

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

Der Auftrag der Kirche in der modernen Welt. Festgabe zum siebenzigsten Geburtstag von Emil Brunner. Zwingli Verlag, Zürich und Stuttgart 1959. 380 pp. Sw.fr. 18.00.

On the occasion of Prof. Emil Brunner's seventieth birthday this collection, to which very many authors have contributed, was published. Prof. Brunner's great importance for modern theology and his strong influence ranging far outside Switzerland is underlined, and many contributions link up with the views and theories of the celebrator. It is not possible to review all these contributions (about thirty have been included); of interest to the social historian is, for instance, the article by Leonhard von Muralt on the problem of objectivity in historiography. Among the other pieces are many interesting articles on the position of the church towards such phenomena as technical science, communism, and alienation.

JÜNGER, ERNST. Werke. Essays I. Betrachtungen zur Zeit. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1960. 538 pp. DM. 23.50.

The nine essays collected in this volume were written in the years 1922–1934 and 1941–1960. Among the first group is “Der Kampf als inneres Erlebnis”, “Über den Schmerz”, and the epochmaking “Die totale Mobilmachung”, which through the usual heavy, profetic style and metaphysical wording constituted an urge to a more consequent “Germanism” as against “Europeanism” – an urge which in a certain sense found positive reply in the events of a few years later. The second portion (containing a.o. “Der Friede” and “Der Waldgang”) presents an intelligently formulated call for understanding and an endeavour of a philosophical interpretation and foundation of a need for new values. This handy edition is to be welcomed as a means for a confrontation in broader circles with Jünger's political philosophy.

Katholische Soziallehre-klerikaler Volksbetrug. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1960. 401 pp. Ill. DM. 8.00.

Roman Catholic social-economical ideas and theories are here discussed by, resp., Peter Stier, Marlis Dehme and Arno Lange, while Georg Neuckranz elucidates the role of the Roman Catholic church in the splitting up of the West-German trade-union movement. These subjects, which are interesting in themselves and would certainly profit by responsible scientific treatment, are, however too simplified, and the picture is too misrepresented to fulfil this condition.

LINK, EWALD. *Das Subsidiaritätsprinzip. Sein Wesen und seine Bedeutung für die Sozialethik.* Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1955. viii, 122 pp. DM. 8.50.

The author has set out to elaborate the principle of subsidiarity and to investigate its meaning in social thinking. He studies its use in *Quadragesimo Anno, Rerum Novarum*, by Pius XII and H. Pesch, and passes on to a discussion of the social systems in which it can be used. Solidarism is considered to be the system which answers the requirements best, so this doctrine is given special attention, for instance in the final part, where the author studies the principles of subsidiarity and solidarity in close connection.

SELSAM, HOWARD. *Revolution in der Philosophie. Von der blossen Interpretation der Welt zum weltverändernden Marxismus.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. xxiv, 203 pp. DM. 3.20.

This work which is a translation from the English original "Philosophy and Revolution" gives an intelligent and at the same time relatively popular exposé of Marxist philosophy in the communist interpretation. Thus, the importance of a philosophy that would make social and political change possible is strongly underlined.

#### *SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE*

BARTH, HANS. *Masse und Mythos. Die ideologische Krise an der Wende zum 20. Jahrhundert und die Theorie der Gewalt: Georges Sorel.* Rowohlt Taschenbuch Verlag GmbH., Hamburg 1959. 137 pp. DM. 1.90.

The author offers an able interpretation and critical evaluation of Sorel's social myth. He deals with Vico, Proudhon, and Renan as "teachers" of Sorel and devotes some lucid pages to the latter's attitude towards Marx and Marxism.

BLACK, R. D. COLLISON. *Economic Thought and the Irish Question 1817-1870.* Cambridge University Press, London 1960. xiv, 299 pp. 37/6.

The still rather ticklish problem of British policy towards Ireland is discussed here from two angles; first that of the historian, and secondly from that of the economical theorist: the author has studied, in this special case, the interrelation between economic theory and policy. A very impressive volume of sources has been used. Naturally, most contemporary thinkers have tried to adopt a *laissez-faire* standpoint as much as possible. McCulloch, for instance, saw no economic fault in absentee landlordism. The big famine, however, called for some measure of state intervention. The author's conclusion is that better policies would have been conceivable, but that a solution without resorting to large-scale emigration would have been impossible even under the best circumstances.

BLALOCK Jr., HUBERT M. *Social Statistics.* McGraw-Hill Book Cy., Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1960. xiv. 465 pp. 62/-.

The author has undertaken to explain the statistical methods, current in sociology and

such related subjects as social psychology, to those students that have only a slight previous knowledge of mathematics; they do not need to be instructed in differential and integral calculus, for instance, to follow the subject-matter. The chapters on correlation are relatively extensive and also deal with multiple and partial correlations and non-linear regressions. The chapters on probability theory and sampling procedures are more elementary in design.

**Contemporary Theory in International Relations.** Edited by Stanley Hoffmann. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, (N.J.) 1960. x, 293 pp. \$ 4.95.

Prof. Hoffmann stresses the need of a re-orientation of the discipline that has international relations for its subject. The purpose of this book is to give a critical consideration of the existing theories (the "realist theory" as it is especially represented by H. J. Morgenthau; the "systems theory" as elaborated by Morton Kaplan; and philosophies of history) with the help of excerpts representing them, provided with a commentary by Prof. Hoffmann, and to follow this up with recommendations for new directions of research, viz. the "historical sociology" as outlined by Raymond Aron, and the "relevant utopias" approach related to the political philosophy of world affairs.

**DANIELSON, LEE E.** Characteristics of Engineers and Scientists. Bureau of Industrial Relations. The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 1960. viii, 136 pp. \$ 4.00.

In the spate of studies on the relation of managers and industrial scientists this is one of the most important reports, because it deals with the problem on a general level and has concrete recommendations on the policy to be followed by managers, supervisors, technical colleges and the scientists themselves. Although the incompleteness of the sample does not permit generalisation of the conclusions this book is undoubtedly of much use for practical industrial organization.

**DIJK, R. VAN.** Mens en Medemens. Een inleiding tot de algemene sociologie. Tweede druk. N.V. Gebr. Zomer & Keunings Uitgeversmaatschappij, Wageningen 1960. 219 pp. Hfl. 9.75.

In composing this Introduction to Sociology the author has not intended to bring something new, but has confined himself to a discussion of the general conception, problems and theories, as for instance norms, stratification, urban and rural characteristics, typologies and demographical aspects. Prof. van Dijk consciously starts from a Calvinist viewpoint and states in his preface that "neutral science" is as strange to him as "neutral religion".

**FERRAROTTI, FRANCO.** Sindicalismo autonomo. Nuova edizione. Edizioni di Comunità, Milano 1958. 186 pp. L. 900.

In the preface to the second edition the author enters into the criticisms expressed at the appearance of the first edition in 1951. Mr. Ferrarotti begins his study with a survey of the state of unionism to-day, in which he pays special attention to the contrasting tendencies occurring in it, and goes on to discuss the consequences of ideological sectarianism. An outline of renewing organisational principles and their theoretical background concludes the book.

FERREIRA DA SILVA, P. *Cooperativa sem lucros. Uma experiência anarquista dentro da sociedade capitalista*. Editora Germinal, Rio de Janeiro 1958.

From an anarcho-syndicalist point of view the author discusses in a theoretical manner, but basing himself on negative as well as positive practical experience, the possibilities of founding liveable productive and other cooperatives that should defy both capitalist profit making and bureaucratic state intervenience. Such cooperatives, of which there are, in a more or less pure form, some already in existence would, according to the author, lay the fundaments of a libertarian socialist societal structure.

Forerunners of Darwin: 1745–1859. Edited by Bentley Glass, Owsei Temkin, William Strauss, Jr. under the auspices of The Johns Hopkins History of Ideas Club. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1959. viii, 471 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

The studies collected in this volume are partly in the field of the history of biology proper, but not a few are of a wider scope, and belong definitely to the history of ideas. Some authors have clearly established the evolutionary conceptions in relation to their general, including social, philosophies; as an outstanding example the study on La Mettrie and other French 18th century thinkers, especially Diderot, by L. G. Crocker, may be cited. Diderot's *Lettre sur les aveugles* opens interesting perspectives if viewed in the connection of this book. Of the authors A.O. Lovejoy has contributed studies on Buffon, Kant, Herder a.o.

Handbuch des Weltkommunismus. In Zusammenarbeit mit zahlreichen Gelehrten hrsg. von Joseph M. Bocheński und Gerhart Niemeyer. Karl Alber, Freiburg, München 1958. xv, 762 pp. DM. 24.80.

Apart from the editors mentioned in the title who contributed their share to the fifteen chapters of this book many well known specialists of deserved scholarly fame, such as D. J. Dallin, W. Kolarz, J. S. Reshetar (on the penal system, the nationalities policy and the party, respectively) have written on the various aspects of modern communism and the political, economic and social structure in the communist world, the position of religion, art, literature and science (these last three by J. Fizer). Together with the very full bibliography, the text presents an excellent introduction to a deeper study of Communism, and more than that: various chapters are excellent pieces of incisive critical analysis. As an example the contribution by K. A. Wittfogel on "The Peasants" may be mentioned; it touches on the very essentials of basic tendencies inherent in a communist totalitarianism which makes also the agrarian population completely dependant on the all-powerful state apparatus-tendencies that are remarkably similar in China to those in Russia. This handbook is an outstanding achievement and can be of great value for specialist and interested layman alike.

JENKS, C. WILFRED. *Human Rights and International Labour Standards*. Publ. under the auspices of the London Institute of World Affairs. Stevens & Sons Ltd., London; Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., New York 1960. xvi, 159 pp. 25/-.

This publication, No 49 of the Library of World Affairs, deals with the International Labour Standards as formulated by the National Labour Organisation, and especially

with their favourable influence on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948 by the UN General Assembly. The author successively discusses the basic rights of the labourer and the measure of acceptance on the international level. This survey is purely descriptive and moves mainly in the juridical and organisational plan.

**John Mill's Boyhood Visit to France. Being a Journal and Notebook written by John Stuart Mill in France, 1820–21. Ed., with an Introduction, by Anna Jean Mill. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1960. xxxi, 133 pp. \$ 5.00.**

The boyhood journal of John Stuart Mill, for a large part not published before, supplemented with the Notebook 1820–1821 (both partly written in French), which both create a picture of Mill's stay in France, have here been published with an introduction by Prof. Anna Mill. She underlines the importance of this period for Mill's intellectual growth, but especially for his personal development, to which the lasting friendships that began in this period and the deep impression this French experience (cf. his Autobiography) has made on him, bear witness.

**Labor and Trade Unionism: An Interdisciplinary Reader. Edited by Walter Galenson and Seymour Martin Lipset. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London 1960. xix, 379 pp. \$ 6.75.**

For the selection of articles for this book, to which 23 authors have collaborated, the editors have started from the necessity of integrating analyses on the economical and sociological level, and to co-ordinate the large number of isolated findings and general theory. A contribution which completely fulfils the second condition is that by Lipset on the political process in trade unions, in which the functional requirements of union democracy are compared with large-scale organisations, bureaucratic patterns of behaviour, the divisions of power and status within the organisation, and motivation of the members to join the Union. The incompatibilities between these requirements and the existing structure clearly emerge in this functional-structural analysis.

**MYRDAL, GUNNAR. Beyond the Welfare State. Economic Planning and Its International Implications. Yale University Press, New Haven (Conn.) 1960. ciii, 287 pp. \$ 4.50.**

The author contends that economic planning in the democratic West is older and more incisive than is usually professed in economic theory. He considers the fact itself of great and positive importance, and expresses the opinion that on the whole the welfare state would have been inconceivable within the economic limits set by liberalism. The most conspicuous quality of Western economy is its urge, not only as a response to Soviet threats, but authentically, for development. Also political democracy is made possible by, and is itself pressing for, state planning. The latter should gradually make for a more autonomous cooperation between the partners in production and the consumers, and the taxation policy should be made more genuinely "progressive" – barring, notably, all kinds of evasions. In the second part the author deals with the less favourable "International Implications of National Planning" (e.g., economic nationalism). The book is more of an elaborate essay than a special study; documentation is lacking.

NIEBUHR, REINHOLD. *Nations and Empires. Recurring Patterns in the Political Order.* Faber and Faber, London 1959. xi, 306 pp. 25/-.

A close study is here undertaken of imperial structures and the rise of the nation state in the past. The relevance to-day of the patterns discovered there arises from Prof. Niebuhr's starting-point, viz. the existence at the moment of two nations, the Soviet Union with universal claims and a secular form of the old theocratical empires, and the United States as an advocate of the liberal-democratic "autonomy of the community". The vulnerabilities of the west in "ideological" respects are subjected to a critical investigation, and especially the failures of the "liberal democratic" approach to modern problems (as concrete examples resp. Wilson's and Roosevelt's policy are discussed) are sharply illuminated.

Panorama der Wereld. Een geografische verkenning. Onder redactie van A. C. de Vooy en R. Tamsma. Deel II. Oost-Europa-Azië. J. J. Romen & Zonen, Roermond en Maaseik 1960. viii, 483 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 29.50.

Like the preceding part on Western Europe this book (Europe behind the Iron Curtain and Asia) excels on account of the broadness and exhaustiveness of what originally was a geographical approach, but which in reality goes much further. For instance, with regard to the Soviet Union the reader is informed on the workings of Soviet economy, the vicissitudes of Russian agriculture, organisation and functioning of the Kolchoz; in the chapter on China an impression is given of the economical development of this country and the part here played by the political ideology. By avoiding the side-issues and concentrating on the most essential aspects the authors (J. de Vries, Br. Celsus van Hooff, J. Veldman, M. Tiekink and H. F. J. Duindam) provide a good, popular but in every respect justified picture of the countries under discussion.

PLAMENATZ, JOHN. *On Alien Rule and Self-Government.* Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd., London 1960. viii, 224 pp. 21/-.

Starting from the fact that the European political standards have become generally accepted in the colonies and ex-colonies, and that the revolt against Western domination is pursued in the name of Western political ideals, the author here discusses, without condemning or justifying the colonial imperialism of the past, the great problems that come up in the struggle for self-government. Although he strongly advocates a continuance of the liberal-democratic tradition in the ex-colonies, he sounds a note of warning against too much fear of Communist influence in these regions, as this does not necessarily imply inclusion into the Communist bloc. By way of a practical proposal he suggests the foundation of a body composed from the liberal-democratic states (among whom the ex-colonies), to which the countries that still govern colonial territories are responsible.

ROBERTSON, D. J. *Factory Wage Structures and National Agreements.* Cambridge University Press, London 1960. xi, 260 pp. 40/-.

After a consideration of wage structures in a number of factories, in which the assumption of wage differences concerning the nationally agreed wages is confirmed, the author passes on to an analysis of the existing wage theories, economic and insti-

tutional. He advocates local bargains while retaining national bargaining on minimum rates and working conditions. In view of the unifying function of the Union and the greater local information on the market situation there is no danger of falling back to the pre-Union labour market.

SIEGEL, SIDNEY and LAWRENCE E. FOURAKER. *Bargaining and Group Decision Making. Experiments in Bilateral Monopoly.* McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1960. x, 132 pp. 38/-.

The authors, a psychologist and an economist, here describe an inter-disciplinary investigation, under laboratory circumstances, into the bilateral monopoly situation, i.e. a situation of bargaining between two rivals. In this respect the work is of great interest for the social sciences as, till now, a combined approach of these two branches of science was restricted to market research. The advantages which this method offers for the two disciplines, but especially for the testing of economic theory, are apparent throughout the book.

SMITH, T. E. *Elections in Developing Countries. A Study of Electoral Procedures Used in Tropical Africa, South-East Asia and the British Caribbean.* Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1960. xvii, 278 pp. 30/-.

Mr. Smith is primarily concerned with the administration of elections, with the technical aspects and with the difficulties connected with the illiteracy of the electorate. He discusses the methods followed everywhere (although Indonesia and the French Overseas Territories are also discussed the stress is on the British Commonwealth) and judges them on their merits, particularly with regard to fraudulent or anti-democratic practices to which they may give rise. The introduction, with a wider theoretical scope, is written by B. Keith-Lucas.

*Sociology Today. Problems and Prospects.* Ed. by Robert K. Merton, Leonard Broom and Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr. Basic Books Inc., New York 1959, 3rd. printing 1960. xxxiv, 623 pp. \$ 7.50.

As a handbook on the present state of sociology in America this book is undoubtedly unique in the wideness of its scope and the expertness of its collaborators. An introduction on problem-finding in sociology by Prof. Merton is followed by two very important essays on General Theory by, resp., Paul F. Lazarsfeld and Talcott Parsons, the latter a study on the possibility of codification within the framework of General Theory. Among the many, mostly excellent, studies on the sociology of institutions, the group demographic and social structure, Mr. S. M. Lipset's contribution on political sociology should be mentioned. This is a study on consensus and conflict in politics, in which the author opens new vistas for the study of politics.

TAYLOR, OVERTON H. *The Classical Liberalism, Marxism, and the Twentieth Century.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1960. xii, 122 pp. \$ 3.50.

This book contains the text of four lectures, delivered at the Thomas Jefferson Center for Studies in Political Economy, University of Virginia. The author offers a general

survey of what he holds to be the fundamental philosophy and, more in particular the economic philosophy of the U.S.A. and the Western World in general. Then follows a discussion of Marxist theory – its utopianism is said to be “its greatest weakness” – and the revision it has undergone at the hands of the Russian communists. A last chapter “Revising Our Liberal Philosophy” deals with the possibility of a modern liberal solution, too much state interference being condemned.

VAN DYKE, VERNON. *Political Science. A Philosophical Analysis.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1960. xv, 235 pp. \$ 5.00.

The purpose of political science, of which the author outlines the methods, the existing approaches and the useful concepts is, in his opinion, to explain and to predict political action. The greatest difficulty appears to lie in the fact that there exists a certain incompatibility between the level of generality and the verification; what is verifiable is not very general and often of little importance. As a general introduction this book is suitable enough; although it brings nothing new it is a commendable summary of the existing insights.

VERCRUIJSSE, E. V. W. *Het ontwerp van een sociologisch onderzoek. Uitgangspunten en richtlijnen.* Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1960. 192 pp. Hfl. 13.50.

Although this book only intends to provide an introduction into the method of investigation used in “empirical sociology”, and is primarily suitable for students and for those who want to become familiar with the existing methods and techniques, the first – methodological – part in particular (the second part mainly discusses the techniques) is of interest for every social investigator. For the author here succeeds in maintaining a very even balance between the views of “natural science” and those of the “humanities” and to use them to their mutual advantage.

WELLS, G. A. *Herder and After. A Study in the Development of Sociology.* Mouton & Co., 's-Gravenhage 1959. 283 pp. Hfl. 28.00.

A lucid interpretation of Herder's anthropology and his history of civilization is here offered by Dr. Wells, who also does justice to the valuable elements in Herder's thought. Much attention has been paid to the unfavourable opinion of Herder's work current in scientific circles; the author goes extensively into the criticism expressed in the 19th and 20th centuries, which are, in his opinion, mostly unjust, and which are based on a misconception of the essentials in Herder's theories. He especially rejects Collingwood's criticism of Herder's determinism and he argues that the distinction between “history” and “science” is not so fundamental as is assumed by many historians.

WEYL, NATHANIEL. *The Negro in American Civilization.* Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1960. xi, 360 pp. \$ 6.00.

The Negro problem in the United States is here approached from the “race-hereditary” viewpoint rather than from that of the “environmental” school dominant in American sociology. The author points out, that the intellectual achievements of the Negroes as a group have remained low in spite of highly improved environmental conditions, and rejects the “collectivist” approach of the Southern whites (maintaining that all Negroes

are inferior) as well as the equally "collectivist" approach of the Northern "liberals" (maintaining that the mental abilities of all races are essentially equal). The accent of his argumentation, however, which is at some points somewhat loose and ambiguous, is mostly directed against the latter category.

YOUNG, DALLAS M. *Understanding Labor Problems*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1959. xii, 477 pp. 62/-.

The author, who has primarily designed his book for use by practitioners in labour relations in organised labour and management, and by the interested layman, who wishes to obtain a general view, has arranged his subject matter as simply as possible. It is, therefore, unavoidable that in some places simplifications and incompleteness occur. But these are few and in no respect annoying, so that generally speaking this book fully answers the requirements.

ZUIDEMA, S. U. *Communisme in ontbinding*. N.V. Gebr. Zomer & Keunings Uitgeversmij., Wageningen 1960. 208 pp. Hfl. 9.50.

Prof. Zuidema does not offer any new views, either on Marxism or on the Russian development, but his more or less popular treatment deserves interest because it is written in a rather aggressively Calvinist spirit. It is especially as a godless "religion" that communism is discussed, and its voluntarism – which is theoretically based on Engels – is particularly stressed. Post-Stalinism is defined as a "dying idol".

## *HISTORY*

ALBA, VICTOR. *Historia del frente popular*. (Análisis de una táctica política). Libro Mex Editores, México 1959. 302 pp.

Against the background of a careful interpretation of communist strategy and tactics, the author gives a general treatment of the "Popular Front" idea and practice in a number of countries. With admirable lucidity the unfavourable consequences for the non-communist partners have been analysed. The outspoken attitude of the author does not infringe upon his objective treatment of facts.

Amiable Renegade. *The Memoirs of Cap. Peter Drake 1671–1753*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.); Oxford University Press, London 1960. xliii, 410 pp. \$ 7.50.

These memoirs were published for the first time in 1755, after which all but a few copies were destroyed by the author's relatives. This new edition has been provided with an extensive and excellent introduction by Professor S. A. Burrell, who points out the very clear picture that emerges from the memoirs of life in the army in the 17th and 18th century as described by Drake in connection with the campaigns he has been through in France, Flanders and Holland.

*Annali*. 1. Direzione e redazione: Domenico Demarco e Luigi Izzo. Università degli Studi di Napoli, Istituto di Storia economica e sociale, Napoli 1960. iv, 470 pp. Ill. L. 5000.

The first volume of these *Annali* of the *Istituto di Storia economica e sociale* of the University of Naples, under the editorship of Domenico Demarco and Luigi Izzo, contains contributions on various subjects, of which one in French and the others in Italian. Armando Saponi opens the series with an interesting article on method in historical science, in which such figures as Salvemini, Sombart and Pirenne pass in review. Aurelio Macchioro writes about the division of labour and the industrial revolution in Marx, while L. J. Arrington and Irving Sobel discuss, resp., the present situation of American economy and American trade-unionism.

ARBERRY, ARTHUR J. Shiraz. *Persian City of Saints and Poets*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1960. xv, 177 pp. \$ 2.75.

The Centers of Civilization Series, of which the present work is the second volume, will contain a number of monographs on cities of great civilizational importance. The focus is more on the arts, religion and sciences than on the political aspects, as also appears from this study by Prof. Arberry, a specialist in the field, on the Persian culture and, particularly, on Shiraz, the City of Saints and Poets. It is a work full of interesting data, also for the interested layman.

BLOCH, MARC. *Seigneurie française et manoir anglais*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1960. 159 pp. NF. 8.00.

This is the faithful reproduction of the not completely finished and not always fully drawn up text which served the late Professor Bloch as a basis for his lectures given at the Sorbonne in 1936. Yet, the book is a masterpiece in the field of comparative rural history and it is gratifying that it has been published, although the author never had publication in mind. The very divergent trends in the French and English rural social systems have been traced and brilliantly pictured. As an example, the extremely lucid discussion of the origins and development, as well as the meaning proper, of the enclosures can be mentioned. The text has been prepared by Mme Carpentier who has also offered a major contribution to the bibliography which has been appended to the book.

COLE, G. D. H. *A History of Socialist Thought, Vol. V. Socialism and Fascism 1931-1939*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1960. xvi, 351 pp. 35/-.

It is in the nature of things that the last, posthumously published volume of the late Professor Cole's extensive "History of Socialist Thought" should be more of a history of events and socialist action or reaction (to communism, rising fascism in various forms and national socialism), than a history of theoretical developments. In the chapters on Germany and Austria this is particularly clear. The general tendency in Social Democracy all over the world and especially in Europe is one of a decrease in strength which was also conditioned by the impact of Communism. The latter is given a place of prominence in the treatment of the socialist movements in Western countries, and the Russian and Chinese C.P. have been dealt with in separate chapters.

In these, as in the chapters on Great Britain and France, for instance, "thought" is well represented, although always in a strongly practical policy connection. Not unfrequently the author has added a few remarks on after-war developments; and for his own views the discussion of Scandinavian reform socialism is revealing. The book was edited from the manuscript by Mrs. M. Cole, with the help of Mr. H. Cole and Mr. J. Braunthal. The latter has written an Introduction including a short biography.

**The Communist International 1919-1943. Documents selected and edited by Jane Degras. Vol. II. 1923-1928. Oxford University Press, London; New York; Toronto 1960. xiv, 584 pp. 80/-.**

As in the first volume, a balanced selection has been made of documents reflecting the history of the Comintern. In the present volume the introductory notes are, on an average, longer than in the first one, and more documents that were sufficiently relevant to be included have been produced only in extract form - a consequence of their particularly great number, due to the many-sided activities of the Comintern. Much attention has been given to China, but also to Great Britain, then Enemy Nr. one of the Communists. Very interesting is a retracing - in the present volume - of the endeavours to oppose the coloured people to white "imperialism" and "colonialism". Much space is also occupied by the anti-Trotsky campaigns, the quarrels within the German C.P., and the trade union issue that presented itself under various different forms. The editor of this work has performed a useful task in an admirable way; this qualification also applies to her excellent introductions.

**DOWNY, GLANVILLE. Constantinople in the Age of Justinian. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1960. xiii, 181 pp. \$ 2.75.**

Like the other volumes in this series of The Center of Civilisation this one is primarily intended for the non-specialist in the field, who gets a picture of the reign of Justinian (A.D. 527-565) and its eminent importance for Western civilization. The author deals successively with Justinian's re-codification of Law, his attempts at reconquest of the Western parts of the Roman Empire, Christian liturgy and orthodoxy, and the unity of the State. A map of Constantinople and a plan of St. Sophia have been inserted.

**ENGELS, FRIEDRICH. Engels As Military Critic. Articles reprinted from the Volunteer Journal and the Manchester Guardian of the 1860 s. With an introd. by W. H. Chaloner and W. O. Henderson. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1959. xix, 146 pp. 25/-.**

This is a collection, in systematical order, of all Engels's contributions to the Volunteer Journal for Lancashire and Cheshire, and those he wrote for the Manchester Guardian on Prussia's wars against Denmark and Austria (1864 and 1866). Engels's expert knowledge on military affairs is particularly evident in his articles on the history of the rifle and in those on the French army. It is remarkable that these articles are very fully "military scientist" in a rather narrow sense; a little more of the author's political views shimmers through the also predominantly strategical and tactical remarks on the military aspect of the American Civil War.

FOSTER, WILLIAM Z. *Abriss der Geschichte der Weltgewerkschaftsbewegung von den Anfängen bis 1955*. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1960. 814 pp. \$ 2,75.

This is the German translation of the Outline History of the World Trade Union Movement, published in 1956, by the present honorary chairman of the American CP. There have been some slight alterations, and two sections, which were considered to relate too exclusively to American problems (The Union Shop and Seniority; Trade Union Participation in Industrial Management) have been omitted. Foster's Outline is very comprehensive; he deals with the trade union movement from its beginning onwards and gives short descriptions of all the trends that have occurred from a Communist point of view. Much attention has been paid to the interaction between trade unionism and the general political and social situation.

GAROSCI, ALDO. *Gli intellettuali e la guerra di Spagna*. Giulio Einaudi Editore, Torino 1959. xiii, 482 pp. L. 3.000.

In the first part of his study on the attitude of the intellectuals towards the Spanish Civil war the author considers, with mention of extensive quotations, the Spanish intellectuals (Lorca, Alberti, Hernández, Ramón Sender and Manuel Azaña. In the second part the attitude of such non-Spanish intellectuals as Michail Kolzov, Malraux, Koestler and Simone Weil is investigated and the Italian intellectuals are separately discussed in an appendix.

HILGER, DIETRICH. *Edmund Burke und seine Kritik der Französischen Revolution*. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1960. viii, 153 pp. DM. 26.50.

As the author observes in his introduction Burke finds response with the conservative side as well as, increasingly, with liberal and social thinkers. Therefore this book is well-placed, especially as it contains an excellent analysis of Burke's political ideas regarding the concepts of "nature", "sovereignty", "the social contract", "people", and "nation", all of them concepts in his political thought fundamental to his critical evaluation of the French revolution. This is vol. 1 of the *Sozialwissenschaftliche Studien*, edited by the Seminar of Social Sciences of Hamburg University.

JACCARD, PIERRE. *Histoire Sociale du Travail de l'Antiquité à nos Jours*. Payot, Paris 1960. 350 pp. NF. 21.00.

The history of labour is here chiefly treated as a history of the conceptions of labour and the functional aspects of labour for man. The author signalizes crisis situation where contempt for work and the worker occurs; in those cases a stagnation of economical, social and technological progress are noticeable. This has occurred in two periods: in classical antiquity, when slavery was at its zenith, and from the beginning of the nineteenth century onward with the rise of the machine era.

JOLL, JAMES. *Intellectuals in Politics*. Three biographical essays. Weidenfeld and Nicholson, London 1960. xiv, 203 pp. 25/-.

The three excellently written essays collected here have this in common, that the three men under discussion all failed in attaining their aims. The picture of Blum is drawn

with much sympathy – a sympathy that includes his very hesitations and mistakes. Towards Rathenau, the author obviously feels less affinity of mind and his verdict of “a misplaced sense of vocation” is typical of the evaluation, however well-founded it may be. Marinetti, on the other hand, the initiator of Futurism and also contributor to the spirit of violence from which Fascism was born, offers the author a better target for over-all criticism, viz. of the political aspects.

LANDAUER, CARL. In collaboration with Elizabeth Kridl Valkenier and Hilde Stein Landauer. *European Socialism. A History of Ideas and Movements*. 2 vols. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1959. xviii, 1179 pp.; ix, 715 pp. \$ 20.00.

This scholarly and highly erudite study is a major contribution to the history of socialist thought and of the European Socialist movement in spite of the self-imposed restrictions of its scope; for the author has omitted a survey of British Socialism in view, as he says, of the ample literature available on this subject, as well as of Socialism in the Balkan countries, in order to investigate all the more thoroughly the main streams of European Socialism within the limits of these two large volumes. It is introduced by a survey of the origins of Socialism and the thought of “utopian” Socialists – Saint Simon, Fourier, Cabet, Spencer and, in particular, Robert Owen and Proudhon –, which is followed by a survey of the beginnings of the modern Labour movement and a well-balanced discussion of Karl Marx’s theories and the significance of the First International. Then the story of the rise of European Socialism since the founding of the Second World War, its split, the rise of Communism, Fascism and National Socialism as well as of the re-emergence of democratic Socialism after the Second World War is unfolded in its fullness. The book is concluded with an original study – the size of a small volume – of the socialist theory in the twentieth century – the theory of “mature capitalism” as developed by Hilferding, Rosa Luxemburg, Hobson, Lenin; the school of the Guild socialists; the Anglo-American school; A. C. Pigou and Lionel Robbin. Finally there are thoughtful reflections on the significance of Socialism, which Professor Landauer considers as a major moral, intellectual and political force in the evolution of the European civilisation during the last century, and on its destiny. A rich bibliography is added to the work.

The New Cambridge Modern History. Vol. X. *The Zenith of European Power 1830–70*. Edited by J. P. T. Bury. Cambridge University Press, London 1960. xxii, 766 pp. 40/–.

This volume is again of the highest standard of excellence to be set for a handbook of this kind. The authors have successfully tried to give a modern interpretation of the period under discussion, which involves in some respects a new approach (e.g., to Bismarck’s policy) as well as what might be called a modern balance between the various aspects of history. In view of the still overwhelming importance of Europe, the editor has seen to it, that this volume has not become too “Europe-centered”; not only are there magnificent chapters on the U.S.A. (D.M. Potter and T. H. Williams), but also an excellent treatment of the essentials of Latin American history (R.A. Humphreys) and the Far East (G. F. Hudson). General aspects (economic and social: H. Heaton; science and philosophy, including social philosophy – for instance, Positivism and Marxism –: A. R. Hall; religion, art, belles lettres, education and the

press, etc.) have been given much room; among them, Liberalism and Nationalism have been given special treatment (J. A. Hawgood and J. P. T. Bury, respectively), although these subjects, naturally, are not absent from other chapters. This far from complete listing should include the chapter on the revolutions of 1848 (Ch. Pouthas) because of its specific relevance – which, for that matter, is not absent from the chapters on the various European countries – for social history.

PETRI, BARBARA PATRICIA. *The Historical Thought of P.-J.-B. Buchez. A Dissertation...* The Catholic University of America Press, Washington (D.C.) 1958. vii, 133 pp. \$ 1.50.

This dissertation contains an analysis of the historical views of Buchez, the promotor of the production cooperatives and early Roman Catholic socialist, and author of a study on historiography and of historical works; the investigation also includes his *Traité de politique et de science sociale*. The author points out Buchez' view of the progress of humanity under the guidance of divine revelation as his central thought. In her opinion the historical writings of Buchez, primarily a social thinker, are important on account of their original approach, but also because they reflect the various heterogeneous currents of the time.

PONTEIL, FÉLIX. *La pensée politique depuis Montesquieu*. Sirey, Paris 1960. xv, 355 pp. NF. 22.00.

The author, a historian and political scientist, deals with the development of European-American political thought since the middle of the 18th century in relation to the whole development of social ideas. Mr. Ponteil, who has a very wide knowledge of the original works, does not confine himself to those who framed full political systems. The accent is on the French development, but priority and preponderance of other countries in connection with some ideas and currents are clearly indicated. For our time attention is also paid to Arabian and Chinese theories.

QUERIDO, A. *Godshuizen en gasthuizen*. N.V. Em. Querido's Uitgeverij, Amsterdam 1960. 215 pp. Hfl. 2.50.

The author describes, in this book, the history of the hospital system and successively brings four aspects to the fore, viz. the function, the form, the means and the people. In this way a quite comprehensive picture is obtained in relatively few pages, while a further advantage is, that it has been systematically arranged and does not require too much special knowledge from the general reader for whom this book is intended.

TAYLOR, ALASTAIR M. *Indonesian Independence and the United Nations*. Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1960. xxix, 503 pp. 50/-.

The author, who was closely concerned with the UN activities in the Netherlands-Indonesian conflict (he was, for instance, the official spokesman of the UNCI in 1949/1950) here gives a detailed and authoritative description of the conflict in relation to the UNO. The book thus serves two purposes; it is a competent historical treatment of the problem as it occurred at the diplomatic level, while on the other hand it describes the UNO machinery in its initial stage in action, and the influence of these experiences on its ultimate organisation. Dr. Taylor's study is remarkably objective and takes the Indonesian as well as the Dutch standpoint into consideration, although he does not hesitate to criticise the latter's narrow and rigidly legalistic approach.

VIPONT, ELFRIDA. *The Story of Quakerism Through Three Centuries*. 2nd ed. The Bannisdale Press, London 1960. 310 pp. Ill. 17/6.

This is a new illustrated edition of the study on Quakerism, first published in 1954. The book presents a popular history, in which the continuity of Quaker activity in the last three centuries is strongly emphasized. Lesser known periods are as carefully dealt with as the beginning (Fox and Penn) and the extensive relief-work in our times. The Quaker movement has also been strongly social in character.

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

COOK, LLOYD ALLEN and ELAINE FORSYTH. *A Sociological Approach to Education*. 3rd ed. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1960. ix, 371 pp. 52/6.

The sociological approach as preconceived in this work puts the emphasis on the human factors involved in the process of education; much attention is, therefore, paid to class-room dynamics and the function of the school towards acculturation and socialization, and the adaptation of education to the general social change. The methods of providing education thus receive more stress than the curricula proper and the level of knowledge that is considered necessary. The recent controversies and arguments that have arisen round education in the United States fall outside the scope of this book, which is intended as a textbook.

Demographic Yearbook/Annuaire Démographique 1959. 11th Issue. Statistical Offices U.N., Sales and Circulation Section, Dept. of Public Information, United Nations, New York 1960. ix, 719 pp. \$ 10.00 (cloth); \$ 8.00 (paper).

It has become a well-established tradition that in the beginning of the second half of the year a new "Demographic Yearbook" is published; yet, each new issue strikes the observer by the enormously rich information it provides. The present volume is once more specially devoted to the population increase – the world figure nearing 3 billion, the growth being almost 50 million a year – and rightly so, as since 1954 in many parts of the world new trends have become manifest or old ones could be and should be re-evaluated. The special topic as indicated on the title page of the book is, more restrictedly, that of natality statistics. The introductory text is excellent in objectivity and lucid in its explanation of the 37 extensive tables; moreover, it contains a number of graphs. Of eminent interest is table nr. 15, "Live births by age of mother and live-birth order" which offers for most countries a detailed survey for the years 1949–1958. Table 17, "Legitimate live births by duration of marriage", also provides a solid basis for comparison, for instance, between the Netherlands and other West-European countries, or between the Asian and African countries on the one hand and those of Western Europe on the other.

DEUTSCHER, ISAAC. *The Great Contest: Russia and the West*. Oxford University Press, London 1960. vii, 86 pp. 10/6.

Although clearly accepting, at least in part, Western values, Mr. Deutscher seems so much impressed by the dynamics of the growth of Soviet economy and power and

by what he considers superior institutions, that his only, but in his argument fundamental, basis for optimism is his belief that a process of liberalisation has already made such headway that it can not be stopped; Hungary has only provoked a temporary setback. His evaluation of Khrushchev's intentions seem to have been refuted already by recent events.

**Ethical Values in International Decision-Making.** Stichting Grotius Seminarium. The Conference of June, 16–20, 1958. By B. Landheer, G. van der Molen, B. H. M. Vlekke a.o. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1960. 103 pp. Hfl. 3.75.

Preceded by an introduction by Mr B. Landheer, in which a vacuum is found to exist in ethical thought in the area between the national state and world society, and in which thinking about the peoples of the world in terms of individuals is advocated, the papers included deal with value patterns in the U.S.A., France and Holland (by, resp., H. Sprout, Jacques Ellul and Mrs. H. Verwey-Jonker) towards international co-operation. A more general contribution is provided by Mr Kwee San Liat, who underlines the importance of the marginal man for future co-operation; the increase of the "marginal people" might work favourably towards a better understanding. A serious objection that might be raised against this article is, that the concept of "marginal man" is used inconsequently; it means, among other things, originating from the geographical periphery (Kant), men in exile (Descartes) and men preferring to live in another than their mother tongue (Leibniz).

**GOLLANCZ, VICTOR.** *Stimme aus dem Chaos.* Nest Verlag GmbH, Frankfurt a. M. 1960. 332 pp. DM. 13.80.

A selection of writings by Victor Gollancz, published since the beginning of the Second World War, is here introduced by Julius Braunthal, who provides a biographical sketch of this humanist, pacifist and socialist and a description of his most important ideas. The motive emerging most clearly in this selection is Gollancz' attitude towards the Germans' "collective guilt" of the Nazi crimes. Even during the war he maintained that the struggle should be against the Nazi system and not against the Germans as such; after the war he has devoted himself to a better understanding with Germany and material and moral aid to its war victims.

**Orientation. Socialism today and tomorrow.** 2 Parts. Dr. Wiardi Beckmann Stichting, Amsterdam 1959–1960. 64,60 pp. Hfl. 3.00.

The first part offers a number of introductory dissertations (most in English, some in German) on the position of democratic socialism at present and its chances for the future, discussed at an international conference organised by the Dutch Labour Party. Among the contributions that of K. Czernetz is a strong appeal for what is called a socialist "ideology" and that of C.A.R. Crosland an intelligent plea for a realistic modernization, argued against the background of the defeats of Labour in Britain. The second part is a somewhat comprised report of the discussions at the conference. In total they reflect the main current in present-day Socialism, and the readiness to bring into the open doubts and uncertainties which testifies to an admirable openness.

STALEY, EUGENE. *The Future of Underdeveloped Countries. Political Implications of Economic Development.* Publ. for the Council on Foreign Relations by Harper and Brothers, New York 1954. xiv, 410 pp. \$ 5.00.

The year of publication of this book (1954) implies, that much of the material here used is necessarily out of date, as for instance with regard to the political developments in Africa. This is also the case with the second part of this work, entirely devoted to the Communist path to development and the Communist method of obtaining influence in the underdeveloped countries; the new Soviet approach to these problems since Krushchev's ascendancy, and the appeal of Communist China to many newly independent states are, of course, left out of account.

*Die wirtschaftliche Verflechtung der Volksrepublik China mit der Sowjetunion.* Bearb. im Institut für Asienkunde, Hamburg. Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt a/Main, Berlin 1959. 105 pp. DM. 8.80.

This publication of the *Institut für Asienkunde Hamburg* offers interesting information on the economical (technical and financial) aid of the Soviet Union to China. It is concluded that Soviet aid is as yet indispensable for a rapid completion of Chinese industrialisation, and that, conversely, the U.S.S.R. can count on increasing Chinese compensation, mainly in the form of agricultural products. Statistical material and the texts of a number of agreements have been included in the appendix.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

### *AFRICA*

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

#### **Algeria**

FANON, FRANTZ. *L'An V de la révolution algérienne.* Nouvelle éd. augm. François Maspero, Paris 1960. 189, xi pp. NF. 7.80.

The author, who is ambassador at Accra of the provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, here discusses some aspects of the French-Algerian conflict, such as the role of the Algerian woman, the Algerian family, the group of the "colons" and the radio broadcast of the rebels. The treatment is strongly psychologising, often brilliant and revealing, but sometimes too speculative, for instance where the westernization of the Algerian woman is discussed and the author attaches too much value to "unveiling" as a symbol of aggressive-sadistic tendencies of colonialism.

#### **Central African Federation**

CLEGG, EDWARD. *Race and Politics. Partnership in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.* Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1960. xii. 280 pp. Maps. 30/-.

Focusing on Northern Rhodesia Mr Clegg describes the history of the Central African territories with special attention to those factors that have later given rise to the

present dilemma, viz. the race relations. He has a very pessimistic outlook on the Federation, which he expects to collapse sooner or later as a consequence of the basic incompatibility between the "maintaining European standards" concept of the White communities, and African advancement. Only Southern Rhodesia is considered capable of carrying this concept through (which would amount to *apartheid*) on account of its relatively greater numbers of white settlers.

CREIGHTON, T. R. M. *The Anatomy of Partnership. Southern Rhodesia and the Central African Federation.* Faber & Faber, London 1960. 257 pp. Ill. 25/-.

After a critical consideration of Southern Rhodesian politics and the rise of the Federation (in which especially the racial attitudes of the White population and its politicians are sharply rejected) the author draws up the balance-sheet of the Federation and arrives at the conclusion that, in its present form, it has failed. In his opinion the policy indicated for Britain is to actualise the political representation of the Africans in collaboration with the Europeans, and should this fail, to resume full responsibility for Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. The programme of the African National Congress is included as an appendix.

HANNA, A. J. *The Story of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.* Faber and Faber, London 1960. 288 pp. Ill. Maps. 21/-.

The present book is mainly an historical description of those regions that now form the Federation and, especially, from the White settlement onwards. The final chapter, however, deals with the foundation of the Federation, and the author here gives a critical consideration of the Colonial Office policy, which he rejects in a number of cases. However, given the fact of the Federation's existence, he recommends the realization, within this framework, of at least some conditions for "racial partnership". An appraisal of what has already been done supplements this study.

HAZLEWOOD, ARTHUR and P. D. HENDERSON. *Nyasaland. The Economics of Federation.* Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1960. 91 pp. 10/6.

One of the most interesting conclusions drawn in this short study is, that the advantages of Federation for the economy of the three territories (which were so much emphasized by the advocates of the Federation) have been greatly exaggerated. The author's opinion is that there was no question of economic necessity here. The focus of this book is on the influence of the Federation on Nyasaland, which is investigated critically and objectively.

SANGER, CLYDE. *Central African Emergency.* Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1960. vi, 343 pp. 30/-.

Mr Sanger here gives a well-documented and informative description of the Central African dilemma, the rise of the Federation, the position of the British Government and, especially interesting, the characteristics and incentives of the four most important currents, viz. the White Conservatives, the White Liberalists, African nationalists and the moderate-minded Africans. The author himself expresses his uneasiness about the future and pleads for more flexibility. The wide information of Mr Sanger, who has worked for years in these regions as a journalist, is apparent throughout the book.

### Ghana

BOURRET, F. M. Ghana. *The Road to Independence, 1919-1957*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca.); Oxford University Press, London 1960. xv, 246 pp. \$ 5.75; 30/-.

This is the third revised edition of the work first published in 1952 under the title "The Gold Coast, 1919-1951"; the story is continued up to the date of independence, March 6th, 1957. The book is an excellent over-all survey of the economic growth and the political developments for the country as a whole as well as for the various regions (Gold Coast proper, Ashanti, Northern Territories, and Togoland). The social evolution and social policy is discussed concisely. The main interest is in the able elaboration of the theme of growth and development as they became particularly conspicuous under the governorship of Sir Gordon Guggisberg and in the first years after World War II. The struggle of native groups for independence and hegemony is reproduced in a relatively short, but essential chapter.

### Nigeria

AWOLOWO, OBAFEMI. Awo. *The Autobiography of Chief Obafemi Awolowo*. University Press, Cambridge 1960. xii, 316 pp. 25/-.

Mr Awolowo, Leader of the Action Group Party and, at present, Leader of the Opposition in the Federal Parliament, in this autobiography explains his political ideas. He sharply rejects the opinion that there exists a specifically African democracy, adapted to the circumstances and deviating from the Western type (e.g. with a one-party system) and shows his preference for the "genuine" form. He also wishes Nigeria to join the West rather than to adopt a neutralist policy. This biography is very interesting in so far as it informs the reader on developments of political ideas among the Nigerian, and more generally, West-African political elite.

COLLIS, ROBERT. *A Doctor's Nigeria*. Secker & Warburg, London 1960. 264 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Here is a doctor's account of his impressions of Nigeria, which relate to the health situation as well as to more general aspects. It is vividly and attractively written and bears witness to its author's great power of observation. Interesting are, for instance, the impressions gained during a trip through French Cameroon (before the foundation of the French-African Community), where the author finds hostility between the Whites and the Africans in spite of outwardly greater economic prosperity than in the British Cameroons.

EZERA, KALU. *Constitutional Developments in Nigeria. An Analytical Study of Nigeria's Constitution-Making Developments and the Historical and Political Factors that Affected Constitutional Change*. University Press, Cambridge 1960. xv, 274 pp. 30/-.

The constitutional developments especially after the Second World War commencing with the Richards constitution of 1946 are here profoundly investigated with the focus on, resp., independence and national unity. Prof. Ezera considers the federal structure ultimately adopted an effective check on authoritarian tendencies and a contribution to

the realisation of a democratic regime after the independence, although he does not underestimate the dangers threatening it, for instance, from the side of the frustrated intellectuals, among whom a certain impatience on account of the political dissension in the country is noticeable.

#### Sierra Leone

COLE, ROBERT WELLESLEY. *Kossoh Town Boy*. University Press, Cambridge 1960. 191 pp. Ill. 12/6.

The author of this attractive and well-written autobiography was born in Sierra Leone of a Christian middle class family. He describes the years he spent in Africa as a pupil of the primary and secondary school. Mr Cole, who is now a surgeon, gives the reader, through his account, an impression of life in Sierra Leone in the first thirty years of this century. The book is richly illustrated.

#### Union of South Africa

ROSKAM, K. L. *Apartheid and Discrimination. Some Remarks with regard to the Relationships between the White and respective Non-white ethnic Groups in the Union of South-Africa*. A. W. Sijthoff, Leyden 1960. 179 pp. Hfl. 10.90.

This book, which has been submitted as a thesis to the Free (Calvinist) University at Amsterdam, gives a summary of the white-nonwhite relations in South Africa, tracing their history and analyzing their theoretical justifications and rationalisations. *Apartheid* is here unmasked as a drastic form of discrimination and strongly rejected by the author on especially ethical grounds.

### AMERICA

ALBA, VICTOR. *El Militarismo. (Ensayo Sobre un Fenómeno Político-social Iberoamericano)*. Biblioteca De Ensayos Sociologicos, Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México 1959. 291 pp.

In this volume the author offers the result of an extensive research into the fundamental importance of what is called "Militarism in Latin America". He considers the great power held by the officers to be injurious, but his research (which also involves to some extent Spain) has been objective and has produced many interesting details.

ALBA, VICTOR. *Esquema Historico del Comunismo en Iberoamerica*. Tercera ed., revisada y aumentada. Ediciones Occidentales, México, D.F. 1960, 207 pp.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1954 under the title "Historia del Comunismo en América Latina". The present edition carries the story up to 1960. The author offers a comparatively full survey of the main trends in the history of Latin American Communism from a libertarian socialist's point of view. The relation with broader political movements and the trade unions is clearly established, as is the actual influence of Communism in several of the countries.

BENHAM, F., and H. A. HOLLEY. *A Short Introduction to the Economy of Latin America*. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1960. x, 169 pp. 18/-.

The authors of this book have set out to provide a short survey of the population, resources and the state of the national economy of Latin America. In part II the recent trends and the economical prospects in a number of countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela) are concisely discussed. The book is very suitable for a general orientation on the economical difficulties and possibilities in Latin America.

#### Canada

LAPORTE, PIERRE. *The True Face of Duplessis*. Harvest House Ltd., Montreal 1960. 140 pp. \$ 1.50.

The author, a journalist of the French-Canadian paper *Le Devoir*, here gives a political biography of Duplessis, who was Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec for nearly fifteen years. The descriptions are, in some instances, very critical and throw light on the dictatorial traits in Duplessis' character; the reader is also informed on the extremely complicated political relations in Quebec

LOWER, ARTHUR R. M. *Canadians in the making. A social history of Canada*. Longmans, Green and Company, Toronto 1958. xxiv, 475 pp. Ill. 50/-.

An excellent study of the rise of the Canadian nation is provided by Professor Lower in this book, in which particularly the social-historical aspects come up for extensive treatment (social history, in the author's opinion, is concerned with the influence of the surroundings on man). Much attention is paid to the development of political and social institutions. Prof. Lower is critical of a number of sacrosanct ideas and tendencies in contemporary Canadian civilization, the separate character of which has not been formed yet, and which increasingly leans towards the United States.

#### Ecuador

LINKE, LILO. *Ecuador. Country of Contrasts*. 3rd ed. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1960. ix, 193 pp. 25/-.

Besides a general survey of the economical, social and political sides of Ecuador this book, which was first published in 1954, gives the reader a great quantity of factual material. It is especially suitable as a general introduction, though some aspects, as for instance social conditions and the system of *caudillos*, are discussed in greater detail.

#### Puerto Rico

MINTZ, SIDNEY W. *Worker in the Cane*. Yale University Press, New Haven 1960. ix, 288 pp. \$ 5.00.

Through the life history of a Puerto Rican agricultural worker, presented here, the changes of the last fifty years are discernible. The narrative is supplemented with

commentaries by Mr. Mintz and guided forward by questions. The reader gets a good picture of the customs of the Puerto Rican rural population, the life-cycle, etc., and besides these anthropological facts there are social-historically interesting elements, as for instance the living conditions, political radicalism and unionism during the Depression years and the blacklisting of the narrator as a consequence of his activities in this field.

#### United States of America

BLOCH, J. M. *Miscegenation, Melaleukation and Mr. Lincoln's Dog*. Schaum Publishing Co., New York 1958. 69 pp. \$ 2.00.

Subject of this study is the impact on the political and intellectual circles of the time of the pamphlet called "Miscegenation", which appeared in 1864 and purported to advocate a mixing of the races because of the superiority of the "black race" over the "white race". Mr. Bloch observes, that the sensation caused by this pamphlet should be seen against the background of the conflict between the abolitionists and the advocates of slavery. The argumentation was taken seriously because the public had grown accustomed to reasonings of the same un-scientific level that had been appearing for years on the inferiority of the Negroes.

BOWLES, CHESTER. *The Coming Political Breakthrough*. The Bodley Head, London 1959. 224 pp. 18/-.

In a vivid style the author presents his arguments for a necessary revival of a radical Democratic tradition in response to what he believes is a new consensus on the urgent problems facing the USA. As a matter of fact, he sees the best chances of tackling those problems adequately in a democratic victory at the polls. The best parts are those on home policy, the criticism of the achievement of the Eisenhower administration and notably the plea for economic expansion and increased social welfare. The portions on foreign policy seem weaker, especially on the relations with the Communist world.

CARGILL, OSCAR. *Intellectual America. Ideas on the March*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1959. xxi, 777 pp. \$ 9.50.

The first of the two parts of which this work will consist mainly deals with ideas (the author proposes the term of "ideodynamics" for the study of ideologies) imported from Europe and now current in America. "Leftist" and "Liberal", in the author's opinion typifying the "stabilizing" and the "mobilizing" trends (the former hoping to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, the latter a classless society with the greatest possible mobility) will be dealt with in the second part; the present book, therefore, is not social history in the strict sense, the more so as the accent is strongly on the artistical aspects. It is, however, highly interesting and informative.

*The Chicago Haymarket Riot. Anarchy on Trial. Selected Source Materials for College Research Papers*. Ed. by Bernard R. Kogan. D.C. Heath & Company, Boston 1959.

The Chicago Haymarket Riot of 1886, during which bombs were thrown among a group of policemen by what were called "anarchists" or "socialists", has here been used as an object of study for students. This book contains the available primary sources (eye-witness accounts, newspaper articles, speeches of the lawyers, etc.), on which the studies must be based.

FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. *The Negro in the United States*. Revised edition. The Macmillan Company, New York 1957 (3rd printing 1958). xxxiii, 769 pp. \$ 6.75.

Of this well-known work, which was originally published in 1949, especially the concluding chapter dealing with the prospects of integration of the Negro into American society has undergone considerable alteration, mainly because the material that has since become available allows of a more profound prognosis. The book is particularly suitable as a work of reference on account of the great quantity of facts and the generality of the approach; an admirable completeness has also been obtained covering the African background, the slave community. Civil War and Reconstruction, the Negro community and its institutions, leadership and problems of adjustment.

HUGINS, WALTER. *Jacksonian Democracy and the Working Class. A Study of the New York Workingmen's Movement 1829-1837*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1960. vi, 286 pp. \$ 6.00.

On the basis of extensive material the author here studies the provenance, occupation, etc., of the people that formed the Jacksonian movement in New York, showing the heterogeneousness and the lack of a strict class basis of the movement. For this purpose he has investigated the life histories of the leaders, the occupational status of the followers, and the branches of industry in which they worked. An analysis of the programmes, speeches, etc., shows that in no respect a change of the existing order was pursued, rather a consequent equality of opportunity within the competitive-capitalistic framework.

JONES, MALDWYN ALLEN. *American Immigration*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1960. vii, 359 pp. \$ 6.00.

American immigration is treated in this book in close relation to European emigration as a two-way movement, that is, with the causes, which have influenced emigration. The author investigates the part played by immigration in American civilization and in American institutions, while taking into consideration that the whole process is so involved and intricate that a division into components is difficult to maintain. He does not see any fundamental difference between the third-wave immigration (after about 1880) and the two previous waves; thus much space is devoted to a critical consideration of the report of the Dillingham Commission and of other theories, which have shed a too one-sided (unfavourable) light on the Southern and Eastern European wave of immigration and its consequences for American economy and civilization.

MARZANI, CARL and VICTOR PERLO. *Dollars and Sense of Disarmament*. Marzani & Munsell, Inc., New York 1960. xiv, 240 pp. \$ 1.95.

The authors advocate disarmament of the United States as a necessary condition for realising an extensive social welfare programme in behalf of the social-economically weaker citizens of America (the unfavourable social conditions among a substantial part of the American population are stressed). Disarmament should, in the authors' opinion be accompanied by a re-orientation of the foreign policy aiming at peace and collaboration with the Soviet Union, of which country any aggressive intentions are disclaimed; information in the US on the USSR, particularly during the Cold War, is considered biased (and in some cases intentionally wrong).

MASTON, T. B. *Segregation and Desegregation*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1959. ix, 178 pp. \$ 3.50.

The racial conflict in the United States is here approached from a Christian point of view; special attention is paid to the attitude in the various churches towards this problem. Prof. Maston particularly turns against the idea of segregation being sanctioned by the Bible, and a large part of his book is devoted to the refutation of this argument.

MILLER, JOHN C. *Sam Adams. Pioneer in Propaganda*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1960. 437 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

First published in 1936 this famous and authoritative biography of Sam Adams has for some years been out of print. The author describes, through the figure of Sam Adams with his great ability to popularise and mobilise ideas, the making of the American revolution, in which field the author is justly considered one of the greatest authorities. This re-edition also contains a bibliography of the most important studies of Sam Adams that have appeared since 1936.

MUELDER, HERMANN R. *Fighters for Freedom. The History of Anti-Slavery Activities of Men and Women associated with Knox College*. Columbia University Press, New York 1959. x, 428 pp. \$ 6.50.

An excellent historiography is presented here of the Westward movement of an academic community with abolitionist principles. The authors describes the rise of the community in Western New York against the background of the religious revival after 1825, and its migration to Galesburg in Illinois. The Knox College founded there grew to be a centre of abolitionist activities; it is especially this period that is dealt with at length and with the help of abundant material, which brings out the more general aspects of the anti-slavery movements, that also come up for discussion, more clearly.

PACKARD, VANCE. *The Status Seekers. An Exploration of Class Behavior in America and the Hidden Barriers That Affect You, Your Community, Your Future*. David McKay Company, Inc., New York 1959. viii, 376 pp. \$ 4.50.

The author here investigates the social stratification in the United States and arrives at a classification considerably different from the usual one, viz. a division into two groups of classes, the "diploma elite classes" and the "supporting classes", each group being sub-divided in its turn. This stratification, according to the author, tends to crystallize under the influence of some economical and technological factors decreasing the chances of mobility. Undoubtedly the most interesting part is the description of the status indications, ways of living, etc., which does not, like the other parts, give rise to objections of a methodological nature.

PADILLA, ELENA. *Up from Puerto Rico*. Columbia University Press, New York 1958. xiii, 317 pp. \$ 5.00.

A team of sociologists and anthropologists has investigated the Puerto Ricans in "Eastville", a neighbourhood in New York City and the material thus collected has been published here. Light is thrown on the many forms of social organisation of the

Puerto Ricans, juvenile gangs, cliques and especially the family, and on the norms introduced from the island and often subject to continual change. Of much interest is also the chapter on the racial and cultural consciousness of this latest group of immigrants and the attitudes of the "second generation".

SAPOSS, DAVID J. *Communism in American Unions*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1959. xii, 279 pp. 58/-.

In his treatment of communist and fellow-traveller activities in American Unions the author pays the necessary attention to the techniques used by the communists. This analysis, which concludes the book, is preceded by factual material, which as a whole describes the history of communist infiltrations in the Unions. Much attention is given to the activities of the communists in Hollywood, where they succeeded relatively well in the period up to 1947. The author observes, that it would be wrong to suppose that these attempts at infiltration were confined to the CIO, as the AFL has also been an object.

SHANNON, FRED. A. *American Farmers' Movements. An Anvil Original under the general editorship of Louis L. Snyder*. D. van Nostrand & Cy. Inc., Princeton (N.J.) 1957. 191 pp. \$ 1.25.

The author confines himself to a description of the Farmers' Movements and their backgrounds and, whenever possible, omits any interpretative discussions, except for the conclusions, in which, for instance, he expresses his view that the policies adopted after 1933 towards the farmers were hardly adequate and, particularly, very disadvantageous to the large group of small farmers. A great number of documents has been included in Part II.

SHARKEY, ROBERT P. *Money, Class, and Party. An Economic Study of Civil War and Reconstruction*. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1959. 346 pp., ix. \$ 5.50

In December, 1861, the U.S. government had to suspend specie payments and subsequently Secretary of the treasury Salmon P. Chase introduced the "greenbacks". This form of soft-money policy was fiercely debated before and after. The author discusses the issue systematically and brings to light facts that lead to a modifying of Prof. Beard's conception of the "Second American Revolution". The attitudes of workers, farmers, manufacturers and bankers towards the monetary question, which are presented with particular precision, prove beyond doubt that among the "capitalists" there was not and could not be consensus of opinion. The Radical Republicans were politically the most fervent supporters of a soft-money policy and increasingly of high tariffs.

THORNBROUGH, EMMA LOU. *The Negro in Indiana. A Study of a Minority*. Indiana Historical Bureau, Indianapolis 1957. xiii, 412 pp. \$ 4.50.

In this study (vol. XXXVII of the Indiana Historical Collections), based mainly on primary sources, the author creates a picture of the Negro question in Indiana, which, notwithstanding the low proportion of people of Negro ancestry, has continually been a political issue. In her treatment the great role played by racism in this Northern state comes out clearly. The book is especially useful on account of the great quantity of factual material it contains.

WILEY, BELL IRVIN. *They Who Fought Here*. Illustrations selected by Hirst D. Milhollen. The Macmillan Company, New York 1959. vii, 273 pp. \$ 10.00.

In a magnificent production supplemented with a great many photographs and drawings (in a sense this is even a photo book with explanatory text) the authors create an impression of the life of the soldier in the Civil War. The chapters deal with, resp., nutrition, armament and organisation of the Federal and Confederate armies, crime, martial law, the moral conduct of the soldier and the care of the sick and wounded. For the composition of this book the authors have made use of private and public collections and photographs from museums, libraries and historical societies. The stress is much more on the daily life of the soldier and the "human aspects", than on the military course of the war and the political aspects.

YEAGER, PHILIP B. and JOHN R. STARK. *Your Inalienable Rights*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1960. vii, 274 pp. \$ 5.00.

Without any scientific pretension and in the form of questions and answers, elucidated with the help of concrete examples and legal precedents, the reader is here informed on his legal rights and duties. The questions and answers are classified under such headings as "In Public", "In Business", "In Government", so that the reader can easily refer to his own subject.

### ASIA

KIMCHE, JON, and DAVID KIMCHE. *Both Sides of the Hill*. Britain and the Palestine War. Secker & Warburg, London 1960. 287 pp. Maps. 25/-.

The subject of this study is the Jewish-Arab war of 1948, which the authors have dealt with on the basis of personal experience, material from the Israeli Archives, the confidential reports of the Arab League and interviews with the leading figures concerned in the conflict. The war and its outcome are particularly seen as a British failure to maintain order in the Middle-East (among other things in consequence of Bevin's ambiguous position regarding the Palestine question) and a decisive mark in the decline of the British empire. The prelude and the military course of the war are meticulously described.

MAHAJANI, USHA. *The Role of Indian Minorities in Burma and Malaya*. (A dissertation submitted to the Faculty of the Johns Hopkins University .. July 1957). Issued under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Vora & Co., Publishers Private Ltd., Bombay 1960. xxx, 344 pp. Rs. 20.

The subject of this book is the role of the Indian minorities vis à vis, resp., Burmese and Malayan nationalism and Indian nationalism. The considerable difference in status of the Indian minorities in Malay (where they are acknowledged as such and constitutionally protected) and Burma (where they do not have these rights and where, besides, deep antagonisms with the Burmese nationalists have occurred) is extensively analysed and traced back to a great number of factors, of which the most important

is that nationalism in Burma is much older and was at its most vehement in the period when the question of the minorities came strongly to the fore (1939–1941); according to the author a difference of “stage” in the process of the national advancement of the ex-colonial peoples.

#### China

HANDKE, WERNER. *Die Wirtschaft Chinas. Dogma und Wirklichkeit*. Hrsg. vom Institut für Asienkunde Hamburg. Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt am Main 1959. 337 pp. Maps. DM. 24.50.

This thorough survey of China's economy may rightly be called an excellent model of sober treatment of a very complex subject. The author analyses, on the basis of all available sources, the main trends in Communist Chinese economic policy. He offers a wealth of factual information and a sound interpretation. For instance he refutes the thesis of a deviation from Marxism-Leninism, explores the economic consequences of the official ideology (some factors being favorable, others harmful to economic growth), and investigates the vitality of a self-sufficient economy in view of the population increase on the one hand and the raw material's basis on the other. It is made clear beyond doubt that various factors have contributed to making China a fertile soil for totalitarian experiment; it could not serve, however, as a model for other underdeveloped countries. One of the many myths the author destroys is that of the possibility of almost unlimited increase in trade between China and the non-Communist world; another, that only totalitarian dictatorship in its most inhuman form could have realised a policy of economic modernisation.

PATTERSON, GEORGE N. *Tibet in Revolt*. Faber and Faber, London 1960. 197 pp. Ill. 21/–.

Mr. Patterson, who is a journalist, here offers a detailed description of the period from the Communist occupation to the open revolt in Tibet and gives evidence of a remarkable knowledge of the situation in that country. This knowledge has also enabled him, during the last decade, to make prognoses which were later confirmed by the facts. The book is well written with a strongly polemical quality; it contains, for instance, a pronounced criticism of Mr. Nehru's policy regarding the Tibetan question (as contrasted with that of Mr. Narayan and Kripalani). The book also contains much useful information.

#### India

BAILEY, F. G. *Tribe, Caste, and Nation. A study of political activity and political change in highland Orissa*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1960. xii, 279 pp. Ill. 35/–.

The focus of this study is on the relation and the conflicts between three social systems, viz. the tribe, the caste, and that arising under the influence of modern social and economical changes. The author has systematically studied the *Konds* of Orissa and elucidates, in the introduction, the method he has followed; the conceptions used here and the methodological considerations linking up with such key concepts as structure, structural contradiction and conflict, change, etc., are of great interest for sociological theory.

LEWIS, OSCAR. *Village Life in Northern India*. Studies in a Delhi Village. With the assistance of Victor Barnouw. University of Illinois Press, Urbana 1958. xiii, 384 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

The village society studied here, which is situated near Delhi, can serve as a prototype of the Northern peasant communities. Professor Lewis has made a thorough investigation of the caste structure and economic power and has paid special attention to the *Jajmani* system (the compulsory services rendered by members of one caste to those of another). The life cycle, concepts of religion and ethics, and factions within castes are also dealt with. The author concludes with a very interesting systematical comparison with the Mexican village of Tepoztlán.

#### Indonesia

VLEKKE, BERNARD H. M. *Nusantara. A History of Indonesia*. Wholly revised edition. W. van Hoeve Ltd., The Hague and Bandung 1959. viii, 479 pp. Hfl. 22.50.

This book was first published in 1943 in the United States and has gone into three printings. The present edition has been completely altered, especially the part dealing with the period before 1600, in which much new material has been used. The other parts have undergone less change, although here, too, use is made of the newer publications after 1945. The author describes the history of Indonesia up to 1941, but sheds the necessary light on the independence movement in the "twenties" and "thirties". One of the great merits of the book is further, that the history of the Indonesian States and institutions before 1800 receives its own place beside the Dutch colonial history.

#### Israel

BENTWICH, NORMAN, *Israel Resurgent*. Ernest Benn Ltd., London 1960. x, 255 pp. 27/-.

In the Nations of the Modern World Series Prof. Bentwich has written this general introduction to the problems and achievements of Israel to-day. In the description of the historical background the period of 1947-1952 and the prelude and aftermath of the Sinai Crisis are specially stressed. Other chapters deal with Israel's Government (the author here has some critical observations regarding the party system and the Civil Service), its economy and the relations with the Jews outside Israel.

CROSSMAN, RICHARD H. S. *A Nation Reborn. A Personal Report on the Roles Played by Weizmann, Bevin and Ben-Gurion in the Story of Israel*. Atheneum Publishers, New York 1960. xi, 173 pp. \$ 3.50.

The author, a well-known Labour politician, has, in the years 1946/1948, been closely concerned in the foundation of the State of Israel. In his book, an elaboration of lectures given in Israel, he first describes, in a brilliantly written biographical portrait of Weizmann, the genesis of the Balfour declaration, after which he gives an account of the English civil and military administration in Palestine and the policy of the English government during the mandate period, with a detailed treatment of the last phase dominated by Bevin. In an assessment of the results of ten years of Israel the author has a masterly description of the spiritual and political climate and an exposition of the problems, in which he takes a clear stand.

**Malaya**

PARKINSON, C. NORTHCOTE. *British Intervention in Malaya 1867–1877*. University of Malaya Press, Singapore; Oxford University Press, London 1960. xx, 384 pp. Maps. 45/-.

The scarcity of literature on the history of Malaya has led to the plan of publishing a series of monographs, each dealing with a different aspect and founded on primary sources. The present volume is the first in this series and it discusses the period in which Perak, Selangor and parts of Negri Sembilan were conquered by the British. The author has tried not to treat this local history as an isolated phenomenon, but to fit it into the whole course of events involved in the rise of the British colonial empire. He also steers a middle course when it comes to interpreting the motives of the conquerors and does not fall either into excessive idealisation or into a one-sidedly negative judgment.

*AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA***Australia**

GOLLAN, ROBIN. *Radical and Working Class Politics. A Study of Eastern Australia, 1850–1910*. Melbourne University Press in Association with The Australian National University, Canberra; Cambridge University Press, London, New York 1960. xi, 226 pp. 35/-.

Throughout Mr. Gollan's careful study of Australian working-class politics since 1850 the relatively advanced position of Australian unions in comparison with their European counterparts is apparent. He minutely describes the formation of Labour policies, under the influence both of European ideas and Australian conditions, towards social and national-political issues, e.g. national independence and the importation of coloured workers. Of interest is the attitude towards the latter issue, of which the author investigates the "social-economical" as well as the "racist-nationalist" basis.

LINDSAY, JACK. *The Roaring Twenties. Literary Life in Sydney, New South Wales, In The Years 1921–6*. The Bodley Head, London 1960. 240 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Through Mr. Lindsay's personal account of his artistical development in Sydney in the 'Twenties the reader gets a picture of cultural life in Australia and is confronted with well-known figures in these circles. The book is finely produced and contains many paintings, sketches and caricatures. It can be considered a sequence to Mr. Lindsay's *Life Rarely Tells*.

*EUROPE*

BAIN, LESLIE B. *The Reluctant Satellites. An Eyewitness Report on East Europe and the Hungarian Revolution*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1960. 233 pp. \$ 3.95.

This book deals with the Hungarian revolution, its previous history and its aftermath, and further contains impressions of the Titoist system as experienced by the author during a visit to Yugoslavia. He is very critical of the system: Titoism, in his opinion,

has very little to recommend it above Communist practice in other countries. He also objects to the attitude taken by the United States during the Hungarian revolution, which he finds best demonstrated by Radio Free Europe and The Voice of America, and he considers the support to reactionary and extreme nationalist groups in Hungary and the raising of expectations with the rebels, which could not be fulfilled, characteristic of the attitude of the Foreign Office.

DUVIGNAUD, JEAN. *Pour entrer dans le XXème siècle*. Bernard Grasset, Paris 1960. 311 pp. NF. 9.60.

The first part of this work is an essay on the European *Intelligenza* with a stress on the French leftist intellectuals. Mr. Duvignaud discusses the ideas and views of this group of marxists, existentialists, and leftist Roman Catholics, as it has grown in the last century and a half, and uses the parallel of the "cultural ghetto". The second part contains a shrewd analysis of literature in the industrial civilization, in which the basic problems in some literary oeuvres are investigated.

Persecution and Resistance under the Nazis. Second (rev. and enl.) ed. Ed. by Ilse R. Wolff. Publ. for The Wiener Library by Vallentine, Mitchell & Co. Ltd., London 1960. 208 pp. 27/6.

As compared with the preceding editions of 1949 and 1953, which are mainly confined to Germany, this edition is considerably wider in scope as it comprises relevant material on all Nazi-occupied countries. It is systematically arranged and contains over 2000 titles dealing with, e.g., concentration camps and ghettos, war crimes, the projects of extermination of Jewry, and resistance in various countries. This bibliography was edited by Ilse R. Wolff.

RELGIS, EUGEN. *Doce Capitales. Peregrinaciones Europeas*. Ediciones "Humanidad", Montevideo (Uruguay) 1960. 466 pp. \$ 2.00.

In this book the well-known anarchist author, Rumanian by birth, but now living in Latin America, gives a great number of impressions of the political situation in various European countries which he visited before and after the last war. They have partly been collected from various periodicals. A great variety of subjects is discussed; the following titles may give an indication: Impressions of Max Nettlau, A discussion on the Dutch Christian-anarchist pacifist B. de Ligt, A critical dissertation on pre-war socialist administration in Vienna, A debate with Kautsky on militarism, etc. Although political life in the various countries and especially that in the radically socialist and anarchist sections is the most consistent theme in all the pictures drawn, social conditions and cultural life as well as peculiarities of landscape are represented in this interesting book of travels.

YATES, P. LAMARTINE. *Food, Land and Manpower in Western Europe*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London, St. Martin's Press, New York 1960. xiii, 294 pp. 35/-.

After a survey of the diets and trends in consumption in Europe, and farming methods in European countries on this side of the Iron Curtain the author discusses the shortcomings of European agriculture (agricultural overpopulation and an irrational use

of manpower). He states that the policy towards agriculture has not been adjusted to modern requirements, but clearly tends to be traditionalistic – arising out of the experiences of the 'thirties and associated with a certain *mystique* regarding rural values. The author advocates rationalisation and thinks a considerable increase of production at short notice with less manpower attainable.

### Bulgaria

EVANS, STANLEY G. *A Short History of Bulgaria*. Lawrence & Wishart Ltd., London 1960. 254 pp. Ill. 18/6.

The short history of Bulgaria that is here presented certainly fills a gap since there exist so few short and easily arranged works on Bulgarian history in the English language. Especially the period after 1945 is dealt with at length and with great discrimination; in general the author sympathises with the post-war Communist regime but he has kept the necessary reservations and a critical mind. The very extensive bibliography is of special value.

### Czechoslovakia

DOLEJŠI, VOJTĚCH. *40 Let Rudého Práva, 1920–1960*. Státní Nakladatelství Politické Literatury, Praha 1960. 234 pp. Kčs. 10.20.

This is a popular and rather sketchy history of the Rude Pravo, founded in 1920 as the organ of the left wing of the Social Democratic party and, since its foundation in 1921, the paper of the Czech C.P. Besides a chronological coverage, the author devotes some chapters to the role of the workers' assistance to the paper, and to its editors.

HÁJEK, J. S. *Zhoubná úloha pravicových socialistů v ČSR*. Státní Nakladatelství Politické Literatury, Praha 1954. 193 pp. Kčs. 8.40.

The book consists of an extensive indictment of the attitudes and politics of the right wing socialists in Czechoslovakia before, during and after the Second World War, whose reformism and opportunism, according to the author, has drawn them away from the service of the ideals of socialism.

KOČÍ, JOSEF. *Naše národní obrození*. Státní Nakladatelství Politické Literatury, Praha 1960. 253 pp. Kčs. 22.40.

This monography on the renaissance of the Czech nation concerns the period from about 1780 until 1848. In studying the coming into its own of the Czech nation, the author contends that far too little attention has been paid to underlying material factors and this book is the fruit of efforts to redress the balance. It is written for a large public and easily readable.

POLIŠENSKÝ, J., V. VOMAČKOVÁ, K. NOVOTNÝ. *Boj dělníků na stavbách našich prvních železnic*. Státní Nakladatelství Politické Literatury, Praha 1956. 135 pp. Ill. Kčs. 8.02.

On the basis of extensive literature and of archival material this book presents the story of the workers' strikes, mainly, but not only, on the building sites of the railways. The story is restricted to the year 1844, but the general political background is well sketched and attention is paid to the economic conditions and their worsening, in the forties, as a result of English competition.

Příspěvky k dějinám KSČ, 10; 11. Státní Nakladatelství Politické Literatury, Praha 1960. 191 pp; 191 pp. Kčs. 6.00; Kčs. 6.00.

Earlier volumes in this series were announced in previous issues of the *Review*. Vol. 10 is mainly devoted to the 3rd congress of Czechoslovak historians, held in September, 1959. The principal theme of vol. 11 is the 15 years' existence of the new Czechoslovakia. Among the contributions is a bibliographical survey of works pertaining to the history of the Czech C.P. which appeared in these 15 years.

ŠPIRK, LUDVÍK. Zemědělské družstevnictví v kapitalistické a lidově demokratické ČSR. Uplatnění Leninova družstevního plánu. Státní Nakladatelství Politické Literatury, Praha 1959. 300 pp. Kčs. 21.60.

This monography on agrarian cooperative societies in Czechoslovakia consists of three parts. The first is entitled Theory of Lenin's plan on cooperations, the second discusses the agrarian cooperations in pre-war Czechoslovakia, their structure, functions, their tendency towards centralisation and what the author calls monopolisation. The last part is entitled: The realisation of Lenin's plan for cooperations in the People's Republic of Czechoslovakia.

Únor 1948. Sborník Dokumentů. Státní Nakladatelství Politické Literatury, Praha 1958. 249 pp. Kčs. 8.80.

This is a collection of documents on the events of February 1948 in Czechoslovakia, reprinted from the press of that time. Most of these are declarations and speeches by leaders of the C.P., and there are documents issuing from the trade unions and the People's Front. A chronological table is added.

VESELÝ, JINDŘICH. Češi a Slováci v Revolučním Rusku, 1917–1920. Státní Nakladatelství Politické Literatury, Praha 1954. 236 pp. Ill. Maps. Kčs. 12.20.

The interest in the Czech units in Russia during the Revolution and Civil War has not diminished after 1948, but the approach is vastly different from pre-war times. In this book the main attention goes to those who fought on the Soviet side, inside or outside the legion. Their efforts in the Red Army are discussed. Several chapters are devoted to the legion. The final chapter concerns the return of Czech Communists from Russia to Czechoslovakia.

#### France

BABY, JEAN. Critique de base. Le Parti Communiste Français entre le passé et l'avenir. François Maspéro, Paris 1960. 259 pp. NF. 9.90.

The author criticises the PCF, basing himself mainly on Khrushchev's speech at the XXth Party Congress. In his opinion the economical and social views within the PCF on pauperisation and the capitalist way of production are too rigid and too conservative, and he rejects the nationalist currents within the party regarding the Algerian question. The French party leadership has, in democratic centralism, given too much emphasis to the centralist, and too little on the democratic element.

BOUVIER, JEAN. *Le Krach de l'Union Générale (1878–1885)*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1960. 308 pp. NF. 20.00.

In his description of the rise and the crisis of the *Union Générale* the author creates a picture of an important aspect of economic history in the second half of the nineteenth century, viz. the rivalries between the great European banking concerns, which in this case has a political flavour on account of the rivalry between the conservative Roman Catholic group and the Liberalist circles. The set up of the third part is more general; it describes the influence of the *Krach* and the depression on the economical life of Lyons and surroundings.

BRUNTSCHWIG, HENRI. *Mythes et réalités de l'impérialisme colonial français, 1871–1914*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1960. viii, 205 pp. NF. 10.00.

The author, who undertakes to show the specific characteristics of French colonialism, attributes it to nationalist need of prestige and not to economical protectionism. He gives a detailed discussion of the profiteers and of the promoters of colonial expansion who often do not profit by it, and underlines the fact, that economically it has not had any advantages for the home country as a whole, which has not prevented that country from continuing to back it. In the conclusion of his clearly and carefully expressed disquisition the author sums up the, mostly unintentional, positive results of French and other colonisation.

CLAUDE, HENRI. *Gaullisme et grand capital*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1960. 224 pp. NF. 6.00.

The thesis of the communist author is, that for the great bourgeoisie De Gaulle has been the instrument for consolidating a system in which their dominance is rendered possible. He sets out to prove this statement by investigating the relations of De Gaulle and his near collaborators with the world of the *haute finance* and the big industries, and by analysing the constitutional changes and the home, foreign and colonial policy followed. The regime is further characterised under the present economical circumstances: no coincidence, but its formation was not inevitable and it can be eliminated; it is not Fascist, but it may result in Fascism.

DEPREUX, ÉDOUARD. *Renouveau du socialisme*. Calmann-Lévy, Paris 1960. 212 pp. NF. 6.75.

The author, who resigned his membership of the SFIO in September 1958 and is now secretary of the PSU (a combination of the PSA, the UGS and the group round the *Tribune du Communisme*) here offers a plea for a rejuvenation of socialism, capable of inspiring the young, and a non-dogmatic Marxism. He here discusses many topical questions of a theoretical nature, in which the stress lies on the necessity of economic democracy (in contrast with "nationalisation"). An organic merging of socialist and communist parties is as yet considered impossible and undesirable, an amalgamation of the trade unions, however, is thought a possibility, provided that in it the various tendencies are preserved.

DOMMANGET, MAURICE. *Blanqui et l'opposition révolutionnaire à la fin du Second Empire*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1960. viii, 234 pp. NF. 11.00.

This publication, No 14 of the series of *Cahiers des Annales* supplements the preceding works of Mr. Dommanget on Blanqui in the period 1850–1857 and Blanqui and the war of 1870–1871 and the Commune. He has principally used documents and letters not in the public archives, which, among other things, clarify Blanqui's position regarding the imperial policy, socialist action and the most important aspects of the opposition in the Second Empire. Mr. Dommanget here also deals extensively, in a separate chapter, with the attitude of the Blanquists towards the International.

FORSTER, ROBERT. *The Nobility of Toulouse in the Eighteenth Century: A Social and Economic Study*. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1960. 212 pp. \$ 5.00.

The older military and the older nobility of sword and robe and the newer *noblesse de cloche* (of municipal origin) of the civil diocese of Toulouse constituted, economically and socially, a class very different from the court aristocracy of Paris. In this detailed study based on many primary and secondary sources, the author describes the preponderant role this nobility, taken as a whole, has played, especially in agriculture. This role could be of such relative importance, as commercial life in Toulouse was weak, agricultural profits were rising, and moreover the nobility filled all the important posts in a large magistracy (including the Parlement of Toulouse). Partly originating from the 17th century bourgeoisie, this nobility showed in particular the virtues of economic inventiveness. The author also discusses cultural life and devotes special attention to the "family settlement".

GARRONE, ALESSANDRO GALANTE. *Gilbert Romme. Storia di un rivoluzionario*. Giulio Einaudi Editore, Torino 1959. 584 pp. L. 4.000.

On the basis of unpublished documents from French, Italian and Russian archives Mr. Garrone has written this excellent biography of Gilbert Romme, in which he follows Romme's revolutionary development step by step up to 1795, the year of his execution. This important contribution to the history of the French revolution, part 12 of the series of *Studi e Ricerche*, contains, in the appendix, letters from Romme to friends and to his wife, and is preceded by a preface by Georges Lefèbvre.

HERBETTE, FRANÇOIS. *L'expérience Marxiste en France. Témoignage d'un cobaye conscient 1936–1938*. Éditions M.-Th. Génin, Paris 1960. 349 pp. NF. 16.00.

This book contains articles published in the *Bulletin Quotidien de la Société d'Études et d'Informations Économiques* of the period 1936–1938, provided with short introductions. The violent anti-Popular Front attitude expressed in them originates, in the opinion of the author, who elucidates this in a Post Scriptum, on the one hand from the conviction that Marxism as an economical system (the social aspect remains relatively in the background) is unacceptable, on the other hand from the dangerous international situation which required a strong France, a requirement which the Popular Front government could not fulfil.

LE BOURRE, RAYMOND. *Le syndicalisme français dans la Ve République*. Calmann-Lévy, Éditeurs, Paris 1959. 212 pp. NF. 6.75.

Concluding that, under the regime of the Fifth Republic, French syndicalism stands a better chance than ever of obtaining results for the working class, the author recommends a new ideological attitude, based on "constructionism", action within the capitalist-democratic system and co-operation between the various socio-economic interest groups. The plea is excellently written and contains interesting passages on, resp., the possibilities and limits of economic democracy, the connection between wages and prices, and nationalization.

SIÉMON, HUGUES. *Frankreich stellt die Uhren um*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1960. 236 pp. DM. 1850..

The central thesis of this work written in German by a Frenchman, in which a prognosis is undertaken of France's future, is, that "nationalism" and its extreme manifestations are the consequence of a discrepancy between population pressure and economic potential. This is itself useful thesis, however, is applied too indiscriminately, which gives rise to many challengeable argumentations. The future of France is discussed in the context of the relatively high birth rate since 1946 (too much treated as an isolated phenomenon) and the economical possibilities.

SOLTAU, ROGER HENRY. *French Political Thought in the 19th Century*. Russell & Russell, New York 1959. xxxi, 500 pp. \$ 7.50.

This standard work, published in England about 1930 and here reprinted unchanged – alas without supplementing the bibliography – deals with the development of political thought in the nineteenth century within the framework of the great political issues and conflicts of the period, which are amply discussed. Besides the ideas of political theorists and social thinkers those of prominent practical politicians are done full justice. This is one of the reasons why the book constitutes an important contribution to the political history of the country. By its treatment penetrating and masterly, it gives, though confined to France, a broad insight into the general problems of political theory and practice.

THOREZ, MAURICE. *Fils du Peuple*. Ed. revue et mise à jour. Editions Sociales, Paris 1960. 369 pp. Ill. NF. 5.00. – *Oeuvres*. Livre cinquième. Tome vingtième. (mai 1944–mai 1945). Editions Sociales, Paris 1960. 248 pp. NF. 4.80.

The first mentioned book is a revised edition of Thorez' well-known autobiography. The story has been brought up to 1960 (January revolt in Algeria and its consequences). The book reflects the party view on its own history, as Thorez was a communist militant from the first hour onward. The second volume deals with the last stage of the occupation and the first months after the liberation. The book begins with texts speeches held before radio Moscow; the last items offer an outline of a program for the C.P. in a still disorganized France.

WEINER, MARGERY. *The French Exiles 1789–1815*. John Murray, London 1960. xi, 240 pp. 25/–.

For this work Miss Weiner has made use of primary sources that throw light on the private and public life of the aristocratic French emigrants, in particular in England. Their help provided by the latter country and the discussions between radicals and

conservatives as well as the attitude of the people at large vis-à-vis the *émigrés* come up for full treatment. The author describes with unmistakable sympathy the life of the Duke of Berri and his aide, the Earl Auguste de la Ferronnays, and relates many details on Louis XVIII and his brother, the Earl of Artois. The conclusions drawn – for instance, that the *entente cordiale* had its origin in the emigration – and the comparison with the Free French during the Second World War seem rather subjective.

WILLIAMS, PHILIP M. and MARTIN HARRISON. *De Gaulle's Republic*. Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd., London 1960. vii, 279 pp. 25/–.

After a short outline of the Fourth Republic (of which the positive achievements are given due stress) the authors extensively discuss the events around the coup d'état of May 1958 and the role of De Gaulle. The main subject of the book is, however, the balance sheet of the Fifth Republic after nearly two years, and it is in this part that the authors deal with the difficulties of the New System, the problems that still await solution and those that have been solved (e.g. the new form of the French Community). They find a growth of the presidential character of the government, the lack of a group on which the president can rely for support, and a falling back of parliament on the practices of the Fourth Republic.

#### Germany

*Arbeitereinheit siegt über Militaristen. Erinnerungen an die Niederschlagung des Kapp-Putsches März 1920*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 204 pp. Ill. DM. 4.80.

A number of testimonies of former combatants, who have helped to suppress the *Kapp-putsch* in 1920, have been collected in this book published under the auspices of the *Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim ZK der SED*. In the preface Stefan Weber draws the conclusions from these events, of which the most important is that it was the unity of the workers that warranted the success, while parallels are drawn with the situation in present West-Germany.

BRANDT, WILLY. *My Road to Berlin*. As told to Leo Lania. Peter Davies, London 1960. viii, 280 pp. Ill. 25/–.

This is the vividly told life story of the present mayor of Berlin. As a Social Democrat he fled to Norway, when the Nazis seized power, got the Norwegian citizenship, but gave up a splendid career in the service of his new fatherland in order to return to Germany after the war and to fight totalitarianism on one of the most threatened spots in the defence line of Western democracy, Berlin. Circumstances and probably also inclination made this life a very adventurous one, but it definitely reflects a readiness to growing political ripeness and a sense of democratic responsibility which also made him oppose previously dominating trends in foreign policy conceptions of the SPD. The book gives the impression of a very able politician with firm convictions.

BUCHHEIM, HANS. *Das Dritte Reich. Grundlagen und politische Entwicklung*. 4. Aufl. Kösel Verlag, München 1960. 95 pp. DM. 4.80.

This short history of the Third Reich was originally published by the Ministry of Defence of the *Bundesrepublik* and was intended for the political instruction of the army. In view of the requirements which this survey is to fulfil (short and not too specialistic) it should be stated that the author has done an excellent piece of work. He stresses the inevitability, given the national-socialist foundations and ideology, of conflicts with the outer world and finally of annihilation and self-destruction.

BUCHTA, BRUNO. *Die Junker und die Weimarer Republik. Charakter und Bedeutung der Osthilfe in den Jahren 1928–1933*. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1959. 176 pp.

In this treatment of the so-called *Osthilfe* the stress lies on the Brüning period. The author brings the role of the KPD. in the exposure of this aid programme as a fundamentally anti-worker and anti-peasant weapon in the class war strongly to the fore, and criticises the existing "bourgeois"- and SPD literature on the subject, the latter on account of their stressing the abuses of the *Osthilfe* without penetrating into its essentially reactionary character.

Deutsche Parteiprogramme. Band I. Hrsg. von Wilhelm Mommsen. Isar Verlag, München 1960. 807 pp. DM. 68.00.

This well-known, useful survey, originally published in 1951 (when it already constituted a revival of the edition of the party programs prepared by the present author together with G. Franz) is now published in a new, thoroughly revised edition. It includes the publication of 1954 on contemporary party programs, and has further been considerably enlarged. Bibliographically it seems relevant to mention that the work is now published as the first volume in a series *Deutsches Handbuch der Politik*. It opens with a fragment from Adam Müller's *Elemente der Staatskunst* 1980 (conservative romanticism) and concludes with the party statutes of the CDU and the SPD. In between a wealth of information is offered, well grouped and well chosen from amongst the most interesting comments, apart from the official party programs themselves. Prof. Mommsen has also succeeded in maintaining a balance between the various periods and currents.

DIECKMANN, HILDEMARIE. *Johannes Popitz. Entwicklung und Wirksamkeit in der Zeit der Weimarer Republik. Studien zur europäischen Geschichte aus dem Friedrich-Meinecke-Institut der Freien Universität Berlin, Band IV. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin-Dahlem 1960. 157 pp. DM. 16.00.*

This book offers an excellent survey of Popitz' activities, first in the Prussian administration, then in the service of the *Reich*: he was a *Staatssekretär* in the Ministry of Finance and was forced to ask for his demission together with his Minister Hilferding. The second part deals with Popitz' theories, mainly as a finance specialist, but also as a politician, whose distrust of parliamentary democracy led him to adopt more authoritarian views; he became a strong opponent of Hitler only after the latter's rise to power.

Das Ende der Parteien 1933. Hrsg. von Erich Matthias und Rudolf Morsey. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1960. xv, 816 pp. Ill. DM. 42.00.

In a number of monographies to which many extremely important documents have been added, the authors deal with the end of the political parties under the Hitler-regime. The general tendencies since 1930 are also surveyed and thus the studies collected here form a major contribution to the history of the decline of the Weimar Republic as well as to that of the formulation of the total state. They have been written by E. Matthias and R. Morsey (SPD and *Zentrum*, respectively, and, together, *Staats-*

*partei*), K. Schwend (BVP), H. Booms (DVP), Fr. Hiller von Gaertringen (DNVP), and S. Bahne (KPD). An introduction on the position of the parties within the constitution before 1933 was written by W. Conze, a survey of the elections from 1930–1933 by A. Milatz.

HELLWIG, JOACHIM und GÜNTHER DEICKE. *Ein Tagebuch für Anne Frank*. Verlag der Nation, Berlin 1959. 141 pp. 3. Aufl. DM. 11.80.

This is essentially a photo book, in which the deportations of the Jews and the concentration camp system of the Nazis are woven into a commemoration of Anne Frank. The antecedents of the Nazis who were active in her case are described, illuminated and substantiated with photographs and other documents, while the description of their careers in the Federal Republic (some of them have attained prominence in industrial and political life) constitutes a propaganda element in this finely produced book (the photographs, for instance, are of excellent quality and often moving).

KOTOW, G. G. *Agrarverhältnisse und Bodenreform im Deutschland*. Teil I und II. Deutscher Bauernverlag, Berlin 1959. 259 pp.; 340 pp. DM. 15.00.

The first part of this book, which is translated from the Russian, deals with the production relations in agriculture in the Republic of Weimar and under Nazi rule, while the agricultural reform in the Soviet occupation zone is discussed. In the second part the author goes extensively into the development of agriculture in the German Democratic Republic and more succinctly into that in West-Germany. The agrarian structure in the latter is, according to the author, exactly the same as before the war.

KRAUTKRÄMER, ELMAR. *Georg Friedrich Kolb (1808–1884). Würdigung seines journalistischen und parlamentarischen Wirkens im Vormärz und in der deutschen Revolution. Ein Beitrag zur pfälzischen Geschichte des 19. Jahrhunderts und zur Geschichte des deutschen Frühliberalismus*. Verlag Anton Hain K.G., Meisenheim/Glan 1959. 194 pp. DM. 15.80.

Georg Friedrich Kolb, editor of the *Neue Speyerer Zeitung* is here pictured as a typical representative of the democratic liberalism of the *Vormärz* period. It is especially against this background that the figure of Kolb stands out; the author describes his development during the movement of the eighteen-thirties in the Palatinate, his ideas at the time when he was a representative in the Frankfurt assembly of 1848 and after.

KUBY, ERICH. *Alles im Eimer. Siegt Hitler bei Bonn? Ein politischer Monolog 1944–1960*. Henry Goverts Verlag, Stuttgart 1960. 253 pp. DM. 9.80.

Several pieces of journalistic work have been collected here, which together provide an extremely sharp, but often no less subjective, indictment of the political evolution in the Federal Republic. For instance, Mr. Kuby seems convinced that under Adenauer an authoritarian one-party state is prepared afresh, militarism is making headway again, and the sins of the recent past are in the process of being smoothed over. Foreign policy is made a special target of criticism.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter unter dem Kapitalismus. Teil I. Band 8. Hardenbergs Umfrage über die Lage der Kinder in den Fabriken und andere Dokumente aus der Frühgeschichte der Lage der Arbeiter. Hrsg. von Ruth Hoppe, Jürgen Kuczynski, Heinrich Waldmann. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1960. viii, 206 pp. DM. 11.00.

–. Band 9. Bürgerliche und halbfeudale Literatur aus den Jahren 1840 bis 1847 zur Lage der Arbeiter. Eine Chrestomathie. Mit einem bibliogr. Anhang von Ruth Hoppe. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1960. viii, 305 pp. DM. 16.00.

The materials collected in these two volumes are extremely revealing. Those in vol. 8 provide the text of a circular of 1817 on an amelioration of the conditions of factory workers, especially children, to which high provincial authorities in Prussia gave their comments; a survey of the contents of essays which competed for a prize in 1835, and four book reviews by so-called “bourgeois” and “semi-feudals” on Engels’ “Condition of the Working Class in England”. Vol. 9 comprises an anthology of German comments (once more “bourgeois” and “semi-feudal”, but including such a man as Dronke) from the years 1840–1847 on the condition of the workers. We mention, only to give a few examples, Karl Biedermann, G. F. Döllinger, O. Lüning and Franz Stromeyer; in total extracts from 32 authors have been given which deal with various subjects, such as poor relief, consequences of the introduction of machines, and – very interesting – definitions of the word “proletariat”.

LANGE, RUDOLF. Franz Joseph Ritter von Buss und die soziale Frage seiner Zeit. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1955. 125 pp. DM. 8.80.

The importance of Von Buss for Roman Catholic Social Thought is here brought to the fore. Dr. Lange states that Von Buss’ activities regarding the social question far surpassed those of his contemporaries of the first half of the nineteenth century in scope and intensity, but also that his social ideas were much more modern, and that, for instance, his corporative ideas of society in the most important aspects anticipated the encyclical *Rerum Novarum*. Dr. Lange also deals with the social and religious conditions in the first half of the nineteenth century and the reaction of political Romanticism, with which social and political Catholicism was so closely related, and uses them as the background against which the historical importance of Von Buss is measured.

LIEBKNECHT, KARL. Gesammelte Reden und Schriften. Band III. Februar bis Dezember 1910. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 540 pp. DM. 7.50.

The year 1910 has been given special attention in this edition of Liebknecht’s selected works. It is considered a new height in the German “class struggle” after 1905–1906. In particular the situation in Prussia met with fierce opposition. Liebknecht’s activities in this field as well as in that of the youth movement are brought out in strong relief.

LÜTGE, FRIEDRICH. *Deutsche Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte. Ein Überblick. 2., wesentlich verm. und verb. Aufl.* Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Göttingen, Heidelberg 1960. xvi, 552 pp. DM. 48.60.

The great merit of this work, which first appeared in 1952, is that it does full justice to the interaction between social and economical processes and avoids any dogmatic interpretation. This second edition has been considerably expanded, among other things with a part on the social and economical history of the last decades, the bibliography has been extended and in many places statistical material has been inserted. Finally, the author has seen to it that the important structural shifts and the cycles of trade are discussed more extensively and stand out more clearly.

MARX, KARL. *A World without Jews.* Transl. from the Original German. Philosophical Library, New York 1959. xii, 51 pp. \$ 2.75.

The essays written by Marx during the early 1840's on the Jewish question are here given in an English translation and presented by Mr. Runes as a warning against the anti-semitic potential in Marxism (and Communism). His introduction is a one-sided interpretation.

MOMMSEN, WOLFGANG J. *Max Weber und die deutsche Politik, 1890–1920.* J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1959. xv, 442 pp. DM. 47.00.

In this outstanding dissertation on Max Weber's political activities and opinions – and the evolution of the latter – the author has taken, in his incisive analysis an extract from a letter written by Weber not only as his motto, but also as his device: “please controvert my views as sharply as possible on those points in which we differ”. On the basis of Weber's papers and printed writings as well as a great number of other sources, the author presents a picture that seems to be definitive for our time. In his political convictions Weber always thought in terms of a primacy of foreign policy, and a nationalist, expansive policy at that, from which his moderately liberal convictions and his fierce attacks on the German Right can be understood. The evolution of W.'s ideas was less fundamental than is generally assumed and his admirable intellectual honesty should not make us forget his politically questionable views.

POLIAKOV, LÉON und JOSEF WULF. *Das Dritte Reich und seine Denker. Dokumente.* Arani Verlags GmbH., Berlin-Grünwald 1959. xi, 560 pp. DM. 39.50.

A great number of more or less lengthy quotations from official National Socialist Party documents, speeches held by leading functionaries, confidential reports and letters, doctorate theses glorifying the Nazi doctrine have been collected here in order to provide a good survey of the stupidity, sometimes the cunning (Goebbels), the possession or also the deliberate hypocrisy of what may be called Nazi Thought in various fields. Among the latter are the *Weltanschauung*, the attitudes toward religion, philosophy and the sciences, the use and the falsifications of history, the racial views, and conceptions of a new political order in Europe and the world. The choice that has been made is really excellent and of such scope that a many-sided over-all picture has been presented. Biographical and bibliographical data have been given; they are of

particular interest in those cases where documents from people who were not in the top ranks have been quoted – people who have often continued their publicist activities after the war; these recent publications are also mentioned. This very important work is the third volume since *Das Dritte Reich und die Juden* and *Das Dritte Reich und seine Diener*, edited by the same authors.

PRIEPKE, MANFRED. *Die Evangelische Jugend im Dritten Reich 1933–1936*. Norddeutsche Verlagsanstalt O. Goedel, Hannover und Frankfurt/M. 1960. 244 pp. DM. 11.50.

With discrimination and objectivity Mr. Pripke describes the attitude of the Protestant youth movement towards the national-socialist regime. After showing how the “ideology” of this movement was an easy target for national-socialist ideas during the last years of the republic, the author describes the initially great enthusiasm for the “New State” in these circles, which, however, decreased in the following years to give way to oppositional ideas on the religious level. The division between the religious and the political spheres as two independent frames of reference for the Protestant youth comes to the fore in the later years.

ROTHFELS, HANS. *Krieg und Menschlichkeit*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1960. 26 pp. DM. 2.50.

Professor Rothfels offers, in this short essay, the revised text of a speech held by him, a thought-provoking discussion of the phenomenon of total war versus humanitarian principles. Recent German tendencies come in for his criticism, and with his great erudition he gives highly interesting sidelights.

SAALFELD, DIEDRICH. *Bauernwirtschaft und Gutsbetrieb in der vorindustriellen Zeit*. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1960. 167 pp. DM. 28.00.

Dr. Saalfeld's well-documented investigation covers the period from the late Middle Ages to the beginning of the nineteenth century and is mainly concerned with the Duchy of Brunswick. Special attention is paid to the economical development (into which much statistical material has been worked) and this development is studied in close relation to the demographic development; the social-historical aspects remain more in the background. This volume is *Band VI* of the series of *Quellen und Forschungen zur Agrargeschichte*.

*Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen*. Herausgeber: Max Richter. Loseblattausgabe in Lieferungen. 20. Lieferung. Asgard Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1960. 198 pp. DM. 19.50.

The 20th issue contains, among other things, a summary of the debates in the *Bundestag* on the first version of the new arrangement of health insurance and an explanation of the attitude of the *Christliche Gewerkschaftsbund Deutschlands* towards this question. A number of other important documents complete the publication.

WENTZCKE, PAUL. *Ideale und Irrtümer des ersten deutschen Parlaments (1848–1849)*. Carl Winter Universitätsverlag, Heidelberg 1959. 319 pp. Ill. DM. 24.50.

On the basis of formerly inaccessible or overlooked sources the author sets out to give a general picture of the activities of the Frankfurt parliament, in which the relations with German and foreign states have been given much stress. As against Marxist as well as rightist interpretations this work is an eulogy of the parliament and especially of Heinrich von Gagern, whose various significant interventions have been treated in great detail. Short biographies of representatives and a bibliography by Dr. W. Klötzer have been appended.

ZETKIN, CLARA. *Ausgewählte Reden und Schriften. Band III. Auswahl aus den Jahren 1924 bis 1933*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. xi, 640 pp. Ill. DM. 8.50.

This volume contains the well-known "*Erinnerungen an Lenin*" (1924/1925), contributions on the role of women in the workers' movement, and on the importance and significance of Soviet experiences, especially for the German working class. Also the antimilitarist standpoint of the author is brought into line with the official party attitude.

#### Great Britain

Advisory Committees in British Government. PEP (Political and Economic Planning); George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. xii, 228 pp. 25/-.

This publication of the PEP (Political and Economic Planning) organisation describes the foundation of the Advisory Committees as a consequence of the extension of the Government activities and their adaptation to 20th century conditions. This study is also of importance as an addition to the existing literature on interest groups, in view of the fact that contacts between the government and private groups often come about via these Committees. The authors of this volume advocate greater publicity of the activities of the Committees and give a critical analysis of the functions of these bodies in the whole political apparatus. Finally a special study is made of a number of these Committees.

BAMFORD, T. W. Thomas Arnold. The Cresset Press, London 1960. 232 pp. Ill. 25/-.

With this biography of Thomas Arnold the author offers an interesting contribution to the social history of England in the first half of the nineteenth century. Arnold, who has won fame as Headmaster of the Rugby School, also was an interesting social and religious thinker. It is mainly his schemes for thorough socio-religious reforms of social life that, besides the general biographical element, are discussed in this book, and the influence of Niebuhr, Bunsen and Coleridge on him is of interest for the social historian.

BUCKLEY, KENNETH D. *Trade Unionism in Aberdeen 1878 to 1900*. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; London 1960. xii, 201 pp. Ill. 13/6.

This regional study, which supplements the more general works on the Labour movement, is of special interest because, as the author states, the country-wide

movements emerged earlier and more clearly in Aberdeen. This goes particularly for the movement of political thought and action from Liberalism, and especially Radicalism, to Independent Labour, to which the whole of the fourth part of this book is devoted. In other parts the expansion of trade unionism is described and investigated against the economic background of the city.

BUTLER, D. E. and RICHARD ROSE. *The British General Election of 1959*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1960. viii, 293 pp. Ill. 30/-.

In their treatment of the 1959 General Election results the authors consider the long range and the short range, the political and the non-political factors which have determined the result. First they deal with the great social and economical changes in the nineteenfifties: the weakening of class consciousness, the movement from traditional working-class neighbourhoods to the so-called new towns, the rising incomes of the workers, factors that have acted favourably for the Conservatives, and then they pass on to the campaign itself and the formation of "party images" by the electorate. The "public relation approach" undertaken by the Conservatives (in contrast to Labour) has favourably influenced their "image". This valuable and intelligently conceived study also contains, particularly in the appendices, much statistical material.

FINER, S. E. *Die anonyme Macht. Der englische Lobbyismus als Modellfall*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1960. 171 pp. DM. 10.50.

This is the German translation of *The Anonymous Empire*, published in 1958, which deals with "lobbyism" in general and lobbyism in Britain in particular. Although very objective treatment of the pressure groups is given (the author acknowledges their necessity as a link between government and the people) the book contains a warning against inherent disadvantages, for instance the inequivalence of the interest groups, which allows a start to those with the strongest organisation, and the advantages that groups of producers always have over consumer groups. He argues for greater publicity of the relations of parliament members with the various interest groups and a better information on the process of pressure group influence on the government.

FREMANTLE, ANNE. *This Little Band Of Prophets. The Story Of The Gentle Fabians*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 256 pp. Ill. 28/-.

Mrs. Fremantle captivates and entertains the reader with her description of the history of the Fabian Society. She does this with much feeling for personal detail, at some points her account touches the anecdotal, and she has some vivid descriptions of such figures as George Bernard Shaw, the Webbs, H. G. Wells and G. D. H. Cole, while, on the other hand, her book provides much historical factual information and avoids giving a popularised version. Finally a general evaluation is given of what the Fabians have achieved, not only in the social-economical field, but on the theoretical-ideological level, where it has been a successful alternative for Marxism.

LOCKE, JOHN. *Two Treatises of Government. A Critical Edition with an Introduction and Apparatus Criticus* by Peter Laslett. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London 1960. xiii, 521 pp. 55/-.

The very carefully edited and annotated new text of this classic of political thought is preceded by some 150 pages that comprise, apart from bibliographical data and an editorial note giving full information on the principles by which the author has been led, an introduction on the man Locke and his book and theories, which is based on the Locke papers in the Bodleian library. It is argued that the composition of the Treatises does not belong wholly to the year of the Glorious Revolution, an essential part at least having been written long before. Moreover, the book was a refutation of Sir Robert Filmer, not a deliberate attack on Hobbes's *Leviathan*. As original as this introduction which is a major contribution to the understanding of Locke's political philosophy as well as to his personal qualities, is the revision of the text which in many instances deviates from the traditional ones; it is based on copies corrected by Locke himself.

MACDONALD, D. F. *The State and the Trade Unions*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd.; St. Martin's Press, New York 1960. viii, 199 pp. 21/-.

In his treatment of the historically grown relation between Government and Trade Unions in Britain the author does not take sides, but chooses the standpoint of the general public whose interests must be increasingly considered. He traces the development of the Government-Unions relations from the end of the last century over the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 (when trade-unionism was recognised as a necessary element in the structure of society) and the Act of 1927 (when checks on union freedom were introduced) down to the present. A final chapter contains a discussion of the prospects.

MECHIE, STEWART. *The Church and Scottish Social Development 1780-1870*. Oxford University Press, London, Glasgow, New York 1960. xi, 181 pp. 25/-.

After a discussion of the work of the Church of Schotland in the field of social care the author states that, although the social concern of the church has left much to be desired in many respects (an exception is made for eductaion and care of the poor), it has been, after 1840, greater than is generally assumed. Among the many aspects of social work discussed here, the chapter on Patrick Brewster merits special mention for its clarity and convenient arrangement.

PATERSON, T. T. *Glasgow Limited. A Case-Study in Industrial War and Peace*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1960. x, 243 pp. 30/-.

The subject of this study is the rise of productivity and the increase of industrial peace in a factory after a change of management. Although the author fully realises the difficulty of generalising the results of this case-study, his careful analysis of the factors occurring in this case can be applied to other results. The author concludes with an interesting consideration of morals and industrialism in which he discusses the concepts "good", "right" and "fair" in the context of industrial relations.

REDMAN, ALVIN. *The House of Hanover*. Alvin Redman, London 1960. 471 pp. Ill. 25/-.

This book portrays the lives of the four Georges, Williams the Fourth and Queen Victoria, and sheds some light on the personalities round these rulers against the background of political and social events. The emphasis, however, lies on the biographical element of the monarchs under discussion, of whom letters, anecdotes, etc., have been included and retold. The whole has resulted in a well-written and colourful account with many illustrations.

SEMMELE, BERNARD. *Imperialism and Social Reform. English Social-Imperial Thought 1895-1914*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 283 pp. 28/-.

In this very interesting study Dr. Semmel describes the two important social-imperialist currents in Britain, the Liberal-Imperialist and the group round Joseph Chamberlain with their economical-protectionist programme. The political thought of such figures as Karl Pearson, Mackinder, Milner and Ashley is also analysed. The author rejects the view, that it was only a question of deliberate deception of the working class, and he observes that these currents were less aggressive than similar currents on the Continent; on the other hand similarities with the later national-socialist and Mosleyist doctrines are extensively demonstrated and elucidated.

*Social Life in Early England. Historical Association Essays*. Edited by Geoffrey Barraclough. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1960. xi, 264 pp. Ill. 21/-.

A number of pamphlets published by the Historical Association have been re-edited (in some cases revised) and collectively published especially in behalf of teachers of history in the secondary school. The essays, written by eminent medievalists, relate to a variety of subjects and some, as for instance J. N. L. Baker's "Medieval Trade Routes", deal with general European aspects. Important from a social-historical viewpoint is, especially, L. C. Latham's contribution on *The Manor and the Village*.

SOLT, LEO F. *Saints in Arms. Puritanism and Democracy in Cromwell's Army*. Stanford University Press, Stanford; Oxford University Press, London 1959. 150 pp. \$ 4.00.

The tenor of this very interesting work is the author's rejection of the view that Puritanism has stood at the cradle (and explains the origin) of the modern democratic ideals. After a careful study of the polemics of the Chaplains of Cromwell's New Model Army he shows that the authoritarian traits in Puritanism are equally present now, and that in some cases they even dominate. They are measured with the help of a number of political polarities, e.g. liberty and authority, equality and sainthood, fundamental law and power, and masses and classes.

TIERNEY, BRIAN. *Medieval Poor Law. A Sketch of Canonical Theory and Its Application in England*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1959. xii, 169 pp. \$ 4.00.

Starting from the idea, that the history of the Poor Law should commence with the Early Middle Ages (and not, as is often done, with the Elizabethan period) the author

gives an extensive analysis and interpretation of Canon Law, mainly with reference to the Decretum of Gratian of 1140, the eminent importance of which, and its working far into the late Middle Ages, are underlined. Besides the doctrines, theories and legal concepts attention is also paid to the institutions and the practical application of Canonical Theory.

WEINER, HERBERT E. *British Labor and Public Ownership*. Introduction by Michael Ross. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1960. viii, 111 pp. \$ 3.25.

An excellent and clear description is here given of the attitude of the British Labour Party and the Trade Unions towards nationalization. The author describes their development before the First World War and especially in the period between the two world wars, the partial realisations since 1945 and subsequently the change and re-thinking of the Labour policy under the influence of, among other things, electoral set-backs and the broader changes in the economic structure. Mr. Weiner's treatment is very objective and his own preference does not appear.

#### Italy

Annali. Anno Secondo 1959. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1960. 868 pp. L. 10.000.

Like the first, this volume, which was edited by the Department of Research for History and Economic Doctrines of the Feltrinelli Institute, contains articles, surveys, documents, notes and book reviews, and a bibliography. Besides these, however, shorter contributions are included under the heading "miscellaneous". Among the articles that by Francesco Sirugo merits special consideration. He investigates the influence on the ideas of the *Risorgimento* by the economic thought, economic activity and economic policy executed by the State of the preceding period which goes back to the eighteenth century. Of further interest is Mario Mirri's study on Abbot Niccoli of the Toscan legation in Paris in the period 1767-1779, in which the importance of the latter as an intermediary between the "economist sect" and the Toscan government is underlined.

GRAMSCI, ANTONIO. *Sul Risorgimento*. A cura di Elsa Fubini. Pref. di Giorgio Candeloro. Editore Riuniti, Roma 1959. 131 pp. L. 350.

This third edition of Gramsci's study on the *Risorgimento*, an outstanding contribution to Marxist literature on the subject, has appeared in the series of *Piccola Biblioteca Marxista, Nuova Serie*. The excellent introduction by Giorgio Candeloro describes the background against which this work has come into being and deepens some aspects of Gramsci's line of argument.

*Lotte agrarie in Italia. La Federazione nazionale dei lavoratori della terra 1901-1926*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1960. xcii, 487 pp. L. 4.500

The most important documents of the largest Italian trade union of agrarian labourers have here been collected from the foundation in Bologna in 1901 onwards. In his extensive introduction Renato Zagheri describes the development of the union and the difficulties it had to face, for instance the fact that agricultural labourers are

extremely difficult to organise, and also goes into the characteristics of the Italian organisation as compared with, for instance, those in England and France. The documents themselves give a very complete picture of the organisation and activities of the union and, especially, contain much statistical material. This book is the third part of the series of *Testi e documenti di storia moderna e contemporanea* of the *Istituto Giangiacomo Feltrinelli*.

La Nuova Società. Einaudi, Torino 1960.

DIENA, LEONE. Gli uomini e le masse. Saggio di ricerca su atteggiamenti di vita e di lavoro in una grande città industriale. 246 pp. L. 1000.

PEGGIO, EUGENIO, MARIO MAZZARINO, VALENTINO PARLATO. Industrializzazione e sottosviluppo. Il progresso tecnologico in una provincia del Mezzogiorno. 277 pp. L. 1200.

PIZZORNO, ALESSANDRO. Comunità e razionalizzazione. Ricerca sociologica su un caso di sviluppo industriale. 431 pp. L. 1500.

These three volumes, nos. 2, 3, and 4 of the *La Nuova Società* series all deal with the changes in social structures, values and culture under the impact of industrial development and urbanisation. The study by Mr. Peggio, Mr. Mazzarino and Mr. Parlato on the province of Siracusa in Southern Italy discusses the economical and technological aspects, while that of Alessandro Pizzorno on the phase-wise development of a community in the proximity of Milan puts the stress on such purely sociological sides of the question as the family, value orientations, leisure and mass-communication, and associations. The third, finally, is a study of Milanese workers, which focuses on spare time occupation, and on the influence of the working-sphere on it. He studies this phenomenon as an antithesis of the work, but on the other side an attempt is made to integrate the two into a common framework.

TREVISANI, GIULIO. Lineamenti di una Storia del movimento operaio italiano. Dalla Ia Internazionale a fine secolo. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1960. 318 pp. L. 650.00.

This history of the labour movement in Italy during the last half of the nineteenth century, part 10 of the *Biblioteca Socialista*, considers the Italian situation in close relation to the international economic and social developments. This has the advantage that a full general picture is obtained, which is especially useful as a general survey from a Marxist viewpoint. The production of the book is attractive; it contains, for instance, many photographs and drawings of the leading figures.

VILLARY, LUIGI. The Liberation of Italy 1943–1947. C. C. Nelson Publishing Company, Appleton (Wisc.) 1959. xxiii, 265 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

The present political confusion in Italy is here attributed to the “liberation” of that country (put between quotation marks because it was the overthrow, by foreign powers, of a regime – the fascist regime – chosen by the people). The author, who retired from the Italian Foreign Office in 1938, especially holds the allied powers answerable for the power of the Communists. His sympathy for Mussolini’s regime also clearly emerges where he compares it with the present republic (of which Mr. Pella is the only figure who meets with some of his approval).

### The Netherlands

FELTSMA, H. *Jeugdige ongeschoolden*. N.V. Van Gorcum & Comp., Assen 1960. 111 pp. Hfl. 5.75.

Starting from the existence of a sub-culture among the young unskilled labourers viewed against the background of the national culture pattern the author analyses the content of this sub-culture and investigates the influence of family, living district and position in the labour market on the formation process of this group. The subject, which increasingly occupies Dutch sociologists, here comes in for enlightening and intelligent treatment.

Gros, P. *Televisie, Parlement, Pers en Publiek*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1960. 332 pp. Hfl. 17.50.

This work on Television in the Netherlands is comprehensive and can be considered a pioneer study in a field on which fundamental publications in Holland are, as yet, relatively scarce. Besides the strictly sociological part, in which the author discusses the role and the influence of T.V. in modern society and on social life (mainly based on facts from foreign countries, because there is no extensive Dutch survey available yet) especially the part dealing with the organisation is important. The author describes how the present organisation, based on broadcasting companies, which are divided along denominational and political lines, has come into being and discusses, for instance, the parliamentary debates and the reactions of press and public.

SANDERS, P. *Het Nationaal Steun Fonds. Bijdrage tot de geschiedenis van de financiering van het verzet, 1941-1945*. With an English summary. Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1960. x, 185 pp. Hfl. 8.90.

Of the utmost importance for the resistance movement, particularly in Holland, where, in the autumn of 1944, a full railway strike was proclaimed, was the financing; this task was performed by the *Nationaal Steun Fonds* (National Aid Fund), "the banker of the Dutch resistance". In total, an amount of more than Hfl. 100,000,000 was spent. Professor Sanders gives a very comprehensive survey of the way in which the Fund was formed, of its cooperation with the Government in London and of its enormous growth. The book, published by the *Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie* (Netherlands State Institute for War-Documentation), offers a vivid picture of a major aspect of resistance history.

### Poland

GIBNEY, FRANK. *The Frozen Revolution. Poland: A Study in Communist Decay*. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York 1959. xiv, 269 pp. \$ 4.75.

This book, written by a well-known reporter, stands out as a rather popular but intelligent discussion on the Polish exception among Communist ruled countries. Particular interest has been given to the various causes which have made for this exceptional position, and thus the pre-October 1956 events and trends have been included in the picture, as is a balanced analysis of the chances of survival of this "reasonable compromise". Nowhere Mr. Gibney lets his sympathy for Poland draw his criticism, and there is not the slightest hero-worshipping of clean-washing of the present party and state leaders, whose course – and their acceptance by broad sections of public opinion – is only explained in the light of Poland's difficult international position.

SHNEIDERMAN, S. L. *The Warsaw Heresy*. Horizon Press, New York 1959. 253 pp. \$ 4.95.

This is a good piece of able reporting – and more: A study of an unorthodox, non-totalitarian, and therefore unique variant of communism, which, in exceptional circumstances has maintained itself since 1956. The author discusses the trends in party policy and especially those in the intellectual field, without neglecting other aspects, such as, for instance, the life of the Jews in Warsaw and a description of that city. An interview with Leszek Kolakowski is the central part of a lucid discussion of the political and philosophical issues at stake; Mr. Kolakowski's views are compared with those of Adam Schaff and those held by Gomulka.

#### Rumania

Documente privind istoria Romîniei. B. Tara Romînească. Veacul XVII (1601–1625). Indicele numelor de locuri. Întocmit de: Ion Donat, S. Caracaş, N. Ghinea şi M. Kandel. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, Bucureşti 1960. 1422 pp. Lei 7.75.

This is the index to the series of documents on the history of Rumania, separate volumes of which were announced in earlier issues of the *Review*.

Studii privind Unirea Principatelor. Comitetul de redacţie: Acad. Andrei Oţetea, Nichita Adăniloiaie, Dan Berindei a.o. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romîne, Bucureşti 1960. 542 pp. Lei 32.40.

This book consists of a collection of articles devoted to the unification of the principalities into the new Rumania of 1859–61. They discuss the political, social and economic aspects both of Vallachia and of Moldavia before unification and after, the influence of the revolution of 1848, etc.

#### Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BOETTCHER, ERIK. *Die sowjetische Wirtschaftspolitik am Scheidewege*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1959. xvi, 307 pp. DM. 26.50.

The principal thesis of this excellent book is, that the recent changes in the Soviet Union must be attributed to fundamental changes in the social and economical structure, viz. the transition from an extensive to an intensive economical structure and especially the rising need of labour, a consequence, among other things, of the losses during the war. As an attempt to provide an economical explanation of the changes on the "ideological level", and also because of the interesting information it contains, this book merits consideration as a very important contribution to the literature on the Soviet Union.

BOFFA, GIUSEPPE. *Inside the Khrushchev Era*. Transl. by Carl Marzani. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 227 pp. 25/–.

From 1953 onward the author has lived in Russia as a correspondent of the Italian communist daily *Unità*, of which he is now foreign editor. His book has become more than a kind of party pamphlet, although such criticism as he makes is always wrapped

in a fundamental sympathy with and conviction of the superiority of Soviet Communism. For instance, the sputniks "represent the validity of a Marxist education, with its enormous democratic potential". In part, at least, the bias of the author is made good for the generally informed reader by a great many details that contribute to an understanding of life in the Soviet Union. Among books by communist authors in Russia, the present one is undoubtedly one of the most intelligent.

CAMPBELL, ROBERT W. *Soviet Economic Power. Its Organization, Growth, and Challenge.* Stevens & Sons Ltd., London. 1960 xiv. 209 pp. 30/-.

The author has devoted serious research to the composition of this fundamental discussion of Soviet economic growth. He questions with acumen the Russian claim, for instance, that the industrial output was twenty-one times larger in 1955 than it was in 1928, and denies its validity without, however, underrating the growth which is rapidly becoming dangerous for the Western world. Very intelligent are the remarks on the still rather uncertain prospects for future technological progress and its possible impact on the rate of growth. This is indeed a sound and balanced introduction into a highly complex subject.

GRINISCHIN, D. *Die militärische Tätigkeit Wladimir Iljitsch Lenins.* Verlag des Ministeriums für Nationale Verteidigung, Berlin 1958. 494 pp. DM. 8.20.

In effect the author does not confine himself to directly military issues, but puts them against the background of the party theories as held and developed by Lenin. In this way, he provides a fairly full survey of all those instances where Lening uttered his views on military affairs in the broadest sense.

KHOKHLOV, NIKOLAI. *In the name of conscience.* Transl. by Emily Kingsbery. David McKay Company Inc., New York 1959. xi, 365 pp. \$ 4.50.

Many details in this life story of the former Soviet secret agent are revealing for the operations conducted by the M. G. W., and for life in the Soviet Union. The author's first major exploit was the murder of the German boss of Byelorussia, Kube, but after the war he was assigned tasks of a nature that made him leave his job. Interesting particulars are told on the American intelligence service's handling of his affair.

KLUCHEVSKY, V. O. *A History of Russia.* Transl. by C. J. Hogarth. 5 Vols. Russell & Russell, New York 1960. ix, 373 pp.; viii, 326 pp.; viii, 380 pp.; vii, 382 pp.; ix, 338 pp. \$ 37.50.

The fact itself that the complete *Course* of Kluchevsky becomes available for the first time in five uniform, outwardly well-produced volumes is to be acclaimed. Kluchevsky was one of those rare historians whose world view, historical views and scholarship were fused into a harmonious whole. He lived from 1842-1911. He drew a very original plan of Russian history in which much stress was given to geographical conditions: The situation of the country also prescribed the general tendencies of its foreign policy. Written in a beautiful style, and testifying to its author's moderately

liberal convictions, the *Course* will charm both the historian and the layman for a long time to come, even if some of his conclusions have necessarily been invalidated by subsequent research. The recent Russian re-edition shows that in the country of his birth the popularity of his work is also undiminished. Perhaps this has been determined to a considerable extent that the work continues the story not later than the reign of Nicholas I. Political history is, as a matter of fact, predominant. It is to be regretted that in this new English edition a translation has been reproduced that is admittedly not quite faithful. Once more the four chapters, which were originally the opening sections of vol. I, were printed as an appendix to the fifth and last volume. The specialist in any case will turn to the Russian edition. But the non-specialist must now make do with an edition that is not entirely adequate. Still, if this edition will contribute to a better understanding of Russian history it will serve a purpose which is far more important than the defects of this presentation.

LÉNINE, V. Oeuvres. Tome 21. Août 1914-décembre 1915. Editions Sociales, Paris; Editions en Langues Etrangères, Moscou 1960. 515 pp. Ill. NF. 5.00.

LENIN, W. I. Werke. Band 21. August 1914-Dezember 1915. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. viii, 504 pp. Ill. DM. 5.50.

-. Werke. Band 27. Februar-Juli 1918. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. ix, 634 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

Vol. 21 (German and French) offers the immediate reactions of Lenin to what he considered to be treasonable apostasy from socialist internationalism and Marxism *sout court*, internationally as well as in Russia. Vol. 27, equally translated from the fourth Russian edition, reflects the practical difficulties of government; it contains for instance "The subsequent tasks of the Soviet power" – a power which in fact gradually weakened in favour of the party. Documents on the foundation of the Socialist Academy and on the Revolutionary Tribunals are here published for the first time in a German translation.

MCCLOSKEY, HERBERT, and JOHN E. TURNER. The Soviet Dictatorship. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1960. xiii, 657 pp. 62/-.

The systematical way in which a great mass of material has here been selected and arranged renders this book eminently suitable as a reference book, in which the reader can refer to all the important facts. The book has been divided into parts; the first sketches in broad outline the ideological-theoretical background, the second provides a historical description from 1917 till now, while the subjects of the later parts are, resp., the communist party, its role, structure and membership (a very informative piece), organisation of the State and structures of control of economy and culture (an analysis of Soviet terror and the functioning of the security police summarises the most important insights on the subject). In the epilogue the chances of a lasting change in a democratic sense are considered slight.

MEISSNER, BORIS. *Russland unter Chruschtschow*. (Forschungsinstitut der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik, Dokumente und Berichte, Band 15). R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1960. xv, 699 pp. DM. 64.00.

Prof. Meissner deals in very great detail with all aspects of the developments that took place since the 20th up to and inclusive the 21st Party Congress. Apart from the story of events proper, he gives a very balanced, thoughtful and thoughtprovoking interpretation of the partly new trends that can be observed. Special attention should be given to the excellent analysis of the economic policy; in this connection the author offers extremely valuable information, and in a comparison of the economic growth in the Soviet Union and that in Western Europe and the U.S.A. he comes to well-founded conclusions which should help to destroy widespread misunderstandings. Also the discussion of political developments is a useful contribution to the re-establishment of essential characteristics of communist policy and a help towards an insight into the true proportions. The most important documents from the period under discussion have been appended in a German translation; they comprise more than half of the volume. The book is the best published so far on this special subject.

MÜLLER, ARTUR. *Die Sonne die nicht aufging. Schuld und Schicksal Leo Troztkis*. Cotta-Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. 509 pp. DM. 24.80.

This is neither a *vie romancée* nor a straight bibliography. The author now and then interrupts the story for commentaries from several persons whose personal relation to the revolution is designed to put the events in a clearer light. The intended effect is by and large obtained, without this pictorial side becoming a message. The form, from a historian's viewpoint, remains hybrid. There is no critical apparatus or literature given, but there is a short biographical index of persons and in the narrative part of the story the facts are in the main correctly rendered. If this book can not be judged by historical criteria, it is well-written and will probably serve its purpose of bringing the figure of Troztki nearer to a wider public.

PALOCZI-HORVATH, GEORGE. *Khrushchev: The Road to Power*. Secker & Warburg, London 1960. 304 pp. 30/-.

A minute description of Khrushchev's political career is here undertaken on the basis of documentary material. The author lays full stress on Khrushchev's confidential position in the Stalinist apparatus and his role during the period of the great purges. A new point of view is introduced where the author maintains that Khrushchev's great anti-Stalin speech at the XXth Party Congress was, for the major part, composed by others (probably Malenkov and Mikoyan) and was delivered by him, against his own political and ideological conviction, in order to take the wind out of the sails of the anti-Stalinists.

POLLACK, EMANUEL. *The Kronstadt Rebellion. The First Armed Revolt Against the Soviets*. Philosophical Library, New York, 1959. 98 pp. \$ 3.00.

The author does not add any essentially new materials – he has drawn on such sources as A. Berkman's and E. Goldman's publications and on those of other specialists (e.g. Carr, Ciliga, Shub, and Vernadsky), as well as on the official communist literature. As an allround picture of the Kronstadt events the book is indeed of much use. A great many quotations from contemporary and later writings have been included.

SHAPIRO, LEONARD. *The Communist Party of the Soviet Union*. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1960. xiv, 631 pp. 63/-.

One of the outstanding features of this excellently documented work is the admirable way, in which the author explains the policies of the Russian communist party against the background of the prevailing general conditions in the country. Special attention given to the personal qualities of the leaders fits well into this treatment. This, and the author's extreme carefulness in presenting an "objective" picture, is the cause, that an over-all analysis of the communist system as a phenomenon to be deliniated from other societal institutions has been avoided. The best parts of this impressively scholarly work are those in which the development, meaning, and implications of rivalries between leading men have been investigated. Eespically on the Great Purge period new and interesting details have been provided. The book opens with an extensive treatment of the pre - 1917 party history and concludes with an epilogue on the years since Stalin's death.

SERVAN-SCHREIBER, ÉMILE. *L'U.R.S.S. 28 ans après. 1931-1959*. Librairie Plon, Paris 1959. 182 pp. NF. 7.10.

The author and well-known publicist here describes his impressions during a trip through the Soviet Union, where he visited various places in European and Asiatic Russia. He continuously compares the present Russian way and standard of living to that in 1931, when he also visited the Soviet Union and wrote his book *Comment on vit en URRS*. He was chiefly struck by the wide differences in the political climate and in the standard of living, and he gives due credit to these achievements.

SOLOVIEV, ALEXANDER V. *Holy Russia. The History of A Religious-Social Idea*. Mouton & Co., 's-Gravenhage 1959. 61 pp. Hfl. 6.00.

The present essay is a reprint of the article printed in a periodical in Belgrado in 1927. In his historical consideration of the concept of "Holy Russia" the author distinguishes two aspects: the idea of Messianism, unification of the Slavs, expansion, and on the other hand, more or less in contrast with it, the idea of humility and repentance, and stress on other-worldly values.

*Soviet Seven-Year Plan 1959-1965. With a Foreword by A. W. Haslett* Todd Reference Books, London 1959. 248 pp. 45/-.

This book principally contains a non-interpretative description of the Soviet Seven Year Plan preceded by a commentary by Mr. A. W. Haslett. He considers the programme reasonable enough but is in doubt whether the high rate of capital investment can be kept up in view of the delayed internal demands. As appendices the theses of Khrushchev at the XX1st Party Congress with regard to the economic development in the Soviet Union, and the theses of the Central Committee of the CPSU with regard to the educational system are included.

## Yugoslavia

DJORDJEVIC, JOVAN. *La Yougoslavie, démocratie socialiste*. Préf. de Marcel Prélot. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1959. xv, 227 pp. NF. 12.00.

The author presents, with much sympathy, Communist Yugoslavia as a third "solution" – next to "capitalism" and non-democratic "socialism" of the Soviet Union type. His aim obviously has not been to offer a critical appraisal, but a rather full description of the working of the prevalent social, economic, and political system now being practised in Yugoslavia, which is defined by the author as one of increasing "self-government" – in administration no less than in the factories, where the workers have got decisive powers. The book is very useful in giving a trustworthy and well grouped survey; a number of fundamental texts are appended in a French translation.

KARDELJ, EDVARD. *Les problèmes de la politique socialiste dans les campagnes*. Trad. du serbo-croate par Novak Strugar et Lucien Berrin. La Nef de Paris, Paris 1960. 299 pp. NF. 13.50.

Edvard Kardelj is considered to be the chief theoretician of the Yugoslav Communists. In this book he offers his views, which are definitely different from those held in other communist countries. He stresses the importance of various forms of co-operation and the necessity of proceeding carefully in this field. The subject is treated lucidly.

*Yugoslavia's Way. The Program of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia*. Transl. by Stoyan Pribechevich. All Nations Press, New York 1958. xxii, 263 pp. \$ 4.50.

This is an English translation of the 1958 program adopted at the seventh congress of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia. This program not only was then a bone of contention among various communist parties, but remains a valuable document on the special Yugoslav "way to socialism", which gives particular attention to economic, social and political decentralization (the workers' councils being one of the new policies. The book may serve the purposes of scholars and politicians.

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