse, G. Lefebvre, F. Braesch) from whose writings extracts are given here in English translation, form the central subject of the editor's selection. Already between the interpretation of De Tocqueville and that of Michelet there is a wide gap; for the former, it seemed proved that living conditions had ameliorated, for the latter there was increasing poverty in the 18th century. Their successors differ as much as they did, and it is interesting to have their main arguments brought together in one single volume, ably introduced by the editor.

EHRMANN, HENRY, W. *La Politique du Patronat français 1936-1955*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris. 1959. 413 pp. F.fr. 1.650.

This important work appeared in 1957 in the United States under the title *Organized Business in France*. In it the author creates an illuminating picture of French society economic policy, and the employers as a pressure group. The relative backwardness of French economy is skilfully traced back to such factors as the political and social structure, and especially to what is characterised as an anachronistic economic mentality; the production-rise of the last decade is considered insufficient for making up arrears. Interesting, too, is the discussion of Vichyist "corporatism" and its repercussions after the war.

GAULMIER, JEAN. *Volney. Un grand témoin de la révolution et de l'Empire*. Librairie Hachette, Paris 1959. 331 pp. F.fr. 990.

This biography of Volney aims at a rehabilitation of the philosopher and historian, whose ideas as a continuation of the *encyclopédistes* have had so much influence in the 19th century. The author argues that, through the study of this interesting figure, whose political significance during the Consulate and the First Empire has been considerable, the rise of the Third Estate and its social creed can be understood much better – partly because Volney is such an excellent representative of this creed. In this work all the aspects of Volney's personality are dealt with and fitted into the framework of his time.

HARMS, H. H. *Jean Jaurès als geschiedschrijver van het Ancien Régime*. N.V. De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam 1958. xii, 178 pp. Hfl. 9.75.

The author of this Doctorate Thesis confines himself to a discussion of the first two chapters of the *Histoire Socialiste de la Révolution Française*, which mainly deal with the causes of the revolution. On the basis of careful lecture of various publications he presents a clear picture of genesis and purport of the idealistic-materialistic historical-philosophical view of Jaurès, whose working-method is also described. Jaurès was the first to put the economic problems systematically in the centre when dealing with the Revolution. Various shortcomings are indicated, that can partly be attributed to the documentation of the time, limited as yet, and partly to the neglect of the political history of France in the 18th century, and too little attention for economical fluctuations. An extensive summary in French is added.

LONG, RAYMOND. Les élections législatives du Côte-d'Or depuis 1870. Essai d'interprétation sociologique. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1958. 295 pp. F.fr. 1.400.

After putting on record a shift from the *Centre Gauche* to the *Centre Droit* in the election results of the Côte d'Or from 1870 onwards the author goes on to investigate the factors influencing political choice (occupation, size of the farm, forms of tenure, etc.) in great detail. Mr Long is very careful in drawing his conclusions and in indicating determinants, which has considerably enhanced the validity and reliability of the interpretations. This study, one of the best of the series of French electoral analyses in a geographically delimited area, is No 96 of the *Cahiers de la fondation nationale des sciences politiques*.

NICOLET, CLAUDE. Pierre Mendès France ou Le Métier de Cassandre. Préface de Pierre-Henri Simon. René Julliard, Paris 1959. 253 pp. F.fr. 780.

The author, founder of the *Cahiers de la République*, sees in Mendès-France the man who, in a period of humiliation and disappointment, has been for his generation the alternative to Communism, and has preserved that generation for politics. He describes his intentions and vicissitudes as a cabinet leader, as a member of cabinets and within the Radical Party, characterises his personal style of behaviour, and gives the salient points of this career. Particularly after his fall as Prime-Minister Mendès-France, protagonist of a scientific policy, has been active in laying the foundations of a doctrine, a *socialisme efficace*, which also may be an alternative to de Gaulle, who is, in the author's opinion, an anachronism.

PRIOURET, ROGER. La République des Députés. Postface de André Siegfried. Bernard Grasset Éditeur, Paris 1959. 269 pp. F.fr. 870.

Anticipating later teamwork the author, a parliamentary journalist, establishes some characteristic features of the French government system. To this end he describes the life of the Assembly from 1814 onwards, with a stress on the moments or episodes that have had, consciously or unconsciously, a lasting influence. Sharply drawn profiles of government leaders and parliamentarians are included in his narrative. For the interpretation of the development great attention is paid to the shifting social composition of the Assembly, and, for later phases, the development of society and its problems are taken into account.

REVEL, JEAN-FRANCOIS. Le style du Général. Essai sur Charles de Gaulle (Mai 1958-Juin 1959). René Julliard, Paris 1959. 179 pp. F.fr. 600.

In the form of a dialogue de Gaulle's style and choice of words are here investigated with reference to his speeches as well as his memoirs. Inferences are drawn as to his character and his political views; the conclusions arrived at are in many respects annihilating for de Gaulle's statesmanship. Especially his "gaullocentrism" and his supposition that the universe turns round France and de Gaulle emerge in Mr Revel's lucid and brilliant (at some points very humorous) analysis.

ROBERTSON, ARTHUR CLENDENIN. *La doctrine du général de Gaulle*. Librairie Arthème Fayard, Paris 1959. 319 pp. F.fr. 900.

General de Gaulle's political and military ideas are here investigated on the basis of his writings and speeches. The writer, who has a remarkable admiration for de Gaulle, indicates the essentially democratic aspects of the general's political outlook, which find expression, for instance, in his belief in the cause of liberty and dignity. De Gaulle's policy since the foundation of the Fifth Republic has been left out of consideration as it was outside the scope of this study, which covers the period up to 1956. Much attention is paid to de Gaulle's strategic views as they developed between the two world wars.

LE ROND D'ALEMBERT, JEAN. *Einleitende Abhandlung zur Enzyklopädie (1751)*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1958. lxx, 141 pp.

This new translation of the *Discours préliminaire* (with *Avertissement*), commissioned by the *Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften*, is preceded by an introduction by Georg Klaus. This author characterises, in a Marxist-Leninist vein, the various groupings of the Third Estate, classing d'Alembert with the spokesmen of the less-radical group. A discussion of the philosophical and scientific development before the appearance of the Encyclopedists is followed by a description and analysis of d'Alembert's treatise, in the author's opinion a fundamentally philosophical work. This philosophy, which is not written in the traditional terminology, takes technical science and production into account and strikes the final blow to the ideology of feudalism.

SIEBURG, FRIEDRICH. *Chateaubriand. Romantik und Politik*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1959. 498 pp. DM. 19.80.

In the vivid style that also characterizes his other biographies ("Robespierre" and "Napoleon") the author here describes the political and literary activities of Chateaubriand, which cover one of the crucial periods of European history (he was born in 1768 and died in 1848). The evolution of his political ideas – he ended a moderate liberal – is examined step by step and described with a good eye for the psychological backgrounds. The author emphasizes the part Chateaubriand has played for the literature of Romanticism. This biography reads like a novel on account of the concretization of the situations, the insertion of dialogues, etc.

SOBOUL, ALBERT. *Les Sans-Culottes Parisiens en l'An II. Mouvement populaire et gouvernement révolutionnaire 2 juin 1793-9 Thermidor an II*. Librairie Clavreuil, Paris 1958. 1168 pp. F.fr. 4.000.

The author of this very copious dissertation describes, with reference to abundant source materials, the influence and significance of the movements of the Paris *sans-culottes* at the time under discussion. Without the people's movement the fall of the Girondists and the strengthening of the revolutionary government would not have been possible. The prevailing passivity of the *sans-culottes* on the 9th Thermidor

indicates how great the distance to the government had become. A detailed study is made of the different phases of the rising and waning influence of the *sans-culottes* on the government's policy, and the great problems of the period are clearly put. The book contains extensive expositions on the social provenance of the *sans-culottes*, their mentality, the daily life of their "militants", their far from coherent social desires, and the better-reasoned political demands. An absolutely indispensable book.

TÉTARD, GEORGES. *Essais sur Jean Jaurès. Suivis d'une bibliographie méthodique et critique.* Centre d'Apprentissage d'Imprimerie, Colombes 1959. 269 pp. Ill. F.fr. 1.500.

The seven essays here collected are fragments of a complete work the author had planned but has not been able to accomplish. A survey of the development of Jaurès' ideas by reference to his early activities and his Latin dissertation is followed by an elucidation of his personality on the basis of observations by the right-wing author and parliamentarian Barrès. In further essays the many-sided political activity of Jaurès during his last months is extensively described. They also contain detailed observations on other views in the socialist milieu and on right-wing activist patriotism. The extensive bibliography (91 pages) provides many indications as to content and character of the works mentioned.

WEULERSSE, GEORGES. *La Physiocratie à la fin du règne de Louis XV (1770-1774).* Préface de Ernest Labrousse. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1959. xi, 238 pp. F.fr. 960.

In his study on the physiocratic movement between 1770 and 1774 the author, an expert in this field, puts the emphasis more on the practical application and on the discussion round the system than on the theory; this historical study is, therefore, more than the history of an economic theory – it is a social-historical study in the full sense of the word. Particularly interesting is the chapter on "the importance of the people" in physiocratic thought. The author discusses this from three angles, viz. the people as tax-payer, as exploiter of the land, and as consumer. The excellent documentation merits special mention.

Germany

BUSCH, ALEXANDER. *Die Geschichte des Privatdozenten.* Ferd. Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. iv, 163 pp. DM. 21.00.

The very successful attempt of Dr Busch to investigate the history of the University professors and *Privatdozenten* against the history of ideas and the shift of the educational ideal has resulted in this excellent study, in which much interesting (partly statistical) material – social provenance of professors and *Privatdozenten*, systems of enumeration, statuses, etc. – has been worked up, and in which the reader is offered a survey of the development of the German universities from the beginning of the nineteenth century. This book is *Band 5* of the *Göttinger Abhandlungen zur Soziologie*.

DELORME, MAURICE. *Hölderlin et la Révolution Française.* Éditions Du Rocher, Monaco 1959. 236 pp. F.fr. 1.470.

In contrast to the many biographers of Hölderlin, who have brought to the fore *das Ewige* in the poet's work (often neglecting the "context" in which it occurred) Mr Delorme has investigated the texts against Hölderlin's time, viz. the French revolution.

He clearly demonstrates how deeply the ideals of the revolution have inspired Hölderlin, and describes the poet's deception in consequence of the "stagnation" of the revolution and the "betrayal" of the original ideals. Mr Delorme's conclusions are discriminative enough not to enrol Hölderlin with a "party" (Jacobin or Girondist) but, on the contrary, to point out repeatedly Hölderlin's fundamental non-militant and unpractical nature.

DOERNBERG, STEFAN. *Die Geburt eines neuen Deutschland 1945-1949. Die anti-faschistisch-demokratische Umwälzung und die Entstehung der DDR.* Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1959. 539 pp. DM. 8.60.

The author, who wrote this work as a Doctorate Thesis in 1959 for the *Institut für Gesellschaftswissenschaften beim Zentralkomitee der S.E.D.*, where he is a teacher, here gives a survey of the growth of the German Democratic Republic in the period 1945-1949, taking up a number of such important issues as the rise of the nationalised industries, the expropriation of the large landowners and the deterioration of the relations with West Germany.

Dokumente deutscher Kriegsschäden. Evakuierte, Kriegssachgeschädigte, Währungsgeschädigte. Die geschichtliche und rechtliche Entwicklung. Band I. Hrsg. vom Bundesminister für Vertriebene, Flüchtlinge und Kriegsgeschädigte, Bonn 1958. xv, 504 pp. Ill.

The first part of this collection of documents is devoted to the evacuation of inhabitants of bombed cities and the measures taken by the government to re-integrate this group into their former places of residence, and to the extent of the damage to works of art ruined or lost by bombing. The foreword has been written by the Minister, Dr T. Oberländer; the collaborators to this first part were G. W. Feuchter, who gives a historical treatise on the phases of the strategical bombings, K. Kugler, and Prof. H. Neu. The editorship of this work was in the hands of Dr P. P. Nahm and E. von Wietersheim.

Dokumente zur Staatsordnung der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. 2 Bde. Ausgewählt und hrsg. von Günter Albrecht. VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1959. xxxii, 540 pp.; xii, 604 pp. DM. 14.20; DM. 14.20.

This work consists of two parts and is the revised and considerably extended edition of *Zur gesellschaftlichen und staatlichen Entwicklung und zum Staatsaufbau in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik*. It contains constitutional documents (e.g. the constitutions of 1849 and 1919), documents of international law (1945-1947), proclamations of the "National Front" and, especially, texts reflecting the development of East-Germany after 1945. Prof. Dr. Herbert Kröger has written a historical introduction, intended for the general reader, to this collection, in which he underlines the development of the German Democratic Republic along strictly Leninist-Marxist lines.

DROZ, JACQUES. *Les révolutions allemandes de 1848. D'après un manuscrit et des notes de E. Tonnelat.* Publications de la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Clermont, 2e série, fasc. 6. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1957. 656 pp. F. fr.

Prof. Droz has partly based his monumental work on an unfinished manuscript – which

has been made use of for some chapters in the present volume – and notes by the late E. Tonnelat. Fully recognizing the outstanding value of such works as that by V. Valentin, the author offers, on many points, new vistas that are to a certain extent based on the most recent literature. He stresses the importance of further local and regional studies, and has made full use of the existing ones. Some of the conclusions may be summarized here in order to give an impression of the results obtained by the author in a very careful examination of his numerous sources (mainly printed ones): It is impossible to apply the Marxist class struggle theory to the beginnings of the German revolutions of 1848, but it is true that at their end the middle classes and perhaps still more the “*petite bourgeoisie*” got afraid; the main motive forces have to be sought for in the sphere of ideas, namely in the suppression of freedom; as to the intellectuals, Mr. Droz speaks of a “*trahison des clercs*”; the relative weakness of the middle classes in general is an objective factor in the defeat of democracy and liberalism, the ruling class being also spiritually reinforced by Lutheranism and Hegelian doctrine.

ENGELS, FRIEDRICH. *Ausgewählte militärische Schriften*. Bd. I. Verlag des Ministeriums für Nationale Verteidigung, Berlin 1958. xii, 792 pp. DM. 14.80.

The limits drawn by the editors of Engels' military writings, have been so broad as to make possible the including of articles written by Marx and Engels or by Marx alone, who in this field was Engels' pupil. This first volume, which indeed presents a very full collection, comprises the years 1848 to 1858, i.e. among other things the revolutionary struggles of 1848/49 and the Crimean war. The edition has been very carefully prepared and offers extensive notes and useful indexes.

ESSLIN, MARTIN. *Brecht: a choice of evils. A critical study of the man, his work and his opinions*. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1959. xii, 305 pp. 35/-.

Brecht's commitment to the Marxist cause and his resistance, after the Second World War, against doctrinaire Stalinism and the disagreeable sides of the system, faced him with a dilemma that bears a strong resemblance to that of the Hungarian and Polish intellectuals in 1955 and 1956. This book, the first extensive and critical study on Brecht in English, describes the development of Brecht's political and literary ideas in a very objective manner; it is striking how well the author has succeeded in identifying himself with the situation, a situation that was identical for many artists and intellectuals in the periode between the two world wars and drove them into a left-wing position. There is a valuable descriptive list of Brecht's works, and a bibliography

FLENLEY, RALPH. *Modern German History*. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., London; E. P. Dutton & Co. Inc., New York 1959. xii, 452 pp. Ill. 36/-.

The present revised edition has two chapters added (on the Second World War and on the post-war years) as compared with the edition of 1953. The book is designed as a convenient reference book for the general reader as well as for the scholar on German affairs. Modern German history is taken as beginning from the Reformation. The greatest part of this book is devoted to the last century and a half. Stress is laid on the social, cultural and economic factors, which are considered especially important in the German case and are extensively dealt with, as, for instance, in the case of the *Vormärz*. Mention should also be made of the generous amount of illustrations and maps.

FREUDHOEFER, OTTO. *Die Realisierung des Arbeitsschutzes in der Westdeutschen Landwirtschaft*. Hochschule für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Nürnberg 1958. vi, 121 pp.

In the years after the Second World War the emphasis increasingly falls, according to the author of this Doctorate Thesis for the *Hochschule für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften*, on the realisation of the labour-legislation, in contrast to the preceding period, when the stress was more on the principles of social legislation. In this study a thorough survey is given of the collective agreement in its implications for agriculture; due attention is paid to the roles of, resp., labour unions and employers' associations. The book concludes with a number of recommendations for a more efficient labour-legislation.

HEININGER, HORST, ERIKA KÖNIG, und WALTER TUCHSCHEERER. *Ökonomisch-historische Aufsätze. Zur Novemberrevolution in Deutschland und zur Gründung der KPD*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1958. viii, 134 pp. DM. 4.80.

The three interrelated studies collected in this volume are a good example of Marxist interpretation of history. Especially the contributions by H. Heiningcr and E. König stress the importance of major economic shifts for political consciousness and events. The essay by W. Tuchscheerer is a very sympathetic account of the rise of the C.P.

HELBIG, HERBERT. *Die Träger der Rapallo-Politik*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1958. 214 pp. DM. 16.80.

Basing his study especially on Brockdorff-Rantzau's letters and private political notes, the author investigates German-Soviet relations in the "Weimar period". He points out the restricted nature of the "alliance" (which, in his opinion, cannot be considered an alliance in the proper sense, the agreement being too limited in scope), thus joining the many authors, who reject the notion of "conspiracy against Versailles". Stress is laid on the great significance of Brockdorff-Rantzau's personality for the policy of Germany towards the Soviet Union. This book is one of the best of its kind on account of the intelligence with which German foreign policy in the first period of the Republic of Weimar is analysed.

JURASCHEK, GEORG. *Zur Frage des sozialen Wertbildes jugendlicher Flüchtlinge aus der sowjetisch besetzten Zone Deutschlands*. Hochschule für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Nürnberg 1957, vii, 145, 29 pp.

This Doctorate Thesis contains the description of an investigation by the author into the differential values concerning occupational hierarchy, that exist among young people from the German Democratic Republic and the *Bundesrepublik*. The theoretical explanation of the differences occurring in the value-systems of the two groups, which can be traced back to the fundamental differences in the social and economic order of the two countries on the one side, and to a reaction on the propagated values on the other, is interesting. The investigation has further been refined by the addition of variables, e.g. social provenance, age, duration of the stay in the West, and the reason for the flight.

KREBS, ALBERT. *Tendenzen und Gestalten der NSDAP*. Erinnerun-

gen an die Frühzeit der Partei. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1959. 246 pp. DM. 16.80.

The author of these very interesting memoirs was expelled from the National Socialist Party in 1932; during the ten years of his membership he had ample opportunity, as *Gauleiter* of Hamburg, to gather impressions of the NSDAP in the period 1926-1932. He relates these impressions with great power of observation and with telling characterisations of leading Nazis, such as Hitler, Goebbels, Hess and Gregor Strasser, with whom he has had several meetings. The most interesting, however, is his information about the contacts between the NSDAP and a number of right-wing groups, particularly the *Deutsche Handlungsgehilfenverband* of which he was originally a member. This book, which is in many respects important for those, who wish to get an insight into the NSDAP as to organisation, membership, ideology and psychological characteristics of its members, is an edition under the auspices of the *Institut für Zeitgeschichte (Quellen und Darstellungen zur Zeitgeschichte, Band 6)*.

Kultur und Arbeiterklasse. Fünf Aufsätze. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 231 pp. DM. 2.85.

Cultural policy is the central theme of the five essays collected in this volume. They were written by staff members of an SED-institution. One is devoted to the subject of the "moralistic-ethical traits in the picture given of the worker in literature" in the "German Democratic Republic" (H. Schulz), others to cultural policy of the Social Democrats in West Germany (M. Schaare), the cultural activities of the CP 1927-1932 (H. Mrowetz), or to general cultural trends in Eastern Germany (E. Bartke and K. Faustmann).

Lebensformen auf dem Lande. Verlag M. & H. Schaper, Hannover 1959. 50 pp. DM. 4.80.

Four broadcast speeches have been collected in this book, *Hef 27* of the *Schriftenreihe für ländliche Sozialfragen*. They deal, respectively, with the West-German farmer (Prof. Dr G. Blohm), the agricultural labourer in West-Germany (M. Boesler) and structure forms of agriculture and the village (Prof. Dr Max Rolfes and Prof. Dr Ludwig Neundörfer). The contributions are primarily intended for the general reader.

MANDER, JOHN. Berlin: The Eagle and The Bear. Barrie and Rockliff, London 1959. viii, 193 pp. Ill. 21/-.

A considerable part of German cultural history is described in this discussion of the city of Berlin and its role as a cultural and scientific centre in Central Europe. With a keen eye for detail and *couleur locale* Mr Mander pictures the people of Berlin, the cabarets and the arts, and deals with the *Biedermeier* period and the 'Twenties as culminating-points in the history of the city. The revaluation of Prussianism, of which the author stresses such values as soberness, orderliness and efficiency, is worth notice.

MASSING, PAUL. Vorgeschichte des politischen Antisemitismus. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a.M. 1959. viii, 287 pp. DM. 24.00.

This excellent work, which discusses political anti-Semitism in Germany before 1914, is the German edition of "Rehearsal for Destruction", which appeared in 1949. The way in which the author has succeeded in fitting the development of anti-Semitism

into the history of the Empire merits considerable credit. Thus, for instance, the identification of the Jews with political and economic liberalism and the "liberal" régime of Bismarck by the Roman-Catholics and the Protestant conservatives, the association of anti-Semitism with the "Kulturkampf" and the influence of the economic crisis in 1873 come up for discussion. A clear distinction is made between the so-called "völkische" anti-Semitism of the nineties and the older forms as represented by such figures as Stöcker or Treitschke, while the author has also investigated with great acumen which socio-economic groups produced the anti-Semites.

MARX, KARL. *Le Capital. Critique de l'économie politique. Livre troisième, tome second.* Editions Sociales, Paris 1959. 274 pp. F.fr. 900

This volume comprises the Chapters XXI-XXXVI of the third and last vol. of Marx's *Capital* in a new, carefully executed French translation by C. Cohen-Solal and Gilbert Badia. The annotation is interesting, also because various differences between the first and later German editions have been indicated.

MAYNTZ, RENATE. *Parteilgruppen in der Grossstadt. Untersuchungen in einem Berliner Kreisverband der CDU. Mit einem Vorwort von Otto Stammer.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1959. x, 159 pp. DM. 22.00.

Investigating the functioning of the smallest unit of the CDU (the *Kreisverband*) in West-Berlin, the author has made interesting observations (without resorting to rash generalisations) on its composition (according to age and profession), the organisation, structure, expression of the opinions of the members, nature of the lectures and discussions. Among other things she finds a notable passivity with the greater part of the members, the causes of which she has investigated and for which she has some suggestions for improvement. This is *Band 16* of the *Schriften des Instituts für politische Wissenschaft* edited by Prof. Otto Stammer, who has also provided a preface.

MEINCK, GERHARD. *Hitler und die deutsche Aufrüstung 1933-1937.* Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1959. viii, 246 pp. DM. 21.00.

With his detailed description of the re-militarisation of Germany from the national-socialist access to power onwards the author fills up many gaps in the history of the national-socialist regime from 1933 to 1935. Much attention is paid to the nature and shape of the connection between the economic policy of the Nazis and the demands of re-armament. This study, which is based on a great many sources, is part of the *Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für europäische Geschichte Mainz*.

POLAK, KARL. *Zur Dialektik in der Staatslehre.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1959. xi, 279 pp. DM. 7.00.

This work consists partly of more or less revised articles, but together they form a definite unity in that they are all centred around the problem of the state according to Marxist-Leninist views. After a discussion of Marx's treatment of the state in his "18th Brumaire", and the evolution, as a consequence of the Paris Commune, of his theory, the main part of the book deals with modern developments in Germany and with state theory in general. Especially for the German revolution of 1918, the implications of parliamentarism on the one hand, and the conception of the councils on

the other, are given attention to, on the basis of a dialectic interpretation of the influence of social factors on state theory.

ROGGE, HELMUTH. *Holstein und Harden*. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1959. viii, 499 pp. Ill. DM. 32.00.

The central theme of this publication, which is very important for the history of the German Empire, is the relation between Friedrich von Holstein, whose role in German foreign policy is still subject to many controversial interpretations, and the journalist Harden. Dr Rogge refers to about 300 letters, here printed, from Holstein to Harden in the period 1906-1909, and a number of letters from Holstein to others, e.g. the Chancellor Bülow. Holstein's influence on Harden and the collaboration of these two figures are here conscientiously investigated, which adds some aspects to issues of home and foreign policy (as for instance the campaign against Eulenburg and the Daily Telegraph case).

RUDOLF WISSELL. *Ein Leben für soziale Gerechtigkeit*. Hrsg. von Otto Bach. Arani Verlags-GmbH., Berlin-Grünwald 1959. 112 pp. Ill. DM. 8.80.

As a tribute to Rudolf Wissell on the occasion of his 90th birthday this book collects a series of contributions by Otto Bach, Adolf Dünnebacke, Paul Löbe and Walther G. Oschilewski. Various aspects of Wissell's political and social activities (he was, among other things, minister of Economic Affairs in the cabinets of Scheidemann and Bauer, secretary of the ADGB, and an expert on socialisation) are here brought to the fore as described against the history of the SPD in the last 50 years.

SCHEUGENPFLUG, OTTO. *Johann Sassenbach. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der deutschen und internationalen Arbeiterbewegung nach Aufzeichnungen Sassenbachs*. Mit einem Nachwort von Walter Schevenels. Norddeutsche Verlagsanstalt O. Goedel, Hannover and Frankfurt a/M. 1959. 156 pp. DM. 8.40.

Sassenbach (1866-1940) was one of the most remarkable men of his generation (which produced so many leading personalities in the socialist party and the trade unions movement), in whom the ideal of education was the impetus to an admirable self-study. Sassenbach, who began his career as a worker trade unionist after travelling as a journeyman, soon rose to become a high functionary in the movement and later also in the City administration of Berlin. He was, for some years after the first World War, secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions. This book, based on his papers, is a document, that also reflects ideas and illusions of the time.

SCHÜSSELER, ROLF. *Die Rechtsverletzungen im Sozialistischen Staat und ihre Bekämpfung*. VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1958. 224 pp. DM. 8.60.

The problems round the offences against the law are discussed on both the legal and the sociological level by the author of this book, which is *Heft 6* of the *Schriftenreihe Staats- und Rechtstheorie*, published under the auspices of the *Deutsche Institut für Rechtswissenschaft*. The author also repeatedly demonstrates the differences between offences occurring in the socialistic (communistic) and the capitalistic state. The material used for this study has mainly been taken from the legal system in the German Democratic Republic.

Der siebente Parteitag der national-demokratischen Partei Deutschlands. Leipzig 22., 23. und 24. Mai 1958. Verlag der Nation, Berlin 1959. 382 pp. DM. 6.90.

The National Democratic Party of Eastern Germany explicitly recognises the leadership of "Working class in alliance with the peasants", i.e. the S.E.D., and addresses itself essentially to the urban middle class, notably to those who have been under the spell of nationalism and, in particular, of national-socialism. Here the text of the various speeches held at the seventh party congress (May 1958) is presented in full, constituting a valuable source for an understanding of the role the party is playing. It fully endorses "socialism" and stresses the importance of foreign policy. As regards the latter it is completely in line with the official state policy.

Sinn und Form. Beiträge zur Literatur. Hrsg. von der Deutschen Akademie der Künste. Zweites Sonderheft: Johannes R. Becher. Rütten und Loening, Berlin 1959. 791 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

This book is completely devoted to the famous Communist poet and prose-writer Johannes R. Becher, of whose work many fragments are included. Memories of this eminent figure, short studies of his work and personality supplement these fragments. Of Walter Ulbricht a part of his memorial address is included; other studies are by O. Grotewohl, Karl Grünberg, Anna Seghers and Bertolt Brecht. Authors from Japan, the Soviet Union and Hungary are also present. The bibliography of Becher's works, which completes the book, is of great value for those interested. Frans Maserceel supplied the illustrations.

Staats- und verwaltungsrechtliche Gesetze der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Zusammengestellt von H.-U. Hochbaum. VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1958. 777 pp. DM. 7.60.

This useful publication, in which the texts of constitutional law are printed, covers the period up to the end of March 1957 (an exception is made for the law on the election of the regional *Volksvertretungen*) and is especially concerned with constitutional law within the German Democratic Republic, so that a number of judgments in the sphere of constitutional law and regulations operative in Greater Berlin have not been included. A convenient arrangement of the law texts and a subject index contribute to the facility with which a text can be looked up.

ULBRICHT, WALTER. Über die Dialektik unseres sozialistischen Aufbaus. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 316 pp. DM. 3.00.

Various articles and speeches by W. Ulbricht have been collected here in order to offer a picture of what is called "dialectics of socialist construction". A heavy theoretical basis serves as a framework for discussion of principals and practice of mainly economic, but also social, political and cultural activities undertaken by party and state of East Germany.

Umfragen. Ereignisse und Probleme der Zeit im Urteil der Bevölkerung. Bd. II. Hrsg. vom Divo-Institut. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a/M. 1959. 148 pp. DM. 18.00.

The present volume contains the results of a series of enquiries set up to gauge public

opinion on a number of important issues. By far the largest part is concerned with the results obtained in West-Germany, though a great number of comparisons with other countries, enquiries among members of parliament and newspaper editors are given. This book, which is of invaluable use to those interested in the political and social developments in post-war Germany, gives full information about public opinion on home and foreign affairs, and on economical and social issues.

WAFFENSCHMIDT, W. G. u.ä. *Einkommenserhöhung in der deutschen Volkswirtschaft*. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. 49 pp. DM. 6.50.

In this interesting study the consequences are investigated of a ten percent wage increase. As such this is an attempt at quantitative prognostics that may be considered of great value for the whole methodological field. The authors emphasize that the result must not be interpreted politically; none the less, many aspects are important for the social sciences in a wider sense.

WENDE, ERICH, C. H. Becker. *Mensch und Politiker. Ein biographischer Beitrag zur Kulturgeschichte der Weimarer Republik*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1959. 336 pp. DM. 19.80.

This biography of Becker is confined to his political activities, and more particularly to the great influence he has had on the pedagogical ideas and educational reforms in the republic of Weimar. By far the largest part of this book is devoted to the period of Becker's ministry (1925-1930) and the time before that, when he served as state-secretary with the *Kultusministerium*; in both cases as a non-party-man, though inwardly most allied to the German Democratic Party. The author, as an intimate friend and collaborator of Becker's, is well-qualified to give an interpretative account of Becker's ideas.

WIECK, HANS GEORG. *Christliche und Freie Demokraten in Hessen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Baden und Württemberg 1945/46*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1958. 230 pp. DM.

As it deals with the rise of the CDU in the French and American occupied zones of Germany (minus Bavaria), and with the foundation of the FDP/DVP, this book can be considered a sequence to *Die Entstehung der CDU und die Wiedergründung des Zentrums im Jahre 1945* by the same author, which was devoted to the formation of the CDU in the British zone, which, unlike the CDU in the area investigated in the present work, was very closely connected with the *Zentrum*. Here the stress is on the close relations between the pre-war Liberals and the Christian Democrats. Special attention is paid to the influence of regional relations and to the part played by individual personalities.

WINKLER, KLAUS. *Landwirtschaft und Agrarverfassung im Fürstentum Osnabrück nach dem Dreissigjährigen Kriege. Eine wirtschaftsgeschichtliche Untersuchung staatlicher Eingriffe in die Agrarwirtschaft*. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. xiii, 140 pp. DM. 21.00.

In this thorough work, which is the fifth volume of the *Quellen und Forschungen zur Agrargeschichte*, an investigation is made into the impact of the State's measures on agriculture. The author finds an increasing interference by the State after the Thirty Years' War, which, however, deviated from the current mercantilist economic policy

in that it aims at a higher yield of taxes and not at a higher productivity. Of further interest is the part, in which the price-control policy for cereals is investigated.

Wir sind die Kraft. Der Weg zur Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Erinnerungen. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 553 pp. Ill. DM. 8.20.

In the focus of attention of this volume, for which the many leading people of Eastern Germany have written contributions (e.g. H. Matern, R. Gyptner, K. Maron, H. Benjamin) is the period in which the foundations for the "German Democratic Republic" were laid (1945-1949). Especially the friendship of the S.E.D. with the Soviet Union is made responsible for what is described as a development towards Socialism. The co-operation of the various parties that were tolerated is an often repeated item, as is the fundamental agrarian reform.

Great Britain

BANTON, MICHAEL. *White and Coloured. The behaviour of British people towards coloured immigrants.* Jonathan Cape, London 1959. 223 pp. 21/-.

This book, which may be considered one of the best of its kind, is important both from a general sociological point of view and as a study of racial problems in Great-Britain. Of particular interest is the discussion of the various explanations of race discrimination, in which the author reviews the economical, economic-marxist, and psychological explanations; according to the method chosen here a difference is made between prejudice and discrimination as different aspects of behaviour, and the importance of the network of relations peculiar to every society is stressed - a "stranger" is a person, who is not familiar with these norms of conduct. In the British context, according to the author, the coloured person becomes the "archetypical" stranger. The historical survey of the relationships between Englishmen and coloured colonials deserves special mention.

BIRCH, A. H. *Small-Town Politics. A Study of Political Life in Glossop.* Oxford University Press, London 1959. viii, 199 pp. 25/-.

A small industrial town near Manchester is chosen as the object of a general survey of local political life and, particularly, the changes it has undergone in the last two generations. The material was mainly collected by means of interviews and questionnaires, and has led to the conclusion, that the fundamental changes should be seen against the increasing centralisation of government (especially concerning the welfare services) and of the industry, the increase of managerial and professional workers, and a local elite making way for "strangers". The structure of the local branches of the three large political parties, the classes that their members, voters and leaders are drawn from, and the existing political stereotypes are investigated. This study is, in every respect, excellent and of great interest to all students of Political Science.

BROWN, E. H. PHELPS. *The Growth of British Industrial Relations. A Study from the standpoint of 1906-14.* Macmillan & Co Ltd., London; St Martin's Press, New York 1959. xxxvii, 414 pp. Ill. 42/-.

The author describes the situation as to working conditions and labour-management relations in the period 1906-1914. In order to obtain a greater completeness and gain a better perspective he has set out to treat the general developments since the middle

of the eighteenth century. The book opens with a minute account of the conditions of the people and goes on to describe social unrest and social strife in the period under discussion, the change in orientation of public policy, labour unions, etc. Finally a survey is presented and general conclusions are drawn to the effect, that a real turning-point in industrial relations was reached just before the First World War.

BUNDOCK, CLEMENT J. *The Story of the National Union of Printing Bookbinding and Paper Workers.* Oxford University Press, London 1959. xii, 589 pp. Ill.

In this book the history of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers is presented from its beginning to the year 1957. Mr Bundock attains an admirable completeness and throws light on all the aspects connected with the growth of the Union through the years, conflicts within the Unions, personalities and organisational issues. A large chart is also inserted, in which the "family tree" is shown with all the splits and fusions, so that a survey is offered of the process of growth, which considerably facilitates the reading. The lay-out of the book is magnificent, it is provided with photographs and appendices with comparisons of wages in a number of years. For the student of unionism in Britain this work will undoubtedly be of great importance.

Chartist Studies. Edited by Asa Briggs. Macmillan & Co Ltd., London St Martin's Press, New York 1959. xii, 423 pp. 42/-.

In his introduction Prof. Briggs offers an excellent discussion on the "local background of Chartism" in which he makes a few points that are programmatic for the book as a whole. He answers the question, what kind of people and notably workers usually were attracted by Chartism, analyses the endeavour at "nationalizing" (undertaken, e.g., in 1838 by O'Connor and resulting in the Convention) the Chartist movement as well as preliminary movements aspiring at unity, and underlines that, on the whole, local and regional influences were strongest at the time. The other essays deal with Chartism in Manchester (D. Read), Leeds and Leicester (J. F. C. Harrison), Suffolk (Hugh Fearn), Somerset and Wiltshire (R. B. Pugh), Wales (D. Williams) and Glasgow (A. Wilson). These essays form the bulk of the volume, but apart from the introductory chapter there are some others on national aspects: one more by A. Briggs, one by J. MacAskill on the Land Plan, a third on the relations between the Chartists and the Anti-Corn League (Lucy Brown) and the last one on "The Government and the Chartists" (F.C. Mather). The book ends with a chronology.

COWHERD, RAYMOND G. *The Politics of English Dissent. The Religious Aspects of Liberal and Humanitarian Reform Movements from 1815 to 1848.* The Epworth Press, London 1959. 242 pp. 21/-.

Besides the religious aspects of the reform movements in the three first decades after the Napoleonic wars (the abolition of slavery, the repeal of the corn laws, the Reform Bill of 1832, etc.) the author deals with such fundamental questions as the relation between political and religious freedom with the Dissenters, and the roots of Christian Chartism. Of interest is the description of how the connection between the Radicals and the Dissenters came about through the Unitarians, and how this led to the formation of a Liberal Party in opposition to the Whigs. This admirable study also throws light on the Dissenters' contribution to some other humanitarian movements concerned with social welfare, as for instance the action for the restriction of child labour.

DICKENS, A. G. *Lollards and Protestants in the Diocese of York 1509-1558*. Publ. for the University of Hull by the Oxford University Press, London, New York, Melbourne 1959. viii, 272 pp. 30/-.

Basing his study mainly on new material from the diocesan archives of York the author draws a picture of early Protestantism in York, which breaks definitely with the notion of the "reactionary and orthodox North" so often appearing in studies with their focus on the reformation in London and the southern counties. Besides the influence of continental religious ideas, especially those disseminated by the so-called Dutch heretics in York, Prof. Dickens draws attention to the fundamental importance of Lollardy in preparing the way for Protestantism. He also considers the extent and the form of the heresy in different classes of society.

DICKENS, A. G. *Thomas Cromwell and the English Reformation*. The English Universities Press Ltd., London 1959. 192 pp. 10/6-.

Prof. Dickens' interpretation of Thomas Cromwell's significance does full justice to his subject and makes him figure as an able statesman and administrator, who should to a very great extent, be considered responsible for the achievements during the reign of Henry VIII, and whose idealism was sincere. The dissolution of monasteries is, in the author's opinion, of less historical importance than is generally accepted - the argumentation of this point of view is very interesting and certainly merits careful consideration. This book is part of the Teach Yourself History series.

EINZIG, PAUL. *The Control of the Purse. Progress and Decline of Parliament's Financial Control*. Secker & Warburg, London 1959. 344 pp. 35/-.

In Mr Einzig's description of Parliament's control over taxes and expenditure a substantial part of constitutional history is necessarily gone into, owing to the intricate relations between political rights and freedom and control over the State's finance. The author demonstrates how control rapidly increased after 1688, but passed, in the last half-century, into a growing unwillingness on the part of Parliament to exercise it - finding expression, e.g., in the little interest and time spent on discussion of state expenditure.

ERICKSON, CHARLOTTE. *British Industrialists. Steel and Hosiery 1850-1950*. Cambridge University Press, London 1959. xii, 276 pp. 40/-.

Along the same lines as the existing American studies on this subject Dr Erickson has studied British business leaders in the steel and hosiery industries as to their social and regional provenance, educational background and experience in their particular firm or branch. Besides the striking differences between these two categories the author discovers other interesting aspects on social mobility in Britain; these are, when possible, compared with the developments in the United States. The influence of technical innovations (Bessemer process, Thomas process) on industry, and the careers of a number of industrialists, are gone into.

MCDOWELL, R. B. *British Conservatism*. Faber and Faber, London 1959. 191 pp. 21/-.

With the emphasis on the political ideas and the "Conservative Mind" rather than on

the organizational aspects of the party the author presents an interesting picture of British Conservatism and its adjustment in the period characterized by social strains and competing political outlooks. Thus, Conservative attitudes towards the Church, industrialism, social reform and the political aspirations of the working class are treated, as is Conservative policy towards the Irish question and the colonies. Light is also thrown on some personalities who influenced Conservative political thought to a considerable degree; among them Disraeli is given most attention.

MARSHALL, GEOFFREY and GRAEME C. MOODIE. *Some Problems of the Constitution*. Hutchinson & Co., London 1959. 200 pp. 21/-.

This book contains less a general treatment of the British government system than an exposition and discussion of some problems of British constitutional practice. The study is mainly (for want of a constitution in the American or French sense) focused on the interpretation of such general principles as ministerial responsibility, the supremacy of parliament and the rule of law, about which the authors present an excellent historical description and analysis. This book should, without reservation, be classed among the very valuable contributions on British constitutional history.

MATHER, F. C. *Public Order in the Age of the Chartists*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1959. ix, 260 pp. Ill. 32/6.

The general progress in the course of the nineteenth century as it finds expression in a series of social improvements, labour legislation, slum clearance and the like, had an aspect not much studied till now (in the author's opinion, on account of the writer of general history being a "natural Whig"), viz. the creation of the machinery to maintain public peace and to suppress riots. The development of this apparatus is the central subject of this study, in which it is demonstrated with reference to the Chartist risings (it is found, for instance, that this movement could only strike root because of the unsure behaviour of the magistrates; the author also investigates, how the Home Office succeeded in suppressing the movement), though Chartism itself is not described. It is this very moderation that has reinforced the argumentation.

MEIER, PAUL. William Morris et „Les Nouvelles de Nulle Part". Centre de Documentation Universitaire, Paris 1958. 74 pp. F.fr.

With reference to Morris' *News from Nowhere* (which, however, is entirely discussed against the evolution of Morris' thought) the author investigates the social and political ideas of this key figure in the development of British socialism. The author emphasizes the Marxist aspects of Morris' creed and argues that, because of its progressive spirit, his utopia is of everlasting value.

New Fabian Colonial Essays. Ed. by Arthur Creech Jones. The Hogarth Press, London 1959. 271 pp. 25/-.

In this symposium on the colonial issue a number of essays are collected, illuminating various aspects of this question, and at the same time representing a number of British socialist opinions. Rita Hinden discusses socialism and the colonial world in general terms, Arthur Gaitskell considers the economical aspects of the matter, social development is treated by Lionel Elvin, while Eirene White deals with the prospects for a socialist commonwealth. Arthur Creech Jones presents an analysis of the Labour Party's colonial policy in the period 1945-1951.

PANKHURST, CHRISTABEL. *Unshackled. The Story of How We Won the Vote*. Ed. by Lord Pethick-Lawrence of Peaslake. Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., London 1959. 312 pp. Ill. 25/-.

After the death of Christabel Pankhurst the manuscript was found on which the present book is based, and which, edited by Lord Pethick-Lawrence (who had an important part in the British suffragette movement himself), presents a vivid account of the struggle for political equality of British women. Mrs. Pankhurst's role made for an extensive knowledge of persons and events. The book contains a large number of photographs.

The Political Quarterly. Vol. 31, No. 1, January-March 1960. Special Number on British Defence Policy. Stevens & Sons, London 1960. 112 pp. 8/6.

This special number is devoted to British defence policy and contains short essays on disarmament (Hugh Thomas), Britain and the nuclear deterrent (Alastair Buchan), interdependence and NATO (Denis Healey), the economics of defence (A. C. L. Day), and other subjects. The contributions are all on a high level and neatly supplement each other, so that the connection of all the aspects of the defence policy emerges. Finally there is a comparison of the military forces of the Soviet Union with those of the NATO powers.

POLLARD, SIDNEY. *A History of Labour in Sheffield*. Liverpool University Press, Liverpool 1959. ix, 372 pp. 35/-.

The development from the beginning of the 19th century of Sheffield into an industrial town and the rise of the workers as a political group are here described in great detail. In his treatment the author sets two branches of industry – the heavy industry and the light trades, e.g. cutlery and toolmaking – against one another, and illuminates the strongly contrasting forms as to size, capital equipment, machinery and competitive position of these two main groups of industry. Ample attention is also paid to social conditions, such as housing, hygiene and unemployment, and the notable change in these respects since the turn of the century.

Robert Owen 1771-1858. *Catalogue of an Exhibition of printed books held in the Library of the University of London October-December 1958*. University of London Library, London 1959. 40 pp. 6/-.

This catalogue, the notes in which have been mostly derived from Podmore's biography of Owen, almost exclusively comprises titles of books that are in the possession of The Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature. It has been classified systematically, giving a survey of the literature on Owen, books that had a strong influence on him, and, naturally, his own writings, grouped according to periods and special projects.

Studies in the Industrial Revolution. Presented to T.S. Ashton. Ed. by L. S. Pressnell. University of London, The Athlone Press, London 1960. ix, 350 pp. Ill. 42/-.

On the occasion of the seventieth birthday of Prof. T. S. Ashton twelve essays on economic history have here been collected, that nearly all deal with the industrial revolution in Britain; the exceptions are contributions by E. F. Söderland and H. Heaton who, respectively, discuss the impact of the British industrial revolution on

the Swedish iron industry, and on the U.S.A. and British-American economic relations. Other essays are presented by L. S. Presnell on the rate of interest in the 18th century, and by H. Heaton, in which by reference to documentary material a survey is given of the emigration of British engineers and mechanical experts to the European continent in the beginning and the middle of the 19th century.

SUPPLE, B. E. *Commercial Crisis and Change in England. 1600-1642. A Study in the Instability of a Mercantile Economy.* Cambridge University Press, London 1959. xii, 296 pp. 42/-.

The central problem in this well-documented work is the rise and the consequences of economical depressions and recoveries in British economy in the period before the Civil War. The author studies these fluctuations against the long-term changes of British economy, which have resulted in the rise of an industrial and commercial society. Attention is also paid to the economic thought of the period and to government policy, so that a well-balanced and relatively complete survey is obtained of this characteristic economic structure.

VALE, EDMUND. *The Mail-Coach Men of the late Eighteenth Century.* Cassell & Company Ltd., London 1960. xix, 300 pp. Ill. Maps. 30/-.

This is a history of the development of the mail-coach system, with which the first efficient organisation of the postal service was created. Light is thrown on the originators of the service, John Palmer and his successor Thomas Hasker, and on the task confronting them, which finally resulted in a remarkable improvement of communication in eighteenth-century Britain. It is especially on this last account, that the study is important for social history. A great number of letters, schedules, etc., are included, while the many illustrations merit special mention.

WIBBERLEY, G. P. *Agriculture and Urban Growth. A Study of the Competition for Rural Land.* Michael Joseph, London 1959. 240 pp. Ill. 21/-.

The change in the use of land on account of the increasing urbanisation and the need of land for recreational purposes at the cost of land in agricultural exploitation creates problems, that press the more urgently as the available space becomes smaller and the ratio area-population more unfavourable (as is the case in Great-Britain). This meritable study brings the urgency of the problem to the fore and illuminates its main aspects (economical as well as social) with the help, chiefly, of statistical material. The reader thus gets an insight into the land uses in Britain and the trends, the problem of food replacement and the consequences of the post-war urbanisation schemes.

WILLIAMS, RAYMOND. *Culture and Society 1780-1950.* Chatto & Windus, London 1959. xx, 363 pp. 30/-.

Mr Williams here investigates the idea of culture as it developed from 1780 to the present day. He is primarily concerned with the interrelation between social science and culture, and traces the definition of the function of literature and the artist in society in different periods and with different authors. To that purpose some attention is also paid to the Marxist standpoint; starting from Marx' and Engels' dissertations on the relation between basic structure and superstructure the modifications and the development of this theory are discussed. Then follows a strikingly unbiased and realistic

discussion of some modern phenomena as mass-democracy, popular culture, mass-communication, etc.

Hungary

ACZEL, TAMAS and TIBOR MERAY. *The Revolt of the Mind. A Case History of Intellectual Resistance Behind the Iron Curtain*. Fred. A. Praeger, Publishers, New York 1959. xiv, 449 pp. \$ 5.00.

This extremely interesting "case history" of the writers, composers, and painters, but mainly the first group, describes their never ending struggle with Communist functionaries – and it is not the least striking detail that among those writers were such staunch supporters of Communism as G. Lukács, whose "debate" with J. Revai is discussed here in full. The book ends with the Revolution of October-November 1956, after which the authors escaped to the West. It is the most elaborate testimony based on personal experience to have appeared in this field so far, and its restriction to Hungary, where special conditions prevailed, that were not such an obstacle to the arts as elsewhere, makes its conclusions no less relevant to countries in a more or less similar situation. The fates since 1956 of the most important people who are discussed in the book are shortly related in a concluding section.

MERAY, TIBOR. *Thirteen Days That Shook The Kremlin*. Thames and Hudson; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam 1959. vi, 290 pp. 21/-.

In the present volume a detailed description is given of the Hungarian revolution and its prelude, and a penetrating insight is presented into the personality and ideas of Imre Nagy. The explanations offered, for instance, of why the rising occurred precisely in Hungary, and of the violation of the Russian promises after the departure of Mikoyan and Suslov from Budapest are all very discriminating and take account of as large a number of factors as is possible, although, particularly in the analysis of the first-mentioned phenomenon, great value is attached to the fact that of the people's democracies, Hungary was the only one where official destalinisation occurred immediately after Stalin's death, and that up to 1956 there existed a controversy within the party between the Rakosi-group and the Nagy-group. This book may be counted among the best studies that have as yet appeared on the Hungarian rising.

MIKES, GEORGE. *A Study in Infamy*. André Deutsch Ltd., London 1959. 175 pp. 15/-.

Mr Mikes' study on the Hungarian Secret State Police includes the history of this organization from 1945 onwards and throws light on some personalities, such as Péter and Gerö, as well as on the functioning of the apparatus. For the latter's description the author has used the official manuals and service-regulations, which were operative on the higher levels of the AVO, and which were smuggled out of Hungary during the 1956 rising. The documents as a whole give a good impression of the methods of the AVO with regard to its network of agents, the recruiting of these agents and other features of totalitarian control.

The Truth About the Nagy Affair. Facts, Documents, Comments. With a Preface by Albert Camus. Published for the Congress For Cultural Freedom. Martin Secker & Warburg Ltd., London 1959. ix, 215 pp. Ill. 35/-.

The French edition of this work, which appeared in 1958, was reviewed on page 166, vol. IV, part 1, of this journal. It was an admirable initiative that, in producing this English edition, made the work accessible to a wider reading public. It contains a number of documents, biographical notes, and the reactions of the international press to the execution of Nagy, as such constituting a moving contemporary collection of documents. Besides the preface by Albert Camus there is also an epilogue by F. Fejtő – the other authors are friends and colleagues of Nagy's at present staying outside Hungary.

Italy

ANFOSSI, ANNA, MAGDA TALAMO e FRANCESCO INDOVINA. *Ragusa, Comunità in transizione. Saggio sociologico*. Taylor Editore, Torino 1959. 212 pp. L. 1.800.

The rapid social and economic changes, that have taken place in Ragusa (in South-East Sicily) under influence of the oil-fields discovered there, are the subject of this study. The authors illuminate the influence on the economic structure, the family budget and social aspects as the spending of leisure time; they also investigate the fundamental changes in the value system. As a whole this sociological study of a community in transition is a successful result of conscientious field-work.

CARLI-BALLOLA, RENATO. *Storia della Resistenza*. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano, Roma 1957. 373 pp. L. 600.

As volume No 4-5 of the *Biblioteca Socialista* this book appeared, which presents a general survey of the Italian anti-fascist Resistance Movement in the period after the armistice in 1943. In the parts dealing with mainly political and ideological issues the author gives evidence of a "left-socialistic" point of view which, however, does not detract from the objectivity of the presentation of the facts. A number of documents have been included.

CATALANO, FRANCO. *Filippo Turati*. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano, Roma 1957. 325 pp. L. 500.

This is a comparatively popular, but at the same time thorough, biography of Filippo Turati in which this socialist intellectual comes forward as a moderate, but forceful leader who after his studies at Bologna University put a strong mark on the Movement. His role during the years immediately following World War I (inter-party struggles and splits) and during the first years of fascism is given due stress. The book is number 6 in the series *Biblioteca Socialista*.

Democrazia e socialismo in Italia. Carteggi di Napoleone Colajanni: 1878-1898. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1959. lxii, 426 pp. L. 3.800.

As part 2 in the series of *Testi e documenti moderna e contemporanea* published by the Istituto Giangiacomo Feltrinelli this interesting collection has appeared of letters directed to Colajanni by a wide variety of prominent socialists (e.g. Karl Kautsky, Leonida Bissolati and Filippo Turati) but also by scientists, e.g. Vilfredo Pareto. A letter from Antonio Labriola has been included among the *Corrispondenti vari*. The long introduction written by S. M. Ganci excels by its clarity and throws light on Colajanni's unique significance for Italian culture and for sociology and criminology in general.

DOLCI, DANILO. To Feed the Hungry. Enquiry in Palermo. Introd. by Aldous Huxley. Transl. from the Italian by P. D. Cummins. Macgibbon & Kee, London 1959. 327 pp. Ill. 30/-.

The author, well-known on account of his social and philanthropic work in Sicily, here throws light on the appalling poverty and the unemployment in Sicily, both in Palermo and in the country. This is done by means of short life-histories, interviews, statistical data, etc. Interesting, too, are the results of a large-scale enquiry, which contained such questions as whether, in the respondents' opinion, the ballot is secret, the task of the political parties, and what should be done to fight unemployment.

GRAMSCI, ANTONIO. Oeuvres choisies. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1959. 539 pp. F.fr. 1.950.

It is to be welcomed that, in the translation by Gilbert Moget and Armand Monjo, who also have provided a useful annotation, now a French reading public may get acquainted with some of the more important writings of one of the original thinkers of early communism. The first section is devoted to historical materialism and contains, among others, intelligent observations on the objectivity of knowledge and the Marxian conception of praxis. The second part deals with the problem of revolution and the Italian situation before the rise to power of Mussolini, the third with some valuable contributions on the *Risorgimento*, and the fourth with cultural questions and those of literary criticism.

SANTARELLI, ENZO. Aspetti del movimento operaio nelle Marche. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1956. 146 pp. L. 1.000.

The characterising aspects of socialism in the Italian Marches, whose exceptional position within Italian socialism as to its radicalism and its Leftist inclinations is here emphasized, are subjected to a conscientious investigation in which, among other things, anarchism, reformist socialism and the Christian-Democratic experiences come to the fore. Of importance are also the documents inserted, which include a letter from Antonio Labriola to Pacifico Spadoni, dated 1891, and an address by Gabriele D'Annunzio to the *Bersaglieri* of 1920.

SANTARELLI, ENZO. *Il socialismo anarchico in Italia*. Feltrinelli Editore Milano 1959. 280 pp. L. 2.500.

In a fully documented study based on marxist methods the author deals with the period in which Italian anarchism, by a renewal of Bakuninist traditions, had its heyday. The personalities of Malatesta and Merlino have been given much relief and it is argued that the essence of their anarchism is more petit bourgeois than proletarian. The book ends with a discussion of the *settimana-rossa* in 1914.

TURATI, FILIPPO e ANNA KULISCIOFF. Carteggio. VI. Il delitto Matteotti e l'Aventino (1923-25). A cura di Alessandro Schiavi. Giulio Einaudi Editore, Torino 1959. xxi, 536 pp. L. 3.000.

This volume contains the correspondence between Anna Kuliscioff and Filippo Turati: the first letter is dated 5 February 1923 and the last 20 November 1925: in total, more than 450 letters have been included, which reflect the great friendship between the two socialists. Within the range of their broad interests they discussed the Italian situation in the first years of the fascist regime, but also the International, many

personalities, Italians and foreigners, etc. The book constitutes, also because of the intimacy of the two correspondents and their intelligence, a valuable source for the history of the Socialist Party.

VENTURI, FRANCO. *Esuli Russi in Piemonte dopo il '48*. Giulio Einaudi Editore, Torino 1959. 157 pp. L. 1.200.

A brilliant study is presented here (as No 13 of the interesting series of *Studi e ricerche*) of the interrelations between the Russian exiles in Piedmont and the Italian revolutionaries of '48. By analysing the part played by the former (among whom such interesting individuals as Nicolai Sazonov, Iwan Golovin, and particularly, Herzen), Mr Venturi has succeeded in illuminating entirely new aspects of the *Risorgimento*, and in putting several issues in Russian social thought of the mid-nineteenth century, and Populism in particular, into a wider perspective.

The Netherlands

125 & 100. *Sphinx-Céramique*. Samengesteld door J. F. E. Regout, A. J. Fr. van Maenen, L. M. Soeters e.a. Sphinx-Céramique, Maastricht 1959. 412 pp. Ill.

The management of the *N.V. Sphinx-Céramique* (late Petrus Regout) has, on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of *de Sphinx* and the 100th anniversary of the *Société Céramique*, ordered a commemoration volume to be composed, which has now appeared in a very handsome and well-produced edition. Dozens of reproductions in colour and photographs, statistics and genealogical tables illustrate in broad outline the development of the ceramic industry in Maastricht. Besides contributions on the industrial side of the firm there are contributions, that are important for the study of social history, and among these special mention must be made of the article by Mr L. M. Soeters on "*De Keramische industrie van Maastricht en de sociale evolutie*" and, particularly, of the attack launched by the author on the final redaction of the government enquiry of 1887, which does not correspond with the shorthand reports, while the tenor of the alterations is directed against the entrepreneur Regout.

ISHWARAN, K. *Family Life in The Netherlands*. Uitgeverij Van Keulen N.V., The Hague 1959. xii, 291 pp. Ill. Hfl. 19.50.

Focussing his thought-provoking study upon the urban middle class in the Netherlands by means of a random sample of university students Dr Ishwaran investigates, whether family life and the structure of the family have changed under the impact of the transition from a "pre-industrial" to an industrial and urbanized society. The author arrives at the conclusion, that this is not the case, at least not to a significant extent, with the essential characteristics of the Dutch family, which is said to have maintained its functions as regards the transmission of values and attitudes, and its functions within the closed system (as distinctive from its functions towards the whole of society itself). Dr Ishwaran's interesting study gives rise to a number of questions regarding the validity of its argument.

MAENEN, A. J. FR. *Petrus Regout 1801-1878. Een bijdrage tot de sociaal-economische geschiedenis van Maastricht*. N.V. Centrale Drukkerij, Nijmegen 1959. xxxi, 450 pp. Ill.

The entrepreneur Petrus Regout does not enjoy a good reputation in Dutch social

history, but this bad name partly rests on the fact, that the statements made by the director of the pottery of Regout in answer to a government enquiry in 1887, which were offensive towards the labourers, were attributed to him, while it was his son, who was interrogated. Thus this book has the secondary function of a posthumous rehabilitation of Regout, whose provisions for the labourers working in his potteries did not compare unfavourably with those of his fellow-entrepreneurs. As a whole, however, the elaborate work presents a captivating picture of Maastricht, the industrial centre in the South of the Netherlands, that oriented itself more towards the Walloon industrial districts than on the Northern Netherlands, and pays great attention to working conditions, standard of living and factory hygiene. An extensive register and bibliography, and a number of appendices contribute to the convenient arrangement of this book.

SCHEFFER, Age. Ome Jan. *Het leven van Jan van Zutphen*. N.V. De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam 1958. 304 pp. Ill. Hfl. 7.90.

In this book which is something in between a novel and a biography, the life of Jan van Zutphen (who was known as "Uncle Jan"), a diamond worker who became famous as a socialist, a trade union leader and, most of all, as a philanthrope is described. He was especially active in the struggle against tuberculosis and won great fame in the country. He died in 1958 at the age of 94, one of the great men of the old socialist movement who started his political activities as an adherent of Domela Nieuwenhuis, later became a member of the Social Democratic Workers' Party, but was always driven by ethical motives and a longing for solidarity more than by theoretical considerations.

VERSLUIS, W. G. *Van klei en zand. Geschiedenis van de K.A.B. in het bisdom Breda. Bestuur van de K.A.B. in het bisdom Breda*, Breda 1959. 253 pp. Ill. Hfl. 3.00.

The Roman Catholic Labour Movement (now essentially trade union congress) in the Diocese of Breda is the subject of this historical study which is based largely on primary sources. These were extremely scarce for the first 25 years after the foundation of the diocesan *R.K. Volksbond*. The preliminary history is also discussed. The author has given due attention to the various conflicts with which the young movement was confronted, and which were largely caused by conservative antipathy against working class unions. The activities of other R. C. social organisations are discussed as well, and a curious intertwining of religion and secular action is implicitly evident.

VRANKRIJKER, A. C. J. DE. *Een groeiende gedachte. De ontwikkeling der meningen over de sociale kwestie in de 19e eeuw in Nederland*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1959. 158 pp. Hfl. 9.50.

Although poverty and "the social question" in the 19th century are the subjects of this book as well as of the famous works in Dutch historiography dealing with the situation of the poor classes, dr. De Vrankrijker stresses another aspect: he produces the result of research studies in the contemporary writings treating of the "question" and eventual remedies. Thus he gives rather reactions to facts than facts themselves. He discusses four periods called respectively conservatism (1815-1822), passive liberalism (1835-1852), liberalism disquieted (1853-1870), and social consciousness (1871-1881), that is, the period in which more than incidental beginnings of a workers' (partly socialist) movement may be observed.

Norway

DORFMAN, HERBERT. *Labor Relations in Norway*. The Norwegian Joint Committee on International Social Policy, Oslo 1957. 150 pp. Ill.

This survey of labour relations in Norway presents much useful information on such matters as the Norwegian Trade Union organization and membership, the Employers' Association, conditions of labour and labour - management relations, e.g. collective bargaining and mediation. Some general sections dealing with the economic background and the history of Norwegian labour are included in this book, which may be of use both to students of labour relations and to those interested in Norwegian social aspects.

EVANG, KARL. *Health Services in Norway*. English Version by Dorothy Burton Skardal. The Norwegian Joint Committee on International Social Policy, Oslo 1957. 161 pp. Ill.

Mr Evang, the Director-General of Health Services, here presents an informative picture of the Norwegian Health Services as they developed over a period of 200 years. Important features, such as organization, payment and insurance of the whole population are brought to the fore and the differences with other medical care services are investigated. This book, which also contains statistics on hygiene in Norway, illuminates some aspects of social policy and the functioning of the welfare state.

Poland

DASZYŃSKI, I. *Pamiętniki*. 2 Vols. *Książka i wiedza*, Warszawa 1957. 284, 419 pp.

Ignacy Daszyński (1866-1936) was an acknowledged leader of the Polish socialist movement. When Polish socialism split, he backed the PPS and played a role in the Polish governments after 1918. His long friendship and admiration for Piłsudski did not stop him from opposing the latter after 1926. This re-edition of his memoirs, which originally appeared in 1925 makes again available an important source for the study of Polish socialism. Its value is enhanced by good indexes. The introduction stresses the interest of this edition after years of uncritical acclaim and as uncritical rejection.

GOMUŁKA, W. *Przemówienia*. *Książka i wiedza*, Warszawa 1957. 481 pp. zł. 14.-.

This collection of Gomułka's speeches opens with his now famous address to the eighth Plenum of the Polish United Workers' Party. Chronologically ordered the collection contains the speeches through September 1957 and thus covers a critical phase in the history of post-war Poland.

KRAHELSKA, H. *Wspomnienia rewolucjonistki*. *Książka i wiedza*, Warszawa 1957. 276 pp. zł. 13.-.

In the beginning of this century the author took part in the revolutionary movement in the South of Russia, first in the student movement in Odessa and later in social-revolutionary groups. She was arrested for a short time in 1911 and again in 1913. This time she was sent to Siberia and was set free only after the revolution. She returned to

Poland, for a short time kept contact with the CP, afterwards left politics and became a labor inspector. Arrested in 1944 by the Germans she died in Ravensbrück just before the liberation. The book gives the story of her life in Russia in and out of prison. Her being Polish in a Russian environment and her personal touch make this book interesting and rewarding reading. An index of names would have been helpful. There is a short biographical introduction.

LEWIS, FLORA. *The Polish Volcano. A Case History of Hope*. Secker & Warburg, London 1959. xiv, 267 pp. 25/-.

As a correspondent of a number of large British newspapers the author is well-qualified to describe the developments in Poland – the more so as she was there at the time under discussion. The result is a vividly written and intelligent account of the most important events and the “general climate” prior to the dramatic change, that culminated in the transition of power into the hands of Gomułka. This last event is graphically reported, as are the Poznan strike and the impact of Khrushchev’s revelations at the Twentieth Congress. Among the other subjects coming up for treatment are the position of the Catholic Church and the role played by the Polish youth.

LIMANOWSKI, B. *Historia demokracji polskiej w epoce porozbiorowej*. 2 Vols. Książka i wiedza, Warszawa 1957. 415, 413 pp. zł. 65.-.

In an earlier issue of the Review reprint of another of Limanowski’s works was announced, a sure sign of the revival of interest in Polish social history. The re-issue of this work is to be acclaimed, for, though it is sufficiently known, it is hard to get at, even if this is the fourth edition. The only other edition available to this reviewer, the first, shows that the book was later extended. A short historical introduction would therefore have been helpful.

Nowy Przegląd 1924-1925 (Reedycja) (Zakład Historii Partii przy KC PZPR). Książka i wiedza, Warszawa 1959. 403 pp. Zł 35.-.

This is a further volume in the re-edition of this journal, of which two earlier vols. have been noticed in our Review for 1959, p.169. This volume is uniform to the earlier ones and contains the four issues that appeared in the years mentioned.

STUZIŃSKI, T. („Jędrzejewski” „Kurzawa”). *Pięć mostów (wspomnienia partyzanckie)*. Iskry, Warszawa 1958. 230 pp. zł 10.-.

These vividly told memoirs relate the exploits of the author and his small group of partisans in the South of Poland in 1944-5. The group specialised in attacks on railways and the five bridges of the title are those that were destroyed. To each of these actions a chapter is devoted.

Rumania

Documente privind istoria României. Rascoala din 1821, documente interne, Vol. I. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Române, București 1959. 442 pp.

This is the first of 5 vols. of documents concerning the rising which occurred in 1821 in Valakhia. It was directed against the Turks and landlords and was led by Tudor Vladimirescu, who was killed in that year by adherents of his erstwhile ally Ipsilanti.

The documents refer not only to the rising itself; about a third is devoted to the preceding years, during which Vladimirescu fought the Turks on the Russian side. Documents in other languages are given in the original with a translation.

Rapoartele Consulatului Austriei din Iași (1856-1859). Culegerea documentelor, studiul introductiv, rezumatele și notele de Dan Berendei. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Române, București 1959. lix, 550 pp. Lei 32,30.

The reports collected in this volume comprise a great number of those directed to Count Buol by the Austrian representative Gödel Lannoy, and many others, mostly in German and French, which reflect the tensions in the Danube principalities, and between these and the Turkish authorities in Constantinople and the Great Powers. In a historical introduction the various economic, social and political issues of the time are dealt with in a Marxist spirit, while special attention is also given to the national question of Transsylvania. The sources reproduced here are partly of much interest. The volume is Nr. II in the series *Documente privind Unirea Principatelor* published on behalf of the Historical Institute of the Academy mentioned in the title.

Sweden

MICHANEK, ERNST und INGVAR OHLSSON. Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit. Verlag Otto Schwartz & Co., Göttingen 1958. viii, 320 pp.

The original Swedish edition of this book appeared in 1956 under the title *Utredningen om kortare arbetstid*. It contains the report of the results of an investigation into the motives and the consequences of a shorter work-week (the subsequent bill for a 45 hour week is appended). Besides a general comparative consideration of working hours in a number of countries this study is especially concerned with the economic consequences, particularly from the viewpoint of variance of business activity and wage policy. The shorter work-week is interpreted as an alternative or a choice from a number of possibilities (increase of income, etc.).

Switzerland

ROBERT GRIMM. Revolutionär und Staatsmann. Schweizerischer Verband des Personals Öffentlicher Dienste, Zürich 1958. 158 pp. Ill.

Various extracts of the writings of Robert Grimm himself have been supplemented, with short essays (written by Fritz Grütter, Arthur Steiner and others), and completed with a full bibliography. The result is an over-all picture of the various aspects of Grimm's activities in the Swiss socialist movement, in which biographical particulars are not lacking. Some attention, though relatively little, has been paid to his role on the international scene (Zimmerwald, Kienthal, relation with Lenin). All contributions are written in a popular style.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

ALMEDINGEN, E. M. So Dark A Stream. A Study of the Emperor Paul I of Russia 1754-1801. Hutchinson & Co., London 1959. 240 pp. 21/-.

This biography of the controversial Czar, Paul I, is an excellent contribution to Russian history and more in particular it contributes to an understanding of the impact of

West-European political ideas in Russia. For an important part Paul's politics are traced back to psychological factors of which the roots lie in his youth – the extensive description of Paul's boyhood and the part played by Catharina seems to be justified in all respects. The concluding pages of the book comment on the question whether and how far, Alexander was party to the conspiracy for Paul's murder.

BACH, MARCUS. *God and the Soviets.* Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York 1958. 214 pp. \$ 4.00.

A visit to the USSR provided the author with many opportunities of forming an opinion on the place occupied by religion both in public life and in every-day existence. From conversations with a large number of people – among whom were convinced atheists, party-members and church-members – on the subject of religion and Communism, the reader gets a picture of the position of the church within Communism and of the points of contact and the conflicts between these "ideologies" as conceived by the "ordinary Soviet citizen".

BIRKMEYER, HANS. *Aus der Geschichte Russlands.* St. Otto Verlag, Bamberg 1959. 232 pp. DM. 8.00.

In 50 chapters the author deals with more or less specifically Russian issues as they appeared to him from a study of the country's history. The central theme in all of them, however, is the schism between Russia and the West, and notably between Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism, the author himself being an adherent of the latter. From this viewpoint he also discusses Communism, especially in its relation with the Orthodox Church, which, after a period of full oppression, now has to play the role of a pivot in the hands of the political masters of the country. The book is written in an attractive style.

CRANKSHAW, EDWARD. *Khrushchev's Russia.* Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1959. 175 pp. 2/6.

It is domestic policy rather than foreign policy since the death of Stalin, and the personality of Chruščev, as well as the ideas and program he stands for, which are in the focus of attention in this intelligently written and very readable book. Two of the author's conclusions are, that among the young people at least Communism "has long ceased to be an active faith", and, second, that the Soviet Government "shows every sign of moving away from the revolutionary spirit", paying only lip-service to Lenin and Leninism. Mr. Crankshaw has widely travelled in the USSR and many of his ideas are supported by personal observations.

DEUTSCHER, I. *The Prophet Unarmed. Trotsky: 1921-1929.* Oxford University Press, London, New York 1959. xv, 490 pp. 38/-.

Trotsky's is a character that makes for hero-worship. In this book the reader feels both the author's admiration for his hero and, sometimes, a strong effort to keep it in check. The latter is, in a sense, made easier by the fact that the years covered by this volume witness the decay of Trotsky's political power, though not of his intellectual brilliance. The wide use that has been made of the Trotsky archives has enabled the author to cover the development of the opposition to Stalin much more fully than has hitherto been possible. The book, therefore, is very important also for the history of Soviet Russia during the 'twenties.

DINERSTEIN, H. S. *War and the Soviet Union. Nuclear Weapons and the Revolution in Soviet Military and Political Thinking.* Stevens & Sons Ltd., London; Fred. A. Praeger Inc., New York 1959. 268 pp. 37/6.

In his excellent study of the Soviet outlook on war and general strategy Mr Dinerstein emphasizes the shift in military thinking since Stalin's death. Until then Stalin's theory of "transitory factors" (which also included "surprise") and "real factors" (the ideological and material equipment of a nation) went unchallenged – after his death, however, the author finds an increasing adaptation to the conditions created by nuclear weapons. Other subjects are the possibility of deterrence and the interrelation of domestic policy and the likelihood of war.

FRIEDE, DIETER. *Das russische Perpetuum Mobile.* Marienburg-Verlag, Würzburg 1959. 244 pp. DM. 12.80.

The position taken by the author throughout this book is that the dominating features of the USSR, for instance as regards slave labour expansion, are less specifically "Communist" than "Russian". With the help of a large number of quotations from observers of the Czarist régime - diplomats, ambassadors and historians – parallels are drawn with phenomena of the Communist régime; the question arises, whether in some cases these comparisons have not been extended too far. The book is primarily designed for the general reader, who wishes to view the Communist régime in a wider context.

GARTHOFF, RAYMOND L. *The Soviet Image of Future War.* Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1959. xii, 137 pp. \$ 3.25.

Mr Garthoff, who is known as an expert on Soviet military strategy, discusses in this book some trends in Soviet military thinking as it finds expression in speeches and articles in military journals. He discusses, for instance, the role of surprise and *Blitzkrieg* and finds a remarkable change on this score since 1955 – although the old dictum that surprise cannot decide the war (thus not entirely being one of the "decisive" factors) remains in force, some value is attached to this factor. Of further importance is Mr Garthoff's finding that, in the eyes of Soviet experts, nuclear warfare does not exclude massive conventional armies but, on the contrary, demands them. Some articles from Soviet military periodicals have been appended in translation.

KAELAS, ALEKSANDER. *Das Sowjetisch besetzte Land.* Eesti Rahvusfond – Estnischer Nationalfond, Stockholm 1958. 135 pp. SKr. 6.00.

The first edition of this work appeared in Esthonian in 1956. The present German edition, which has been revised and considerably extended, gives information on the changes in the political, economical and cultural sectors, which occurred since the Russian occupation and the annexation to Soviet Russia. The process of Russification, which went farthest in the last years of the Stalinist era to become a little less drastic afterwards, is described and elucidated with the help of some figures illustrative of a great increase of the percentage of Russians in the Esthonian population. The sources used by the author are mainly publications of the Communist press in Esthonia and information obtained from refugees.

KALB, MARVIN L. *Eastern Exposure.* Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York 1958. xv, 332 pp. \$ 4.50.

The author of this diary, who was employed in the American Embassy in Moscow in 1956 and 1957, has, with a great power of observation, collected many impressions in conversations with persons from different classes of the population both in European Russia and in Central Asia, and has recorded them here. This interesting work, that excellently reproduces the effect of the "thaw" on ordinary people in the Soviet Union takes an honourable place in the spate of books and travel-stories about the Soviet Union by Western observers.

KRAMISH, ARNOLD. *Atomic Energy in the Soviet Union*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.); Oxford University Press, London 1959. x, 232 pp. \$ 4.75.

Basing his conclusions on data that have been taken, with great care, from speeches by prominent Soviet functionaries, newspapers and Soviet technical periodicals, the author traces the development of Soviet research on nuclear energy. This has been done in such a way that also the layman in physics can follow the text easily. Mr Kramish points out the high level attained by Soviet nuclear research even before the Second World War, and deals extensively with the stopping of the experiments in the first years of the war as a consequence of the war effort and a doubt in Soviet political circles about the possibilities of application of atomic energy. Interesting, too, is the description of the organisation of physical research in the Soviet Union.

KRUPSKAJA, NADESHDA. *Erinnerungen an Lenin*. Dietz Verlag GmbH., Berlin 1959. 606 pp. Ill. DM. 7.00.

— *Reminiscences of Lenin*. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow; Lawrence and Wishart Ltd., London 1959. 553 pp. Ill. 8/6.

These editions are based on the Russian original, which appeared in 1933 and 1934. Three articles, published in resp. 1936, 1937 and 1938, of which the two last-named cover the year 1919, have been added to this edition. The *Reminiscences* as a whole concern the period 1894-1917 and contain information on Lenin's private life, but, primarily, on his ideological and political development, while attention is also given to the history of the party.

LANG, DAVID MARSHALL. *The First Russian Radical Alexander Radishchev 1749-1802*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1959. 198 pp. Ill. 35/-.

Dr Lang has, in this biography of Radishchev, created an excellent picture of the action of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution on Russia. His interpretation of this very important figure does justice both to the specifically Russian aspects of his subject's political and social thought, and to the ideological equipment of the Enlightenment, of which he was the most important exponent. Dr Lang also investigated the influence of Radishchev in the political currents of the nineteenth century, for instance the Decembrists, liberals and the radical intelligentsia, and refutes the Communists' allegation of Radishchev being one of their precursors.

Law in Eastern Europe. A series of publications issued by the Documentation Office for East European Law, University of Leyden. Ed. by Z. Szirmai. III. *The Federal Criminal Law of the Soviet Union*. A. W. Sythoff, Leiden 1959. 157 pp. Hfl. 23.75.

The subject of the third issue of this interesting series of publications on law in the Communist orbit is the changes in 1958 in the USSR as they appear in the new "Basic Principle of Criminal Legislation" and the "Basic Principles of Criminal Procedure", the Law concerning Crimes against the State, and the Law on Military Crimes. Prof. J. M. van Bemmelen deals, in the introduction, with various aspects of these new laws, he discusses the trends discernible in the Soviet legal system and compares the latter with Western European systems. Then follows the Russian text, with an English translation of the new laws.

LENIN, W. I. Werke, Band 24; Band 28. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. viii, 628 pp.; ix, 551 pp. DM. 7.50; DM. 6.50.

— Gegen den Revisionismus. Eine Sammlung ausgewählter Aufsätze und Reden. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 610 pp. DM. 7.60.

— Über die Gewerkschaftsbewegung 1895-1923. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1959. 1315 pp. DM. 8.50.

The new German edition of Lenin's work is making good progress. The 24th vol. is entirely devoted to the crucial months of April-June 1917. The number of items included for the first time is, in this vol., a considerable one, as is the number of revisions on the basis of the original sources. Vol. 28 (July 1918 - March 1919) also contains items published here for the first time in German, mainly concepts of government decisions. The diatribe against the "renegade Kautsky" is one of the central pieces included. - The vol. "Against Revisionism" contains extracts from various writings over almost the whole period of Lenin's political activities. It has been prepared in order to present a handy survey of all those Lenin texts which may be thought relevant in the political and ideological struggle. - The vol. with extracts on trade unions and their significance within the framework of the class war offers a very full picture; the notes should be particularly mentioned, as they also explain special historical facts and constellations.

LIN YUTANG. *The Secret Name*. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York 1958, vii, 268 pp. \$ 3.95.

The motto of this book: "Communism is the secret name of the dread antagonist" is from Heine. A spirit of vehement anti-communism and sharp ridicule characterizes the contents of the work which takes the contradictory and paradoxical elements in Communism (and, in particular, Soviet Communism) as a subject for criticism and caustic remarks. The gap between socialism, Marxism, humanitarian ideals on the one side, and the Soviet praxis on the other is the chief point of attack for the author, who makes use, among other things, of Milovan Djilas' theory and Khrushchev's speech at the XXth CPSU Congress. He also provides a list of treaties broken by the Soviets, a series of parallels between Hitler and Stalin, and a number of examples of highly ambivalent expressions by means of which a formerly tenable definition can be revoked at pleasure.

Martov i ego blizkie. Sborkin. G. M. Lounz, New York 1959. 170 pp.

This is a small and sympathetic monument for Martov, erected by those who politically and personally have been near to him. Pride of place is taken by memoirs on his early years by his sister Lydia Dan, whose eightieth birthday was the occasion for bringing out this book. The book also contains a few letters, of which two by Martov, and further memoirs by Abramovitch, Aronson, Dallin, Dvinov and Sapir on Martov

and his relatives, among these Dan and A. Kranichfeld. The latter was active in the menshevist youth movement under the Soviets and was in prison for many years.

MAZOUR, ANATOLE G. *Modern Russian Historiography*. 2nd Ed. D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., Princeton (N.J.) 1958. xii, 260 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

This is the first relatively full survey of Russian historiography and the author has made his work into an outstanding picture of the history of ideas as reflected in historiography. He begins with a survey of the analistic literature, continues with the 18th century and gives most attention to the 19th century (for instance, Westerners and Slavophiles, Klyuchevsky, Platonov, Milyukov) and deals, in a special chapter, with non-Great Russian centered historiography, into which category he has placed not only historians like Shchapov, but also the "Legal Marxists", Struve and Tugan-Baranovsky. The last chapter discusses the full-fledged Marxists, such as Plekhanov, and also historiography throughout the Soviet period. The book is concluded by a general bibliography.

PASTERNAK, BORIS. *Vrijgeleide*. Hollandia N.V., Baarn 1959. 179 pp. Hfl. 5.90.

The original Russian edition of this book which has the character of a self-portrait, appeared in 1931. Pasternak relates many personal experiences, among which his encounters with people like Rilke (to whose memory the book was dedicated) and Majakovskij occupy an important place. The author's firm roots in European culture and in pre-revolutionary Russian intellectual thought become particularly clear. The present Dutch edition has been prepared, annotated and postfaced in an admirable manner by Ch. B. Timmer.

RADISTSCHEW, ALEXANDER NIKOLAJEWITSCH. *Ausgewählte Schriften*. Hrsg. von I. J. Stschipanow. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1959. viii, 501 pp. DM. 15.00.

This selection of Radishchev's works is based on the Russian edition of 1952, leaving out the more literary works and the passages from *A Journey from Petersburg to Moscow*. The major part of the present selection consists of Radishchev's philosophical works (among which "Das Leben Fjodor Wassiljewitsch Uschakows" with observations on Helvétius and such subjects as capital punishment and love, legislation, human mortality and immortality) and the letters to A. R. Voronzov from Siberia. The introduction has been written by I. J. Stschipanow.

The Russian Revolution and Religion. A Collection of Documents Concerning the Suppression of Religion by the Communists, 1915-1925. With Introductory Essay, Appendices and a Selective Bibliography. Transl. and Ed. by Boleslaw Szczesniak. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Ind.) 1959, xx, 289 pp. \$ 6.75.

Part of the documents collected in this work, which come from public as well as private archives, have not previously been published. There is also a great number of translations of important and rare publications (laws, executive orders of the Bolshevik government and the Party, and newspaper articles), and a selected, but fairly extensive bibliography of the outstanding publications on the subject of Communist

policy towards the churches. The general introduction by Prof. Szczesniak considerably elucidates the subject-matter.

SMITH, R. E. F. *The Origins of Farming in Russia*. Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1959. iv, 198 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 3.200. Hfl. 24.00.

This interesting study, no II of the series of *Études sur l'Économie et la Sociologie des Pays Slaves*, published by the *École Pratique des Hautes Études*, deals with the origins of farming in Russia and the transition to a feudal economy and the attendant tributes, systems of tenancy and serfdom. The author has worked a great quantity of material into this study which, moreover, distinguishes itself by a remarkable precision and systematical argumentation. One of the interesting conclusions reached is, that there is no correlation to be found between the changes in tool types and the changes in the social structure; the other conclusions likewise appear rewarding. The preface has been written by Roger Portal.

VIRZA, Edvards. Kārlis Ulmanis. *Monografija*. Imanta, Copenhagen 1955. 209 pp.

This is a short politico-biographical sketch of the last president of the Latvian republic. Ulmanis was born in 1877; as a member of the peasant union he belonged to several governments of Latvia after 1918, until on May 15, 1934 he instituted a dictatorship which lasted until the Russians entered the country. He was arrested shortly afterwards. The book gives no literature or notes.

WETTER, GUSTAV A. *Philosophie und Naturwissenschaft in der Sowjetunion*. Rowohlt Verlag, Hamburg 1958. 195 pp. DM. 1.90.

The present edition is based on Chapter V, IInd part of Wetter's monumental work *Der dialektische Marxismus*, which can still be considered one of the best books on the subject. It has been supplemented with an appendix, in which fragments of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are included, all dealing with the basic concepts and theories of Marxism. It is gratifying that, by this edition, this matter has been made accessible for the interested layman.