

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

ALFARIC, PROSPER. Die sozialen Ursprünge des Christentums. Hrsg. von Gertrud Pättsch und Martin Robbe. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1963. xxvii, 406 pp. DM. 29.00.

Origines sociales du christianisme, which was to have been Professor Alfaric's *magnum opus* but was left by him as a torso, was published in 1959 in an edition by Jacqueline Marchand; the present translation is introduced by Gertrud Pättsch. Discarding the historicity of Jesus the author represents primitive Christianity as a syncretistic phenomenon, to which Jewish, Essene, Syrian, Egyptian, Greek and Roman elements contributed. Though the approach is typically rationalistic, the study, also in its unfinished form, bears witness to a wide knowledge of ancient religions and ecclesiastical writings.

CHABAS, YVONNE. De Nicée à Vatican II. Les hommes de paix. La Colombe, Paris 1963. 200 pp. NF. 15.00.

The title of the present volume is extremely misleading: Mrs. Chabas does not deal with the great councils, but with a number of non-Roman Catholics, who exerted themselves for the restoration of Christian unity in the period 1054-1453 (the "Latino-phrones") and in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (especially in the Oxford Movement). The book is popularly written and not based on any independent historical investigation.

DEANE, HERBERT A. The Political and Social Ideas of St. Augustine. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1963. xix, 356 pp. \$ 7.50.

Roman Catholic students of Augustine tend to associate him with Thomas Aquinas and to harmonize his political and social ideas with the official doctrine of the Church. Professor Deane has no use whatever for that: in his view Augustine was so much obsessed with the depravity of human nature that he could conceive of government only as a homoeopathic repression of sin. In this interpretation, which associates the Saint rather with Machiavelli and Hobbes, *De Civitate Dei* IV, 4 is, of course, the *locus classicus*. One might object that the author has insufficiently taken into account what he himself stresses in the preface, viz. the unsystematic character of Augustine's thought; yet pessimism is such an important element in it, and it is here set forth with so much erudition, that the book must be considered a very valuable monograph.

DELLA VOLPE, GALVANO. *La libertà comunista. Saggio di una critica della ragion "pura" pratica. Con l'aggiunta dello scritto del 1962 Sulla dialettica.* Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1963. 184 pp. L. 1.600.

La libertà comunista, which was originally published in 1946, is a vindication of the Marxist-Leninist conceptions of liberty and humanism; revisionists and bourgeois philosophers are criticized throughout the essay. The short appendix from 1962 is a summary of the author's *Logica come scienza positiva* (1956) and an "answer to the comrades and to the others".

DESANTI, JEAN T. *Phénoménologie et praxis.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1963. 149 pp. NF. 6.50.

The author, a Marxist philosopher, gives a critical appraisal of Husserl's phenomenology, where it has been explained in its maturest form, in the *Méditations cartésiennes*, designed as a new starting-point. Particularly the fourth and fifth meditations are extensively and expertly considered. Rejecting the phenomenology as speculative and transcendental the author demonstrates its insufficiencies, which render treatment of important fields of inquiry impossible. The system is closed within itself and therefore must remain inadequate, and no parts can be taken from it to be used in another conception.

DJIAN, JACQUES. *Précis de morale juive et de ses rapports doctrinaux avec les morales chrétienne et marxiste.* Editions de la Baconnière, Neuchâtel 1962. 168 pp. S.fr. 8.50.

A traditional-orthodox explication of the ethical precepts of religious Judaism, which in the author's view find their basis in divine instruction and their sense in their contribution to the education of man. The author polemizes against Christendom and Marxism, among other things as to essence, destination and creation of man. For social history those expositions are important that are given under the heading of social morals. As a general characteristic of Jewish ethics the author indicates its dislike of unattainable extremes in connection with its purpose of really being realized in every-day life, the positive appreciation of life in this world, the social-mindedness and the optimistic spirit.

JEAN XXIII. *Encyclique Pacem in terris. Commentaire et index analytique par l'Action Populaire.* Spes, Paris 1963. 204 pp. NF. 5.40.

The encyclical, which John XXIII issued shortly before his death and in which he mainly discusses human rights and duties, international relations and world government, is given here in the translation by the Vatican Polyglot Press; the commentary printed on the even pages is extremely extensive. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is printed as an appendix.

MADAULE, JACQUES. *Initiation à Teilhard de Chardin.* Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris 1963. 143 pp. NF. 5.10.

After his death in 1955 Father Teilhard de Chardin's lyrical prophecy of Evolution has become a kind of fashionable phenomenon, and the present volume, published

in the series *Tout le monde en parle*, contributes its little bit. Its plan is chiefly biographical, so that the reader can follow the genesis and purpose of Teilhard's world-view well. Any criticism, whether from a scientific or from a religious viewpoint, is lacking.

MOHR, HUBERT. *Das Katholische Apostolat. Zur Strategie und Taktik des politischen Katholizismus*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 338 pp. DM. 18.80.

The series of *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Religiösen und Wissenschaftlichen Denkens*, which opened promisingly with a new edition of Eduard Winter's study on Josephism (cf. the previous issue of this journal, p. 298), is continued at a somewhat less scholarly level. Hubert Mohr, for years a member of the anti-Communist Schönstatt Movement, the German offspring of the *Societas Apostolatus Catholici*, has since come to serve the Communist apostolate and now, by the direction of Walter Ulbricht, "unveils" his first love; he does so in the same totalitarian fighting spirit. This is not to say that the present volume is a worthless pamphlet; after an outline of Vincenzo Pallotti's concept of Catholic apostolate the author, making use of confidential material which is practically not available to outsiders, offers a detailed account of the Schönstatt Movement since 1914. Strong stress is laid on its organisation, its tactics, its anti-Communism and its coarse Mariology, which aroused suspicion even among the clergy and, as early as the 'thirties, caused co-religionists to speak of a "Marian fascism".

MORTU, PHILIPPE. *L'Occident au défi*. Editions de la Baconnière, Neuchâtel 1963. 278 pp. S.fr. 12.00.

This is a sober treatment of the "ideology" of MRA, of which the author is an enthusiastic champion. The presentation is more nuanced than usual pronouncements on the part of adherents of the movement, although definitions are just as vague and the reforms recommended almost as rigorous. The author discusses more independently and with obvious ability the present position of Europe in the world and the continued impoverishment of the underdeveloped parts of the world. Notwithstanding his interest in things social the author reduces the necessary "revolution" to a fundamental choice within the human conscience.

PRICE, GEORGE. *The Narrow Pass. A Study of Kierkegaard's Concept of Man*. Hutchinson, London 1963. 224 pp. 30/-.

Basing himself almost wholly on those of Kierkegaard's writings that were published during his life the author tries to reconstruct the answers given by the famous Dane to the four questions of Kant; the question "What is Man?" is said to have been cardinal to him, and to offer the clue to the fundamental consistency and specific importance of his thought. According to Mr. Price, becoming an individual (the "narrow pass") was Kierkegaard's one and only concern. The political and social aspects of this attitude (his dislike of democracy and socialism) are not entered into.

SILVAIN, RENÉ. *Les origines de la pensée moderne*. La Colombe, Paris 1963. 407 pp. NF. 18.00.

Mr. Silvain has set out to give a comprehensive survey of Western civilization in a *Trilogie de la Civilisation Occidentale*. In the present first volume the origins of modern

thought are traced; they are sought in medieval scholasticism rather than in Greco-Roman philosophy, the limitations of which are strongly emphasized. This approach is closely bound up with the author's left-wing Roman Catholicism, but neither has prevented him from composing an intelligent and extremely well-written book.

TILLICH, PAUL. *Der Mut zum Sein*. 4. Aufl. Steingrüben Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. 144 pp. DM. 9.80.

The Terry Lectures on *The Courage To Be*, delivered by Professor Tillich at Yale University in 1952, immediately attracted general attention; the German translation, by Gertie Siensen, was first published in 1953. As is to be expected in this theologian, the phenomenon of courage is approached extensively from the ontological side, contrasted with the "anxiety of non-being", and finally re-established in the "God above God".

VOSSLER, OTTO. *Rousseaus Freiheitslehre*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1963. 395 pp. DM. 28.00.

The author of this important book has occupied himself with Rousseau most of his life. In his *Der Nationalgedanke von Rousseau bis Ranke*, of 1937, he represented him as an irrationalist, a collectivist, and a direct precursor of modern nationalism. Since then the times have changed, and Professor Vossler has come to seek the importance of the famous Genevese more in the humanist direction. In the present volume he calls him a "heretic of reason" who, by a higher synthesis of individualism and collectivism, solved the problem of human alienation, and disposed of the age-old dualism of man and citizen, individual and society, liberty and compulsion, right and might, ethics and politics. The author rightly does not deal with *Du Contrat Social* isolatedly, but against the background of the other writings; Rousseau was primarily a moralist and an educationalist. The well-known accusation of totalitarianism rests, in Professor Vossler's view, on a misunderstanding partly owing to Rousseau's unfortunate formulations ("*leidige terminologische Schlamperei*").

VRIES, ELIZABERTUS DE. *De dienst van de kerk aan de industrie-arbeider*. T. Wever, Franeker 1962. 208 pp. Hfl. 8.90.

The author, who, with the present volume, took his doctor's degree of Divinity at the Free (Calvinist) University of Amsterdam, discusses the question of how the Church at present can serve the industrial worker. He has gone through a considerable number of sociological writings, but has not always succeeded in assimilating them independently. The result is a traditional pastoral theology, supplemented with some more or less useful suggestions.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ARON, RAYMOND. *Dix-huit leçons sur la société industrielle*. [Collection Idées, 19.] Gallimard, Paris 1963. 377 pp. NF. 4.80.

The lectures which make up the present volume were delivered by Professor Aron to students of sociology at the Sorbonne in the course of 1955-56. Their plan widely differs from that of those noticed in this journal, Vol. IV (1959), Part 2, p. 289; here too the text has scarcely been altered. The main subject is economic growth in its

relation to social stratification and political organization. The author has proceeded with expert knowledge and with the matter-of-factness peculiar to him; he displays scepticism regarding a future homogenization of Western democracy and Communism.

BAUER, P. T. and B. S. YAMEY. *The Economics of Under-developed Countries*. [The Cambridge Economic Handbooks.] James Nisbet & Co. Ltd., Welwyn (Herts.); Cambridge University Press, London 1960 (first publ. 1957). xiii, 271 pp. 10/6.

"The aim of our book is not to propose a theory of development, nor to present a bird's-eye view of the under-developed world, nor yet primarily to present a set of proposals for the acceleration of economic growth." What do the authors offer then? First, a description and an analysis of the productive resources (natural, human, capital) in the underdeveloped countries, with an emphasis on the limits of quantification. Then, in the second part, economic activities and government policies are dealt with; it is understandable, that there should be a shift from positive to normative economics here. The volume throughout meets the standards of the series of which it forms part, but it is not directed at economists alone.

DURKHEIM, ÉMILE and MARCEL MAUSS. *Primitive Classification*. Transl. from the French and Ed. with an Introduction by Rodney Needham. Cohen & West, London 1963. xlviii, 96 pp. 18/-.

In Vol. VI (1901-02) of the *Année Sociologique* Durkheim and Mauss published an essay entitled *De quelques formes primitives de classification: contribution à l'étude des représentations collectives*. Their thesis was, that symbolic classifications of a moral or religious nature are originally determined by and modelled upon the prevailing social organization, and they thought they could demonstrate this in the Australian primitives, the Zuñi and the Sioux in North America, and the Chinese. Mr. Rodney Needham, who has translated the essay into English for the first time, shows himself, in his extensive introduction, extremely critical: in his view a causal relation between social organization and "collective representations", let alone cognitive faculties, is not proved, and he calls the authors' argument "logically fallacious" and "methodologically unsound". That he has, nevertheless, prepared an English edition with much care (including a correction of the numerous bibliographical errors in the original) is motivated by the great influence it has had among French and Dutch social anthropologists, and by the lasting importance of the problems it has raised.

HARTMANN, HEINZ. *Amerikanische Firmen in Deutschland. Beobachtungen über Kontakte und Kontraste zwischen Industriegesellschaften*. [Dortmunder Schriften zur Sozialforschung, Band 23.] Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1963. 230 pp. DM. 22.50.

Till 1961 Dr. Hartmann assisted in a study project of American branch-establishments abroad commissioned by some big enterprises to the Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University. Needless to say there is a world of difference between the present volume on American establishments in Germany and what a communist (or, for that matter, a German nationalist) would make of the subject. The emphasis here is wholly on the process of "transculturation", viz. the problems and the impact of American business administration and business philosophy in the country of paternalism and *Philosophie*. The author aptly combines economics and anthropology.

HEIMANN, EDUARD. *Soziale Theorie der Wirtschaftssysteme*. [Veröffentlichungen der Akademie für Wirtschaft und Politik, Hamburg.] J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1963. xiii, 341 pp. DM. 34.00.

The specific nature of capitalism is, that it has emancipated the economic sector from the original integrated social system and has come to form an autonomous economic system, with fundamental social consequences. By consistently re-investing the economic surplus this system has led, in the West, to an expansion and an opulence which render a new integrated social system desirable as well as possible. This is the main theme of the present volume, in which also the Welfare State and Russian Communism are extensively described as a social reform, resp. as a collectivist imitation of the economic system. In the framework of this bibliography it is impossible to do full justice to Professor Heimann's stimulating book, in which the results of a lifetime of social research are summarized; suffice it to say that it will also be of great service to the social historian.

JANNE, HENRI et JEAN MORSA. *Sociologie et politique sociale dans les pays occidentaux*. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1962. 105 pp. B.fr. 120.

Originally commissioned by UNESCO for a larger work on sociology the present study summarizes the contributions which this science has made and may yet make to the social reconstruction of the developed countries of the West. The authors focus on family life and social stratification, and appear to be full of professional optimism.

JOUVENEL, BERTRAND DE. *The Pure Theory of Politics*. Cambridge University Press, London 1963. xiii, 221 pp. 25/-.

Baron de Jouvenel pretends to give a non-normative theory of politics exclusively based on observation. He conceives of its essence as action of Man upon Man and elaborates this viewpoint with the *esprit* peculiar to him. Political problems are said to be, by their very nature, not capable of solution, at best of settlement. Unlike in the author's previous book *On Power* the pernicious influence of the French Revolution is now not sought in State omnipotence, but in bad manners and violence for its own sake.

Der Mensch als soziales und personales Wesen. Beiträge zu Begriff und Theorie der Sozialisation aus der Sicht von Soziologie, Psychologie, Arbeitswissenschaft, Medizin, Pädagogik, Sozialarbeit, Kriminologie, Politologie. Hrsg. von Gerhard Wurzbacher. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. viii, 261 pp. DM. 33.00.

Representing the several sciences mentioned in the subtitle ten authors deal with a number of aspects of socialisation, "enculturation" and personalisation; each of the papers is provided with an extensive apparatus of notes or a bibliography. Very interesting from a historical point of view is the contribution by Franz Ronneberger on national integration as a result of socialisation, enculturation and personalisation processes.

Mensen, groepen, organisaties. Spuurwerk in de sociale psychologie. Door M. Mulder e.a. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1963. 2 vols. v, 355 pp.; v, 318 pp. Ill. Hfl. 37.80.

Professor Mulder of Utrecht University has collected and extensively introduced a number of studies on human behaviour in groups and organisations. The studies, written by both social psychologists and sociologists, are chiefly based on investigations in the Netherlands, although much attention is paid to the foreign literature and the methods followed. We specially refer to what Professor Van de Vall writes in Vol. I on participation in the trade unions as voluntary organisations. The symposium is No 47 in the series of *Bouwstenen voor de Kennis der Maatschappij*.

De oorlog in het licht der wetenschappen. Eerste serie. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1963. 158 pp. Hfl. 8.50.

Knowledge of the phenomenon of war, its function and its causes is the general subject matter of the papers read at a course at Groningen University, Holland. The contributions are of a different order of quality and betray different standpoints, going from outright unilateralism – slightly veiled in the cloak of scientific approach – to completely matter-of-fact discussions of a definite subject. Perhaps this is indicative of the quality of “polemology” as it is conceived by the Groningen “Institute of Polemology”, which consists in a mixing up of scholarly study with a morally inspired inclination towards pacifism. Something of this quality is manifest in the contribution by Professor B. V. A. Röling on “war and the study of law”; other contributions to be mentioned here are those by Professor F. van Heek on “sociological aspects of the phenomenon of war” (a very global approach with far-flung personal views), by Professor J. Pen on “the economy of the Cold War” and by Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Spits on “war in the light of history” (a very useful survey and an analysis of the interrelation between civilization and war).

RUNCIMAN, W. G. Social Science and Political Theory. Cambridge University Press, London 1963. vii, 200 pp. 22/6.

This book begins by stating that social sciences, among which political science (= political sociology), can be sciences. After giving attention to the genesis of political sociology the author of this extremely important work goes on to deal very penetratingly, and from different viewpoints, with the relation of political science to political theory (= political philosophy), in his view inseparable though different. Political science has not overcome political theory as chemistry has alchemy. He indicates what social, and especially political facts, that had escaped notice or were new, have been elucidated by the new sociological and political theories, methods, techniques and models. These new theories, models, etc., are extremely lucidly explained, and it is demonstrated to what extent they fall short or are imperfect as yet. Their results, which render traditional political theory often problematical, should – and can – be absorbed by it; they make a revision of problems and solutions imperative.

SELLNOW, WERNER. Gesellschaft – Staat – Recht. Zur Kritik der bürgerlichen Ideologien über die Entstehung von Gesellschaft, Staat und Recht. (Von der bürgerlichen Aufklärung bis zum deutschen Positivismus des 19. Jahrhunderts.) Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 876 pp. DM. 35.00

The author discusses a great many, mostly German, theories of the early genesis of society, state and law, all dating from before 1914. While the bibliography is classed under two headings, “Works by Marx and Engels” and “Works by other authors”,

the "others" are dealt with first in the text; there they are, however, already unfavourably contrasted with Marx and Engels, who finally come to speak the liberating word. In his "conclusions" as to how the above genesis "actually must have taken place in the historical process" the author completely agrees with the latter; modern social and cultural anthropology are not so much as mentioned.

Social Casework in the Fifties. Selected Articles, 1951-1960. Ed. by Cora Kasius. Family Service Association of America, New York 1962. xii, 417 pp. \$ 6.00.

In the present volume thirty articles have been collected that had been previously published in *Social Casework*, the scientific monthly of the Family Service Association of America. They are classed under three headings, viz. "Concepts", "Casework Practice" and "Teaching and Supervision". We mention here the contributions on the old and the new in casework, by Mary J. McCormick, and on the role of social casework in social policy, by Gordon Hamilton.

STOLLBERG, RUDHARD. *Geschichte der bürgerlichen politischen Ökonomie. Eine allgemeinverständliche Einführung.* Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1960. 243 pp. DM. 7.90.

The main concern of this popular essay on "bourgeois" economics since Mercantilism is exposure. As the story progresses the judgment becomes more negative, until the contemporary Western economists turn out to be outright impostors, whose work cannot lay claim to the title of science.

TREDGOLD, R. F. *Human Relations in Modern Industry.* 2nd ed. Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd., London 1963. 192 pp. Ill. 21/-.

The author, an expert psychiatrist, discusses very readably and often wittily all sorts of human problems that daily confront working and personnel managers. Numerous quotations conveying non-specialist wisdom and some cartoons have been included. The present edition widely differs from the first, which was published in 1949.

World Communism. Key Documentary Material. Compiled and Edited with an Introduction by Sidney Hook. [Anvil Books, No 62.] D. Van Nostrand Company Inc., Princeton (N.J.), Toronto, London 1962. 255 pp. \$ 1.45.

A short but extremely lucid as well as compact, thought-provoking general introduction precedes a fine selection of documents, each of which is very ably introduced. The diversity of aspects of "Communism" and the shifts in the lines it followed both strategically and tactically come out very clearly. To mention only a few items: the Communist conception of democracy, the Moscow Trials, Soviet anti-Semitism, and, in Part IV which is devoted to Communism in the United States, "Roosevelt's March to Fascism" – printed in *The Communist International* of January 15, 1934. Interesting is also a one-page account of the issue of China's CP's interpretation as an essentially "agrarian reform" movement.

HISTORY

ASHBY, ERIC. *Community of Universities. An Informal Portrait of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth 1913-1963*. Cambridge University Press, London 1963. viii, 118 pp. 12/6.

In the fifty years of its existence the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth has done much for the advancement of scholarship and for the strengthening of the Commonwealth. After an account of its history Sir Eric discusses the Vice-Chancellor's Committee and the work of the Association's office. There are several appendices, among which one containing biographical summaries.

BALL, ADRIAN. *The Last Day of the Old World. 3rd September 1939*. Frederick Muller Limited, London 1963. 292 pp. Ill. 25/-.

The author gives a quarter day to quarter day account of events on September 3, 1939. London, Paris, Warsaw and Berlin, but also Dublin and other capitals are the scenes of action described. A vivid account is given of government decisions, sessions of parliaments, anxieties, fears and hopes. Of course, what happened before had, to a certain extent, to be included; thus, Dahlerus' efforts at mediation are told in detail.

BORKENAU, FRANZ. *World Communism. A History of The Communist International*. New Introduction by Raymond Aron. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1962. 442 pp. \$ 2.45.

The introduction by Professor Aron to this re-edition of Borkenau's work of 1939 stresses the relevance of its analysis which makes it important notwithstanding some obviously erroneous predictions, the logical consequence of a totally different vantage-point. Indeed the book remains one of the fundamental works on the history of the Komintern.

Chaim Weizmann. *A biography by several hands*. Ed. by Meyer W. Weisgal and Joel Carmichael. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1962. xi, 364 pp. Ill. 42/-.

After a preface by Ben-Gurion and an outline of the biographical facts by Isaiah Berlin twelve writers, politicians and scholars discuss the various periods and aspects of Weizmann's many-sided and fruitful life. Most of the contributions deal with his record as a Zionist leader and as a President of Israel, but there are three on his work as a biochemist. The volume is illustrated with some very interesting photographs.

COLLINS, ROBERT and PETER DUIGNAN. *Americans in Africa. A Preliminary Guide to American Missionary Archives and Library Manuscript Collections on Africa*. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1963. vii, 96 pp. \$ 2.00.

The authors have listed U.S. archives and manuscript collections on American activities in Africa; the numerous missionary societies figure most largely here. The volume is No XII of the *Hoover Institution Bibliographical Series*.

COORNAERT, EMILE. *Les Français et le commerce international à Anvers. Fin du XVe-XVIe siècle.* Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1961. 2 vols. 443 pp.; 358 pp. Ill. Maps. NF. 36.50 per vol.

For several decades Professor Coornaert investigated the share of the French in the Antwerp international trade during the "golden age" of the city, and the result is an impressive monument of erudition based on a wealth of unpublished sources. In the first volume the general conditions and the regional provenance of the French merchants are described (a complete list of their names has been appended); the second volume is wholly devoted to the nature of the business relations. The author unpretentiously introduces his work as one of investigations and questions rather than of syntheses; he is very cautious in his conclusions and emphasises the "imbrication" of the old and the new during the period.

COURTNEY, C. P. *Montesquieu and Burke.* [Modern Language Studies.] Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1963. xv, 204 pp. 35/-.

After a chapter on Montesquieu and England the author traces Burke's literary and political career and investigates to what extent he has undergone the influence of what he called in 1757 "the greatest genius which has enlightened this age". It appears that he was no servile imitator and that he mainly borrowed Montesquieu's historical method, adapting it to his own political experience and philosophy. This method proved a powerful weapon in Burke's fight against the French *philosophes* and revolutionaries, but was repudiated by him in so far as it implied determinism. Mr. Courtney's book bears witness to a wide erudition and a balanced judgment.

DAVIS, CALVIN DEARMOND. *The United States and the First Hague Peace Conference.* Cornell University Press. Ithaca (N.Y.) 1962. xii, 236 pp. \$ 5.00.

A year after her war with Spain the United States took part in the First Hague Peace Conference. Professor Davis shows how the duality of her foreign policy at the time, "big stick" and isolationism on the one hand, favouring peaceful arbitration on the other, was well reflected in the attitudes of her delegates, among whom the famous Captain Mahan. Besides the well-known published sources the author has used much unpublished American material.

DOBB, MAURICE. *Studies in the Development of Capitalism.* Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1963. ix, 402 pp. 12/6.

The text of the original edition of 1946 has been left unchanged, apart from a brief postscript on post-war developments being added. The work, inspired by a Marxist approach, offers a thought-provoking generalization of economic history including broad sections of social history from the decline of feudalism in Europe onward. Eminently acquainted with the relevant literature the author often tries new explanations, although on the whole he remains within the confines of what might be called a not too dogmatic Communist interpretation which seems to be the more politically coloured as the treatment approaches most recent developments.

Essays in Russian and Soviet History. In Honor of Geroid Tanquary Robinson. Ed. by John Shelton Curtiss. [Studies in East European History, VIII.] E. J. Brill, Leiden 1963. xx, 345 pp. Hfl. 36.00.

The farewell volume presented to Professor Robinson of Columbia University by his pupils contains so many (if short) contributions to social history in and outside Russia, that it should be deemed a "must"; we can only mention some of them here. M. B. Petrovich writes on the social historian Vasily Semevsky, and P. H. Aron on Pokrovsky. B. D. Wolfe elucidates the contrast between French Socialism and German theory in the First and the Second Internationals. The relations between Dostoevsky and Pobedonostsev are treated by R. F. Byrnes, and those between Plekhanov and the revolutionaries of 1905 by S. H. Baron. Then there are two contributions on Lenin: on his "revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry", by K. E. McKenzie, and on his concept of *partiinost'*, by M. W. Mikulak. A. Resis writes on the Comintern policy towards the IFTU, 1919-1920, and Th. T. Hammond on the conquest of the French PTT Union by the Communists in 1945. The attitudes of Zinoviev vis-a-vis the German Revolution, 1923, and of Radek vis-a-vis the Chinese Revolution, 1925-1927, are dealt with by W. Korey, resp. W. Lerner. Finally, Th. H. von Laue contributes a paper on the crises in the Russian polity during the twentieth century. The average level of the papers is high.

Geschichte der internationalen Beziehungen 1917-1939. Hrsg. von W. G. Truchanowski. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 567 pp. Loose-leaf maps. DM. 22.50.

The original edition of this handbook on the international relations between the two world wars was written by a "collective" of eighteen Russian historians and published in Moscow in 1961. In the forefront, of course, are once more the disinterestedness of the Soviet Union and the never ceasing conspiracy of the capitalist powers, though divided among themselves, against her. New is the emphasis on the "Leninist" principle of peaceful coexistence and on the heinous role played by the U.S. imperialists in Europe even then. References are only given in the case of official Communist documents, except in the extensive survey of sources and literature, which contains hundreds of titles.

Geschichte und Gegenwartsbewusstsein. Historische Betrachtungen und Untersuchungen. Festschrift für Hans Rothfels zum 70. Geburtstag dargebracht von Kollegen, Freunden und Schülern. Hrsg. von W. Besson und F. Hiller v. Gærtringen. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1963. 526 pp. DM. 48.00.

The twenty historical studies presented to Professor Rothfels on April 12th, 1961, reflect the several fields in which this eminent scholar has moved during his eventful life and especially during his years at Tübingen. In the first place there are four contributions catering for Rothfels the student of German-Slav relations, E. Maschke discussing the Order of the Teutonic Knights, R. Wittram the subjection of Litvonia and Esthonia in 1710, H. Roos nationality in Eastern Europe at the time of the French Revolution, and D. Geyer Russian Social-Democracy. Of course also Bismarck makes an extensive appearance, if only at the side of Holstein, who proved to be an anti-Russian nuisance as early as 1887; the author is H. Krausnick. Last not least the author of the *Zeitgeschichtliche Betrachtungen* and editor of the famous *Vierteljahrshefte* is honoured by papers on such topics as history and politics, the historian and his own times, etc., and by studies in contemporary history proper. Among the former we mention those by A. Bergstraesser, James Joll (written in English), J. Vogt (on Droysen, Mommsen and v. Pöhlmann), W. Besson (on Ranke and his epigones),

and E. W. Zeeden (on Jacob Burckhardt); among the latter those by Baron Hiller v. Gaertringen, on the slogan of the "stab in the back" since 1918; by H. Herzfeld, on the appeasement policy; by P. Kluge, on Nazi foreign policy; by G. L. Weinberg, on "German Colonial Plans and Policies 1938-1942" (written in English and based on unpublished sources, very important); and by Th. Eschenburg, on modern party financing. The above is only a selection from this many-sided festschrift, which also includes an essay on the beginnings of the German labour movement, by W. Conze, and a bibliography of Rothfels' publications since 1951, by G. Jasper.

GOTTFURCHT, HANS. *Die internationale Gewerkschaftsbewegung im Weltgeschehen. Geschichte, Probleme, Aufgaben.* Bund-Verlag, Köln 1962. 414 pp. DM. 21.50.

Hans Gottfurcht has devoted his whole life to trade-unionism, and, being full of historical interest as well as keenly alive to present-day problems, he can be regarded as exceptionally competent to write a book like the present one. With expert knowledge the records of the IFTU, the WFTU and the ICFTU are described, and the future tasks are also gone into. The author is clearly biased in favour of the ICFTU, which he served for seven years as a deputy secretary-general (the Communists are singled out for sharp criticism), but this does not essentially detract from the value of his book, nor does the lack of footnotes.

GREGORY, ROBERT G. *Sidney Webb and East Africa. Labour's Experiment with the Doctrine of Native Paramountcy.* [University of California Publications in History, Vol. LXXII.] University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1962. xi, 183 pp. \$ 3.50.

In 1929 the second Labour Government got the opportunity of putting into practice the doctrine of native paramountcy in East Africa, which had been formulated by the Conservative government as early as 1923. The new Secretary of State for the Colonies was Sidney Webb, who took the title of Lord Passfield for the occasion, but who failed sadly regarding East Africa, not only on account of white resistance, but also through his own lack of devotion. Dr. Gregory has made a thorough study of the issue since 1923; the files of the Colonial Office not being open to research yet he has used many other unpublished sources, e.g. the Webb papers.

HALIDAY, E. M. *The Ignorant Armies. The Anglo-American Archangel Expedition: 1918-1919.* Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1961. xv, 232 pp. Maps. 21/-.

Although since 1920 several books on the Allied intervention in North Russia have been published, the present one decidedly has a right to existence. Aimed at a wider public it is absorbingly written and partly based on interviews with surviving participants. The story centres round the adventures of the "ignorant armies", but some attention is paid to the political background.

HENDERSON, W. O. *Studies in German Colonial History.* Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1962. xiii, 150 pp. Maps. 28/-.

The papers on the German colonial record, which Dr. Henderson has published in various journals since the 'thirties, distinguish themselves from other publications,

first in the Allied camp and then in the German Democratic Republic, by a remarkably well-balanced appraisal. The mistakes made by the Germans in Africa are not concealed, but the positive achievements and the "new era" initiated in 1907 are given due credit. The author goes extensively into the economic importance of the colonies for the home country; two studies have the First World War outside Europe for their subject.

Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte 1962. Teil II; Teil III. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1962. 265 pp.; 274 pp. DM. 20.00 per vol.

As usual the contributions collected in the present volumes belong to several categories, including extensive book-reviews; we can only mention some of the items. In Vol. II the reader finds two long studies, one on the sociology of imperialist Germany, by J. Kuczynski, and one on the economic crisis of 1866 in Germany, by J. Schuchardt; B. Lehár reports on the historiography of industries in Czechoslovakia. In Vol. III D. Baudis writes on the Workers' Committees in the Mansfeld copper and slate mining industry during World War I, and H. Nussbaum on the neo-liberal opposition to monopolies. H. Radandt unmasks the West German capitalist Leisler Kiep, while A. Fischer continues his useful bibliography of West German publications on the history of concerns.

JOYCE, JAMES AVERY. Red Cross International and the Strategy of Peace. Oceana Publications, Inc., New York 1959. xvii, 271 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

Dr. Joyce popularly describes the history of the International Red Cross and its many-sided activities. In conclusion he urges a positive contribution to the prevention of war in the future. The numerous illustrations deserve special mention. Conrad Hobb has written a foreword.

Juni 1941. Beiträge zur Geschichte des hitlerfaschistischen Überfalls auf die Sowjetunion. Redaktion Alfred Anderle und Werner Basler. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1961. 368 pp. DM. 11.80.

For the Communists the Second World War turned into a struggle between Progress and Reaction on June 22, 1941, and this version is echoed throughout the twelve papers that make up the present volume. In the first two the editors write on German-Soviet relations 1917-1941, the remainder treat of various aspects of the "Hitler fascist surprise" and the Great Patriotic War. Some papers have been contributed by non-German authors, e.g. that on the resistance movement in Poland, by W. Poteranski.

MATTHIAS, ERICH und HANSJÜRGEN SCHIERBAUM. Errungenschaften. Zur Geschichte eines Schlagwortes unserer Zeit. Iimgauverlag, Pfaffenhofen/Ilm, München 1961. xvi, 307 pp. DM. 10.50.

In the nineteenth century the German word *Errungenschaften*, which can be translated by "achievements" but has a more dynamic ring, became a catchword of the liberal, later also the socialist, belief in progress. The authors of this pioneering essay chiefly trace the way in which the corresponding Russian words *dostizhenie* and *zavoevanie* came to be symbols of communist self-conscience and soviet patriotism, and in which, on the analogy of the "great example", the word *Errungenschaften* has received a new

meaning and function in the German Democratic Republic. The second part of the book, "The *Errungenschaften* in the Propaganda of the Soviet Zone", consists of hundreds of quotations illustrative of that function. Also on the Soviet Union the documentation is excellent, though in this field, too, there is still much to be achieved.

Messages of Freedom from the Magna Carta to the Lahore Pledge. Asia Publishing House, London 1963. xvii, 115 pp. 18/—.

The present anthology of documents on freedom has been prepared by the Aligarh Muslim University as No 20 of their *General Education Reading Material Series*. An original feature differentiating it from other anthologies on the same subject is that it contains not only the well-known classics but also fragments from Milton, Spinoza, Paine, Stuart Mill, Laski and Tawney as well as Gandhi's *Hind Swaraj* and the Lahore Pledge.

MISKIMIN, HARRY A. Money, Prices, and Foreign Exchange in Fourteenth-Century France. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1963. xi, 215 pp. \$ 6.75.

Professor Miskimin, basing himself on the existing historical publications, offers an economic analysis of minting, debasement, prices and exchange in France and England in the fourteenth century. The available facts are represented graphically with the help of numerous statistical tables and charts. One of the author's most interesting findings is that in this case Gresham's law did not apply. The volume is No 15 of the *Yale Studies in Economics*.

MOLNÁR, MIKLÓS. Le déclin de la Première Internationale. La Conférence de Londres de 1871. [Université de Genève, Thèse No 146.] Librairie Droz, Genève 1963. 258 pp. S. fr. 20.00.

With reference to numerous material partly unpublished or very recently published the author, in this doctor's thesis, deals extensively with the London Conference. He outlines the attitude of governments and public towards the International in the period after the Commune, describes the members and their views and gives a penetrating report of the course of the conference. At the conference, according to the author, the victory was Marx', who here cautiously initiated the transformation of the International — till then a "social phenomenon" — into a political party with organizational uniformity and unity of leadership. This, however, met with resistance among the supporters, a reaction which accelerated the end of the International. In his judgment the author is sharply critical of Marx' formal infringements, and indulgent towards organizational and other extravagances of Bakunin. Besides material that is difficult of access three hitherto unpublished reports have been printed *in extenso* as annexes.

NOLTE, ERNST. Der Faschismus in seiner Epoche. Die Action française. Der italienische Faschismus. Der Nationalsozialismus. R. Piper & Co. Verlag, München 1963. 633 pp. DM. 35.00.

The word fascism has increasingly become a collective noun and an abusive word to indicate radical conservatism and even mere conservatism, anti-communism and even democratic socialism ("social fascism"). Also Dr. Nolte, who regards *Action Française*, Italian fascism and Hitler's national-socialism as one whole and even speaks

of a fascist epoch, gives the concept a wide, "anti-fascist" sense, but he is sufficiently discerning not to make a commonplace of it. He proceeds according to the so-called phenomenological method; in the three main parts of his book (which he originally announced under the title of *Phaenomenologie des Faschismus*) he extensively discusses precursors, history, practice and doctrine of the three above movements, in the order and proportions applicable to each; in this he gives proof of a formidable erudition and an admirable power of composition. The distinctive features, present in each of the three movements in different dosages and only together constituting fascism, are, in his view: on the political level, anti-Marxism which tries to destroy the adversary by "Marxist" methods; then, the "death struggle of the sovereign, bellicose, in itself antagonistic group"; last not least, on a "transpolitical" level, fear of and resistance against the *Transzendenz*. Dr. Nolte's definition of this concept, "*rückgewendeter begegnungslassender Ausgriff zum Ganzen*", is pretty untranslatable, and rather a sidelight on the jacket information that "as a secondary school teacher he gradually dissociated himself from the idiom of the Heidegger school". He approximately means by it that historical trend of emancipation which was regarded by the fascists as a whole series of outrages against the "natural order" and the principle of hierarchy, "Bolshevism from Moses to Lenin". Space does not permit us to offer a critical appraisal; we only refer to what Karl Mannheim, in his *Ideology and Utopia* (apparently unknown to Dr. Nolte), wrote on the fascism that indicated itself as such. We conclude by underlining the great importance of this book, which reveals the pretence of re-uniting philosophy and history, divorced since Hegel's death.

PARKES, JAMES. *A History of the Jewish People*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1962. 254 pp. 28/-.

Beginning with the return from the Babylonian captivity the author gives a concise survey of the history of the Jews and of Judaism. Their encounter with different civilizations and the problems resulting from their otherness are given full relief. The volume is directed at the educated layman, but it reflects the wide erudition substantiated by Dr. Parkes in previous books on the subject.

PÖLNITZ, GÖTZ Freiherr VON. Anton Fugger. 2. Band: 1536-1548. (Teil I: 1536-1543.) [Studien zur Fuggergeschichte, Band 17.] J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1963. xx, 656 pp. Ill. DM. 56.00.

The first volume of Baron v. Pölnitz' broadly planned study of Anton Fugger and his time was noticed in Vol. IV (1959), Part 1, p. 130 of this journal. The second of the three volumes has even been divided into two; the years 1536-1543, which are treated in the present first half, merit such a fulness of detail, among other things because the relations between Anton and the strong-willed Emperor Charles V became more strained at the time. The author has continued his work in the spirit and at the level mentioned in the notice of Vol. I; the notes now take up even more than half the space.

ROSENBERG, ARTHUR. *Demokratie und Sozialismus. Zur politischen Geschichte der letzten 150 Jahre*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1962. 312 pp. DM. 12.80.

An (unrevised) re-edition of this well-known book needs no argument in its favour. It remains one of the best written and most thoughtful general histories of Marx' and Engels' political work from 1845-1895. The latter is indeed the central theme around which the relation between socialism and democracy, also prior to and after Marx and

Engels, is dealt with as a very inspiring framework. Even where the author, under the direct impact of the defeat of German Social Democracy and of the perversion of Communism under Stalin seems to hold rather utopian opinions his remains a broad approach and a sincere effort to understand.

SCHREIBER, GEORG. *Der Bergbau in Geschichte, Ethos und Sakralkultur*. [Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Forschung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Band 21.] Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1962. 757 pp. Ill. DM. 65.00.

Professor Schreiber is, among other things, a well-known folklorist, who possesses an awe-inspiring knowledge of facts, and this appears clearly from the present volume on mining, which contains some social and economic history, more institutional history, and, mostly, all kinds of particulars on human attitudes, folklore, popular art, religious customs, etc., up to and including the placing in safety of archives and libraries in mines during the Second World War. The author has mainly confined himself to the German-speaking countries and the pre-industrial world; he offers much information worth knowing, which is made relatively easy of reference by an index of names and subjects of 56 pages. Moreover, the book contains a bibliography of 27 pages, and no less than 3,012 footnotes; it has been carefully produced and attractively illustrated.

SERGE, VICTOR. *Memoirs of a Revolutionary 1901-1941*. Oxford University Press, New York, Toronto, London 1963. xxv, 401 pp. 42/-.

In comparison with the original French edition this English translation has been shortened by about an eighth, but the sections which have been cut out are not of much importance. On the other hand, there are very useful annotations and a good introduction by the translator and editor, Peter Sedgwick. The author was born in Brussels, after his father had fled there from Russia. He became an anarchist, went to Russia in 1919 out of enthusiasm over the revolution and applied for membership in the CP. He was a curious communist who rejected the dogmatism inherent to Bolshevism for its harshness, fought against the Cheka and the apparatus. Having landed in prison, he was set free in 1936 and went to France and later to Mexico, where he died in 1947. As a writer, he has given various proofs of his ability, and the present Memoirs is one of his books which make him rank among the most outstanding observers of developments in Russia in the 'twenties and early 'thirties.

Traum und Tat. Kämpfe der Volksmassen in der Geschichte. Herausgeber: Gerhard Zschäbitz, Johannes Kalisch und Günther Krüger. Urania Verlag, Leipzig, Jena, Berlin 1962. Nachauflage I/64. 456 pp. Ill. DM. 12.80.

In this collectively produced work, which is especially destined to awaken interest among the youth for "the progressive efforts of yesterday", a broad selection has been made on revolutionary struggles over the centuries. The slave rebellions in Rome, class war in the Middle Ages, Marx' and Engels' action for proletarian organization, the Paris Commune, the Russian Revolution etc. etc. are represented. The struggle of the Communist Party of Germany and the building of a new society in the Soviet Union and East Germany have been given most relief. Poems (for instance, Brecht) and extracts from social novels occupy a prominent place, together with the well-selected and numerous pictures.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

AUDOUIN, RAOUL et P. LHOSTE-LACHAUME. *Le Corporatisme, pseudo-remède contre l'Etatisme*. Editions SEDIF, Paris 1962. 304 pp. NF. 15.00.

For the present authors *étatisme*, i.e. state interference into economic life, is the real enemy, and it is from this viewpoint that they also reject corporatism. About half the volume is taken up by an interesting argument against Roman Catholic integralism as preached by the *Cité Catholique* movement.

BONTE, FLORIMOND. *Désarmer ou périr?* Editions Sociales, Paris 1963. 135 pp. NF. 4.00.

Expatriating on the high cost and the dangers of the armaments race the author pleads for full disarmament on the well-known Soviet terms. The cause of peace is identified with the foreign policy of Russia, and the continuation of the cold war is imputed to the United States, de Gaulle and Adenauer.

Changing Law in Developing Countries. Ed. by J. N. D. Anderson. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1963. 292 pp. 35/-.

During the academic year 1961-62 in London twelve British legal experts held a series of lectures on recent developments of law in the Commonwealth countries of Africa and Asia; the annotated text is provided in this volume. The problems involved in development and independence, the various constitutions, the independence of the judiciary, fundamental rights, Islamic law, and the status of women are the main topics dealt with. There is, further, a very extensive contribution on the origins of the famous phrase "justice, equity and good conscience", by Dr. J. D. M. Derrett. The volume is No 2 of the *Studies on Modern Asia and Africa*.

Compendium of Social Statistics: 1963 (Data available as of 1 November 1962). – *Recueil de statistiques sociales: 1963 (Données disponibles au 1er novembre 1962)*. United Nations, New York 1963. xii, 586 pp. \$ 7.00.

The invaluable statistical material contained in the 100 odd tables (some of them comprising various pages) is presented and introduced in an exemplary way. The scope ranges from population and vital statistics to conditions of employment and the rates of growth of income and expenditure in all countries and includes health, food consumption, housing, percentages of economically active people among the male and female population of each country, and social security schemes. The Compendium has been prepared as a joint undertaking of UNO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO; it is the most up-to-date source of general information in the fields treated of and goes into considerable detail.

Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament. Report of the Secretary General transmitting the Study of his Consultative Group. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York 1962. ix, 66 pp. \$ 0.75.

Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament. Replies of Governments and communications from international organizations. Report of the Secretary General transmitting the Study of his Consultative Group. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York 1962. v, 304 pp. \$ 3.00.

These two publications which belong together as vol. I and vol. II of the Secretary-General's report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, constitute a major contribution to a factual evaluation of the problems concerned. The first volume was prepared by a group of experts from countries belonging to the Western, the Communist and the neutralist power groups. It contains, apart from able presentations of the different standpoints, exact definitions of the amounts of money and the quantities of materials involved in current armament production and estimates as to the possible effects of a reduction or an extension of foreign aid programs and on the economic and social problems arising out of total or partial disarmament for the countries concerned. The second volume contains equally important information provided by the governments and international organisations such as the ILO, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the UNESCO.

MINOGUE, K. R. *The Liberal Mind*. Methuen & Co. Ltd., London 1963. vii, 206 pp. 30/-.

Mr. Minogue, who was born in 1930, became a lecturer at the London School of Economics at an early age. The present book, which is his first, does not belong under the heading of *Social and Political Science*: liberalism is conceived of as "an intellectual compromise so extensive that it includes most of the guiding beliefs of modern western opinion", and this admits of all kinds of observations about liberal attitudes, moral problems, contemporary issues, etc. Here and there some shrewd remarks are made.

PÄCHTER, HEINZ. *Chruschtschow, Kennedy, Castro. Die Oktoberkrise und ihre Folgen*. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1963. 208 pp. DM. 7.80.

In this thoughtful discussion of the crisis over Cuba in the autumn of 1962 the author concludes that a further polarization seems an unavoidable link between the anarchy of a multitude of contending powers and an international structure in which the two big nuclear powers share authority over the world at large. The crisis itself and its repercussions are well described and it is convincingly argued that there are unwritten rules of "co-existence" observed by both parties and making for a kind of concentric circles of intensity of each power's sphere of influence.

PIETRE, ANDRÉ. *Lettres à la jeunesse*. La Colombe, Paris 1963. 165 pp. NF. 10.00.

Addressing himself to several categories of young people the author discusses some fundamental problems of Western society and civilization. The indispensableness of "creative minorities" is strongly emphasized; the general tone is one of high-pitched enthusiasm. The volume is No 5 of the series of *Sciences et Techniques Humaines*.

SCHMELTZ, GUY-WILLY. *La politique mondiale contemporaine*. La Colombe, Paris 1963. 613 pp. Maps. NF. 30.00.

Mr. Schmeltz presents a survey, or rather an interpretation, of international politics since the Second World War, which, however, has no scientific pretensions. Three main trends are distinguished and successively discussed, viz. the movement towards unity (the United Nations, the avoidance of war, the disarmament issue), the conflict between East and West, and the emergence of the *Tiers-Monde*. This is No 4 of the series of *Sciences et Techniques Humaines*; a companion volume by the same author on modern world economy will follow shortly.

SCHWAB, GÜNTHER. *La danse avec le Diable. Une interview fantastique*. La Colombe, Paris 1963. 285 pp. NF. 15.00.

The author has four young people visit His Infernal Majesty, who turns out to be systematically organizing, by means of modern science and the modern production processes, the destruction of life on earth. The elaboration of this satire, which was originally published under the title *Der Tanz mit dem Teufel* (Hanover 1958), is as witty as its purport (Back to Nature) is biased.

Science and the New Nations. The Proceedings of the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States at Rehovoth, Israel. Ed. by Ruth Gruber. André Deutsch, London 1963. xv, 314 pp. Ill. 35/-.

The conference covered in the present volume was convened by the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovoth in the summer of 1960. The newly independent countries beyond the Arabian world were well represented and their problems and experiences were in the centre of attention. Scientists from all over the world, but chiefly from Israel and the United States, discussed the economic, educational, political, and especially the technological aspects of development (energy, food and water supply).

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

BRUNDSCHWIG, HENRI. *L'Avènement de l'Afrique Noire du XIXe siècle à nos jours*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1963. 248 pp. Maps. NF. 18.00.

This is an essay on the contacts between Negroes and whites (mainly English and French) since the eighteenth century; as stages the author distinguishes the slave trade, barter trade, colonialism, nationalism and independence. He is very familiar with the English literature on the subject and has, moreover, used much material from French archives; he has drawn interesting details from it, for instance on Savorgnan de Brazza.

The Cambridge History of the British Empire. Vol. VIII. South Africa, Rhodesia and the High Commission Territories. 2nd ed. General Editor: Eric A. Walker. Cambridge University Press, London 1963. xxviii, 1087 pp. £ 5.

The final volume of the Cambridge History of the British Empire, treating of the African sub-continent south of the Zambesi, was first published in 1936 and has now been out of print for some years. When a new edition was decided upon the opportunity was taken to incorporate the results of recent research. A fair number of revisions and corrections have been made; the chapters II (on the native inhabitants) and XXXII (on the cultural development in South Africa) have been rewritten; and the chapters XXI and XXIV contain entirely new sections, viz. on the Jameson Raid, by the general editor, resp. on Rhodesia, by Professor K. Kirkwood. The extensive bibliography has been brought up to date.

CARY, JOYCE. *The Case for African Freedom and Other Writings on Africa*. Introd. by Christopher Fyfe. University of Texas Press, Austin 1962. xiv, 241 pp. Maps. \$ 5.00.

The late Joyce Cary served as a British administrator in West Africa and became known through several novels situated there (e.g., *The African Witch*). The present volume collects his political writings, notably the second editions of *The Case for African Freedom* (1944) and *Britain and West Africa* (1947). The author emerges as a man who combines colonial experience with a keen eye for the future, and who thus knows how to avoid the illusions of both Left and Right. The reader receives a good impression of the enormous problems with which Africa has to cope.

ELIAS, T. OLAWALE. *Government and Politics in Africa*. 2nd ed. Asia Publishing House, London 1963. xx, 288 pp. 35/-.

The present edition of this book, which arose from a series of lectures delivered before the University of Delhi in 1956 and was first published in 1961, has been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged: chapters on the State and the individual, the role of academic institutions, and new trends have been added. The body of the book, however, has remained the same; it is a valuable survey of the historical background and contemporary problems of politics in Africa. The author, who holds the functions of Attorney-General and Minister of Justice of Nigeria, goes extensively into the juridical aspects, e.g., the impact of English law upon African customary law.

Language in Africa. Papers of the Leverhulme Conference on Universities and the Language Problems of Tropical Africa, held at University College, Ibadan. Ed. by John Spencer. Cambridge University Press, London, New York 1963. vii, 167 pp. 21/-.

Taken as a whole Africa is the most multilingual area in the world, which naturally confronts her newly independent countries with great problems; small wonder that in this continent during the years 1961 and 1962 no less than five major conferences on language were held. The papers and reports of the one held at Ibadan are printed in the present volume; the conference concentrated on the issue of English, French and Arabic on the one hand, and the vernacular languages on the other hand. In the reports the responsibility of the universities in relation to research and policies is formulated.

LEGUM, COLIN. *Pan-Africanism. A Short Political Guide*. Pall Mall Press, London, Dunmow 1962. 296 pp. 27/6.

After two short chapters on the genesis of Pan-Africanism in the Negro diaspora

Mr. Legum gives an expert and balanced discussion of its record since 1958. He goes extensively into the political and organisational issues, the prevailing attitudes towards the whites, democracy, communism, etc., and the concept of *négritude*, without neglecting the cultural aspects. The appendices, which cover more than half the volume, form a valuable collection of documents often difficult of access.

Publizist und Publikum in Afrika. Eine erste Erkundung. Von H. J. Pranke und dem Afrika-Seminar im Institut für Publizistik der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität zu Münster. Verlag Deutscher Wirtschaftsdienst GmbH, Köln 1962. 312 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 25.00.

Though not prepared *in situ* and largely consisting of quotations, the present volume is no doubt an extremely valuable pioneering study on publicity and public opinion in Africa. Professor Pranke and his co-workers successively discuss the traditional means of communication (song, poem, rumour, legend, drum, speech, symbol) and the modern mass media, stressing their specific functions in the African context. The illustrations have been excellently selected, and an extensive bibliography listing publications in German, French and English has been included.

Algeria

BOURDIEU, PIERRE. The Algerians. With a preface by Raymond Aron. Beacon Press, Boston 1962. xiv, 208 pp. Maps \$ 3.95.

Having carried out most of his field work after 1954 Professor Bourdieu published his *Sociologie de l'Algérie* in 1958 in the well-known series *Que sais-je?*; the English translation was made by Alan C. M. Ross after the revised edition of 1961. More than half the book is taken up with a description of the traditional cultures in Algeria, viz. those of the Kabyles, the Shawia, the Mozabites, and the Arab-speaking peoples. Then the author shows, how the French colonisation led to a total disruption of traditional society, and how only the struggle for independence, by a "revolution within the revolution", has made for true modernisation. The volume may well be called a "background book" of lasting importance.

DESCLOITRES, ROBERT, JEAN-CLAUDE REVERDY et CLAUDINE DESCLOITRES. L'Algérie des bidonvilles. Le tiers monde dans la cité. Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1961. 129 pp. NF. 9.50.

The word *bidonville*, literally "can-town", indicates the improvised suburbs that have come into being in the Maghreb in consequence of the migration to the towns. The authors give a good description of these dreary places and their inhabitants as they were (are?) to be found near Algiers; the text is elucidated with a number of charts. The volume is No VI of the subseries of *Documents* in the series *Le Monde d'Outre-Mer, Passé et Présent*.

DUCHEMIN, JACQUES C. Histoire du F.L.N. [l'Ordre du Jour.] La Table Ronde, Paris 1962. 331 pp. Ill. DM. 17.50.

The author, a collaborator of the well-known Colonel Trinquier, together with whom he landed in Katanga in 1961, shows up the organisation and the activities of the FLN. In spite of what is claimed on the cover the picture given by Mr. Duchemin is of course

extremely one-sided, but it is well-written and, due to the intelligence activities in which he and his colleagues specialised, excellently documented. The facts on the connections of the FLN with Germany form a useful correction to its self-advertising and the stories of its liberal supporters in Europe.

Les origines de la guerre d'Algérie. Par Robert Aron, François Lavagne, Janine Feller, Yvette Garnier-Rizet. [Textes et Documents Contemporains.] Fayard, Paris 1962. 332 pp. NF. 12.00.

Making use of unpublished as well as published sources the authors trace the relations between France and Algeria since 1830, with a strong emphasis on the period 1945-1954. They enter deeply into the economic and the political origins of the rebellion; among the latter the blame is especially put on the illusions of Jacobinism, which first prevented the French from doing justice to the Moslem aspirations and then were taken over by the Algerian nationalists.

Central African Federation

FRANKLIN, HARRY. *Unholy Wedlock. The Failure of the Central African Federation.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1963. 239 pp. Ill. 32/-.

Mr. Franklin, who had joined the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia as early as 1928, resigned as a protest against the plans for a Central African Federation; he has fought it ever since, first as a journalist and later as a Minister in the Northern Rhodesian Government. For the same purpose he has now written a history of this "unholy wedlock", which, in his view, was designed to perpetuate white supremacy.

Congo

A.B.A.K.O. 1950-1960. Documents. [Les Dossiers du C.R.I.S.P.] Centre de Recherche et d'Information Socio-Politiques, Bruxelles 1963. 365 pp. B.fr. 240.

The ABAKO (*Association des Bakongo*), whose original aim was the promotion of the Kikongo language, later developed, under the leadership of Kasa-Vubu, into one of the most important political parties in Congo. In the present collection of documents this development can be followed excellently up to and including the Congress of Kisantu; the events of the year 1959 are given pride of place.

MARTELLI, GEORGE. *Leopold to Lumumba. A History of the Belgian Congo 1877-1960.* Chapman & Hall Ltd., London 1962. xii, 259 pp. Ill. Maps. 30/-.

Mr. Martelli attempts a rehabilitation of the work of Leopold II and the Belgian colonial record, which is said to constitute "on a net reckoning one of the proudest and most unsqualid chapters in the history of western civilization". The precipitate decolonization, the role of the Communists and their fellow-travellers, such as Lumumba, and the policy of the United Nations are severely criticized. The volume has been attractively produced.

L'O.N.U. et le Congo, avril 1961 à octobre 1962. Institut Royal des Relations Internationales, Bruxelles 1963. 821 pp. B.fr. 300.

This is the third consecutive survey of the Congo crisis to be published by the Belgian Institute of International Relations. Here, too, the greater part of the space is taken up by a very valuable collection of political documents; as it appears from the extensive index, Katanga, Tshombe and the UNO are the chief topics, which is only to be expected for the years 1961 and 1962. Further, the volume, being published in the framework of the *Chronique de Politique Étrangère*, contains a short bibliography of international affairs and information on the activities of the Institute.

POUPART, R. Facteurs de productivité de la main-d'œuvre autochtone à Elisabethville. Editions de l'Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1960. xvii, 179 pp. B.fr. 175.

Basing himself on an investigation in 1958 the author offers a thorough analysis of native labour and labour productivity at Elisabethville prior to independence. The specific problems of the colonial society, for instance the surplus of unskilled workers combined with a lack of skilled ones, come clearly to the fore.

Kenya

The Lion and the Lily. A Guide to Kenya. By Kenneth Bolton (also Editor) a.o. Geoffrey Bles, London 1962. xiii, 241 pp. Ill. Maps. 25/-.

The aim of catering for tourists from Europe and America is constitutive to the set-up and contents of this pocket-sized volume on Kenya. After ten general chapters by the editor, in which the social and racial issues are not taken too seriously, there follow seven specialist contributions on hunting, wild life, birds, etc. The booklet has been attractively produced.

Morocco

MONTEIL, VINCENT. Maroc. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1963. 189 pp. Ill. NF. 4.90.

In contrast to what might be expected from a volume in the well-known *Petite Planète* series the present No 31, devoted to Morocco, has been strictly historically planned, with much attention paid to social history. The French record and the independence movement are described from a pronouncedly Left viewpoint but with expert knowledge.

Union of South Africa

FIRST, RUTH. South West Africa. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1963. 269 pp. Maps. 5/-.

This is a popular but well-documented history of South West Africa under the Germans and under the South Africans. The author, a journalist who has been placed under house arrest by the Verwoerd administration, enters very extensively into the *apartheid* policy, which in her view is leading to a crisis in that area, too. A useful list of references and sources has been appended.

IDENBURG, P. J. *The Cape of Good Hope at the Turn of the Eighteenth Century*. Universitaire Pers, Leiden 1963. 134 pp. Ill. Hfl. 10.50.

Originally published in Dutch in 1946 this book throws some light on opinions and social life in the Dutch Cape Colony before and after the first British occupation. Two papers on Dutch culture and language at the Cape in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have been appended.

LOTH, HEINRICH. *Die christliche Mission in Südwestafrika. Zur destruktiven Rolle der Rheinischen Missionsgesellschaft beim Prozess der Staatsbildung in Südwestafrika (1842-1893)*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1963. 180 pp. Maps. DM. 26.50.

According to Dr. Loth, at about 1850 the tribes of South West Africa were ready for an "early-feudal" form of government under Jonker Afrikaner, the chief of the Orlams. This process was, however, prevented by the Rhenish Mission Society, who were out for a continuance of particularism and paved the way for German colonialism. The book, Vol. 9 of the *Studien zur Kolonialgeschichte und Geschichte der Nationalen und Kolonialen Befreiungsbewegung*, is based on Communist philosophy as well as on many (though by no means all) published and unpublished sources.

AMERICA

DONOVAN, JOHN. *Red Machete. Communist Infiltration in the Americas*. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis, New York 1962. 310 pp. \$ 3.95.

Having travelled over most South and Central American countries and spoken to all sorts of people there Mr. Donovan gives a vivid description of the Communist machinations and Latin resentment against the United States. What he writes on the prestige of Castro's Cuba and on the position of the American Alliance for Progress is equally interesting. The book is intended for the educated lay reader.

NIEDERGANG, MARCEL. *Les vingt Amériques latines*. Plon, Paris 1962. 615 pp. Maps. NF. 24.00.

To each of the countries of Central and South America the author devotes a shorter or longer chapter. He begins each time with a geographic and historical survey, and then gives a fluently written report on government and people, domestic problems and foreign relations; the part played by the United States is thoroughly brought into the picture.

RICKARDS, COLIN. *Caribbean Power*. Dennis Dobson, London 1963. 247 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Mr. Rickards, a British journalist, describes the records of the first men in the countries and territories round the Caribbean Sea, with the exception of the Dutch and French territories. Although primarily the personal side of these politicians is approached, the problems confronting them and their fellow-countrymen also receive their due. A comprehensive evaluated bibliography has been included.

Studies in Hispanic American Affairs. Ed. by A. Curtis Wilgus. Vol. III. Argentina, Brazil and Chile since Independence. Vol. IV. Colonial Hispanic America. Vol. V. South American Dictators during the First Century of Independence. Russell & Russell, Inc., New York 1963. ix, 481 pp.; ix, 690 pp.; viii, 502 pp. \$ 10.00; 12.50; 10.00.

The lectures delivered during the annual Seminar Conferences on Hispanic American Affairs at the George Washington University, 1932-1936, were originally published by the George Washington University Press; the present volumes are unaltered reprints. In Vol. III the history of Argentina is treated by J. F. Rippey, that of Brazil by P. A. Martin, and that of Chile by I. J. Cox. In Vol. IV seventeen US scholars together present a comprehensive picture of the colonial empires in Central and South America; there are five chapters on the movements for independence, by A. Hasbrouck, and extensive bibliographies, by the editor. Vol. V again is written by a smaller number of authors, who deal with the chief dictators; L. W. Bealer has taken the greater number of them (those in the Southern countries) for his account.

Argentina

ROMERO, JOSÉ LUIS. A History of Argentine Political Thought. Introd. and transl. by Thomas F. McGann. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1963. xvii, 270 pp. \$ 6.50.

This is a translation of the third edition of *Las ideas políticas en Argentina* (Mexico City 1959). As Professor McGann says in his introduction, "the book is not primarily concerned with formal political thought but with the political manifestations of social and economic forces". The author distinguishes three periods, viz. the Colonial Era, the Creole Era (till about 1860), and the "Alluvial" Era. Notwithstanding the lack of an apparatus of notes the volume satisfies high standards.

Canada

QUINN, HERBERT F. The Union Nationale. A Study in Quebec Nationalism. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1963. xi, 249 pp. \$ 7.50.

From 1936 to 1960, with an interval during the war, the *Union Nationale* played a predominant role in the province of Quebec. This party, which, under the leadership of Duplessis, became increasingly conservative and tried to maintain its power by not very democratic means, is studied by Professor Quinn as an expression of local nationalism; its attitudes towards the industrialisation of the province, its social policies and its relations with the Roman Catholic Church are extensively gone into. The volume is excellently documented and lucidly written.

Martinique

LÉMERY, HENRY. Martinique terre française. Le conflit des races et l'opinion métropolitaine. Victor Schœlcher. G.-P. Maisonneuve et Larose, Paris 1962. 145 pp. NF. 8.00.

The author, who represented Martinique in the French parliament for thirty years, describes the struggle against slavery and race-discrimination in the island, and the part played in it by Victor Schœlcher. The idea expressed in the main title is defended with much spirit; propaganda for independence is said to be a matter of black racism and communism, an "impiety against France", and an incitement to suicide.

Mexico

PAZ, OCTAVIO. *The Labyrinth of Solitude. Life and Thought in Mexico.* Transl. by Lysander Kemp. Grove Press, Inc., New York; Evergreen Books Ltd., London 1962. 212 pp. \$ 3.95.

The author, a well-known Mexican poet, has collected a number of essays on his country and people, which were published in Spanish under the title of *El laberinto de la soledad* (Mexico City 1959). The successive stages of Mexican history and the several "layers" of the national character, some dating even from pre-Cortesian times, are brilliantly analysed. In conclusion the country's place in the contemporary world is assessed, and profound things are written on the sense of solitude, which is said to be the Mexican's primary, but also a generally human trait.

United States of America

BENNETT, LERONE, JR. *Before the Mayflower: A History of the Negro in America 1619-1962.* Johnson Publishing Company, Inc., Chicago 1962. xii, 404 pp. Ill. \$ 6.95.

Having been published in an abridged form in *Ebony*, of which the author is first senior editor, this history of the American Negroes is an absorbing book, which is aimed at the average reader. The story is enlivened by numerous well-chosen quotations and illustrations; a chronological outline is offered in the appendix, "Landmarks and Milestones". The share of the Negroes in the making of the United States is expressed in the main title and emphasized throughout the book.

FALCONE, NICHOLAS S. *Labor Law.* John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, London 1962. xi, 502 pp. 60/-.

After a short chapter on English labour law the author describes the development of this law in the United States; he has deliberately concentrated on that body of common, statutory and administrative law that governs the collective-bargaining process. The book is primarily intended to make law students familiar with this ever more complicated matter, but can undoubtedly be of good service to social historians.

GORDON, ALBERT I. *Jews in Suburbia.* Beacon Press, Boston 1959. xxv, 264 pp. \$ 3.50.

Being predominantly middle-class, American Jews have fully participated in the move to the suburbs. Rabbi Gordon, who has watched this process at close quarters, and who has moreover sent round thousands of questionnaires, vividly describes what are its consequences for family life, education, religious observance and relations with non-Jews. The foreword is by Professor Oscar Handlin.

A Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Mourt's Relation. A Relation or Journal of the English Plantation settled at Plymouth in New England, by certain English adventurers both merchants and others. Ed. from the original printing of 1622, with introduction and notes by Dwight B. Heath. Corinth Books, New York 1963; distr. by The Citadel Press, New York. xxvii, 96 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 1.45. (Cloth: \$ 3.95.)

The American Experience Series brings a very welcome orthographically modernized reprint of "Mourt's Relation", the first publication on the settlement of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England. The book consists of contributions by several hands; the first treats of the settlement proper, the rest of contacts with the Indians.

LOMAX, LOUIS E. *The Negro Revolt*. Hamish Hamilton, London 1963. xiv, 271 pp. 21/-.

After some chapters on the history of the Negroes in the United States Mr. Lomax describes the "revolt", which started in the 'fifties and was aimed not only against white supremacy, but against the conservatism and legalism of traditional organisations such as the NAACP. Of the sit-ins and freedom rides, of the Rev. Martin Luther King and the Black Muslims extremely vivid pictures are given. The author is excellently informed and, though personally concerned in the revolt, fair in his judgment.

ASIA

CLUBB, OLIVER E., JR. *The United States and the Sino-Soviet Bloc in Southeast Asia*. The Brookings Institution, Washington (D.C.) 1962. ix, 173 pp. Maps. \$ 2.00.

After a chapter on Communist policies in South East Asia the author passes on to a critical examination of the role played by the United States in the area. He discusses a number of alternative policies and expresses himself in favour of one which takes better account of the general Asian aspirations. Some important documents are printed as an appendix.

LEIFER, WALTER. *China schaut südwärts*. Marienburg-Verlag, Würzburg 1961, 248 pp. DM. 19.80.

"The real danger which arises from the Asian pressure and expansion centre China is in Southeast Asia" – such is the main thesis of this book which operates not only with categories of history and politics, but also of philosophy. The most important chapters are, however, those dealing with the position and role of the Chinese populations of the Southeast Asian countries. The latter are said to show a synthesis of China and India, with China in a dangerous ascendancy which needs not become fatal.

SPENCER, WILLIAM. *Political Evolution in the Middle East*. J. B. Lipincott Company, Philadelphia, New York 1962. xiv, 440 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 8.75.

After two chapters, entitled "Islam: the Substructure" and "The Ottoman Empire and Western Policy to 1939", the author discusses successively the various countries of the Middle East, including Egypt, Turkey and even Afghanistan; here, too, the historical backgrounds are extensively dealt with. Finally some international problems, such as the Suez crisis, are gone into. The volume bears witness to the author's wide reading; to each chapter a list of recommended books has been appended.

China

EBERHARD, WOLFRAM. *Social Mobility in Traditional China*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1962. vi, 302 pp. Maps. Hfl. 36.00.

Social mobility in pre-1949 China is a problem about which contrasting, but all equally poorly founded opinions have been put forward. Beginning with a brief survey of the Chinese theories and legal formulations on the subject the present author traces the social history of two South Chinese clans, the Wu and the Jung clans, since the eleventh, resp. the seventeenth century. His findings are, of course, only limitedly valid, but at any rate they constitute dependable material for a solution of the above problem. Moreover, the author knows how to place them within the broader framework of Chinese social history.

My Land and My People. The Autobiography of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Ed. by David Howarth. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1962. xv, 239 pp. Ill. Maps. 25/—.

Having written and dictated the first draft of his autobiography in Tibetan, the fourteenth Dalai Lama has consented to a number of amendments suggested by Mr. Howarth in view of a Western readership. The book, in which His Holiness describes his life from his identification at the age of two to his dramatic flight to India in 1959, is chiefly important as a personal document reflecting his attitudes towards the modern world (both Western and Communist) and his Buddhist belief in non-violence. The action taken by the Chinese is reported with dignity and even with a sense of humour. An outline of Tibetan Buddhism and some documents have been appended.

NORTH, ROBERT C. *Moscow and Chinese Communists*. 2nd ed. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Calif.) 1963. ix, 310 pp. \$ 7.50.

Apart from some minor corrections this second edition is essentially identical with the first of 1953 but for two new chapters which are devoted to recent developments seen from the angle of Sino-Soviet relations. Dr. North's analysis of the opposition between Mao Tse-tung and Li Li-san as well as that of the shifts that occurred in Comintern and Soviet policy towards China remains a major contribution to a complicated problem on which the source position is, in part, very meagre. The last chapters in the new edition offer more of a – very commendable – survey than of an interpretation, and the book as a whole is indeed very factual.

NORTH, ROBERT C. and XENIA J. EUDIN. *M. N. Roy's Mission to China. The Communist-Kuomintang Split of 1927. Documents transl. by Helen I. Powers*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1963. vi, 399 pp. \$ 7.50.

The late M. N. Roy's documents throw much light on the communist debacle of 1927 which had so many repercussions and till now forms part of the most heatedly debated issues inside and outside the Communist movement. An introduction of 128 pages sets forth the origins and significance of the documents and goes into the question of Stalin's (evident) responsibility. Roy, who eventually fell into disgrace, held a more sophisticated view on cooperation between CP and Kuomintang than that which was practiced by Borodin. Because of the difficulty of access to the sources printed here, the publication, and a careful editing at that, is of eminent importance.

SHABAD, THEODORE. *Chinas neues Gesicht.* Safari-Verlag, Berlin 1957. 290 pp. DM. 16.80.

The original American edition of the book appeared under the title "China's Changing Map" in 1956. The book offers a comprehensive political and economic geography of the country as a whole and, in more detail, of the various important parts (not only Hopei, Honan, Shantung, Kiangsi, Hupei, Kwantung, Shansi etc., but also Singkiang and Tibet). The German edition is enlarged and an account is given of developments until the autumn of 1957. The book remains a valuable source of information about the regional history of communist economic policy.

India

LAMBERT, RICHARD D. *Workers, Factories, and Social Change in India.* Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1963. xiii, 247 pp. \$ 5.50.

On the basis of a sociological enquiry among the workers of five large factories at Poona (State of Bombay) Professor Lambert arrives at remarkable conclusions. On the one hand the process of industrialization appears to meet with relatively little resistance; on the other hand it does not contribute much to a complete modernization of traditional society either. For an important part this can be attributed to the attitudes of the workers, who conceive of their job as a "title" (*jajmani* system), not as a means of bettering themselves. Professor D. R. Gadgil of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics has written a foreword.

LENGYEL, EMIL. *Krishna Menon.* Walker and Company, New York 1962. x, 253 pp. \$ 5.00.

Partly basing himself on interviews with Krishna Menon Professor Lengyel offers a fluently written but dependable biography of this controversial figure. He goes extensively into his long time of learning and his many personal contacts in London, which account to no small extent for his leftist attitudes. The appraisal is more positive than one should expect from an American author.

ROSEN, GEORGE. *Industrial Change in India. Industrial Growth, Capital Requirements, and Technological Change, 1937-1955.* Asia Publishing House, Bombay, London 1961. xxv, 202 pp. 25/-.

This economic study, which was published by the Free Press of Glencoe in 1958, deals with the growth of five representative industries, viz. cement, paper, iron and steel, cotton textile, and sugar. The author concentrates on capital-output ratios and technological trends.

Iran

BINDER, LEONARD. *Iran. Political Development in a Changing Society.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1962. xii, 362 pp. \$ 7.50.

As a framework for his analysis the author distinguishes three types of political system: traditional, conventional (e.g., Western democracy), and rational (e.g., Marxist democracy, bureaucracy). He extensively describes in how far features of these three types are to be found in contemporary Iran, and what tensions rise from such a combination. The dominant tendency is said to be towards rationalization, but a future compromise of a sort that approximates conventional solutions is considered possible.

MARLOWE, JOHN. *Iran. A Short Political Guide.* Pall Mall Press, London, Dunmow 1963. 144 pp. 18/6.

After a brief description of country, people and history the author (who writes under a pen-name) presents an able survey of Iran in the twentieth century. The emphasis is on the modernization of the country and the relations with Russia, Britain and the United States; Reza Shah is given pride of place. The book is written with expert knowledge and in a lucid style.

Israel

The Mission of Israel. Ed. by Jacob Baal-Teshuva. Robert Speller & Sons, New York 1963. ix, 370 pp. Ill. \$ 5.95.

Mr. Baal-Teshuva has compiled this book with the intention of contributing to a better understanding of the mission, problems and achievements of Israel. A large number of prominent figures, from Mendès-France and President Kennedy to Jacques Soustelle, express their admiration for the young State; most interesting are the contributions on the relation of Jewish people, Zionist movement and State of Israel, by Nahum Goldmann, Martin Buber, David Ben-Gurion, Moshe Sharett and Salo W. Baron. For the most part the contributions have been written especially for this purpose; the others have been taken from speeches, books and articles. The volume is magnificently illustrated with work of modern Israeli artists.

Korea

LECKIE, ROBERT. *The Korean War.* With a Foreword by Eric Linklater. Barrie and Rockliff with Pall Mall Press, London 1962. vii, 448 pp. Ill. 42/-.

This is a good account of the Korean War, of the many battles fought and of the protracted truce negotiations, as well as of the related problems involved or caused by it. Thus there is a penetrating analysis of the difficulties in connection with the Chinese POW's, a discussion of the controversy between Truman and Mac Arthur, and a full story of the Communist propaganda (e.g., the germ warfare issue).

Thailand

WILSON, DAVID A. *Politics in Thailand*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1962. xv, 307 pp. \$ 5.75.

In spite of the existence of a National Assembly power in Thailand is in the hands of a small group, which is separated from the rural masses geographically as well as socially; this separation, together with the adroitness of the ruling group, accounts for the relative stability of the political system. The bureaucracy and particularly the army are the true centres of power, with all the dangers of abuse and corruption. This is the general purport of Professor Wilson's thorough analysis, although the bright sides are not neglected. The author has spent several years of research in the country in the 'fifties, and is also familiar with the Thai language.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

ANDERSON, HUGH. *Out of the Shadow. The Career of John Pascoe Fawcner*. F. W. Cheshire, Melbourne, Canberra, Sydney 1962. xi, 237 pp. Ill. Maps. 30/-.

John Pascoe Fawcner, who came to Australia in 1803 together with his convict father, was one of the early pastoral settlers in Victoria. Mr. Anderson presents a popular account of this man's life, making much of his undaunted struggle against corruption and squattocracy. The Fawcner Papers in the Public Library of Victoria have been used as basic source.

BARNARD, MARJORIE. *Macquarie's World*. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne; Cambridge University Press, London, New York 1961. 236 pp. Ill. 7/6.

Miss Barnard's book on Australian life during Macquarie's governorship, which was originally published in 1947, is now available as a paperback; drawings by Douglas Annand have been included. It is an absorbingly written account clearly directed at a wider public.

BURNS, CREIGHTON. *The Tait Case*. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne; Cambridge University Press, London, New York 1962. vi, 182 pp. 27/6.

Mr. Burns describes the recent trial of the sex-murderer Robert Peter Tait and the roles played in it by the Victorian government and the public. He goes extensively into the issue of capital punishment and into the influence of the executive on the judiciary. The book has obviously been prepared in a hurry.

GOLLAN, ROBIN. *The Coalminers of New South Wales. A History of the Union, 1860-1960*. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne; Cambridge University Press, London, New York 1963. xii, 249 pp. 50/-.

Drawing on union and business records, official documents and court reports Mr. Gollan traces the history of the Australasian Coal and Shale Employees' Federation and its predecessors in New South Wales; the story of the miners themselves is told only incidentally. Of the strenuous struggle that the union has had to fight a vivid picture is given.

SALISBURY, R. F. *From Stone to Steel. Economic Consequences of a Technological Change in New Guinea.* Melbourne University Press, Melbourne; Cambridge University Press, London, New York 1962. xxi, 237 pp. Ill. 63/-.

In 1952 and 1953 Dr. Salisbury conducted fieldwork among the Siane, a small people living in the Eastern Highlands of New Guinea, till then practically unknown. Steel axes had been introduced from the outside shortly before, and the economic consequences of this technological change are in the centre of the present study. Of great interest is the way in which, in this non-monetary society, economic life is regulated by the co-existence of different scales of value.

EUROPE

Dokumente zur Deutschlandpolitik der Sowjetunion. Band I (1945-1954); Band II (1954-1959). Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1957; 1963. xxiv, 584 pp.; 841 pp. DM. 14.50; 29.00.

The present collection of documents on the Soviet policy regarding Germany since 1945, which is edited by the *Deutsche Institut für Zeitgeschichte*, East Berlin, largely consists of declarations and speeches. As to, e.g., the agreement between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of September 1955 the reader is very much left in the dark; the German Democratic Republic, however, is given pride of place. The propagandistic plan of the collection appears even clearer from the introductions.

East Central Europe and the World. Developments in the Post-Stalin Era. Ed. by Stephen D. Kertesz. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Ind.) 1962. x, 386 pp. \$ 6.50.

The present volume chronologically links up with *The Fate of East Central Europe*, noticed in Vol. II (1957), Part 1, p. 159 of this journal. The relevant American and West European policies have been relegated to the final chapter, but the Soviet satellites plus Yugoslavia, Finland and Austria are dealt with separately as before. Further, the chapters on economic developments 1954-1961, by Jan Wszelaki, and "China: A New Power in Europe", by Joseph L. Sutton, merit a mention. The book, to which fourteen specialists have contributed, meets high standards.

EINHORN, MARION. *Die ökonomischen Hintergründe der faschistischen deutschen Intervention in Spanien 1936-1939.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1962. ix, 239 pp. DM. 23.00.

Representing the role of German capital in Spain from the First World War till now as one continuous and systematic whole the author deals with Hitler's intervention in the Spanish Civil War as a mere (if dramatic) episode in this process. At one time she

took her doctor's degree with an earlier version under Professor Albert Schreiner, and her master's voice is clearly recognizable. The unpublished sources from the German Central Record Office at Potsdam that she has used constitute the main interest of this book, Vol. 15 in the first series of the *Schriften des Instituts für Geschichte* of the German Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

Die Europäer und ihre Geschichte. Epochen und Gestalten im Urteil der Nationen. Hrsg. von Leonhard Reinisch. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1961. x, 220 pp. DM. 9.80.

In 1960 the Bavarian Radio broadcast eleven talks on controversial phenomena in European history, which have been collected in this very commendable little book. By the "judgment of the nations" in the subtitle is understood that of the historians of the various nations in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but this does not make the approach any the less interesting. The first three contributions treat of medieval themes; then follow, among other things: "Luther and the Reformation", by G. Ritter; "Frederick the Great and the Rise of Prussia", by S. Skalweit; "The French Revolution", by J. Droz, who only discusses French historians; "Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna", by R. Dietrich; "Bismarck and the Foundation of the Empire", by W. Bussmann; "The First World War and the Treaty of Versailles", by H. Herzfeld; and "The Year 1933", by K. D. Bracher. Several of the contributions contain polemics against Vansittartism and pre-1961 A. J. P. Taylor as well as against German-national prejudices.

Financiering van de sociale zekerheid in de landen van de EEG. Publikatiediensten van de Europese Gemeenschappen; Staatsdrukkerij- en Uitgeverijbedrijf, Den Haag 1962. 167 pp. Hfl. 7.50.

This study was prepared by the International Labour Office on behalf of the Commission of the European Economic Community ("Common Market"). It provides, in the text and in a great number of tables, an excellent picture of the social security schemes in operation in the six countries (and in Great Britain, which is dealt with in an appendix), including family allowance, and more in detail of the financing of those schemes. There is a wide variety both in the evolution of the cost of living in the period under discussion (roughly speaking from 1950-1961), in schemes and in costs which are borne in different percentages by workers and employees, by employers or by the state (i.e. the tax payers).

Geneza Ludu Polskiego w Anglii. Materiały źródłowe. Wyboru dokonał i wstępem, przypisami i notatkami biograficznymi zaopatrzył Peter Brock. Skład główny B. Świdorski, Londyn 1962. 320 pp. 32/6.

This book brings together a number of sources that throw light on the origin of Lud Polski, the organisation of the early Polish emigrés which existed in Great Britain in the 'thirties and the early 'forties of the last century. The sources do not concern only the organisation proper, but also give an insight into the general situation of the emigration, thereby picturing the atmosphere in which the organisation originated. Most of the documents were not published before and are taken from several archival collections, a number is taken from publications so rare as to be virtually inaccessible. The editor has provided some notes and a biographical index, which enhances the value of the book.

Jahrbuch für Geschichte der UdSSR und der volksdemokratischen Länder Europas. Band 6. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 500 pp. DM. 22.50.

By far the most important (and the longest) contribution to the present volume is that by H. Lemke, a critical examination of the policies of the Central Powers in Poland, November 1916 – January 1917, in which much unpublished material has been worked up. We further mention the studies “Russia and the Baltic Problem in German Politics, 1558-1583”, by E. Donnert; “The Pugachev Rising in Contemporary German Reports”, by P. Hoffmann and H. Schützler; and “The Economic Development of Czechoslovakia, 1945-1960”, by R. Olshovsky.

KÖLLER, HEINZ. Kampfbündnis an der Seine, Ruhr und Spree. Der gemeinsame Kampf der KPF und KPD gegen die Ruhrbesetzung 1923. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 348 pp. DM. 18.00.

The occupation of the Ruhr in 1923 met with opposition not only of the German CP, but no less so of the French sister party. On the basis of mainly contemporary newspapers (*Rote Fabne*, *Humanité*, etc.) and periodicals, but also of archive materials, party congress minutes and abundant literature (grouped in three parts: “Classics of Marxism-Leninism”, “Marxist Literature” – not only French and German Communist authors, but also, for instance, Stalin –, and “Non-Marxist Literature” – among this a book by the left-wing Socialist E. Fimmen) the story is told of a narrow co-operation and unity of spirit. Of Schlageter nothing more is said than that he was a “fascist terrorist”. It is especially the number of sources which have been consulted and many quotations from them which make up the positive scholarly qualities of the book.

PRYOR, FREDERIC L. The Communist Foreign Trade System. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1963. 296 pp. 40/–.

The author has concentrated his research on the Soviet Union and the European countries of the Communist Bloc, which co-operated in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, originally “a nebulous Stalinist discussion group”, at present “an organisation which draws up all-Bloc material balances” and “makes production specialization recommendation”. The book is, however, not a history of the CMEA, but a thoughtful study of Communist foreign trade and planning both as an over-all system and in the various countries. The co-ordination through newly created organizations and the changing pattern of co-operation (and/or exploitation) are given full attention, the development of intra-Bloc prices being carefully scrutinized. It is worth mentioning that Dr. Pryor paid for his on-the-spot research in East Berlin with an imprisonment that lasted half a year.

RAFFAELE, JOSEPH A. Labor Leadership in Italy and Denmark. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1962. xviii, 436 pp. \$ 10.00.

In his three years' investigation into trade-union leadership in Italy and Denmark the author has mainly made use of the depth interview, in which his knowledge of the two languages of course proved a considerable asset. The points of resemblance and difference are not sought on the economic and institutional levels, but rather on those of values, attitudes, role characteristics and traits, and this approach produces very interesting results. Professor Ross Stagner has written a foreword.

SCHUMANN, WOLFGANG. *Oberschlesien 1918/19. Vom gemeinsamen Kampf deutscher und polnischer Arbeiter*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1961. 314 pp. DM. 12.50.

In accordance with the famous opening sentence of the first chapter of the Communist Manifesto the author puts the national conflict in Upper Silesia after the First World War secondary to the social conflict. He sets the international solidarity of the German and Polish workers against the community of interest of the reactionary chauvinists on both sides of the frontier; a "certain weakness" of the KPD policy is seen in their not standing up for the right of self-determination (the book concludes with a panegyric on the Oder-Neisse frontier). The author has used much material from German and Polish archives.

Wir haben es gesehen. Augenzeugenberichte über Terror und Judenverfolgung im Dritten Reich. Redigiert und hrsg. von Gerhard Schoenberger. Rütten & Loening Verlag, München 1962. 432 pp. DM. 12.80.

Many of the very typical documents contained in this volume are published here for the first time; they belong in part to the collections of the Wiener Library and other archives. There are testimonies by victims as well as by those who, in more or less responsible positions, executed the Nazi policy against the Jews, first of Germany, and then of the whole of German-occupied Europe. Particularly trenchant are for instance the documents on Poland. Composition and presentation of texts are sober and well done.

Belgium

CLAES, BEDA. *De sociale integratie van de Italiaanse en Poolse immigranten in Belgisch-Limburg*. Uitgeverij Heideland, Hasselt 1962. 354 pp. B.fr. 225.

Basing his work on a thorough sociological investigation Father Claes analyses the absorption problems of the Italian and Polish workers in the mining area of Limburg. On account of all sorts of differences against an identical religious background these two groups constitute excellent comparison material; the attitudes of the autochthonous population are extensively gone into. The text is elucidated with numerous tables, graphs and charts.

GOOCH, BRISON D. *Belgium and the February Revolution*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1963. x, 110 pp. Hfl. 9.00.

Professor Gooch of the University of Oklahoma describes the repercussions of the February Revolution in Belgium. The principal topics dealt with include the domestic problems, the relations with the Provisional Government of France, and the activities of the "Belgian Legion" (Mouscron, or Moeskroon, is persistently misspelt Mouseron). The narrative, though concise, is based on extensive research of Belgian sources, most of them unpublished.

SCHLAG-REY, M., F. RIBAS et L. CHAPERON DU LARRET. *Communications dans la mine et sécurité*. Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles 1961. 115 pp. B.fr. 120.

This is a comparative study of the communication systems in two Belgian coalmines, one of the old type near Liège, the other of the new type in Limburg; special attention is paid to the functioning of the systems in case of danger or disaster. One of the findings of the authors is, that human attitudes and relations are of primary importance. The volume is No 2 of the *Cahiers du Centre National de Sociologie du Travail*.

SPITAELS, GUY. *L'année sociale 1961*. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1962. 211 pp. B.fr. 180.

In this sequel to his *L'année sociale 1960* Mr. Spitaels deals with social life in 1961 in four chapters, which are devoted, successively, to social legislation, industrial relations, labour movement, and employment and unemployment. The third chapter contains an interesting section on the Walloon Popular Movement.

Czechoslovakia

FREUDENBERGER, HERMAN. *The Waldstein Woolen Mill. Noble Entrepreneurship in Eighteenth-Century Bohemia*. [The Kress Library of Business and Economics, No. 18.] Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston (Mass.) 1963. xi, 68 pp. Ill. \$ 4.00.

The woollen-cloth works founded in the manor Dux-Oberleutensdorf near the Ore Mountains in 1715 are noteworthy in more than one respect. The entrepreneur, Count Johann Joseph von Waldstein, was a member of the upper nobility of the Empire; he introduced the Dutch method of cloth-making in an under-developed area; and, thirdly, fine engravings of the works in 1728 have been preserved. The latter are reproduced integrally in the present volume, which further contains a minute description of the production process and of the enterprise as a whole. The author is very familiar with the economic history of the Hapsburg monarchy and has also used unpublished sources from Czech and Austrian archives.

Eire

CHAVASSE, MOIRIN. *Terence MacSwiney. Clonmore and Reynolds Ltd., Dublin; Burns and Oates Ltd., London 1961*. 232 pp. Ill. 25/-.

This is a popular biography of the man who, arrested by the English when he was Lord Mayor of Cork, became world-famous through his fatal hunger strike in 1920. Mrs. Chavasse describes his career as a champion of Irish culture and independence in an admiring vein. A foreword by Professor Daniel Corkery and several statements by friends of MacSwiney have been included.

GLEESON, JAMES. *Bloody Sunday*. Peter Davies, London 1962. xii, 212 pp. Ill. 21/-.

Having interviewed many surviving participants and witnesses Mr. Gleeson, an Irish journalist working in London, presents a vivid account of the struggle between the Irish Republican Army and the British, which culminated on November 21st, 1920. Though his sympathies are clearly on the side of his countrymen he does not offend against the rules of fairness.

France

AUBERY, PIERRE. *Milieux juifs de la France contemporaine à travers leurs écrivains*. 2e éd. révisée et augmentée. [Recherches en Sciences Humaines, 9.] Plon, Paris 1962. 424 pp. NF. 19.50.

Basing himself on writings of people of Jewish origin Mr. Aubery offers a very commendable survey (first published in 1957) of the several forms of Jewish life in French society. Such topics as antisemitism, assimilation and especially the Jewish idiosyncrasy are deeply and sympathetically gone into. A bibliography and extensive registers are appended.

BERNSTEIN, SAMUEL. *Storia del socialismo in Francia. Dall' illuminismo alla Comune*. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1963. 2 vols. 313 pp.; 336 pp. L. 1.900.

In this book, which is evidently intended for a wider public, the author can base himself on a detailed knowledge of practically the whole field acquired in dozens of years of study and investigation. He does not confine himself to dealing with the great theorists and the great movements in their spiritual and social environments, but also pays full attention to less known authors, to publicists and their organs, to smaller political and economic activities, sometimes peripheral, but always relevant, while it is easy to retain a clear view of the whole. The preference of the Marxist author goes out to such figures as Babeuf and, critically taking distance, Blanqui. His treatment of the role played by the secret societies before 1848 and of the first decade after 1851 is worthy of note. It is a pity that there are no index and bibliography.

BLETON, PIERRE. *La vie sociale sous le Second Empire. Un étonnant témoignage de la Comtesse de Ségur. Économie et Humanisme, Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1963. 119 pp. NF. 8.10.*

Mr. Bleton traces the reflection of the living conditions, social relations and human attitudes under the Second Empire in the numerous books written at the time by the Countess de Ségur for the dear young people. The result is a pleasant social history in the wider sense, in which incidentally also the findings of recent research are worked up.

BLOCH-LAINÉ, FRANÇOIS. *Pour une réforme de l'entreprise*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1963. 159 pp. NF. 7.50.

The reform of the enterprise and the creation of an industrial democracy, subjects that are of topical interest elsewhere, too, are here brought up in the framework of the situation in France. The author makes a number of suggestions, which aim at promoting the discussion. Successively the roles of management, personnel, capital and public authorities are subjected to a critical assessment.

BOISDÉ, RAYMOND. *Pour une modernisation de la politique*. Plon, Paris 1962. 189 pp. NF. 8.00.

The mayor of Bourges, a much-travelled man and a prolific writer, is of the opinion that before the technological problems confronting contemporary France the political

distinction between Left and Right is out of date. He outlines a "contractual economy", a higher synthesis, in which also freedom and planning can be associated. The volume is published in the series *Tribune Libre*.

BOUVIER-ÂJAM, MAURICE et GILBERT MURY. *Les classes sociales en France*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1963. 2 vols. 366 pp.; 605 pp. NF. 17.00; 25.00.

The first words of this bulky work on the social classes in France being *Le marxisme* and the last word *Marx* the reader can easily guess the lie of the land. The authors, an economist and a sociologist, discuss successively the concepts of social class (with arguments against the various bourgeois concepts), the social classes in France from ancient Gaul to Napoleon, the social classes under modern capitalism, and finally some topical issues, viz. family structures, class *en soi* and class *pour soi*, and the class struggle. The text of a lecture delivered by Thorez on March 13th, 1963 has been included.

CHASTENET, JACQUES. *Histoire de la Troisième République*. Vol. VI. *Déclin de la Troisième 1931-1938*. Hachette, Paris 1962. 302 pp. Maps. NF. 14.59.

Having been co-editor of *Le Temps* at the time the author is able to offer a balanced and well-informed account of French politics in the 'thirties up to and including the Munich agreement. When the author critically assesses the record of all the parties the Communists fare least favourably. Foreign policy and the problems of appeasement are given pride of place.

COBBAN, ALFRED. *A History of Modern France*. Vol. II. *From the First Empire to the Second Republic 1799-1871*. Jonathan Cape, London 1963. 240 pp. Maps. 35/-.

In order to be able to pay more attention to the twentieth century the author has divided the second volume of the original Penguin edition into two parts. In the present Vol. II he has made relatively few alterations; he has added a short concluding chapter, in which, under the telling title *Plus ça change*, he summarizes once more his appraisal of the period.

CROCKER, LESTER G. *Nature and Culture. Ethical Thought in the French Enlightenment*. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1963. xx, 540 pp. \$ 7.95.

Having discussed, in the opening volume of his trilogy on the French Enlightenment, the metaphysical and psychological assumptions (*vide* this journal, Vol. VI (1961), Part 1, p. 166), Professor Crocker now goes into the ethical problems and theories. He demonstrates that the *philosophes* were no sentimental humanitarians, but had a sharp eye for the dark sides of man. Distrusting the traditional supernaturalism they tried to base ethics on Nature, and to fit innate egoism into altruistic behaviour. Such "realistic" constructions as enlightened self-interest and utilitarianism demanded not only considerable juggling with the concept of Nature, but also unintentionally paved the way for totalitarian solutions (Rousseau) and open amorality (Sade). The author, whose sympathies are clearly with Bayle, Montesquieu, Voltaire and

Diderot (*Réfutation d'Helvétius* by the latter is given special relief), gives proof of a fine historical insight and succeeds moreover in carrying further some lines to our own time (Marxism and Nazism).

DALIN, V. M. Babeuf-Studien. Gedenkband aus Anlass des 200. Geburtstages von Gracchus Babeuf am 23.11.1960. Eingel. und hrsg. von Walter Markov. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1961. 233 pp. DM. 16.50.

Using abundant archive material unknown to earlier investigators, which is in the Institute of Marxism-Leninism in Moscow, the author, in these collected articles, arrives at views on the relation of Babeuf to Marat and Danton that widely differ from the prevailing opinions, and retouch the picture of his relation to Robespierre and of his activity in Paris in 1793. From this, in the author's view, it should appear that Babeuf was a consistent revolutionary and a perspicacious politician. In another article Marc-Antoine Jullien the younger is described as his spiritual counterpart in his development till after 18 Brumaire. In a detailed analysis of a till now unknown extensive manuscript of Babeuf from 1790-1791 the author makes him emerge as a serious theorist.

HAMPSON, NORMAN. A Social History of the French Revolution. [Studies in Social History.] Routledge and Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1963. x, 278 pp. 35/-.

Beginning in 1787 and ending in 1795 the author discusses the social history of the Revolution in close connection with the political events; he rates its epochal importance higher than, for instance, Professor Cobban does. Though he addresses himself to the general reader, he gives proof of an admirable familiarity with the enormous literature on the subject; particular attention is devoted to provincial France.

MANUEL, FRANK E. The New World of Henri Saint-Simon. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Ind.) 1963. xi, 433 pp. \$ 2.25.

This is an unabridged paperback edition of Dr. Manuel's excellent book which originally appeared in 1956. From innumerable sources, among which many unprinted ones, he has drawn the materials to write this model biography and at the same time to place his subject and his philosophical, political and social theories against the background of his time. The author is not only particularly well versed in the literature of the 18th and the first decades of the 19th century, but also in the various different attempts to annex Saint-Simon to later social philosophies. His is a balanced, erudite treatment of the problems involved in such historical appropriations. Many stubborn (anti- as well as pro-Saint-Simonist) myths are disturbed in the process. The high literary quality of the book contributes to its readability.

MEYNAUD, JEAN. La révolte paysanne. Payot, Paris 1963. 308 pp. NF. 13.00.

The title of this book is not representative of the contents and is probably only intended to draw attention to its topicality. Professor Meynaud analyses the farmer's awkward position in the modern economy, which cannot be sufficiently remedied by

government support. Indicating as a basic problem the discrepancies between supply and demand and between market prices and retail prices he urges greater influence of the farmers on the distribution process. The volume is written for the average reader.

PLUMYÈNE, J. et R. LASIERRA. *Les fascismes français 1923-1963*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1963. 319 pp. NF. 15.00.

The most positive quality of this book is the great amount of sources (mostly extracts), for the greater part articles which appeared in various journals. The definitions given seem less satisfactory, although it should be granted that indeed much of so-called French fascism was styled thus by the "anti-fascists". "Poujadism", or, for that matter, the *Action Française*, are denied essential elements which constitute fascism (on sound grounds, since a substantial criterion is that of accepting industrial mass society), but are treated at length. Indeed a clear-cut separation seems difficult. The one hundred percent fascist movement of Doriot, Déat a.o. is for these reasons perhaps less in the focus of attention than it should be.

RABI. *Anatomie du judaïsme français*. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1962. 326 pp. NF. 18.00.

The first part of this book gives a survey, concentrating on important events and on personalities that can be regarded as representative, of what has happened to the French-Jewish community since the legal emancipation in 1791. Then present-day problems are discussed: the demographical, cultural and religious situation, the present state of the Jewish-Christian controversy, antisemitism, the attitudes of the community towards the big social and political problems (in which, according to the author, a Jewish traditionalist but politically and socially a progressive, it falls short), and the relation to the State of Israel. An investigation into the community's chances of survival, which is said to have been due only to successive immigration waves, concludes this solidly documented and compassionate book.

Germany

ANGERMAN, ERICH. *Robert von Mohl 1799-1875. Leben und Werk eines altliberalen Staatsgelehrten*. [Politica, Band 8.] Hermann Luchterhand Verlag, Neuwied 1962. 470 pp. DM. 36.00.

An intellectual biography of Robert von Mohl, the distinguished representative of liberal *Gelehrtenpolitik*, has long been overdue. The present volume largely meets this want, although the author, apart from an introductory chapter, has confined himself to an analysis of three central themes in Mohl's work, viz. the modern Constitutional State, the social problem and social policy, and State and Society. These themes, however, are treated very thoroughly, both in their historical development and in their historical context; thus, Mohl's relation to Stahl and Treitschke is extensively discussed. The author gives proof of an enormously wide reading as well as of a feeling for nuances and relevance; moreover he has used many unpublished sources.

Auschwitz. *Zeugnisse und Berichte*. Hrsg. von H. G. Adler, Hermann Langbein, Ella Lingens-Reiner. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1962. 423 pp. Ill. DM. 24.00.

The editors, all three one-time Auschwitz prisoners, have compiled recollections of over forty fellow-prisoners; some of the contributions are here published for the first time. In order to make the picture of the modern hell that was Auschwitz as complete as possible a number of national-socialist documents have been included either in facsimile or printed in italics. The way in which the book has been prepared meets high scholarly standards.

BALLSCHMIETER, HANS-JOACHIM. *Andreas Gottlieb von Bernstorff und der Mecklenburgische Ständekampf (1680-1720)*. [Mitteldeutsche Forschungen, 26.] Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1962. x, 160 pp. DM. 20.00.

Andreas Gottlieb von Bernstorff, the first prominent representative of the well-known family of diplomats of that name, was a Mecklenburg landed proprietor, who from outside successfully supported the struggle of the local estates against the absolutist tendencies of the dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; his influential positions at Celle, Hanover and, last not least, in London enabled him to do this. The present volume, which is mainly based on unpublished sources now in the Federal Republic, creates a good picture of the above struggle and of Bernstorff's role in it.

BIANQUIS, GENEVIÈVE. *La vie quotidienne en Allemagne à l'époque romantique 1795-1830*. Hachette, Paris 1958. 263 pp. NF. 18.00.

"From 1798 to 1820, the whole of Germany is romantic, in all her behaviour, her art, her politics, and even her morals"; this is undoubtedly a bold statement, which, however, does not keep the author from giving an agreeable picture of the better classes of society, their daily life and civilization at the time of Napoleon and Metternich. Romanticism is treated with Latin scepis; "facile" is a frequently occurring qualification.

BÖRNER, WEERT. *Hermann Ehlers. Niedersächsische Landeszentrale für Politische Bildung, Hannover 1963*. 191 pp. Ill.

This is a short biography of the first President of the Federal Diet, who died in 1954. An active member of the Confessing Church under Hitler Ehlers later became a supporter of Adenauer and his policy; the shadow thrown by this option across his relations with Niemöller c.s. is given much relief. The book is excellently documented: the notes fill no less than seventeen pages.

BOLZ, LOTHAR. *Für die Macht des Volkes und des Friedens*. Verlag der Nation, Berlin 1959. 441 pp. DM. 7.50.

The present volume contains political speeches from the years 1955 through 1958. Mr. Bolz, a Communist old-timer, is founder and chairman of the *National-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands*, which has been organised as a home for lower-middle class people and ex-Nazis who have been converted to "Socialism". The speeches are in perfect conformity with the official line of the German Democratic Republic and only differ by the attention paid to the specific problems of the above converts.

BORTFELDT, HERMANN. *Die deutsche Einheit als ethische Entscheidung*. [Sammlung „res novae“, Band 16.] Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1962. 87 pp. DM. 4.80.

Conceiving of politics in moral categories the author argues that the Federal Republic, as it is now, by its materialism and lack of substance plays into the hands of the Ulbricht regime and hampers the German reunification. He pleads for going seriously into democracy and for a socialist reconstruction.

BRANDT, WILLY. *Plädoyer für die Zukunft. Zwölf Beiträge zu deutschen Fragen.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1961. 136 pp. DM. 4.80.

The present volume, No 5 of the *Sammlung "res publica"*, is largely based on speeches and articles held and published by the Mayor of West Berlin in 1960. Owing to the systematic arrangement the reader receives a good impression of Brandt's views on political, social and cultural problems.

BRUCK, W. F. *Social and Economic History of Germany from William II to Hitler 1888-1938. A Comparative Study.* Foreword by J. F. Rees. Russell & Russell Inc., New York 1962. xvi, 292 pp. \$ 7.50.

This is an unabridged re-issue of the important study by Dr. Bruck which originally appeared in England in 1939. The book not only deals with the social and economic development itself, but devotes much attention to the economic theories which had a strong influence on policies and trade. The author attaches much value to well-defined theoretical conceptions. The industrial development and the foundation of trusts and cartels are dealt with at great length, but social policy and the labour movement also come up for discussion. The last chapter contains a short survey of the economic and social policy of the "Third Reich". An interesting parallel is drawn with social conditions under the English democratic regime.

Buchenwald. *Mahnung und Verpflichtung. Dokumente und Berichte.* 3., überarb. u. erw. Aufl. Kongress Verlag, Berlin; Rütten und Loening, Berlin 1961. 716 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 16.50.

Edited by Walter Bartel and a number of non-German Communists, the present volume (first published in 1959) contains statements, recollections and poems by ex-prisoners of the concentration camp of Buchenwald as well as original documents relating to the SS and the resistance. The share of the Communists in the latter is given much relief by the editors, who have, however, not always proceeded along fair lines; thus, the quotations from the well-known book by Eugen Kogon on p. 571 have been taken completely out of their context. No less than 137 illustrations and facsimiles have been included.

BUCHHEIM, KARL. *Ultramontanismus und Demokratie. Der Weg der deutschen Katholiken im 19. Jahrhundert.* Kösel-Verlag, München 1963. 546 pp. DM. 22.00.

Professor Buchheim describes, how in the second half of the nineteenth century the German Roman Catholics organized themselves in all kinds of associations in order to stand up for their own interests and those of the Pope; the *Zentrum* Party was only one aspect of this movement. He argues that this very Ultramontanism, by its mobilization of public opinion and its contacts with co-religionists abroad, made for de-

mocracy and international understanding. The valuable study is largely based on the papers left by Prince Karl zu Löwenstein, who played such a prominent role in the movement.

CHMELNIZKAJA, J. *Der westdeutsche Monopolkapitalismus*. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1962. 323 pp. DM. 12.50.

This is a translation of *Monopolisticheskii kapitalizm Zapadnoi Germanii* (Moscow 1959), brought up to date by the author. Professor Khmelničkaia depicts the concentration movement in the Federal Republic in the blackest colours: "the West German economy finds itself completely in the hands of those groups of the finance capital that were the real rulers also in Hitler Germany."

Die Deutsche Demokratische Republik auf dem Wege zum Sozialismus. Teil I (1945-1949); Teil II (1950-1960). Volk und Wissen Volkseigener Verlag, Berlin 1959; 1961. 192 pp.; 224 pp. DM. 4.25; 5.00.

The economic, social and cultural policy (or policies) of the Eastern Zone of Germany (later officially constituted as German Democratic Republic, but the first volume of the two here under discussion is devoted to a period when there was no *DDR* yet) is reproduced in these two volumes by means of a selection of documents and of statistical tables. Moreover, there are quite a few documents which have to do with the foreign policy of the state and with its foreign trade, and in this connection the question of German reunion is given much relief.

Dokumente der CDU. Union Verlag, Berlin 1956. 266 pp. DM. 5.00.

Dokumente der CDU. Band III. 1958-1959. Union Verlag, Berlin 1960. 219 pp. DM. 5.00.

Dokumente der CDU. Band IV. 1960-1961. Union Verlag, Berlin 1962. 334 pp. DM. 5.00.

The Eastern branch of the *Christlich-Demokratische Union* caters for Christian believers – apparently more so than the Western branch does. In the present volumes of documents one can follow (but for the period July 1955-December 1957, Vol. II being out of print) the way in which this party has tried to reconcile Christian religion with loyalty towards the only lawful German "Peace State". The shifts are not uninteresting: in the "Theses of Christian Realism" of 1952 "Socialism" is said to offer the best possibility of realizing the commandments of Christ, but later the speak of the "only" possibility. The first volume contains only a few documents relating to the years of beginning and separation.

DONOHUE, JAMES. *Hitler's Conservative Opponents in Bavaria 1930-1945. A Study of Catholic, Monarchist, and Separatist anti-Nazi Activities*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1961. xi, 348 pp. Hfl. 32.00.

The special position of Bavaria is also reflected in its special brand of opposition to Hitler which was largely monarchist and particularist in spirit and, as far as the conservatives under discussion here are concerned, clearly Christian and more specifically Roman Catholic. It is, therefore, logical that the history of the "concordat violated" and the difficulties to which the clergy was subjected occupy a prominent place. Among the "Christian idealists" the Munich student movement known as the

White Rose, and the ideas of the Scholls are set forth in great detail. Also the attitude of conservatives vis-a-vis the Nazis in the years preceding 1933, which differed considerably from that of their counterparts in other German provinces is shed light upon. A number of documents in the original language have been appended.

ECKERMANN, WALTHER. Ferdinand von Schill. Rebell und Patriot. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 175 pp. Ill. DM. 4.80.

In this popular East German biography the patriotism of Major Schill is mainly sought in the contrast with the selfish and timorous attitudes of the Prussian court and the junkers; fortunately he is not made into a "democrat". The adventurous journey from Berlin to Stralsund is absorbingly described; of interest is also the final chapter "Schill in the Judgment of Contemporaries and Historical Literature".

ERLER, FRITZ. Ein Volk sucht seine Sicherheit. Bemerkungen zur deutschen Sicherheitspolitik. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1961. 68 pp. DM. 3.60.

The young SPD expert on foreign affairs deals with the defense problems of the Federal Republic. Concentrating on the tension between East and West he urges restriction and gradual abolishment of nuclear armament. The booklet, No 10 of the *Sammlung "res novae"*, is a model of sober thinking that has not lost any of its topicality.

ERSIL, WILHELM. Aktionseinheit stürzt Cuno. Zur Geschichte des Massenkampfes gegen die Cuno-Regierung 1923 in Mitteldeutschland. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 440 pp. DM. 10.80.

Largely on the basis of contemporary dailies and weeklies the struggle of the Communists in the period of the Ruhr occupation is dealt with especially as far as Saxony and Thuringia are concerned, where the position of the parties of the Left was particularly strong and where a section of the Social Democracy advocated a united front with the CP. "Hit Poincaré on the Ruhr and Cuno on the Spree!" – this propagandistic slogan of the time under discussion seems particularly apt to indicate the tendency of the book.

FRICKE, DIETER. Zur Organisation und Tätigkeit der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung (1890-1914). Dokumente und Materialien. VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie, Leipzig 1962. 282 pp. DM. 4.00.

This small paperback contains a great many facts on the SPD, its affiliations, and the socialist trade-unions prior to 1914. Particularly useful is the survey of the party press and its distribution; the reader has to take frequent criticism of the "morass of opportunism" into the bargain.

GAMM, HANS-JOCHEN. Der braune Kult. Das Dritte Reich und seine Ersatzreligion. Ein Beitrag zur politischen Bildung. Rütten & Loening Verlag, Hamburg 1962. 222 pp. Ill. DM. 10.80.

"Hitler has stolen the sanctions of religion for his own movement", wrote Stephen Roberts as early as the 'thirties, and it is in this sense that Mr. Gamm represents national-socialism as an *Ersatz*. Many poems, chants, credo's and other cult-elements

are analysed; the artificial and baleful character of all this is well brought forward, but the enigma of how such musty nonsense has been able to strike is not solved. As appears from the second sub-title the book has been written for educational purposes; the illustrations have been excellently chosen.

HAMANN, MANFRED. *Das staatliche Werden Mecklenburgs*. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1962. vii, 201 pp. DM. 24.00.

In part the interest of the history of Mecklenburg is in the fact that the struggle between the princes and the estates there took a quite different course from that in the nearby and in many respects similar Brandenburg-Prussia. Dr. Hamann has written an institutional history of the two duchies, which is both detailed and authoritative, and is continued up to 1952. A genealogical table of the reigning dukes has been appended. The volume is No 24 of the *Mitteldutsche Forschungen*.

HEITZ, GERHARD. *Ländliche Leinenproduktion in Sachsen (1470-1555)*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1961. 121 pp. DM. 14.00.

The author gives a well-documented description of the rural linen industry in Saxony and of its conflict with the "feudal" industry in the towns. The volume is a useful contribution to our knowledge of the abortive early capitalism in Germany; it has been sponsored by both Professor Sproemberg and Professor Kuczynski, and is published in book-form as one of the *Schriften des Instituts für Geschichte* of the German Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

HERZFELD, HANS. *Ausgewählte Aufsätze*. Dargebracht als Festgabe zum siebzigsten Geburtstage von seinen Freunden und Schülern. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1962. xi, 460 pp. DM. 48.00.

G. A. Ritter, in the letter with which Professor Herzfeld is offered this anthology from his own garden, can rightly say: "The studies collected here (...) not only constitute a part of your intellectual biography, but at the same time allow of a straight insight into the situation and the problems of German historiography, with the inner life of which during the Weimar years and after 1945 you were and are inextricably associated." While only three of the fourteen papers have been written prior to 1933 (among others that on Paul Lensch) and none during the Third Reich, several of the remainder bear witness to an intimate familiarity with the problems of that period, e.g. those on "State and Nation in German Historiography during the Weimar Era"; on "Germany and Europe during the Epoch of the World Wars"; and on the problem of the German army. We further mention the papers on Ranke's political stand, 1848-1871, on Meinecke's recently published correspondence, on Johannes Popitz, and last not least on Berlin before and after 1945. A complete bibliography of Herzfeld's writings (including his reviews) has been prepared by W. Schochow.

HINZE, KURT. *Die Arbeiterfrage zu Beginn des modernen Kapitalismus in Brandenburg-Preussen 1685-1806*. 2. Aufl. [Veröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission zu Berlin beim Friedrich-Meinecke-Institut der Freien Universität Berlin, Band 9; Neudrucke, Band 1.] Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1963. xx, 296 pp. DM. 36.00.

In 1927 Kurt Hinze, a pupil of Werner Sombart, published his pioneering study on the labour problem in the eighteenth century Prussian industry; this study having

lost little of its value the Berlin Historical Committee has decided upon a new edition. But for some minor corrections the present volume is a photographic reprint; the bibliography has, however, been brought completely up to date and a threefold index has been appended; Otto Büsch has written an introduction.

HOMANN, HEINRICH. *Auf Ehre und Gewissen*. Verlag der Nation, Berlin 1963. 216 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

Mr. Homann, one-time member of the *Nationalkomitee Freies Deutschland* and subsequently a propagandist of the *National-Demokratische Partei* (cf. above, p. 499), has here collected articles from the period 1944-1963. While the true national tradition (1813!) is claimed for the German Democratic Republic, the policy of the Federal Republic is presented as a betrayal. The relative appreciation of Stauffenberg as against an absolute rejection of Beck and Goerdeler ("Tragedy without Grandeur") is notable.

HÜMMLER, HEINZ. *Opposition gegen Lassalle. Die revolutionäre proletarische Opposition im Allgemeinen Deutschen Arbeiterverein 1862/63-1866*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 244 pp. DM. 22.00.

It is strongly argued here that there was a definitely "proletarian opposition" within the ADAV (the Lassallean Labour Union) and that this opposition coincided at least in its tendency with Marx' and Engels' criticism of the Lassallean policies. This brings the author to discuss the role played by theory as compared with praxis. Most interesting are those parts of the book which are descriptive and based on primary sources.

1863-1963. *Hundert Jahre deutsche Sozialdemokratie. Bilder und Dokumente*. Hrsg. von Georg Eckert unter Mitwirkung von Fro-linde Balsler, Werner Conze, Ulrich Dübber, Willi Eichler, Susanne Miller, Otto-Ernst Schüddekopf, Wilhelm Wehner und Gerhard Wuthe. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH., Hannover 1963. 756 pp. Ill. DM. 58.00.

This pictorial album is of a monumental standard. The pictures have been selected with obvious care and the texts which introduce them are in themselves an attractive introduction into the history of the SPD, including a short survey of the decades before 1863. The commemorative purpose excludes the possibility of any critical evaluation of details, but the fact that the authors of each text have been mentioned is an indication that a personal approach was valued. A good balance has been struck between the periods into which the (more than) 100 years have been grouped. The years of clandestinity and emigration during Hitler's regime are well represented. Taken as a whole, the volume constitutes a telling document of the party's achievements and of its adaptation to ever new situations.

JANSSEN, KARL-HEINZ. *Macht und Verblendung. Kriegszielpolitik der deutschen Bundesstaaten 1914/18*. Musterschmidt Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Zürich 1963. 342 pp. Maps. DM. 29.80.

Rather phantastic war aims were not only cherished on behalf of and for the German *Reich* as a whole, but also by the princes and statesmen of the *Reich's* component parts on their own account. Especially Ludwig III of Bavaria and his son Rupprecht had ambitious projects, including the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine to Bavaria and even

that of the creation of a sort of modern Burgundian state under Bavarian rule, to be composed of Belgium and part of Holland. Such plans were also made by the King of Saxony and others and there was an excessive amount of shifts in demands and considerations. All those mostly very anachronistic dynastic schemes are set forth in this excellent historical study which ably reproduces the atmosphere of the time, viewing it nevertheless with sufficient distance. The book is a worthy addition to the literature on the subject in general and F. Fischer's epoch-making book in particular.

JASPER, GOTTHARD. *Der Schutz der Republik. Studien zur staatlichen Sicherung der Demokratie in der Weimarer Republik 1922-1930.* [Tübinger Studien zur Geschichte und Politik, Nr. 16.] J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1963. xi, 337 pp. DM. 39.00.

Shortly after the murder of Rathenau the *Gesetz zum Schutz der Republik* was enacted. Dr. Jasper goes deeply into the historical background of this law and its underlying philosophy of formal democracy vs. violence, which did not offer any defence against more refined forms of undermining. In the second and third parts the practical measures for the protection of the Republic are dealt with; also the reliability of the civil service and the attempts at a republican "folklore" come up for discussion here. The author has taken his material chiefly from Prussian as well as South German government archives; access was refused him to the files of the German Central Record Office at Potsdam, which seem to have been set aside for "progressive" historians.

KOLB, EBERHARD. *Bergen Belsen. Geschichte des „Aufenthaltslagers“ 1943-1945.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH, Hannover 1962. 344 pp. Maps. DM. 26.80.

Bergen Belsen, which in April 1945 suddenly turned into a symbol of all Nazi atrocities, was originally not a concentration camp, but a detention or transit camp for Jews that were kept available as objects of exchange. It was only from December 1944 that prisoners, who had been evacuated from other concentration camps, were amassed here to perish in their tens of thousands from hunger and diseases. Dr. Kolb presents a very detailed description of the camp in its two phases. He bases himself on numerous published and unpublished sources, some of which are printed in full; translations from Dutch diaries, for instance that of Abel J. Herzberg, have also been included.

Landesverrat und Pressefreiheit. Ein Protokoll. Hrsg. von Gerd Ruge. [Information, 4.] Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1963. 143 pp. DM. 7.80.

With reference to the measures taken by the Federal Government against the weekly paper *Der Spiegel* a symposium was held under the auspices of the German branch of Amnesty International at Cologne on November 30, 1962; among the participants there were German and non-German scholars and other experts, e.g., the ex-Colonel v. Bonin and Claude Bourdet of *France-Observateur*. The present volume contains the text of the lively discussion, which lasted for eight hours and in which the borderland of press freedom and treason was examined from all sides.

LEITHÄUSER, JOACHIM G. *Wilhelm Leuschner. Ein Leben für die Republik.* Bund-Verlag, Köln 1962. 264 pp. Ill. DM. 14.50.

After an admirable service record as Minister for Home Affairs of Hesse Wilhelm Leuschner became one of the most important Socialist representatives in the resistance against Hitler; on September 29, 1944, he was hanged at Plötzensee. Mr. Leithäuser describes in a sober way the career of this fearless man. Although the book aims at a wider public it meets scholarly standards; it is based, among other things, on the papers left behind by Leuschner and on many interviews.

LIEBKNECHT, WILHELM – Briefwechsel mit Karl Marx und Friedrich Engels. Hrsg. und bearb. von Georg Eckert. Mouton & Co., The Hague 1963. 509 pp. Hfl. 44.00.

Wilhelm Liebknecht's correspondence with Marx and Engels is an invaluable source for the history of Social Democracy and, to a smaller extent, for an understanding of Marx' and Engels' theories and especially of their practical attitudes vis-a-vis German Social Democracy. It is for the first time that Liebknecht's replies to the many criticisms coming to him from London are made known *in extenso*. The letters Marx' youngest daughter Eleanor wrote to Liebknecht and his wife are reproduced as well; they bear a very human character. Apart from a general introduction and short introductions to the periods into which the letters have been grouped, the editor also reproduces some interesting documents in an appendix as well as a helpful annotation. The book is published as a volume in the series *Quellen und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der deutschen und österreichischen Arbeiterbewegung*, a publication of the International Institute of Social History.

LINKE, WOLFGANG. Die Stellung der Angestellten in der modernen Gesellschaft. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1962. 86 pp. DM. 7.00.

After having argued that there does not exist a generally valid, logical definition of the concept of white collar and having given a very short historical outline, the author successively discusses functions, qualifications, chances of advancement and status of the white collar workers. In this he bases himself completely on the situation in Germany.

LUDWIG, EMIL. Hindenburg. Legende und Wirklichkeit. Rütten & Loening, München 1962. 288 pp. Ill. DM. 10.80.

This is a re-edition of Ludwig's biography of Hindenburg which originally appeared in Amsterdam in 1935. It has the advantages and disadvantages of this author's popular biographical and historical books: it is in some instances a piece of vivid reporting, readable but rather superfluous historiography, and contains quite a lot of *histoire romancée*.

LÜTGE, FRIEDRICH. Studien zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte. Gesammelte Abhandlungen. [Forschungen zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Band 5.] Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. x, 397 pp. DM. 38.00.

In the ten studies that make up the present volume, Professor Lütge of Munich University goes into some important problems of social, economic and institutional history. After three studies on the early agrarian institutions of Germany the author, *inter alia*, deals with the interference of Luther with the Peasants' War as a problem of

social history; the consequences of the peasants' emancipation in the nineteenth century; the price policies in medieval Munich in connection with the controversy over "subsistence economy" and "acquisition economy"; the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in social and economic history; and the economic situation of Germany before the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War. The studies, which were published earlier in journals, etc., have been slightly touched up; they bear witness to a wide knowledge and meet high standards.

MANVELL, ROGER and HEINRICH FRAENKEL. Goering. Simon and Schuster, New York 1962. 442 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

This biography betrays a sufficient knowledge of the available sources and a critical distance which causes the authors to avoid the pitfalls both of an unhistoric lack of understanding and of any endeavour to explain away overwhelming evidence that Goering was just as much of a culprit as other Nazi leaders, although he certainly was less of an obsessed fanatic. Though popular, the political background is well presented and many details are discussed intelligently, e.g. the *Reichstag* Fire.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. Werke. Band 24; Band 27; Band 29. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 559 pp.; xxix, 758 pp.; xxviii, 819 pp. DM. 8.00; 12.50; 12.50.

The 24th volume contains the second volume of Marx' "Capital" and is edited in the same way as the first volume (noticed in the previous issue of this journal, on p. 330f.). An identical edition is available separately, i.e. without a series number. The 27th volume contains letters written by Marx and Engels in the years 1842-1851, the 29th volume those from 1856-1859 in a chronological order. For the first time also a great many letters to third persons have been included, and in the appendices there appear not only letters written by Mrs. Marx, but also a number of letters by third persons and the documents which are relevant for the understanding of the questions involved.

MATERN, HERMANN. Im Kampf für Frieden, Demokratie und Sozialismus. Ausgewählte Reden und Schriften. Band I. 1926-1956. Band II. 1956-1963. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 582 pp.; 544 pp. Ill. DM. 8.50 per vol.

The selected speeches and writings in these two volumes appear in chronological order, starting with an article dating from 1926; they all reflect the official Communist party line. The only exception to the chronological principle is the first contribution, a commemorative speech on the founding of the KPD in 1918, held in 1953. It sets the tone for the rest, in which such problems as productivity occupy as prominent a place as the standard issues, i.e. the culpability of right-wing Social Democracy for what happened in 1933 and after, the struggle against West European unity, etc.

MAURER, GEORG LUDWIG VON. Geschichte der Markenverfassung in Deutschland. Neudruck der Ausgabe Erlangen 1856. Scientia Verlag, Aalen 1962. xx, 495 pp. DM. 50.00.

The Bavarian historian v. Maurer wrote several standard works on the *Marken* in Germany, which are comparable to the common lands in England. The present

volume is a photographic reprint of the work, which deals with the history of the larger *Marken* not belonging to villages or towns. Though written in an old-fashioned style and also in parts obsolete as to contents, it is still valuable for students of German institutional history.

OSCHILEWSKI, WALTHER G. *Am Hebelwerk der Geschichte. Kurt Schumacher zum Gedächtnis*. Arani Verlags-GmbH., Berlin-Grunewald 1962. 31 pp. Ill. DM. 2.20.

A short biography of the late Kurt Schumacher is given here together with a balanced interpretation of the impact of his ideas on Social Democracy. Interesting is the discussion of the sources of Schumacher's socialist convictions and of his gradual retreat from Marxist positions.

OSTERROTH, FRANZ und DIETER SCHUSTER. *Chronik der deutschen Sozialdemokratie*. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH., Hannover 1963. 672 pp. DM. 19.80.

In 1956 appeared the *Chronik der sozialistischen Bewegung* by F. Osterroth. It was much smaller than the present edition, completely revised and enlarged by Dr. D. Schuster, which constitutes a very substantial and up-to-date help for all those who are studying the history of German Social Democracy, including the Internationals and the general line of development of the Socialist trade union movement. The main facts and features are presented in chronological order – the years before 1863 very concisely, from 1863 until June, 1962 in detail – and Dr. Schuster has observed a commendable soberness of interpretation which makes the book a truly scholarly achievement. In a work such as this it is always possible to mention omissions, but the selection of facts represented stands the test of a fairly critical scrutiny. The appendix contains some 80 pages with detailed election results and the composition of the governments of which those of the individual “*Länder*” during the Weimar Republic are not to be found as systematically elsewhere. The indexes (names, subjects and periodicals plus dailies) are excellent. The bibliography comprises 30 pages and is the fullest which has appeared so far as regards books and pamphlets on the party's history.

POUNDS, NORMAN J. G. *The Economic Pattern of Modern Germany*. John Murray, London 1963. viii, 133 pp. Ill. Maps. 18/–.

After two chapters on the historical background and the physical setting the author, professor of geography at Indiana University, describes the present-day German economy. The attention is concentrated on the Federal Republic and her *Wirtschaftswunder*; Middle and East Germany are only briefly treated. The beautiful illustrations merit special mention.

REIHLEN, DIETER. *Öffentliche Hand in privater Tasche. Steuern und Subventionen*. [Information, 6.] Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1963. 107 pp. DM. 7.80.

A critical examination of the role played by the Federal government in economic life, which is said to defy all criteria of efficiency and productivity current in the private sector. Foreign, notably Dutch supporters of free enterprise will be astonished to see the economic policies of their own government recommended.

ROSENBERG, CURT. Bilder aus einem Leben. Erinnerungen eines ostpreussischen Juden. [Ostdeutsche Beiträge aus dem Göttinger Arbeitskreis, Band XXII.] Holzner Verlag, Würzburg 1962. 177 pp. DM. 12.80.

The author, an octogenarian, entertainingly, and at the same time nostalgically, tells the story of his youth at Heilsberg in Ermeland, where his father had a farm. Professing the Jewish religion the family felt completely German and lived in harmony with the non-Jewish population. After all that has happened in the twentieth century this may seem unbelievable, yet Mr. Rosenberg's story sounds authentic and is, moreover, confirmed by the memoirs of the Zionist Kurt Blumenfeld, who also spent his youth in East Prussia (*vide* the previous issue of this journal, p. 325). As a contribution to social history in a wider sense the volume merits attention.

SCHALLÜCK, PAUL. Zum Beispiel. Essays. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1962. 183 pp. DM. 7.80.

Mr. Schallück, a German novelist, formulates his views on a number of topics that occupy his thought. After an incisive criticism of the mentality prevailing in the Federal Republic, art and literature (e.g., Bert Brecht) come under review, and finally the praises of the city of Cologne are sung. The volume is No 14 of the *Sammlung "res novae"*.

SCHOLZ, ARNO. Nullvier. Ein Jahrgang zwischen den Fronten. Arani Verlags-GmbH., Berlin-Grunewald 1962. 502 pp. DM. 24.80.

Mr. Scholz was born in 1904 (this fact is responsible for the title), experienced the first world war as a youngster, became a fierce Social Democrat, and during the years of Nazi ascendancy until 1933 won fame as a reporter. Those years and the period from 1945-1949 are the most vividly described in these popularly written memoirs. Personal experiences are brought into line with the more general features of the time under discussion. As an editor-in-chief of the Berlin *Telegraf* the author had access to many details which are generally not known, especially on the building up of the SED and on Berlin resistance against Communism.

SCHRAEPLER, ERNST. August-Bebel-Bibliographie. Hrsg. von der Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1962. 169 pp. DM. 28.00.

This very commendable bibliography gives in chronological order for each year Bebel's books and pamphlets, his speeches, his articles and his appeals or statements; in total more than 1,300 items. Of great help for the use of the bibliography are the excellent indexes.

SCHUSTER, HANS. Arbeiterturner im Kampf um die Jugend. Zur Geschichte des revolutionären Arbeitersports 1893-1914. Sportverlag, Berlin 1962. 223 pp. Ill. DM. 15.00.

In spite of its strong and biased emphasis on political indoctrination the present volume is a welcome contribution to the history of the *Arbeiter-Turnerbund* (Workers' Gymnastic Association) and its work among the young; the author has used many

published and unpublished sources. The conflicts with the *Deutsche Turnerschaft*, the authorities and the "opportunists" in the own ranks are enlarged upon.

SEIDEL-HÖPPNER, WALTRAUD. *Wilhelm Weitling – der erste deutsche Theoretiker und Agitator des Kommunismus*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 208 pp. DM. 7.20.

Substantial in this book is the treatment of the years 1838-1843. This is the consequence of the opinion of the author that then, and only then, Weitling's efforts were historically significant: he created the first programme of workers' communism. The utopian quality of his thought which, according to the author, resulted of necessity in a reactionary attitude (and in an opposition to Marx), should not obscure the fact of his enormous positive contribution.

STOLTENBERG, GERHARD. *Politische Strömungen im schleswig-holsteinischen Landvolk 1918-1933. Ein Beitrag zur politischen Meinungsbildung in der Weimarer Republik*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1962. 219 pp. DM. 28.00.

In 1928 interest was focused on Sleswick-Holstein on account of the so-called Country-People Movement, which, however, in consequence of its anarchist character, could do no more than pave the way for the more purposive and thorough-paced Nazis. The present study, Vol. 24 of the *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien*, offers a balanced and well-documented account of the origins and progress of the movement. As one of the components the author mentions the liberal tradition of 1848, which had manifested itself already before 1918 in opposition to "Berlin" but which afterwards received an anti-socialist as well as an anti-capitalist accent.

Trade Union Enemies in Judges' Robes. The National Executive of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions (FDGB); Verlag Tribüne, Berlin-Treptow n.d. 104 pp.

This East German publication is directed against West German judges and state prosecutors who have been involved in Nazi suppression of trade unionists and have been maintained in office under the present regime. Many documents are reproduced; some of them allow of very definite conclusions.

TURNER, HENRY ASHBY, JR. *Stresemann and the Politics of the Weimar Republic*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1963. vii, 287 pp. \$ 6.00.

As a first comprehensive treatment of Stresemann's role in the domestic politics of the Weimar Republic the present volume is highly welcome. The author describes his development from a "fellow traveller on the Right" to a *Vernunftrepublikaner*, and appreciates him as a "rarity among the German politicians of his day, a pragmatic conservative". Professor Turner is more critical of Stresemann's failure to build a loyal party and of his primacy of foreign policy after 1924, which were to contribute not a little to Hitler's success afterwards. The excellent study, which is chiefly based on the Stresemann papers and other unpublished sources, clarifies many controversial questions, for instance Stresemann's attitude at the time of the Kapp Putsch.

VOGELSANG, THILO. *Hinrich Wilhelm Kopf und Niedersachsen*. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH, Hannover 1963. 218 pp. Ill. DM. 9.80.

Hinrich Kopf, the first Prime Minister of the *Land* Lower Saxony, was a remarkable figure; he was a Socialist with a strong regional feeling ("the Red Guelph"), and became a faithful Christian in after-life. Dr. Vogelsang describes his career in a sympathetic vein; stress is laid on his reconstruction activities after the war.

WENDLAND, HEINZ-DIETRICH. *Der Begriff Christlich-sozial. Seine geschichtliche und theologische Problematik*. [Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Forschung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Geisteswissenschaften, Heft 104.] Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1962. 60 pp. DM. 4.80.

Professor Wendland, director of the *Institut für Christliche Gesellschaftswissenschaften*, University of Münster, offers a critical but sympathetic appraisal of the Christian-social movement in German Protestantism. Summaries in English and French, as well as a verbatim report of the ensuing discussion, have been included.

Great Britain

BAYLISS, F. J. *British Wages Councils*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1962. x, 177 pp. 25/-.

The British Wages Councils were designed by the Trade Boards Act of 1909 to supplement, e.g. by setting legal minima, the voluntary systems of wage settlement. Dr. Bayliss describes their history, paying special attention to the inconspicuous influence of the State, the role of the independent members, and the attitudes of the trade unions. Finally he suggests some changes which would make the Councils compatible with collective bargaining under full employment.

BRENAN, GERALD. *A Life of One's Own. Childhood and Youth*. Hamish Hamilton, London 1962. xi, 244 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Mr. Brennan describes ably and outspokenly the first twenty-five years of his life, which, apart from an escape abroad, he spent in England and at the front in Belgium and France. Though coloured by adolescent revolt, his account of the parental officer's family and the preparatory and public schools is a valuable contribution to social history in a wider sense.

BUTLER, DAVID and JENNIE FREEMAN. *British Political Facts 1900-1960*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London, New York 1963. xvi, 245 pp. 40/-.

The authors have compiled a comprehensive reference book on British government and politics in the twentieth century, which fills a great need. Though intended for a British readership (especially graduate students) it will no doubt prove invaluable for foreigners, also and particularly those who find political life in Britain complicated to a degree. More than half the book is occupied with facts on ministries, parties, parliament

and elections; besides that there are chapters on, e.g., social legislation, nationalisation, law, trade-unions, newspapers and broadcasting, while a final section is made up of statistical tables. The authors are very outspoken about their sources, thus leading the way to further information at the same time.

CAINE, SYDNEY. *The History of the Foundation of the London School of Economics and Political Science*. G. Bell and Sons Ltd., London 1963. viii, 103 pp. 20/-.

The part of the Hutchinson Trust in founding and initially financing the London School of Economics has till now been the subject of contradictory accounts. With reference to the records of the Trust, discovered in 1960, the present director of the School now describes the actual facts. The Trust appears to have played a very important role, but Sidney Webb preferred not to show his cards in order to avoid difficulties with people who found the School too much socialist as well as with those Fabians who found it lacking in socialist propaganda. Mr. Hutchinson's will and several other documents are printed in full.

CRAIG, CHRISTINE. *The Employment of Cambridge Graduates*. Cambridge University Press, London, New York 1963. xi, 102 pp. 10/-.

70% of the men who graduated from Cambridge in 1952 and 1953, and 80% of the women who graduated in 1937, 1938, 1952 and 1953, replied to an extensive questionnaire sent out by the author. On the basis of the data thus obtained she gives a survey of the graduates' background, current employment, earnings and satisfaction, past and future; special chapters are devoted to the men working overseas and the women graduates.

GREGG, PAULINE. *Free-born John. A Biography of John Lilburne*. George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd., London, Toronto, Sydney 1961. 424 pp. Ill. 30/-.

This is a scholarly, yet extremely readable biography of the leader of the Levellers. His ideals and activities, his stirring adventures, and his varying relations with the different parties are given full relief. The book is primarily based on pamphlets by Lilburne and his contemporaries, and attractively illustrated. An extensive bibliography has been appended.

GUTTSMAN, W. L. *The British Political Elite*. MacGibbon & Kee, London 1963. 398 pp. 50/-.

Basing himself on statistical materials and published sources the author analyses the transformations in the British political elite since the eighteenth century, going each time extensively into the social background and selection, functions and abilities of its members. We draw special attention to the chapters "Labour Leaders and Labour Led" and "Leadership in the Conservative Party". The final chapter contains some practical suggestions.

HANSARD, LUKE GRAVES. *His Diary, 1814-1841. A Case Study in the Reform of Patronage*. Ed. with an Introd. by P. and G. Ford. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1962. liv, 225 pp. 42/-.

It is much to be welcomed that the editors of the well-known Parliamentary Papers Series have published the Diary and (partly intercalated) the Narrative of Luke Graves Hansard. These two sources reflect not only the author's craftsmanship and family life, but especially the not always selfless attacks on his monopoly as a printer to the House of Commons. Together with the extensive introduction they form an important contribution to our knowledge of the Reform Movement as well as of parliamentary practice.

HARTLEY, ANTHONY. *A State of England*. Hutchinson, London 1963. 255 pp. 25/-.

The well-known uncomfortable feeling haunting the leftist intellectuals and the "angry young men" is here shrewdly connected with England's decline as a world power and the disappointing results of the Welfare State. What manifests itself as moral disquiet is thus reduced to a mixture of a sense of guilt and chauvinism, self-pity and escapism, which is the more irritating as its spokesmen lack any self-knowledge. The author, an admirer of George Orwell and an enemy of sham, advocates a confrontation with the real problems of the country.

INGLIS, K. S. *Churches and the Working Classes in Victorian England*. [Studies in Social History.] Routledge and Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1963. viii, 350 pp. 42/-.

A phenomenon such as the "Labour Church" movement – one of the breeding grounds for as well as an expression of an even radical kind of Socialism – is not alone in throwing light on the late-Victorian understanding among relatively broad sections of English official and less official Christianity of the labour issue, although it is perhaps the most typical. To another type of social reform belongs the originally English Salvation Army. In general, the fairly complete estrangement of the working class from church and religions, which was characteristic for the 1840's, was united with conscious action and a revival of the social spirit of Christian teachings which is essential for an understanding of outspoken differences between British and Continental Socialism as regards their approach to religion especially in the decades around 1900. The author, an eminent expert in the history of both Socialist and religious currents offers an exhaustive treatment of the subject as well as a thoughtful analysis of the main trends and their influence in the shaping of modern Britain.

KENT, JOHN. *Elizabeth Fry*. B. T. Batsford Ltd., London 1962. 144 pp. Ill. 16/-.

In this sympathetic biography of Elisabeth Fry the author on the one hand discounts the myths and legends that centred round the "Quaker heroine" even in her lifetime, but on the other hand defends her against the numerous critics of her work as a prison reformer, e.g. the prison inspectors and the Webbs. The volume has been very attractively produced.

LITTLEJOHN, JAMES. *Westrigg. The Sociology of a Cheviot Parish*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; The Humanities Press, New York 1963. vii, 164 pp. 25/-.

Westrigg is the probably fictitious name of a parish near the Anglo-Scottish border, which mainly lives by large-scale sheep farming. On the basis of a sociological in-

vestigation of about 1950 the author describes the parish, its history, its class system, its class cultures and the way in which it is affected by the "Great Society". The volume is included in the well-known *International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction*.

McINNES, E. M. *St. Thomas' Hospital*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1963. 230 pp. Ill. 30/-.

The archivist of St Thomas' Hospital, London, describes the history of this institution (with which, among other things, the name of Florence Nightingale is connected) from its medieval origins till now. The book aims at giving an intimate picture of life in the hospital and is vividly and popularly written. Two appendices and a short bibliography have been included.

MASTERMAN, N. C. *John Malcolm Ludlow. The Builder of Christian Socialism*. Cambridge University Press, London 1963. vii, 299 pp. 30/-.

John Malcolm Ludlow, the founder of the Christian Socialist movement, is less known than are such leaders as Maurice and Kingsley, and this is the more curious as after 1854, too, he played a distinguished role in various fields, including the imperial and international levels. The present volume is the first full-length biography of this remarkable man; the author has studied many unpublished letters and has proceeded with devotion.

MORGAN, KENNETH O. *Wales in British Politics 1868-1922*. University of Wales Press, Cardiff 1963. xii, 353 pp. 30/-.

The emergence and subsidence of the "Welsh question" are the subject of this remarkable and pioneering study. The author shows how Welsh nationalism was connected with nonconformity and popular radicalism (of which Lloyd George was an ardent champion), how the British parties reacted to it, and how it made itself largely redundant by its very successes, however partial. The volume is based on many published as well as unpublished sources.

PATTERSON, SHEILA. *Dark Strangers. A sociological study of the absorption of a recent West Indian migrant group in Brixton, South London*. Tavistock Publications, London 1963. xvi, 470 pp. Maps. 65/-.

Brixton is a typical post-war settlement of West Indian immigrants which Mrs. Patterson studied for years since 1955. The result is a very thorough diachronic account of the local "accommodation" problems, in which racial prejudice has been a major, but by no means the only factor involved. Successively, the employment, housing and social contacts of the immigrants are dealt with; in the first two fields competition with the original inhabitants played an important role. The appendices contain mainly statistics and case histories.

PRITT, D. N. *The Labour Government 1945-51*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1963. 467 pp. 37/6.

Mr. Pritt, an apologist of the Soviet Union since the 'thirties and an "Independent" M.P. from 1945 to 1950, gives a very unfavourable appraisal of the third Labour

Government. They are here said to have betrayed the expectations of the voters, to have acted as a "valuable instrument of the monopoly capitalists" (whom they might have destroyed by "a few shrewd blows at the start"), to have helped launching the cold war, etc.

Radical Alternative. Studies in Liberalism by the Oxford Liberal Group. Ed. by George Watson. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1962. ix, 190 pp. 21/-.

The contributors to this collection are nearly all university men, who try to formulate a Liberal policy vis-a-vis several contemporary problems; their approach is, on the whole, rather essayistic. After an introduction by R. B. McCallum M. B. Carter writes on "Liberals and the Political Future"; P. Wiles on "The Economy and the Cold War"; W. Eltis on "Growth Without Inflation"; A. D. C. Peterson on "A Programme for Education"; I. E. Bush on "A Policy for Science"; and H. S. Deighton on "The World Setting".

ROTH, CECIL. Essays and Portraits in Anglo-Jewish History. The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia 1962. xii, 318 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

Dr. Roth has collected his shorter studies in Anglo-Jewish history since the Middle Ages; the contributions that appeared in the Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England have not been included. The volume bears witness to great scholarship and contains fine examples of historical detective work; it is a valuable companion to the same author's *History of the Jews in England*, of which a third edition was published recently.

RUCK, S. K. London Government and the Welfare Services. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1963. vi, 169 pp. 25/-.

In his capacity of a research officer for the Greater London Group of the London School of Economics Mr. Ruck presents a case for the controversial recommendation by the Herbert Commission implying that the provision of welfare services should be the responsibility of the proposed new London Boroughs. The argument is supported by a great quantity of statistical material.

SHINWELL, EMANUEL. The Labour Story. Macdonald, London 1963. 222 pp. Ill. 30/-.

With vividness and acumen the author presents his views on the history of the Labour Party, flavoured by a personal association with the ups and downs of party life over almost sixty years. His personal sympathies and antipathies are not camouflaged; his not very favourable judgement of Bevin as a politician and statesman is a telling example of this. Mr. Shinwell is convinced that fundamental divergences of opinion are not only unavoidable, but that, in the long run, they even constitute a source of strength. This standpoint may account for a spirit of understanding for the motives of adversaries within the party which only in a few cases seems to be lacking.

WILLIAMS, E. N. Life in Georgian England. [English Life Series.] B. T. Batsford Ltd., London; G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York 1962. xv, 176 pp. Ill. 21/-.

This very attractively produced volume in which the pictures are remarkable indeed is an excellent specimen of English social history in a broad sense. The Georgian age is brought to life in this vivid story of the conditions of the upper, the middle and the lower classes, their extremely diverse habits and thought, and of culture – given from science (Newton) to music (Händel) and architecture. Very rewarding is, for instance, the section on the growing political influence of the middle classes in the last third of the century; it has a worthy pendant in the description of working-class life under the conditions of the opening stages of the “industrial revolution”.

WILSON, THOMAS. *A Discourse upon Usury by way of Dialogue and Orations, for the better variety and more delight of all those that shall read this treatise 1572. With an Historical Introduction by R. H. Tawney.* Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1962. viii, 392 pp. 48/-.

Thomas Wilson's treatise against any form of charging interest, composed as a disputation on the subject, was perhaps the most distinguished contribution at the time, and also had great influence afterwards. The present volume is an exact reprint of Tawney's edition of 1925; the introduction of 172 pages is in quality on a level with the same author's *Religion and the Rise of Capitalism*.

WOOTTON, BARBARA. *The Social Foundations of Wage Policy. A Study of Contemporary British Wage and Salary Structure.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1962. v, 200 pp. 15/-.

This book, originally published in 1955, is a critical examination of the anomalies and injustices of the British remuneration system, or rather lack of system. In her introduction to the present edition Professor Wootton signalizes with satisfaction, that the need for a positive government policy is acknowledged more and more.

WOOTTON, GRAHAM. *The Politics of Influence. British ex-servicemen, Cabinet decisions and cultural change (1917-57).* [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1963. xiv, 301 pp. 30/-.

Mr. Wootton tries to assess the influence exerted by British organisations of war veterans on the Government, the Ministries and Parliament since the First World War. The aims and methods of these organisations are studied in great detail and illustrated with reference to three case studies. Paying much attention to historical circumstances and “political culture” the volume is an important contribution to social history as well as to the British literature on pressure groups.

Italy

BORRELLI, DON, of Naples. *A Street Lamp and the Stars. The Autobiography of –.* Peter Davies, London 1963. 206 pp. Ill. 21/-.

Assisted by Anthony Thorne, Father Mario Borrelli describes his life and work in Naples. The author (born in 1922) mixed with the young vagabonds of the town with the purpose of gaining their confidence, and later founded the *Casa dello Scugnizzo* for them. The book is written in a vivid style and illustrated with striking photographs.

CHABOD, FEDERICO. *A History of Italian Fascism*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1963. 192 pp. 25/-.

This book – translated from the Italian by Muriel Grindrod – gives at the same time more and less than the title seems to promise: the period covered includes not only two decades before the rise of Fascism but, comprising more than one third of the book, a survey and interpretation of Italian political and economic developments from the overthrow of Fascism until 1949. The discussion of Fascism is in some aspects fragmentary, which may be a consequence of the fact that the book has resulted from a series of lectures delivered at the University of Paris in 1950. The author, who died in 1960, offers not a few interesting sidelights on Italian history and culture.

LONGO, LUIGI. *Viva l'Italia libera! Der Kampf des italienischen Volkes für seine Befreiung vom Joch des italienischen und deutschen Faschismus*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 311 pp. Ill. DM. 27.50.

The deputy secretary-general of the CPI gives a popular account of the Italian resistance against the Fascists and the Germans from 1943 to 1945, in which he himself played a prominent role. Besides the partisan warfare the various strikes receive much attention. Although the author of course places the share of the Communists in the centre he does strive to represent the resistance as a national affair.

MARTINES, LAURO. *The Social World of the Florentine Humanists 1390-1460*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1963. x, 419 pp. \$ 8.50.

Since Burckhardt and Voigt it has been generally assumed that the Italian humanists were "marginal" people who depended on patronage. On the basis of exhaustive investigations in the local archives Professor Martines demonstrates that this assumption at any rate does not hold true for Florence in the time of Cosimo de Medici: the humanists here economically belonged to the middle and upper classes, politically to the governing class, and it was only with the decline of "civic humanism" and the advent of the monarchy that the relations shifted in the direction of Burckhardt's and Voigt's assumption. This well-documented study, which in part links up with those by Hans Baron, is liable to become a standard in its field.

VALIANI, LEO. *Il Partito Socialista Italiano nel periodo della neutralità 1914-1915*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1963. 135 pp. L. 1.000.

The author, in this study, deals in detail with the stand taken by the Italian Socialist Party, its various organs and subdivisions, concerning the war problem during the months before Italy's entrance into the war. In the PSI he sees the chief originator of the neutrality declaration of the Italian government. He traces the way in which that neutrality idea is increasingly undermined, not only to the Right of the socialist world, but also within it: with rightist socialists, with anarchists and revolutionary syndicalists and also within the PSI, with a clear light on the actual circumstances and the motivations of the altered standpoints. Ample attention is given to the missions of foreign socialists to Italy, to the conference of Italian and Swiss socialists at the end of September in Lugano, the attitude of prominent political personalities. The author has access, among other things, to the unpublished diaries of the German social democrats Ed. David and Alb. Südekum, the protocol of the Lugano conference and the very extensive notes by the Italian Socialist Alceste Della Seta, here printed as an appendix.

The Netherlands

Arbeidsovereenkomst. Supplements 14, 15 and 16. N.V. Uitgevers-Maatschappij AE. E. Kluwer, Deventer 1962; 1963. Hfl. 3.44; 4.78; 1.69.

The present supplements offer excellent information concerning the recent laws and their administration in the field of the labour agreement. Supplement 15 contains a completely new literature survey and a list of the CAO's (collective agreements) up to September 1962.

EERENBEEMT, H. F. J. M. VAN DEN. *Streven naar sociale verheffing in een statische stad. Een kwart eeuw arbeid van de Maatschappij tot Nut van 't Algemeen in Bergen op Zoom, 1791-1816*. N.V. Centrale Drukkerij, Nijmegen 1963. xx, 174 pp. Hfl. 8.50.

After a description of the economic and social conditions at Bergen op Zoom (North Brabant) about 1800, the author shows how the local section of the *Maatschappij Tot Nut van 't Algemeen* tried to cope with the problem of pauperism in these difficult years. Discarding the old forms of poor-relief, which made for idleness and attendant phenomena, the Society sought with fluctuating success a solution in education and the provision of the relief work. The study, No XI of the *Bijdragen tot de Sociale en Economische Geschiedenis van het Zuiden van Nederland*, is largely based on unpublished sources.

LUNING PRAK, J. *Nederland, word wakker!* N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij Kosmos, Amsterdam, Antwerpen 1962. 116 pp. Hfl. 7.90.

The Dutch welfare state is the object of a critical scrutiny and comparison of conditions in the Netherlands with those in other European countries. Vividly written, not shunning evident biases, the book proclaims a lag in opportunities for the capable and a general lag in wages and salaries. A modern investment policy would profit by making labour more costly. Another point among the relatively loosely connected subjects dealt with is that of the concentration of population and capacity in the west of the country which, according to the author, is not overcrowded and should retain and reinforce its function as a focus of industrial and commercial activity.

MEIJERINK, G. *De Algemene Ouderdomswet. 22e, 23e en 24e aanvulling. Met medew. van B. C. de Die. N. Samsom N.V., Alphen aan den Rijn* 1963. Hfl. 5.05; 7.95; 2.10.

These three supplements, which should be included in the original loose-leaf edition, contain all recent revisions of the General Old-Age Insurance Law and its article memorandum as well as the relevant decrees, e.g. the one concerning the circle of the insured of January 17, 1963 (in No 23).

Poland

FOURNIER, ÉVA. *Pologne. Éditions du Seuil, Paris* 1963. 192 pp. Ill. NF. 4.90.

The author unfolds a very attractive picture of the Poles, their country, history, culture and present-day society. The booklet, No 32 of the *Petite Planète* series, is popularly written and primarily directed at tourists. The illustrations have been excellently chosen.

LANDAU, LUDWIK. *Kronika lat wojny i okupacji*. Tom I: Wrzesień 1939-listopad 1940. Tom II: Grudzień 1942-czerwiec 1943. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1962. xxiii, 823 pp.; 563 pp. Ill. Zł. 75.00; 56.00.

Ludwik Landau was a Polish economist and social scientist. During the War years he kept a diary daily from September 1939 until his arrest in February 1944, interrupted only by his forced change of residence when he was moved to the ghetto. It is a human document in that it testifies to the endurance and selfdiscipline of a Jewish scholar in Nazi-occupied Poland. From its contents, however, any personal element is absent. The author related only what he thought to be of interest for a real knowledge of the war period. In a sympathetic preface the editor, W. Kula, goes into the problem why the author chose this approach. The diary as it survives – that for the period November 1940 until November 1942 has not been recovered – will be complete in three vols., the third of which is in preparation. Each volume has an index of names and an index of place names. The first volume covers the period September 1939–November 15, 1940, the second runs from December 1, 1942 until June 30, 1943.

Najnowsze dzieje Polski. Materiały i studia z okresu II wojny światowej. Tom VI. [Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Historii.] Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1962. 320 pp. Zł. 90.00.

The studies collected in this volume deal partly with German measures in occupied Poland and partly with internal Polish matters. The first category is represented by a study by T. Berenstein and A. Rutkowski on the German military administration up to October 25, 1939, i.e. until the creation of the *Generalgouvernement*, and by K. Sobczak's discussion of German projects concerning Warsaw after the suppression of the uprising. Among those in the second category mention should be made of S. Szydłowski on the Polish Workers' Party and the National Guards in Warsaw, and of E. Duraczynski's study on the exclusion of the Polish socialists from the PKP, the Political Understanding Committee.

Proces Romualda Traugutta i członków Rządu Narodowego. Akta audytoriatu polowego z lat 1863/1864. Pod redakcją Emanuela Halicza. Opracowali A. Borkiewicz, Cz. Milewski, K. Morawska, F. Ramotowska, A. Sienkiewicz. Tom IV. Indeks i inne uzupełnienia. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1961. 87 pp. Zł. 25.00.

This fourth volume of the publication announced in our journal, Vol. VI (1961), Part 2, p. 346 contains the indexes, one annex, and the errata.

RACZYNSKI, Count EDWARD. In *Allied London*. Introduction by Sir John Wheeler-Bennett. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1962. xiv, 381 pp. Ill. 36/-.

Count Raczynski was Polish Ambassador from 1934 until July 1945 when Great Britain recognised the new Polish government which eventually became one hundred percent Communist. Thus the book is very much an account of the tragedy of those strongly nationally conscious, but at the same time moderate forces in Polish society which were sacrificed to the expediency of the moment. Interesting are the pictures drawn of Sikorski and Mikołajczyk and the many interviews with British statesmen and politicians.

ROOS, HANS. *Geschichte der Polnischen Nation 1916-1960. Von der Staatsgründung im ersten Weltkrieg bis zur Gegenwart.* W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1961. 263 pp. DM. 4.80.

Addressing himself to the educated lay reader Dr. Roos offers an informed and sympathetic outline of Polish history since the First World War. Necessarily much attention is paid to foreign relations, especially those with Germany, but internal developments also get their share.

ZURAWSKI, JOSEPH W. *Poland – the Captive Satellite. A Study in National Psychology.* Endurance Press, Detroit 1962. xviii, 194 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 4.75.

The author, an American of Polish origin, describes the fate of Poland since the Second World War; he brings little news, but gives an intelligent and useful summary of the available publications on the subject, which are listed in the bibliography. He extensively enters into the Polish brand of Communism, and in this respect he shows himself fairly optimistic. The book is illustrated with cartoons from *Szpilki* and other Communist papers; the appendix contains some organisational charts and statistics.

Rumania

Repertoriul manuscriselor de cronici interne, sec. XV-XVIII, privind istoria României. Întocmit de I. Crăciun și A. Ilieș. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Române, București 1963. 503 pp. Lei 27.00.

The Historical Institute of the Rumanian Academy now commences a new publication of sources, entitled *Cronicile Medievale ale României*. The present opening volume contains a detailed description of the published and unpublished chronicles on Rumanian history from the fifteenth century to the year 1800, in whatever language they are written. Many German chronicles on Transylvania have been included.

Studii. Revistă de istorie. Anul XV (1962), nr. 6. 1947-1962. Cercetarea istoriei României în anii puterii populare. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Române, București 1962. cv, 453 pp. Lei 8.00.

In this special issue of *Studii* numerous authors give a systematic survey of the communist investigations into Rumanian history published since 1947. Criticisms are made on the basis of the communist doctrine only.

Spain

KIRCHNER, WALTHER. *Alba. Spaniens eiserner Herzog.* Muster Schmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1963. 91 pp. DM. 3.90.

The "Iron Duke" is represented by Professor Kirchner as an able general, a noble person, and a tragic figure; his relations with Charles V and Philip II are given much relief. The booklet, No 29 of the popular series *Persönlichkeit und Geschichte*, is almost wholly based on Spanish sources, which is especially noticeable in the treatment of Alva's action in the Netherlands.

Switzerland

JAEGGI, URS, ROBERT BOSSHARD und JÜRIG SIEGENTHALER. Sport und Student. Eine empirisch-soziologische Erhebung an der Universität Bern und der Hochschule St. Gallen. Verlag Paul Haupt, Bern, Stuttgart 1963. 144 pp. S. fr. 11.80.

In the summer of 1961 the authors conducted an investigation into the active and passive participation in, and general attitudes towards, sports among the students at Bern and St Gallen. Of special interest are the findings on the influences of environment, etc., on practising sports. The volume is No 8 of the *Berner Beiträge zur Soziologie*.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

ASTIER, EMMANUEL D'. Sur Staline. Plon, Paris 1963. 221 pp. Ill. NF. 17.40.

Not more than a compilation as to the facts, the present essay is mainly interesting as an attempt from the non-Communist but "sympathizing" Left to arrive at a balanced appraisal of Stalin's record. In spite of his crimes he is said to have paved the way for "the age of progressism, of the John XXIII's and the Khrushchevs", and to a wider human knowledge. Among the illustrations there are rare photographs from private archives.

BARON, SAMUEL H. Plekhanov the Father of Russian Marxism. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Calif.) 1963. x, 400 pp. \$ 8.50.

Curiously enough, this is the first biography in English of the "Father of Russian Marxism" to appear, but at the same time it is a book of outstanding quality, being a fundamental contribution also to the history of the Second International and of Russian Social Democracy. With great acumen the shifts in Plekhanov's views (especially, of course, his "Revisionist" attitude towards the First World War) have been analyzed in a detached, though obviously sympathetic spirit. Plekhanov's image emerges from this biography as that of a man who definitely belonged to the times of the Marxist Social Democracy's paradise lost – a man who believed in rationality, in progress, in the workers as bearers of a new civilization, and was disoriented when the war devastatingly upset all his values. The author has spared no troubles to throw light on all relevant details, and the mass of source material which has been worked up into the book is very impressive.

BOWEN, JAMES. Soviet Education. Anton Makarenko and the Years of Experiment. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1962. xi, 232 pp. \$ 5.00.

Anton Makarenko achieved merit after the First World War by his care for the war orphans, the so-called *besprizorniki*. He had no use for the experiments as preached and practised by the "pedologists", and emphasized collective education, strict guidance and discipline. After having been ridiculed as backward for years he became, under Stalin, the great authority in educational matters. Professor Bowen gives a sympathetic account of Makarenko's work and his pedagogic methods; in this, he has the advantage of being proficient in Russian.

- EHRENBURG, ILYA. *Les années et les hommes*. Gallimard, Paris 1962. 323 pp. NF. 12.00.
 —. *Un écrivain dans la Révolution*. Gallimard, Paris 1963. 261 pp. NF. 11.70.

In the first two books, now available in French, of Erenburg's *Liudi, gody, zbizn'*, the accent is strongly on "people", and, preferably, famous people. The way in which the author has Lenin, French authors and modern artists appear in his own life has an obtrusive and often improbable sound. It is understandable that Erenburg's cosmopolitan show and incidentally frank criticism have made a great impression in the Soviet Union and even in the West; yet his memoirs are as conspicuous by what they leave out as by what they include; the way in which the careers of Meierhold, Pasternak and others are treated is characteristic in this respect. The present translation, which is prefaced with much admiration by Emmanuel d'Astier, is open to considerable criticism: Germans cry *Hob!* instead of *Hoch!*, Baudelaire is quoted in retranslation, etc.

- GOULÉVITCH, A. *Czarism and Revolution*. Translated from the French by N. J. Couriss. Omni Publications, Hawthorne (Calif.) 1962. 272 pp. \$ 4.00.

The author, a Russian by birth, gives here a positive account of the achievement of the Czarist regime, including, for instance, its treatment of the Jews. He also stresses the role played by Russia as a barrier against barbarism. In view of these considerations and of the flourishing of the economy in pre-war years the Revolution is seen as "a socially criminal act" which destroyed "the fountain spring of the nation's well-being". The Bolsheviks' success is explained from a fatal coincidence of accidental causes and does not, according to the author, betray any weakness or corruption of Czarism which he defines as a truly social monarchy.

- HAZARD, JOHN N. and ISAAC SHAPIRO. *The Soviet Legal System. Post-Stalin Documentation and Historical Commentary*. Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law, Columbia University, New York; Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry (N.Y.) 1962. xix, 186 pp.; ii, 235 pp.; ii, 174 pp. (in 1 vol.) \$ 12.50.

This valuable documentation of the jurisprudence and the law now operative in the Soviet Union is divided into three parts, viz. "The Soviet State and its Citizens", "Administering Soviet Socialism", and "Legal Relations between Soviet Citizens"; included are Party rules and directives, legislation, judicial opinions and views of law professors. In the selected readings appended to each part relevant Soviet sources in English translation and non-Soviet commentary are listed. The work may be of great use also for the student of social history.

- KIRPIČEVA, I. K. *Handbuch der russischen und sowjetischen Bibliographien. Die Allgemeinbibliographien, Fachbibliographien und Nachschlagewerke Russlands und der Sowjetunion*. VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekwesen, Leipzig 1962. 225 pp. DM. 28.50.

The present volume is a translation of Mrs. Kirpicheva's *Bibliografija v pomosch' nauchnoi rabote* (Leningrad 1958), omitting the parts on international bibliography

and theory and technique of bibliography. The character of what is left in this way is well expressed in the new title; readers who are not conversant with the Russian language are specially taken into account (translation of the titles, etc.). The author has collaborated in bringing the German version up to date.

KNIRSCH, PETER. Eugen Varga. [Bibliographische Mitteilungen des Osteuropa-Instituts an der Freien Universität Berlin, Heft 5.] Verlag Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1961. 119 pp. DM. 6.60.

This bibliography contains not less than 937 titles, an impressive account of the enormous volume of writings of the Hungarian-born Soviet economist whose sometimes un-orthodox views on western "capitalist" economy have contributed to his fame. The bibliography itself is preceded by an introduction and by a short biographical survey.

LEMBERG, HANS. Die nationale Gedankenwelt der Dekabristen. [Kölner Historische Abhandlungen, Band 7.] Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1963. x, 168 pp. DM. 16.50.

The original approach to the Decabrist movement which is carried through in this book is particularly revealing for the very definite national conceptions of Pestel and his friends. It is proved beyond doubt that the criticism among these people against Alexander I had its roots strongly in the latter's international attitude. Panslavist tendencies are certainly observable, but they are generally fully secondary to the ideal of an essentially Russian national state, which was fed by the national upheaval of 1812.

LENIN, W. I. Werke. Band 13. Juni 1907-April 1908. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. viii, 539 pp. DM. 6.50.

The volumes in this German edition of Lenin's works do not appear in chronological order and although the series has been brought almost to completion, here is Vol. 13 (June 1907-April 1908) which is of special importance for Lenin's views on the agrarian question. About 40 percent is occupied by "The agrarian program of Social Democracy in the first Russian Revolution from 1905-1907", and other items included deal with the same problems, which eventually became of primordial practical significance. Another point is the lifting of the boycott of the Duma elections.

The New Soviet Society. Final Text of the Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. With Annotations and an Introduction by Herbert Ritvo. The New Leader, New York 1962. 251 pp. \$ 0.75.

The contents of the "Communist Manifesto of our times" – as it is called by Soviet and other Communist spokesmen – are carefully scrutinized by the editor both in his intelligent introduction and in his annotations which make for not much less than half the volume of the book. In the forefront of attention are the claims of economic (including agricultural) growth, commented on by the editor in a particularly trenchant way.

RIASANOVSKY, NICHOLAS V. A History of Russia. Oxford University Press, New York 1963. xviii, 711 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 10.50.

Professor Riasanovsky, who teaches history at the University of California and has become known by his studies in the era of Nicholas I, now offers a comprehensive survey of Russian history. His book is balanced in its set-up as well as in its appraisals; much attention is paid to the cultural and intellectual achievements, and the Soviet period does not take up more than one fifth of the space. Directing himself primarily to university students the author has dispensed with footnotes, but appended a valuable bibliography. The volume has been magnificently produced.

SHUMILIN, I. N. *Soviet Higher Education*. Institute for the Study of the USSR, Munich 1962. xiii, 178 pp. DM. 6.00; \$ 1.50.

The author, who disclaims any responsibility for the considerable additions and revisions introduced by the editors, has based his survey of higher education in the Soviet Union chiefly on materials published there, which he knows how to handle with due scepticism and caution. The inconsistencies and imperfections of the system are emphasized; in the appendices the reader finds, among other things, a complete list of universities and institutes.

Study of the Soviet Economy. Direction and Impact of Soviet Growth. Teaching and Research in Soviet Economics. Ed. by Nicolas Spulber. Indiana University, Bloomington; Mouton & Co., The Hague 1961. xiii, 169 pp. \$ 3.00.

At Bloomington in February 1961 a conference was held, which was devoted to the study of the Soviet economy and also to the problem of its integration in American economic teaching and research. The papers and the panel discussion of this conference have been collected in the present volume, No 25 of the *Indiana University Publications, Russian and East European Series*; useful outlines and reading lists for courses have been appended. We specially draw attention to the paper on the economic relations between the Soviet Union and Communist China, by Walter Galenson.

TROTSKY, LÉON. *De la Révolution. Cours nouveau; La révolution défigurée; La révolution permanente; La révolution trahie*. Traduit du russe. Introduction par Alfred Rosmer. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1963. 654 pp. NF. 39.00.

Four important works written between 1923 and 1936 are reproduced here in a French translation. They are: *The New Course*, *The Falsification of the Revolution*, *The Permanent Revolution*, *The Revolution Betrayed*. In his introduction Alfred Rosmer argues that the leading idea pervading all of them is that of "permanent revolution" and he traces its origins from the well-known 1850 Address by Marx, perhaps the most "revolutionary" of the latter's writings. The importance of the idea is set forth with obvious enthusiasm for Trotsky's theoretical work and the identity of his views with those held by Marx. A. Joffe's last letter to Trotsky is appended.

TROTSKY, LÉON. *Terrorism and Communism. A Reply to Karl Kautsky*. Foreword by Max Shachtman. With *France at a Turning Point* and *Introduction to the Second English Edition*. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1961. xlvii, 191 pp. \$ 1.95.

This is a new edition of one of Trotsky's most programmatic and most influential writings which, in defending the Bolshevik system against Kautsky's attacks, presents an effort to bring militarization of life under the conditions of civil war and terror into line with Marxian thought (especially Marx' support for the Paris Commune). Prefaces to the second English edition of 1935 and to a 1936 French edition and an excellent historical introduction by Max Shachtman precede the text proper.

WALKIN, JACOB. *The Rise of Democracy in Pre-Revolutionary Russia. Political and Social Institutions Under the Last Three Czars.* Thames and Hudson, London 1963; Engelse Boekhandel Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam. ix, 320 pp. 42/-.

In discussing the institutions of the Russian state and those of Russian society prior to 1917 the author shows, how the latter (voluntary associations, *zemstva*, etc.) could play a relatively independent part, and temporarily even got the upper hand. They were, however, soon stamped out by the Communist regime, which marks, according to the author, a total subjection of society to the state, and an "aberration" in Russian constitutional history.

WOLFE, BERTRAM D. *Sechs Schlüssel zum Sowjet-System. Mit einem Vorwort von Leslie C. Stevens.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt /M. 1959. 246 pp. DM. 7.50.

The original edition of the present book was noticed in this journal, Vol. I (1956), Part 2, p. 376; the German translation is by none other than Walter Theimer. An essay entitled "Stalin's Ghost on the Twentieth Party Congress" is added.

Yugoslavia

HOFFMAN, GEORGE W. and FRED WARNER NEAL. *Yugoslavia and the New Communism.* Twentieth Century Fund, New York 1962. xvi, 546 pp. \$ 8.00.

The social geography, recent history and the impact of Yugoslavia on the communist and non-aligned countries are dealt with in a highly commendable way, providing what is the best over-all up-to-date survey of the evolution from a "hard-boiled dictatorship" to present-day "Titoism". With great care such aspects of Yugoslav policy as the theoretical criticism of the Soviet system and the retreats from this whenever a practical need is felt to adapt official opinions to friendly overtures towards the Soviet Union are discussed, and Tito's commitment to the second Soviet intervention in Hungary (1956) is analyzed with acumen as a real test case of the basic motives of the Yugoslav leadership. Thus, weakness and strength of the Yugoslav position are elaborated, both externally and internally. As to the latter it should be mentioned that the position of the leaders under Tito is scrutinized also with a view to an eventual succession.

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