

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

KÖHLER, HANS. *Gründe des dialektischen Materialismus im europäischen Denken*. Verlag Anton Pustet, München 1961. 206 pp. DM. 14.20.

Present-day dialectic materialism is, of course, unthinkable without the Russian philosophical and revolutionary political tradition; but its roots lay in European soil. Leninism and Marxism are, in a sense, the continuation of a trend in Western philosophy, which by the rejection of a personal God necessarily ended in Enlightenment and Positivism – from which neither Marx nor Lenin escaped. The author has carefully analyzed those Western philosophers and theologians whose thoughts constitute links in the chain, which, according to his ably presented argument, can and should be reconstructed in order to arrive at a proper evaluation from a (Catholic) Christian point of view. Thus, Bacon, Leibniz, Diderot and many others are discussed as well as Kant, Hegel and Feuerbach; especially their anthropological views are dealt with.

KÖRNER, JOHANNES. *Eschatologie und Geschichte. Eine Untersuchung des Begriffes des Eschatologischen in der Theologie Rudolf Bultmanns*. Herbert Reich Evangelischer Verlag GmbH, Hamburg-Bergstedt 1957. 161 pp. DM. 10.00.

In this study, which is based on a doctorate thesis for the University of Bonn in 1952, Bultmann's theology is approached from the concept of eschatology as a starting point. After it has been shown how the eschatologic is central in Bultmann's thought the second part of the book determines his position vis-à-vis Hegelian philosophy and phenomenologic-ontological thought.

KURELLA, ALFRED. *Der Mensch als Schöpfer seiner selbst. Beiträge zum sozialistischen Humanismus*. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1961. 130 pp. DM. 3.60.

With the exception of the introduction written in 1958 this volume contains four essays dating from 1936-1947. They are of great interest as an intelligent reproduction of the Communist interpretation of Marx' "real humanism" as it is set forth especially in the Parisian manuscripts of 1844 and to a smaller extent in the *Grundrisse der Kritik der Politischen Ökonomie*. Active and collectivity-directed humanism is contrasted with

individualist "bourgeois" humanism – and it is this distinction, elaborated by the author, that forms the basis of the polemics against such former Communists as Koestler, who are said not to have understood the necessity of "party-ness" and of the adoption of (harsh) means in the struggle for the realization of socialism.

MARTELET, GUSTAVE. *Victoire sur la mort. Eléments d'anthropologie chrétienne. Chronique Sociale de France, Paris 1962. 154 pp. NF. 9.00.*

The first part of this book deals with the Marxist view of man, especially with its atheist trend. Father Martelet aims at refuting Marxist atheism from its own premises, for instance by a discussion of death in the Marxist system. The second part deals with Christian anthropology which is contrasted with atheist views on the Nature of Man.

MEHRING, FRANZ. *Gesammelte Schriften, Bände 10 und 11. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 711, 627 pp. DM. 9,50, 8.00.*

The vols. 10 and 11 of this beautiful edition of Mehring's Works contain those of his writings which present in their totality a fully Marxist conception of the history of German literature in the 18th and 19th centuries. Together, these studies and essays – on Klopstock, Goethe, Schiller, Gutzkow, Heine, Weerth, G. Hauptmann, Lily Braun etc. etc. – provide a very full survey indeed and a consistent interpretation. Speeches and articles which may be considered programmatic for Mehring's ideas and method are also included; in this connection the contributions on "art and proletariat" and "Naturalism and Neo-Romanticism" may be cited.

MEHRING, FRANZ. *Gesammelte Schriften, Band 13. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 487 pp. DM. 8.00.*

Vol. 13 of Mehring's Works in part contains articles which deal with subjects near the borderline between philosophy and literary criticism, but, moreover, the study "On Historical Materialism", contributions on Schopenhauer and Nietzsche and interesting essays on socialist ethics, on Dietzgen, and on the connection between neo-Kantianism and so-called neo-Marxism.

MILNE, A. J. M. *The Social Philosophy of English Idealism. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1962. 320 pp. 28/-.*

Two concepts are essential for an understanding of the idealist philosophies of three British and one American 19th century philosophers, Bradley, Green, Bosanquet and Royce: that of rational activity – seen as aimed at self-realization and stretching from lower (technological) to higher (moral) levels – and that of the concrete universal – concrete, because morals for instance cannot be subdivided in particulars. These concepts form the basis also of those thinkers' social philosophy (the hierarchy in rational activity leads to a top of social consciousness and responsibility) and the author argues this in an intelligible way; according to him, "English Idealism" is, with some modifications, still valid, especially as a social philosophy. Bosanquet, for instance, in accordance with Green, finds that social life should further the realization of the higher levels of rationality. Hegelianism turned English – and therefore more sober and practicable – could be a general verdict on the main substance of the theories of the four philosophers.

PIONTKOWSKI, A. A. *Hegels Lehre über Staat und Recht und seine Strafrechtstheorie*. VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1960. xxxviii, 432 pp. DM. 25.00.

In contrast to those Soviet philosophies, that adopted a largely "nihilist attitude" towards Hegel "under the relations of the personality cult", Prof. Piontkowski approaches Hegel's thought essentially sympathetically, though – naturally – with some reservation. The focus of the study is on the *Rechtsphilosophie*, but there are some very illuminating, fairly extensive dissertations on more general aspects (system and method of the Hegelian philosophy, and the socio-political background).

RÖHR, HEINZ. *Pseudoreligiöse Motive in den Frühschriften von Karl Marx*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1962. 67 pp. DM. 4.50.

Those German protestant theologians and philosophers, who in recent years have stressed "religious" or "pseudo-religious" (Christian or Jewish) motives in Marx' early writings are criticised in this interesting study. The author, himself a protestant, sees in Marx' theory nothing of a religion, but an endeavour to realise "man". Russian Communism is another matter. On the whole his opinion comes nearest to that of Popitz. Apart from being a good dissertation in its own right, it can also serve as an introduction to the subject itself and the various opinions on it.

VINATREL, GUY. *Communisme et franc-maçonnerie*. Les Presses Continentales, Paris 1961. 180 pp. NF. 9.00.

It is as a reaction against the occasional statement that freemasonry and communism are chips of the same block that this book was written. Mr Vinatrel compares the doctrines, quotes critical pronouncements by freemasons and communists on each other, and describes the hostile measures against the masonic lodges in the communist countries.

WÜNSCH, GEORG. *Zwischen allen Fronten. Der Marxismus in soziologischer und christlicher Kritik*. [Theologische Forschung – Wissenschaftliche Beiträge zur kirchlich-evangelischen Lehre, 25.] Herbert Reich Evangelischer Verlag G.m.b.H., Hamburg-Bergstedt 1962. 288 pp. DM. 20.00.

A Protestant theologian and a Socialist with strong sympathies with Marxism, the author defines the latter not as a "religion", but as a "*Weltanschauung*" – which can be adopted by atheists and at least in essential parts also by Christians. The first volume of the book deals with sociological criticisms on Marxism (Monnerot is singled out for especially fierce condemnation), with the Christian criticism, then with the Christian "position" and the role to be played by the Christian in this world, and ends with an elaborate discussion of Marxism from the author's point of view which is strongly anti-"capitalist" and inspired by a belief in the possibility of reconciliation between what are called "free" and "dogmatic" Socialism and between "free" and "clerical" Christianity. The ever recurring point, however, is the positive, thisworldly-directed Christian ethos which should ally Christians with Marxists in a common struggle against exploitation and servitude, over against the conservative stand presumedly taken by most official representatives of the various Churches. The second volume will be devoted to the question whether Marxism as a "*Weltanschauung*" is truth or not. The book may fulfil a clarifying function for an understanding of a special current in politically minded left-wing Protestantism.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ARENDR, HANNAH. *The Origins of Totalitarianism*. Second Enlarged Edition. George Allen & Unwin, London 1958. xv, 520 pp. 30/-.

We apologize for the omission of the title of this work among the titles of some books by Dr. Ahrendt which were reviewed together in this year's first issue of our journal (Vol. VII, Part 1), on p. 107.

AXELOS, KOSTAS. *Marx, penseur de la technique. De l'aliénation de l'homme à la conquête du monde*. [Arguments, 2.] Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1961. 324 pp. NF. 19.50.

Among the scores of recent books on Marx and Marxism the present doctorate thesis is one of the most important. The author claims not to have tried to give a full survey of Marxian theory, but to have traced what he considers to be essential, the concept of technological evolution which will make "ideas" – philosophy – become obsolete, surpassed by "praxis" corresponding to the self-evolution of the "real." It is this (ill-defined) category of the real from which Marx departs and to which he returns again and again. After a good exposé of the major elements along these lines the author proceeds to a thoughtful and thought-provoking discussion of what he considers to be the main open questions from a modern philosophical point of view. How can ideas become operative, how can the duality of spirituality and materiality be solved, how much is communism – in the Marxian sense – affected by the influences emanating from the womb from which it was to be born? "Bourgeois" ways of life are more likely to survive than the capitalist mode of production; but Marx did not see this problem which now presents itself conspicuously. Very interesting is also the author's criticism of Marx's excessively optimistic anthropology and of his situating real freedom as emanating from a "material" evolution which would one day contribute to a – theoretically not accounted for – liberation from the reign of "necessity".

ATYAR, S. P. *Federalism and Social Change. A Study in Quasi-Federalism*. Asia Publishing House, Bombay, Calcutta, London 1961. xiii, 199 pp. 25/-.

This work, originally written as a doctor's thesis for the University of Bombay, investigates, mainly historically, the phenomenon of "quasi-Federalism", i.e. the result of various centralising influences on the original Federalism. The author examines three countries: the United States, Australia and Canada, and investigates the action of such factors as defence needs, economic planning, welfare policies and growing nationalism.

Akten des XVIII. Internationalen Soziologenkongresses (Nürnberg, 10. bis 17. September 1958) hrsg. im Auftrage von Prof. Hans Freyer, Dr. H. Klages und Dr. H. G. Rasch. Bd. I. Verlag Anton Hain KG., Meisenheim am Glan 1961. xii, 450 pp. DM. 46.20.

The proceedings of this congress, which was organised by the *Institut International de Sociologie*, will be published in four volumes. This, the first volume contains, besides the "general" papers, those from the sections "Systematic Sociology", "Sociology of Knowledge", and "Methods of Sociology". Especially the third part contains some

interesting contributions, e.g. those on cybernetics, sociometrics, and the Morgenstern – von Neumann “Theory of Games” (by, resp., N. S. Kösemihal and H. Rittel). P. A. Sorokin has contributed two papers demonstrating his present opinion on, resp., the “energy of love”, and the “basic trends of our time”, the latter more or less among the lines exposed in his “Dynamics”.

BARJONET, ANDRÉ. *L'Exploitation capitaliste (plus-value et salaire)*. Editions Sociales, Paris 1961. 174 pp. NF. 6.00.

Via a consideration of the “essence of profit” the author arrives at the concept of surplus value, of which he analyses rise and importance. With the help of this concept an evaluation is given of the current capitalist forms of remuneration, and of the interrelation between wages, prices and profits. Passing on to the pauperisation of the working class he distinguishes, besides the material aspect (the decrease of purchasing power in the period 1938-1960), a psychological aspect (mental strain through financial worries, fear of unemployment, fear of war, etc.).

BECKERATH, ERWIN VON. *Lynkeus. Gestalten und Probleme aus Wirtschaft und Politik*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1962. 354 pp. DM. 24 50.

This collection of essays opens with some characteristics of thinkers with whom the author has been in close contact, as for instance Carl Brinkmann, Robert Michels and Gustav von Schmoller. These descriptions have each of them become absorbing sketches, not least because of the “personal touch”. The section “Dogmengeschichte” contains contributions on Schumpeter and others; as a concise representation and criticism of Schumpeter’s system the chapter on “Greatness and Decline of Capitalism” is masterly. In the last section Beckerath’s versatility and broadness of vision comes out clearly in interpretations of social dynamics in the last century and a half, discussions on the relation between economy and politics, and the profound analysis of the phenomenon of the totalitarian (in his interpretation “ideologified”) society.

BRECHT, ARNOLD. *Politische Theorie. Die Grundlagen politischen Denkens im 20. Jahrhundert*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1961. xxv, 727 pp. DM. 59.00.

In 1959 the original American edition of this fundamental work in the field of political science appeared; the German translation was made by Irmgard Kutscher and the author, who revised and somewhat enlarged parts of the text, where this seemed advisable in view of the prospective readership. This edition may therefore be considered no less authoritative than the American one which was reviewed in this journal, Vol. IV (1959), Part 2, p. 290. The author, who gives evidence throughout the book of a highly impressive erudition and of great analytical power, presents a systematical and genetical exposition of the methodology of political science, in which a maximum of arguments from the philosophical, sociological and juridical disciplines are taken into account. The Value Relativism, as it was originally developed by Simmel, Rickert and Max Weber, is considered essential for the concept of Scientific Method which according to the author makes possible critical inquiries also into political values and ends. It is this concept on which recent philosophical and political controversies center. With great lucidity the argument for the validity of the thesis that scientific method is – or should be – concerned exclusively with intersubjectively transmissible knowledge, is brought forward.

CHRISTENSON, REO M. and ROBERT O. MCWILLIAMS. *Voice of the People. Readings in Public Opinion and Propaganda.* McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, San Francisco, Toronto, London 1962. ix, 585 pp. 38/6.

This anthology is primarily designed for students' liberal education, and for the non-specialist generally. Many of the results of recent sociological and psychological mass communications research could therefore not be included on account of their being too specialized; instead, the editors have set out to collect vividly and well written pieces by scientists, publicists, politicians and philosophers. This has undoubtedly made a very readable whole with often brilliant contributions, but has the disadvantage of a certain heterogeneity of approach, subject matter, and quality.

CRAMER, J. S. *The Ownership of Major Consumer Durables. A Statistical Survey of Motor-cars, Refrigerators, Washing Machines and Television Sets in the Oxford Savings Survey of 1953.* Cambridge University Press, London 1962. xi, 80 pp. 22/6.

This econometric study is part of a wider project on consumers' demand, and has served as a doctorate thesis for the University of Amsterdam. The ownership of consumer durables is here related to income. The study is intended for the professional econometrist.

DREITZEL, HANS P. *Elitebegriff und Sozialstruktur. Eine soziologische Begriffsanalyse.* Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. viii, 163 pp. DM. 21.00.

This discussion of the concept of "elite" and of the elite theories is divisible into two parts. In the first especially the "historical dimension" of the concept comes to the fore; it is here, that the author gives a comparative consideration of, resp., the theories by Sorel, Lenin, and the racist and liberal ideologies. The second part approaches the subject sociologically, and mainly goes into the criteria according to which an elite is justified: achievement, success, and power.

FALK, HEINRICH. *Die ideologischen Grundlagen des Kommunismus.* Günter Olzog Verlag, München 1961. 154 pp. DM 5.80.

In an original way and in an unorthodox order the author presents a lucid picture of the main theses of Marxism and Marxism-Leninism, defined by him as an ideology. With mostly immanent criticism he analyzes the essential positions on such problems as determinism, freedom, ontological or cognitional "materialism", etc. In a few instances a somewhat more nuanced argument might be considered preferable, but the book is destined for a wider circle of readers and is meant to offer trustworthy over-all information and at the same time a contribution to an insight into the dangers for Western democracy arising from Communist ideology; the author has performed this task in what seems to be the best possible manner.

GERBER, ROSALIE BORISOW. *The Responsibilities of Man.* Introduction by Frederick Mayer. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1962., ix, 147 pp. \$ 3.25.

This book is essentially a selection of quotations from philosophers, scientists, writers and politically prominent persons, with an explanatory text. The subject is very

widely and vaguely defined and includes, for instance, the crisis of Western culture, the "affluent society", the position of the intellectuals in America, and international relations against the background of the nuclear bomb.

GLUECK, SHELDON and ELEANOR. *Family Environment and Delinquency*. With the Statistical Assistance of Rose W. Kneznek. Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1962. xi, 328 pp. 35/-.

In a sense, this book is a complement to "Physique and Delinquency" by the same authors, which demarcated the constitutional influences. The present volume contains an empirical investigation executed within an elaborate methodological framework, of which the results are too differentiated for summary here. The book is clearly written for the professional criminologist or psychologist.

HABAKKUK, H. J. *American and British Technology in the Nineteenth Century. The Search for Labour-Saving Inventions*. Cambridge University Press, London 1962. 222 pp. 32/6.

The problem of the conditions for technological improvement in the economic orbit is here tested against a concrete case. While, in the first half of the nineteenth century, labour shortage and costs considerably differed in Britain and the U.S., in the second half (when the abundance of labour was not so evident any longer in Britain) attitudes were formed, that were conditioned by cheap-labour circumstances. Besides labour costs Prof. Habakkuk considers important the rapidly growing industrial capacity (and the possibility of utilizing inventions) of the U.S. in this period, while he also attaches great weight to the "sociological factor" (social structure, social mobility, prestige of the entrepreneur, etc.). The final conclusion is based on lucid analyses of the existing and possible interpretations of the British-American difference in technical adaptation.

Handbuch der Empirischen Sozialforschung. Hrsg. von René König unter Mitwirkung von Heinz Maus. I. Band. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. xvi, 649 pp. DM. 106.00.

"Empirical sociology", to which all these pieces belong, is interpreted sufficiently widely in René König's introduction (in fact completely identified with "scientific sociology") to imply a whole range of subjects. In this volume, however, the emphasis is on those authors that wish to follow the physical or biological examples. This is especially the case in the first two sections, in the first of which Hans Albert raises arguments against the methodology of the "*Geisteswissenschaftliche* School". This section also contains Hans L. Zetterberg's piece, which, built up along the same lines as the well-known "On Theory and Verification in Sociology", is intended as a manual for a strictly logical set-up of "miniature" theories and the construction of models. In the second section a survey is presented of the arsenal of investigation techniques at the disposal of the sociologist to-day: interview, panel-survey, socio-metrical indices, all kinds of statistical devices, factor analysis, sealogram analysis (the latter an excellent summary of what goes on in this latterly strongly developed field), and the experiment. In the last section some branches of sociology are discussed, as well as some possibilities of interdisciplinary research; an example is G. Salomon-Delattour's contribution on sociology and social history.

HÖFFNER, JOSEPH. Industrielle Revolution und religiöse Krise. Schwund und Wandel des religiösen Verhaltens in der modernen Gesellschaft. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1961. 66 pp. Tables. DM. 7.25.

Recent studies in the field of the sociology of religion, carried out in France and Germany, have been summarized in this paper read at a session of the section "*Geisteswissenschaften*" of the *Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Forschung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen* and published here together with a number of contributions to the discussion. The author opens no new vistas, but presents the most essential facts and figures on religious conduct in (real or nominal) Roman Catholic milieus. Social environment in the age of modern industry is indicated as the objective factor which causes the "crisis" in this respect; the search for a high standard of living, for instance, is not a stimulant to a religious outlook.

HORKHEIMER, MAX and THEODOR W. ADORNO. Reden und Vorträge. [Sociologica II. Frankfurter Beiträge zur Soziologie, 10.] Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a.M. 1962. 242 pp. DM. 24.00.

These speeches and papers by two outstanding sociologists have in common their interest in the relation of sociology with philosophy, psychology and the history of ideas. The first mentioned author has contributed, e.g., a study on sociology and philosophy in which he contends that the empirical extension of sociology demonstrates its usefulness, but also its resignation. Prof. Adorno, in an essay on scientism ("*Halbbildung*"), discusses the gradual disappearance of true "*Bildung*" – and both authors show great admiration for Schopenhauer. These few examples may indicate what unites them and also which kind of approach awaits the reader. Without exception, all the fourteen contributions are of a high standard of excellence as to their composition and method of argument. The study on the static and the dynamic as sociological categories, by the last mentioned author, comes nearest to an immediate issue of social history; here, Marx' views on history (his concept of previous history as "prehistory") are discussed.

Human Behavior and Social Processes. An Interactionist Approach. Ed. by Arnold M. Rose. Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1962. xv, 680 pp. 56/-.

A plea for the "interactionist approach", reaching back to Mead and Cooley, and in Europe to Simmel, and here systematically elaborated in an introductory essay by Prof. Rose. Although this is a theory that should be especially adequate in the social-psychological field, as a "dynamic interpretation" it may constitute a complement to the pre-eminently "static" functional approach in sociology. Of interest for the social historian are contributions by H. Brotz, W. Kornhauser and E. H. Powell on, resp., social stratification, the social bases of radical and liberal commitment, and the "Beat Generation".

JUNGE, REINHARD. Weltgeschichte der Standortentwicklung der Wirtschaft in der Klassengesellschaft. Band I. Die territoriale Standortentwicklung der Wirtschaft unter den Bedingungen der Produktionsweise des Alten Orients und der Frühen Antike etwa 3000 bis 146 v.u.Z. Register zu Bd. I. Maps. VEB Deutscher Verlag der

Wissenschaften, Berlin 1961. xix, 581 pp.; 106 pp.; 91 pp. maps in loose sheets. DM. 58.00.

This is the first part of a work which has been provisionally planned in five parts and which will give a geographical-economical history of the whole world up to about 1800. This work, intended as a handbook, is based on Prof. Junge's lectures at the Humboldt University in Berlin and at the *Pädagogische Hochschule* in Potsdam. Besides geographical conditions also social conditions (which in the last instance are considered decisive for economic development) and population structure are described as a framework for the economy. In this *Band I*, which runs to about the middle of the second century B.C., separate indexes of subjects and place-names, and a pocket of maps are included.

LUKÁCS, GEORG. *Schriften zur Literatursoziologie. Ausgewählt und eingeleitet von Peter Ludz.* Hermann Luchterhand Verlag, Neuwied 1961. 568 pp. DM. 28.00.

This volume is the 9th in the series *Soziologische Texte*. The selection from Lukács' writings on the sociology and philosophy of literature is indeed a very representative one – it does not include, and could scarcely have done so within the limits set, *Geschichte und Klassenbewusstsein*. The first part contains basic philosophical and methodological writings, the second part historical-sociological interpretations of literary works. The pre-1917 period is well represented (e.g., by *Entwicklungsgeschichte des modernen Dramas*, *Geschlossene Kulturen*, and *Das Problem der Geschichtsphilosophie der Formen*). In the excellent introduction Dr Ludz compares these and other early works with the later ones, analyzes the impact of the official party philosophy on Lukács' writing, and discusses with great ability the fundamental problems of any sociology of literature, that of a Marxist one in particular, and the curious avoidance by Lukács of a relativism which would have become necessary if he had not fallen back on the notion of a rather absolute classical-humanist ideal. In this connexion also the attacks on Lukács by his fellow Marxists have been mentioned.

MAIR, LUCY. *Primitive Government.* Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth 1962. 283 pp. 4/6.

Dr Mair, who is a pupil of Malinowski and who did field work in Africa, presents, in this book, a general thesis, viz. that no society exists without a system of law and government, albeit in another sense than these concepts have in modern countries. She demonstrates this thesis with the help of a careful analysis of conditions of tribal government – in a variety of forms, going from kinship group authority to full-fledged state power – in Eastern Africa (Sudan, Uganda, Kenia, Tanganyika). Not the least among the qualities of the book is the thoughtful definition of such concepts as tribe, government, legal order, or primitive.

Nationalbudget und Wirtschaftspolitik. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1962. 147 pp. Tables. DM. 28.00.

The question of the role played by the national budget in the economic policy is here investigated on the basis of the Dutch (N. Diederich), Swedish (N. Konrath), Norwegian and British (both by H. Stobbe) examples. The American use of the national budget will be studied in a separate volume.

NEELSEN, KARL. *Das konstante fixe Kapital und die Zyklizität des Krisenzyklus*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1961. viii, 195 pp. Tables. DM. 23.80.

The period covered in this study runs from the end of the First World War to about 1960. It is a primarily economic-historical study, which, however, strongly concentrates on political topicality in order to give the author room for criticism and polemics; the latter have practically no relevance to either economy or science.

Neue Erscheinungen in der modernen bürgerlichen politischen Ökonomie. Protokoll der internationalen Konferenz des Instituts für Wirtschaftswissenschaften bei der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, 18.-21. Okt. 1960. 1. und 2. Halbband. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1961. xii, 402 pp; x, 403 pp. DM. 8.50; 8.50.

These protocols contain the papers and discussions of the congress. Some themes prominent in the reports were: recent theories on economic growth in the West, and theories on economic reconstruction of underdeveloped countries (Dr J. Kleer, V. G. Solodovnikov, Dr H. Meissner). Besides a trend towards regarding civil economic science purely as "apologetical" there also occurs a tendency to consider some sub-sections of bourgeois economics (especially, for instance, econometries) on their own merits. The papers, but particularly the contributions to the discussion, are very uneven in quality.

REES, ALBERT. *The Economics of Trade Unions*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1962. xiv, 208 pp. \$ 3.50.

The Cambridge Economic Handbooks Series, planned and first edited by Keynes in 1922, and now edited by D. W. Guillebaud and Milton Friedman, offers the reader scientific discussion of current and often controversial economic topics. Prof. Rees here studies trade unionism chiefly in its economic aspects; viewed from this point the general evaluation of its functions comes out negative. It is especially in the social sphere, that the positive functions are to be found, and then less in the field of bargaining (the decrease of the number of manual workers and other phenomena raises a presumption that Unionism is past its zenith) than as the "social conscience" of society.

Revisionism. Essays on the History of Marxist Ideas. Ed. by Leopold Labedz. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1962. 404 pp. 37/6.

Various "revisionisms" and their impact on the Socialist movement in Western countries and on Communism are represented in this attractive volume of relatively short studies by a great number of specialists. One of the best contributions is undoubtedly the introduction written by the editor, who gives a general survey and a thoughtful interpretation, especially of such puzzling questions as the relation Marxists-Marx, or the reality of "polycentrism" in the Communist world without any diffusion of real power within the various Communist parties or states. The first part is mainly devoted to studies on different forms or shades of thought within the Socialist or Communist movements (Bernstein, Plekhanov, R. Luxemburg, Bukharin, M. N. Roy), the second to Communist philosophers of once prominent standing (Deborin, Lukács, E. Bloch) and includes essays by the Polish Marxists L. Kolakowski and

A. Schaff. The third part is called "the new revisionism" and deals with a variety of subjects such as Titoism, revisionist trends in Soviets economics, and Otto Bauer's views on the "prospects for the Soviet dictatorship" (a prediction of a revisionism *avant la lettre*), while the fourth part treats of what is called the "New Left" in the West and which is in part inspired by "revisionism". Among the authors we mention – rather arbitrarily – D. Bell, I. Fetscher, R. C. North and J. Rühle. Although not all studies included are fully satisfactory, most are very representative indeed. Many of them were published in "Survey".

SCHWANK, KARL-HEINZ. Lord Keynes' Theorie weder revolutionär noch wissenschaftlich. Zur Kritik der apologetischen Behauptung von der Renaissance in der modernen bürgerlichen politischen Ökonomie. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 234 pp. DM. 7.50.

Keynes' economic theory is in the first and last instance an apology of "state monopolist capitalism"; this is both starting-point and conclusion of this critical study, which chiefly directs itself against Keynes' "subjectivism", i.e. the assumption of given psychological conditions. Also, an attempt is made to assess the "General Theory" in its substantial elements, with continuous reference, however, to its often "subjective" and always "objective" apologetic function.

SHIELDS, ROBERT W. A Cure of Delinquents. The Treatment of Maladjustment. Heinemann Ltd., London, Melbourne, Toronto 1962. 191 pp. 21/-.

Bredinghurst School at Peckham is an institution, in which delinquent and maladjusted boys receive treatment. The psychotherapist of this school, Dr Shields, here gives his opinions on delinquency and maladjustment and their treatment, and elucidates his argument with case histories from his own experience.

TEMPEL, B. VAN DEN. The Evolution of Social Systems in Europe. Robert Hale Ltd., London 1962. 128 pp. 15/-.

This book raises an interesting theoretical problem, i.e. social change and the dynamics of social structures. In the course of a description of the social evolution from pre-historic times to the present the interplay is traced of technological progress (the principal determinant) and the constitution of social systems by force. There are many judgements here that are sound in themselves, as well as interesting hypotheses, but they are often insufficiently substantiated and compared with the findings of others, so that a good many rash generalisations and apodictic pronouncements occur.

VASSEUR, MICHEL. L'Etat banquier d'affaires. Préface de Joseph Hamel. Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1962. 300 pp. Tables. NF. 20.00.

Although the state conducted banking business, some of it via semi-public funds and organs, before the war, it was after the Second World War that this state sector of banking has become increasingly important, partly on account of a need for structural reorganisation and construction of economic life. Prof. Vasseur deals with these problems chiefly from an angle of organisation and law.

WEYL, MONIQUE et ROLAND. Paris-Prague. La justice et les hommes. Contribution à l'étude comparée du droit socialiste et du droit bourgeois. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1962. 213 pp. NF. 6.00.

A comparative study along Marxist lines of the French and Czechoslovak legal systems. The authors have studied, among other things, the formal resemblances against the background of the source of power and the relations between people and power, which made a different interpretation possible. It is written for a wider public than jurists only.

HISTORY

Archiv für Sozialgeschichte. Hrsg. von der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. 1 Band. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH., Hannover 1961. 205 pp. DM. 16.80.

This is the first volume in a series edited by Prof. G. Eckert. The "Archives for Social History" will be especially concerned with recent and contemporary social movements, the problems of the developing countries and essential questions of democracy and democratic socialism. In a sense, it is planned to take up the tradition of *Grünbergs Archiv*. The present volume contains three contributions of more than 20 pages (K.-A. Hellfaier on the Social Democratic Movement in Halle upon Saale, K. Müller on the aims of Soviet economic policy, with special reference to the rapidly growing foreign aid programs, and I. Geiss on the structure of the industrial revolution, in which the aspect of the consequences of industrialisation in our time is stressed). The six shorter contributions are equally interesting. J. P. Mayer, for instance, writes on de Tocqueville's view of the impossibility of freedom in a classless society (and confronts this opinion with Marx' outlook), and O.-E. Schüddekopf deals with the remarkable phenomenon that about 1850 various people, especially Von Raumer, held a "materialist" view of history not unlike that of Marx and Engels.

CARR, EDWARD HALLET. What is History? The George Macaulay Trevelyan Lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge. January – March 1961. Macmillan & Co Ltd., London. St. Martin's Press, New York 1961. vii, 155 pp. 21/-.

"Objective historical truth" or "facts" vs. "subjective" interpretation – the creation of history by the historian –, such is the central theme of any contemporary discussion on the theory of history. Prof. Carr's contribution is important for many reasons: First, for his own stand – history is "an unending dialogue between the present and the past" and has the function of increasing man's mastery over the present –; secondly, for his critical discussion of the views of others such as Collingwood, Popper and Trotsky (to name only a few), whose opinions are described with great lucidity; and thirdly, because the book presents a very commendable introduction to the theory (or philosophy) of history in general in treating of difficult problems so as to make them understandable to a relatively wide circle of readers.

Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte 1961. Teil I, Teil II; 1962, Teil I. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1961, 1962. 372 pp; 374 pp; 226 pp; DM. 20.00; DM. 21.50; DM. 20.00 [From 1962 onwards subscription DM. 72.00 per annum].

Among the studies collected in the first volume of 1961 we mention that by Kuczynski on the cyclical development of the American economy between 1945 and 1960.

An examination of the statistics leads him to the conclusion, that the low increase of output has been accompanied by a rise of the non-productive (tertiary) sector. In comparison with the situation after the First World War he considers that of 1945-1960 less favourable. Besides a history of a factory from 1926 to 1946, reviews, etc., the section of studies includes contributions by M. Nussbaum, P. Wick and F. Graus. The second volume of 1961 chiefly consists of contributions on the history of the industrial concerns; it further contains studies by Yen Chung-Ping on the Chinese cotton industry up to the end of the First World War, and by E. Wächtler on the Saarland mining industry between 1789 and 1849. The first volume of 1962 contains besides another paper by Kuczynski on the conditions of the workers in underdeveloped countries (he finds remuneration for the same work considerably lower here than in the home countries in connection with the higher profits resulting from the investments in the industrially weaker areas) studies on the role of the *Volkswagen* plans preparatory to the Second World War, and on the alliances between farmers and townsmen in thirteenth-century North-West Germany, resp. by H. Handke and S. Epperlein. From 1962 onwards these will appear four volumes per annum.

KAEGI, WERNER. *Europäische Horizonte im Denken Jacob Burckhardts. Drei Studien.* Benno Schwabe & Co. Verlag, Basel-Stuttgart 1962. xi, 183 pp. Ill. DM. 16.50.

Three studies on Burckhardt, of which the first is published here for the first time, have been collected in this volume. The first is on Burckhardt and the English speaking countries – the wholesome influence of England on European history is one of the recurrent themes, and Burckhardt was convinced that English would become the international language *par excellence*. The second study demonstrates that Burckhardt, as a Protestant, had a sincere estimation for the religious revival that was at the basis of the Counter-reformation in Spain and the culture and art it inspired. The last study treats of the Netherlands Golden Age in painting (17th century) and its inspiration from Italy. All three are of the highest order of expressive value and constitute a welcome contribution to our knowledge of Burckhardt's ideas on important elements of European culture.

KENNEDY, JOHN F. *Why England Slept.* Wilfred Funk, Inc., New York 1961. xxviii, 252 pp. \$ 3.50.

This is a reprint with a new foreword by H. R. Luce of a charming book on Britain's disarmament and slow rearmament policy during the Thirties, which served the now President of the USA as a graduation thesis. It is interesting not so much as an analysis of British policy of the period, but this study is a remarkable achievement indeed if one takes into account the youth of the author and the year of its original publication (1940). It is very interesting to note how young Mr. Kennedy already had a sound opinion on the methods used by fascist and national socialist totalitarians and of the camouflage tricks by which they managed to have "England sleep" so long.

Locarno-Konferenz 1925. *Eine Dokumentensammlung.* Hrsg. vom Ministerium für Auswärtige Angelegenheiten der DDR. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 242 pp. DM. 13.30.

The documents here collected are for the most part from archives in the DDR. The remainder came from a publication of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 1959. In the introduction of Dr W. Ruge the background of the Locarno conference is outlined, parallels are drawn with the present Federal Republic, and the political switch from Rapallo to Locarno is explained.

Michel Bakounine et l'Italie 1871-1872. Textes établis et annotés par Arthur Lehning. Première Partie: La polémique avec Mazzini. Ecrits et matériaux. [Archives Bakounine/Bakunin-Archiv, publiées pour/hrsg. im Auftrag des Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, Amsterdam, par/von A. Lehning, A. J. C. Rüter, P. Scheibert.] E. J. Brill, Leiden 1961. lv, 352 pp. Hfl. 55.00.

In the French edition of Bakunin's works six volumes have been published (1895-1913). Thus it has been decided to begin this new series of "Bakunin-Archives", not with a re-edition of writings already published, but with unpublished sources; it is intended to devote each volume in the series to one or more special themes, although a chronological order will be observed as much as possible. The present volume exclusively contains manuscripts written in French, and edited according to the highest standards, with an excellent apparatus. The polemics against Mazzini – of whose personal integrity and courage Bakunin was appreciative – are best summed up by quoting the title of one of the writings included: "The political theology of Mazzini". Of the second part of the latter work only fragments are extant. They are reproduced here together with the variant readings. As the stand which Bakunin took against Mazzini's ideas touched on fundamental outlooks, his relevant writings are of importance for an understanding of his convictions also in a broader sense.

NEHRU, JAWAHARLAL. Glimpses of World History. Being Further Letters to his Daughter, Written in Prison, and Containing a Rambling Account of History for Young People. Asia Publishing House, London 1962, xiv, 1031 pp. Maps. 55/-.

The Glimpses of World History was published in 1934 for the first time. It contains the letters written from prison to his daughter Indira Priyadarshini, which explains the many personal fragments and intimate touches characteristic of this World History. A difficulty was the lack of reference books (Nehru wrote the letters from memory and with the aid of notebooks he had kept: an astounding achievement!), while, naturally, the whole situation was not conducive to a scholarly balanced and detached disquisition. The value of this book is, therefore, rather in its being a deposit of Nehru's personal philosophy and his political outlook than in its outline of world history.

La première Internationale. Recueil de documents publié sous la direction de Jacques Freymond. Textes établis par Henri Burgelin, Knut Langfeldt et Miklós Molnár. Introduction par Jacques Freymond. Librairie E. Droz, Genève 1962. Vol. I, xxxi, 454 pp., Vol. II, 499 pp.

These two volumes contain the French minutes – and if these were not available, reports or accounts – of the congresses held by the International Working Men's Association ("First International") in Geneva, Lausanne, Brussels, Basle, and The Hague, and of the London conference of 1871, together with a number of such documents as resolutions proposed and adopted. Moreover, some other writings have been reproduced, such as the Inaugural Address by Marx, the "Provisional Rules" (in Longuet's French translation), the private circular from the General Council (i.e. Marx) on the pretended splits in the International and a reply by members of the Jura Federation, the equally anti-Bakunist pamphlet written in the main by Engels on the *Alliance de la démocratie socialiste* and originally published in the form of

a report prepared under the auspices of the Hague Congress. All these documents were printed, but most were not easily available and the present publication is therefore of great value. In a sober introduction, which gives an excellent historical survey, the set-up of the work is clearly explained, with mention of the unavoidable restrictions dictated by the enormous difficulties involved in the collection of more material, e.g. on the General Council, or in the preparation of a critical edition. The latter should wait until the history of the International will be more fully known in detail.

RINDL, PETER. *Der internationale Kommunismus*. Günter Olzog Verlag, München 1961. 160 pp. DM. 5.80.

This is a useful general history of Communism as an international movement and as a network of international organizations. Some extra attention has been paid to developments in Germany. The book constitutes a sharp indictment of Communist policies as fully subservient to the interests of the Russian party bureaucracy. In this respect the gradual shift from the political organization (Comintern, Cominform) to the World Federation of Trade Unions is significant. Also the other Communist dominated and/or inspired international organizations ("Peace", Youth, Women) have been brought into the picture.

ROSE, ELLIOT. *A Razor for a Goat. A Discussion of Certain Problems in the History of Witchcraft and Diabolism*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1962. v. 257 pp. \$ 4.95.

With an amazing knowledge of his subject (and also of related matters, e.g. mythology and Jungian psychology) the author here discusses witchcraft and diabolism in a way that arouses admiration for his exact and critical aptitude. The central theme is the historical origins (and, as a sidetrack, the psychological functions) of some forms of witchcraft. The question whether these should be regarded as survivals of the ancient pagan cults, or whether they should be supposed to be linked to Christendom as heresy, is given extensive treatment.

Sozialismus und Frieden. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 270 pp. DM. 6.00.

This volume contains a number of separate contributions. M. Klein and W. Mussler offer an argument for "the unity of socialism and peace". R. Thiele and O. Reinhold offer figures with which they intend to prove the growing economic superiority of the communist bloc. E. Hoffmann deals with the special historical position of German "militarism" – "Prussian military despotism" is said to have performed the task of unification with "antinational" methods, and this has had consequences also for our time. Other contributions deal with the idea of peace in ancient history and the relation between literature and political aims ("peace").

STRAKHOVSKY, LEONID I. *American Opinion about Russia 1917-1920*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1961. xiii, 135 pp. \$ 4.75.

This is a well-written account of American opinion on the events which took place in Russia from the February Revolution of 1917 to the end of the Civil War. It is the story of much confusion reflecting an overoptimism as to the longing for democracy and the lack of reliable information. The role played by Colonel House is analysed in detail; also, many articles in the contemporary newspapers give evidence to a strong and continued hope that, whatever the regime, Russia could be kept in the Allied camp.

Um die polnische Krone. Sachsen und Polen während des Nordischen Krieges 1700-1721. Bearb. von J. Kalisch und J. Gierowski. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 307 pp. DM. 19.80.

The aim of the *Kommission der Historiker der DDR und Volkspolen*, of which this book is the first publication, is to study the German-Polish relations through the centuries. The present volume contains German and Polish contributions on the Polish-Saxon Personal Union, of which various aspects are discussed and, generally, positively assessed. This is especially the case in the economic sector (J. Kalisch, R. Forberger, and J. Gierowski), which was strongly stimulated by this Union.

Zur Geschichte des Kolonialismus und der nationalen Befreiung. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft, IX. Jahrgang 1961. Sonderheft. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1961. 340 pp. DM. 4.00.

This special issue is wholly devoted to colonialism now and in the past. Walter Markov opens the discussion with a general consideration of the problem after the war; he classifies the ex-colonial states into types, of whom the national-democratic type (Cuba is the example here) opens wide perspectives from the communist viewpoint. Hans Piazza also deals with the decolonisation movement in general. The other contributions each concentrate on one country (Egypt, Algeria, Cameroon) or period.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

BATTEN, T. R. Training for Community Development. A Critical Study of Method. Oxford University Press, London 1962. viii, 192 pp. 22/6.

The increasing extension of community development as an instrument towards greater welfare over large parts of the underdeveloped world has brought with it the problem of training professional and non-professional workers. Mr Batten develops, in this book, a method for adequate training, and describes the training course at the University of London Institute of Education as a case in point.

GAZI YAŞARGIL, M. Die Aufgabe des Westens. Aufbauende Entwicklungshilfe. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich, Stuttgart 1962. 92 pp. DM. 8.50.

According to the author, who takes his examples from Turkey, his own country, the economic aid of the West to the underdeveloped countries is thrown into a bottomless pit, chiefly owing to the inefficiency, corruptness and selfishness of the prevailing political and economic strata. He does not indicate any clear ways towards better results, but contends, that the West, especially on account of her cultural-humanitarian ideals, has a mission to fulfil. For that purpose he considers better instruction and education of the public, and closer contacts with Western spiritual life in the underdeveloped countries necessary.

JASPERS, KARL. *Die Atombombe und die Zukunft des Menschen. Politisches Bewusstsein in unserer Zeit.* R. Piper & Co. Verlag, München 1960. 506 pp. DM. 9.80.

A philosophical approach to the most oppressive international contemporary problem, at the same time a treatment of issues of exclusively practical import: thus this book – a complete, cheap re-edition – may well be typified. The author, in reflections, which are often thought stimulating, cautiously formulates his thesis of the primordial necessity to avoid over-all self-destruction. Perhaps it is this thesis and the way it is handled which makes the author view China as a country at the cross-roads of an evolution along a strictly totalitarian and one along more libertarian patterns; for this view he appeals to Mao's cultivated mind as it has expressed itself in his poems. Even geopolitical aspects are discussed in an explanation of potentialities in international relations. Richness of thought alternates with vagueness of argument – the latter being certainly due, in the author's opinion, to the very nature of the problem.

NAVILLE, PIERRE. *L'automation et le travail humain. Rapport d'enquête (France 1957-1959). Avec la collaboration de Christiane Barrier, Catherine Cordier, William Grossin e.a.* Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1961. 741 pp. Ill. Tables. NF. 68.00.

Oral and written enquiries among employers and employees of a number of concerns have supplied the facts on which this differentiated insight into the social consequences of automation is based. The investigation was done, first, according to branch of industry (the branches under study were the metal, machine, and electrical industries and the textile industry); next, some representative concerns were investigated separately. Automation in France is taking place with striking rapidity, even in smaller concerns; the degree of automation is, also in the allegedly conservative and traditional textile industry, already much higher than is generally thought. The results presented are too much subject to reservation and differentiated to be summarized here; they concern the influence on the forms of the work, the skill required, need of re-training, pay, shifts, etc.

PAYET, MAURICE. *L'Intégration du travailleur à l'entreprise. Préface de A. Brun. Payot, Paris 1961. 324 pp. NF. 17.00.*

This highly topical subject (doing adequate justice to the "human factor" in the relation between employer and employee) is illuminated by Dr Payet from all sides. Though himself a jurist, he moves here in a sphere where sociology and economy meet, so that it is fully understandable that on some points inaccuracies and incorrect judgments have crept into the argument. Of special value, in this book, is the comparative study of new forms of management and worker participation in a number of countries.

ROBERTS, B. C. *Trade Unions In A Free Society. Studies in the organisation of labour in Britain and the U.S.A. With a Foreword by Prof. F. W. Paish.* Hutchinson, London 1962. 206 pp. 30/-.

This is not primarily a comparative study of British and American unionism; the two forms are dealt with in their own right and in their own setting. The latter, the influence of the whole social structure, receives much emphasis, e.g. where Mr Roberts regards such matters as corruption and tough bargaining, which are more or less peculiar to American unionism, as a reflection of the conditions of American society. This book is also of value for its concrete suggestions towards a better functioning of the union in a capitalist-democratic context.

SIELAFF, WOLFGANG. *Weg zweier Welten*. VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie, Leipzig 1961. 163 pp. DM. 2.00.

This book has rather an agitational than an encyclopaedical or informative character. The greater part is taken up with comparisons of the economies of the two blocs, from which, of course, conclusions are drawn. The part dealing with the economic relations among the capitalist countries (as for instance the European Economic Collaboration) is far from what the reader is entitled to expect in more or less objective information on this point.

Strategie der Abrüstung. Achtundzwanzig Problemanalysen. Hrsg. u. d. Schirmherrschaft der American Academy of Arts and Sciences von Donald G. Brennan. Deutsche erw. Ausg. hrsg. in Verbindung m. d. Forschungsinstitut d. Deutschen Ges. f. Ausw. Pol. von Uwe Nerlich. C. Bertelsmann Verlag, Gütersloh 1962. 495 pp. DM. 24.00.

Various opinions which are formulated in a way which makes them representative of present-day thinking on the questions of thermonuclear war and disarmament are expressed in this volume: these opinions range from that held by E. Fromm (unilateral disarmament of the West) to that of H. Kahn, who has contributed a particularly lucid and courageous study. The great majority of contributions have been made by Americans, but a number of Europeans (e.g., R. Aron, J. Moch) take part in the discussion. From the point of view of the connexion between the victorious "social" movements and the danger of war, special mention should be made of the chapters on negotiations with the Soviet Union (B. G. Bechhoefer), and on the problems involved in an inclusion of Communist China in a program of disarmament control (A. D. Barnett). In comparison with the original American edition of the work – which in part consists of contributions published before in a special issue of the journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, "Daedalus" – the German edition has been enlarged by an introduction by H. A. Jacobsen and a postface by W. Cornides.

WALSTON, LORD. *Agriculture under Communism. A background book*. The Bodley Head, London 1962. 108 pp. 10/6.

This book is intended for those wishing to obtain a rough knowledge of agricultural problems under communism. The author describes the Russian, East-German, and Chinese cases and, as examples of a non-communist approach, agriculture in West-Germany, Sudan, and the West-Indies. An objective final chapter, in which the two systems are compared, concludes the book.

WEIDNER, EDWARD W. *The World Role of Universities*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1962. 366 pp. \$ 6.95.

In the broadest possible way, taking into account every aspect of the issue, the author deals with the problem of the world role of universities as mediums for scholarly and other contacts between nationals of different countries. A careful survey of the differences between the American educational system and that of a number of other countries precedes the discussion of the various programs of exchange, assistance and sponsorship. The present state of affairs is criticized on some points, for instance that the role of the USA government is too direct, and that much could be done in order to ameliorate the personnel selection for assistance teams going abroad. The

universities are said to have better opportunities in many respects to provide people and ideas than the government or the foundations. The book offers insight into the intricate connections between the organizations involved, both in the USA and abroad.

ZAGORIA, DONALD S. *The Sino-Soviet Conflict 1956-1961*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1962. xii, 484 pp. \$ 8.50.

Very numerous – though not exhaustive – are the sources (Communist and Western) from which the author has drawn in writing this important book. All the well-known issues, such as the shifting Chinese attitude towards – for instance, Polish – claims for some measure of independence within the Communist bloc, the evaluation of the Chinese Communes, the nuclear war survival question (the optimistic views held by Chinese leaders as to their nation's chances), Albania and the issue of the stand to be taken *vis-à-vis* the newly independent, non-“socialist” states are discussed at great length, with on the whole very careful interpretations avoiding over- as well as under-estimation of the obvious quarrels. In general, the author starts from observations on the formal side, i.e. he deals with conflicting statements made by Communist leaders, analyzes the meaning of the party jargon, but refrains from a full evaluation of the appropriateness of such claims as Mao's theoretical superiority over Khrushchev. With respect to the discussion going on it is to be regretted that, in this essential book, the index of names does not contain the names of authors of works quoted.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

Afrika – gestern und heute. Allgemeiner Überblick zur Geschichte, Wirtschaft und Geographie. VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie, Leipzig 1961. 176 pp. Maps. DM. 2.00.

Two thirds of this book are taken up with a small African encyclopaedia of countries, persons, and political reference words. It is preceded by a very concise description of country, people, history and economy. The book gives many facts of general interest and, in the historical and political parts, a communist interpretation of events.

ANSPRENGER, FRANZ. *Afrika. Eine politische Länderkunde*. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1962. 127 pp. Maps. DM. 4.80.

This very useful little book contains compact information on history, political structure and politically prominent persons in Africa. Special attention has been paid to German-African relations, and to the possibilities to be found there for the Federal Republic in the field of economical and cultural collaboration.

CHARBONNEAU, JEAN et RENÉ. *Marchés et marchands d'Afrique Noire*. La Colombe, Éditions du Vieux Colombier, Paris 1961. 150 pp. NF. 8.80.

The African areas whose trade is here described, are mainly the States, that have arisen from the former French colonial empire. After a description of the characteristics of the African market the authors pass on to a discussion of the three most important categories involved in the trade, i.e. the big trading companies, the foreign inde-

pendent merchants (French, Greeks, Levantines) and the African tradesmen. The final part deals with some interesting present-day phenomena, as for instance the large-scale migrations to the big cities and racial and tribal quarrels, professional specialisation according to tribe, etc.

GANN, LEWIS H. and PETER DUIGNAN. *White Settlers in Tropical Africa.* Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth 1962. 170 pp. 3/6.

The post-war developments in Africa are here viewed mainly from the standpoint of the White settlers, whose rights and function in a multi-racial African society are argued. The more extreme forms of African nationalism are criticised, but no realistic solution of the increasingly difficult situation is given.

KINGSNORTH, G. W. *Africa South of the Sahara.* Cambridge University Press, London 1962. vii, 160 pp. 17/6.

In a very short compass the history of Africa is here outlined from the earliest times up to the present. This little book is written in simple language and designed for use in secondary schools. It would also serve to provide the uninformed adult reader with elementary information.

SCHATTEN, FRITZ. *Afrika – Schwarz oder Rot? Revolution eines Kontinents.* R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1961. 426 pp.

After an introduction on course and essentials of the African revolution and observations on Ghana and Guinea Mr Schatten passes on to the central theme of his book: communist influence and propaganda in Africa. This has been treated excellently and with expert knowledge; against the background of the communist theory on this point (attention is paid to the deviating standpoints of China and the Soviet Union) he analyses the large and efficient apparatus and the methods in the service of communist propaganda.

Algeria

ALVERMANN, DIRK. *Algerien.* Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1960. 224 pp. Ill.

This magnificently produced book contains a series of photographs on the Algerian revolution, each of them excellent and exceptionally interesting. They are preceded by a selection of quotations throwing a glaring light on the Algerian problem.

BEHR, EDWARD. *The Algerian Problem.* Hodder & Stoughton, London 1961. 256 pp. Ill. 21/-.

Mr Behr has had the opportunity of studying the Algerian problem at close quarters as a Time correspondent in North-Africa. This, in addition to a thorough documentation, gives the book its value as an all-round description of the history and the causes of the conflict, which bears witness to a strikingly balanced and discriminating judgment.

VIDAL-NAQUET, PIERRE. *La raison d'état.* Textes publiés par la comité Maurice Audin. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1962. 330 pp. NF. 18.00

The texts here collected and printed consist of official reports, verdicts, official orders, directives and eye-witness reports, which demonstrate the existence of organised

torture, and describe its forms. Light is also shed on the concentration camps and the "zones of redistribution". Naturally these facts are not new to those that have followed the development of the Algerian problem. Mr Vidal-Naquet has written an excellent introduction, in which he points out the serious consequences of this systematised repression and torture for the political morale of the authorities; especially the French police begin to bear its marks.

Central African Federation

GELFAND, MICHAEL. *Northern Rhodesia in the Days of the Charter. A Medical and Social Study 1878-1924.* Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1961. xvii, 291 pp. Ill. 30/-.

In this description of the opening up and early settlement of Northern Rhodesia special attention is paid to medical care and the fight against diseases, rightly so, since health conditions in the country have always barred rapid colonisation and development. Other problems discussed are the mission, the abolition of slavery, the economic development, and the formation of townships. A foreword was written by Col. Lord Robins.

ROGERS, CYRIL A. and C. FRANTZ. *Racial Themes in Southern Rhodesia: The Attitudes and Behavior of the White Population.* Foreword by Sir Robert C. Tredgold. Yale University Press, New Haven and London 1962. xviii, 427 pp. Tables. \$ 6.75.

This investigation into social attitudes was undertaken by an anthropologist and a psychologist, who used statistical and mathematical techniques that wholly form the basis of the discussion. Besides such familiar procedures as the estimation of parameters and the calculation of levels of significance they also extracted and rotated factors. The material as well as the conclusions are interesting and illuminating.

Congo

Evolution de la crise congolaise de septembre 1960 à avril 1961. Institut Royal des relations internationales, Bruxelles 1962. 600 pp. B.fr. 300.

This is a continuation of the volume, noticed in Part 2, Vol. VI (1961) of this journal, which dealt with the Congolese crisis between January 1959 and August 1960. The present volume, which carries the story up to April 1961, is essentially also a document collection (and as such of very great value), provided with a summarizing chronicle. Both the volumes were issues of the periodical *Chronique de Politique Étrangère*.

MERRIAM, ALAN P. *Congo: Background of Conflict.* Northwestern University Press, Evanston (Ill.) 1961. xiii, 368 pp. Maps. \$ 6.00.

Starting from an exposition of pre-independence Congo (the chapter on parties and political persons is very informative), in which the lack of a westernized elite is held to be the chief deficiency in the specifically Belgian colonial paternalism, the author continues with a "diary" of the first four months after independence. In a concluding chapter reviewing all possible causes of the catastrophe after independence and the considerations that have induced Belgium to relinquish its position abruptly, the author draws attention to the fact, that a certain measure of anarchy was present even in the beginning of 1960.

Egypt

BAER, GABRIEL. *A History of Landownership in Modern Egypt 1800-1950*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1962. xiii, 252 pp. 35/-.

The *Ittizam* system of land tenure, in general use before Muhammed Ali, implied state ownership of the land, which was loaned for use to a number of public tenders, who were allowed to levy taxes from their fellahs. Muhammed Ali cancelled this system, and after a transition period the system of large estates gained ground. It is this process, that is minutely described here. The author throws light on the composition of the group of landed proprietors (of whom Muhammed Ali's relations, the foreigners, and the Copts constituted a major part), and on its social and political influence.

Ethiopia

SIMOONS, FREDERICK J. *Northwest Ethiopia. Peoples and Economy*. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1960. xvii, 250 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 5.00.

In the case of Ethiopia the influence of culturally defined food consumption on the primitive regional economics is abundantly clear. Food taboos on various forms of vegetable and animal food (often also "Moslem food" refused by Christians) have here hampered a rational utilization of the available resources. This book further contains much anthropological, geographical and economic material.

Kenya

DELFF, GEORGE. *Jomo Kenyatta: Towards Truth about "The Light of Kenya"*. Doubleday & Co. Inc., New York; Europese Boek Centrale N.V., Amsterdam 1961. 215 pp. \$ 3.95.

After some introductory chapters on the Kikuyu (chiefly based on Kenyatta's book on this subject), and the colonial history of Kenya, the author passes on to his subject proper, Jomo Kenyatta. He describes his development from "mission boy" to indisputed Kikuyu leader, with great sympathy for the man and what he stands for. The book is vividly written, refreshing because the author has the courage of his convictions, but here and there superficial and uncritical.

Libya

HILMI AL-HILLI, ABBAS. *Grundlagen, Stand und Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten der Wirtschaft in Libyen*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1961. 222 pp. Tables. DM. 62.50.

After an exposition of the present Libyan economy and natural resources Dr Hilmi Al-Hilli passes on to an analysis of the prospects. These appear to be greater than was generally supposed; considerable extension of agriculture and cattle-farming is found possible through irrigation and improved methods of farming. The oil industry is of special importance: from the proceeds a large part of the development plans can be financed.

Morocco

HEINEMEIJER, W. F. Marokko. In de hete schaduw van de Islam. J. A. Boom & Zoon, Meppel 1960. 311 pp. Ill. Hfl. 8.95.

Each of the books in the Terra Series deals with a particular country, of which economical and geographical as well as political, historical and social aspects are described. Mr Heinemeyer's work contains more, and more solid, information than is usually the case in this kind of book; it is not a travelogue and does not describe any personal experiences, but provides facts instead, and acquaints the reader with the specifically Moroccan problems.

Union of South Africa

GINIEWSKY, PAUL. Une autre Afrique du Sud. Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1962. 312 pp. Ill. Maps. NF. 15.00.

A stay in the Union provided the author with an opportunity of gaining personal impressions and interviewing various people. His solution for the racial problem is the foundation of a number of *Bantustans*, in which, by generous financial support, agriculture and industry should be developed. The weak point of this solution, i.e. its practicability, is not sufficiently entered into.

NEAME, L. E. The History of Apartheid. The Story of the Colour War in South Africa. Pall Mall Press with Barrie and Rockliff, London 1962. 200 pp. 22/6.

An excellent survey is here offered of race relations in South Africa since the earliest European colonisation. The stress is on the post-war period; the Malan, Strijdom and Verwoerd policies are extensively analysed, and the whole scheme of "separate development" is criticised. No new viewpoints occur and no real solution is found.

NICHOLLS, G. HEATON. Ass. by P. M. Slevin. South Africa in my Time. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 491 pp. Ill. 45/-.

After a number of adventurous years Mr Nicholls settled down in South Africa, where he became a member of Parliament and made a political career (he was High Commissioner in London during the war years). In this book he emerges as a sharp critic of African nationalism, a staunch defender of the English element in the Union, and of the tie with the Empire and, later, the Commonwealth. A foreword was written by the Marquess of Salisbury.

AMERICA

DAVISON, R. B. West Indian Migrants. Social and Economic Facts of Migration from the West Indies. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1962. xix, 89 pp. Tables. 7/6.

In most studies on the West-Indian migration movement it is largely the social and economic effects in Britain that get the stress. Dr Davison has viewed the question from the other side in studying the (mainly) economic causes of migration, and the social consequences for the West-Indies. Undoubtedly the most serious among the latter is that of family separation, in which the children are left behind without means.

Canada

Canadian Population and Northern Colonization. Symposium presented to the Royal Society of Canada in 1961. Ed. by V. W. Bladen. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1962. x, 158 pp. Tables. Maps. \$ 4.50.

The essays presented at this symposium – some in French, the other in English – offer together an extremely rewarding piece of population analysis for a demographically very interesting country. The first part which deals with demographic trends forms the basis for the second part which contains excellent studies on the “possibilities of colonization of Northern Canada”; they offer information on mineral resources, energy problems and on the climatological and other milieu conditions for people living in those regions. Among the contributors we mention Th. W. M. Cameron, N. Keyvitz (on “new patterns in the birth rate”), A. R. M. Lower, who on the basis of a careful analysis of historical data predicts a baby boom when new territories will be colonized, W. Keith Buck (on the mineral resources of Northern Canada) and G. Malcolm Brown, a professor of medicine, who discusses the possibilities of improvement of natural living conditions.

The Impertinences of Brother Anonymus. Preface by André Laurendeau. Transl. by Miriam Chapin. Harvest House, Montreal 1962. 126 pp. \$ 1.50.

These “impertinences”, translated from the French, contain a critical appraisal of the cultural situation of French Canada. They have been written by a teaching Brother, and touch on such subjects as the corruption of the French language, the low level of education, and religious aspects in French Canada. The book, especially the first part, has been written with biting humour.

WAITE, PETER B. The life and Times of Confederation 1864-1867. Politics, Newspapers, and the Union of British North America. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1962. vi, 379 pp. \$ 8.50.

The three years preceding the unification of British North America were years of fierce and emotional discussion, in which cultural, provincial and party differences found expression in the newspapers. Though the standpoint of the British home country is also dealt with, the stress is on this aspect of the confederation as it appeared from the periodicals of the time. Thus a very detailed picture was obtained of the currents of opinion in the various provinces.

United States of America

ANDREWS, CHARLES M. The Colonial Background of the American Revolution. Four Essays in American Colonial History. Yale University Press, New Haven 1961. xii, 220 pp. \$ 1.45.

The first edition of this book is from 1924. It contains four essays on the British colonial policy and on the conditions leading to the revolt of the colonies. In his preface Leonard W. Labaree points out, that Andrews has studied the British-American colonial relations in their own right, as a reaction to the school that only stressed those aspects in the colonial developments, that are important for the rise of an American nation and state.

BIDWELL, PERCY W. *Undergraduate Education in Foreign Affairs*. King's Crown Press, New York 1962. viii, 215 pp. Maps. \$ 5.00.

The statement, that the American university graduate has too little insight into and knowledge of foreign affairs, is here investigated on the basis of the results of a questionnaire submitted to the students. The need for a revision of the curricula in order to meet this situation is here acknowledged but, more important, the author finds a change in the attitudes of teachers and students.

BORCH, HERBERT VON. *Kennedy. Der neue Stil und die Weltpolitik*. Piper & Co. Verlag, München 1961. 108 pp. DM. 5.80.

Within a short compass an excellent survey is here given of the "new style" in American politics, i.e. the result of the President's ideas and his dynamic personality. The book gives high praise to Kennedy; its criticism is limited to the President's permission, in April 1961, for the landing of an anti-Castrist force in Cuba.

DRINNON, RICHARD. *Rebel in Paradise. A Biography of Emma Goldman*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1961. xv, 349 pp. Ill. \$ 5.95.

With full mastery of his subject the author of this book draws a very sympathetic, though not uncritical picture of the famous Russian-born American anarchist who in so many ways defied conservative opinion of her time; she was, according to Dr. Drinnon, "an archetype rebel" – and as such she challenged American society which, however, gradually ripened into accepting more or less the fundamental disagreement of which she was symbolic. The book also provides a great deal of information on the personalities of Emma Goldman's close friend Berkman, of Kropotkin and others in or near to the Anarchist movement, and on her other interests (women's emancipation, antimilitarism, etc.). Of particular importance for a good understanding is the chapter on her experiences in Soviet Russia which she denounced with no less vehemence as, for instance, capitalism in the USA.

DUMOND, DWIGHT LOWELL. *Antislavery. The Crusade for Freedom in America*. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1961. x, 422 pp. Ill. \$ 20.00.

The material collected for this broadly planned study (the life work of Prof. Dumond who is to be considered one of the greatest experts on the slavery issue) is very extensive and covers a wide range of subjects. Prof. Dumond has used his book skilfully for his argument, in which there is a constant note of moral indignation, and which pays a tribute to the fighters against slavery: Birney, Garrison, Lundy, Weld. All the fields in which slavery was combated, the societies, churches, Congress, and the law courts come up for discussion. A separate chapter is devoted to contemporary anti-slavery publications, while Weld's influential work: *American Slavery As It Is*, in its turn receives separate treatment. The production of the book deserves special mention; its format is large and it contains a great many illustrations of the period. There is no bibliography.

DYKEMAN, WILMA and JAMES STOKELY. *Seeds of Southern Change. The Life of Will Alexander*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1962. xvi, 343 pp. Ill. \$ 5.95.

Will Alexander earned fame as one of the greatest pioneers in the field of inter-racial understanding in the South. In this biography his social work in the 'Twenties

and 'Thirties for the benefit of the Negro is described against the background of the problems of the South, which got more relief than ever in this period. During the Roosevelt administration Will Alexander was successively a member of the Resettlement Administration and a director of the Farm Security Administration.

ESSIEN-UDOM, E. U. *Black Nationalism. A Search for an Identity in America.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1962. xiii, 367 pp. Ill. \$ 6.95.

This study is concerned with the Nation of Islam, a Negro sect with strongly eschatological and mystical tendencies, which considers itself to belong to the world Moslem community. The Nation, which recruits its members especially from the lower-class Negroes in the big cities in the North, should be regarded as an expression of Black Nationalism, and is a clear reaction against the "integration" advocated particularly by middle-class Negroes. Dr Essien-Udom concludes from his admirable analysis, that the sect should primarily be seen as a community in which the Negro recovers his identity, and where he unlearns to see himself through the eyes of a White. The extremism, mysticism, and racism particular to the movement fulfil, in this sense, a positive function.

GARA, LARRY. *The Liberty Line. The Legend of the Underground Railroad.* University of Kentucky Press, Lexington 1961. x, 202 pp. \$ 5.00.

Basing himself on a close study of the available sources Prof. Gara arrives at the conclusion, that the idea of an organised "underground railroad", composed of idealistic abolitionists helping Southern slaves to escape to the North and Canada, is a myth. The fugitives (their number was smaller than is often thought) were largely left to their own devices and there was no question of any organised help on a wide scale. Prof. Gara has investigated how this myth has arisen and how it has perpetuated itself even into modern historical discussions on the subject.

NIEBUHR, REINHOLD. *Frömmigkeit und Säkularisation.* Gütersloher Verlagshaus Gerd Mohn, Gütersloh 1962. 144 pp. DM. 11.80.

This is a German translation of "Pious and Secular America". The German title is therefore not fully identical; this may well indicate some doubt as to the appropriateness of the restriction involved in the last word of the English title. Indeed the book deals with social and political as well as cultural world problems, but it does so from the angle of the author's interpretation (very rewarding in itself) of the American situation. It is mainly the indictment of Enlightenment optimism and uninspired dogmatism which gives the book its particular character. Both for its analysis and for the answers given to essential questions regarding the survival of democracy and the rejuvenation of a Christian approach it will appeal to various categories of readers. It is in some respects representative of the most thorough and original thinking in modern Protestantism in general, and of American Protestantism in particular.

UBERNDÖRFER, DIETER. *Von der Einsamkeit des Menschen in der modernen amerikanischen Gesellschaft.* Verlag Rombach & Co. GmbH, Freiburg im Breisgau 1961. 2. veränderte u. erw. Aufl. 222 pp. DM. 22.00.

Man in American society is here described as being in a situation of cultural crisis. The following characteristics are mentioned: unchecked mobility, loneliness, conformity,

sexual obsession, and, in general, loss of values. All this must be attributed to the "loss of transcendence". Owing to an empiricism pressed too far, and an emphasis on value-free starting-points, American sociology has failed in its duty, which, in Mr Oberndörfer's opinion, consists of the creating of, and the searching for, values. The author himself considers a value-free sociology impossible.

READ, LEONARD E. *Elements of Libertarian Leadership. Notes on the theory, methods, and practice of freedom.* The Foundation for Economic Education, Inc., Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y. 1962. 183 pp. \$ 2.00.

Libertarianism, as it is explained here, finds its core in the resistance against government interference, especially on the economic level. For the rest this philosophy is not very clearly expounded here, in spite of attempts to give it a metaphysical and theological justification. The author is President of the Foundation for Economic Education, which aims at promoting the thought of private ownership, the free market, the profit and loss system, and limited government.

Travels in The New South. A Bibliography. Vol. I: The Postwar South, 1865-1900: An Era of Reconstruction and Readjustment. Vol. II: The Twentieth-Century South, 1900-1955: An Era of Change, Depression and Emergence. Ed. by Thomas D. Clark. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1962. xvi, 267 pp.; xiii, 301 pp. 2 Vols. \$ 20.00.

Of each travel story this bibliography gives an excerpt and a review, to which some facts are added on the dates of the journey and the location of the copy. The accounts vary from touristic impressions to seriously sociological studies; the latter are naturally focused on the racial problem and the economic deterioration of the South after the Reconstruction period. From the brief summaries the process comes out clearly of how an "image" of the South has come into being, an "image", that has changed relatively little since the Reconstruction.

WARNER, W. LLOYD. *American life: Dream and Reality.* Revised ed. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1962. xi, 292 pp. \$ 6.50.

This revised edition (originally the book appeared in 1953) has been brought up to date. It is a masterpiece of descriptive sociology and contains the most valuable dissertations on the American class system (for which the well-known categories of two divisions each of upper-, middle- and lower-class are taken as a standard), on national values and symbols, on the new forms of mobility vs. old, traditional interpretations, on the relation between class and caste especially in the South. The book is based on much research work, the results of which are related here in a vivid style and with an eye to the general issues posed by the evolution of American society and its position in the world at large. Particularly revealing are the chapters on "social persistence and personality development" and "associations in America" - with their different characters according to their class membership.

WILSON, JAMES Q. *The Amateur Democrat. Club Politics in Three Cities.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1962. xv, 378 pp. Tables. \$ 6.95.

The "amateur" politicians in the Democratic Party are characterised by a "fundamental", "idealistic" approach of political issues, which they wish to view also in

a wider context. Mr Wilson has investigated and compared some amateur clubs in the three biggest cities; qua political attitude they turned out to belong to the liberal left of the party, qua ethnic composition there is a strikingly large number of Jews among the members, while most were recruited from the intellectual professions. The conflict with the "professionals" (i.e. the traditional leaders connected with the "machine"), and the political importance of these younger groups in the party are described. For city government Mr Wilson considers the "professional" attitudes and insights more suitable.

ASIA

SYATAUW, J. J. G. *Some Newly Established Asian States and the Development of International Law*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1961. xi, 249 pp. Hfl. 19.00.

The attitudes of the Asian states towards international law have been strongly influenced by the history of these states (including the precolonial history), and their experiences with this law on their way towards independence. It is against this background, that Dr Syatauw has set his penetrating study, in which he pleads for a better understanding of the motives at the bottom of these attitudes, which are to be taken into consideration as a reality. He successively describes the origin of the problem, and some cases (e.g. the Burmese-Chinese boundary disputes, the Kashmir conflict, Indonesia and Maritime Law).

Burma

MAUNG MAUNG. *A Trial in Burma. The Assassination of Aung San*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1962. viii, 117 pp. Ill. Hfl. 12.50.

Aung San, the leader of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, was murdered with his nearest collaborators at a conference in July 1947. The plot had been set up by the ambitious U Saw, former Prime Minister and leader of a minority party. Dr Maung Maung here outlines the background of this action on the eve of Burma's independence, but concentrates on the trial itself, which he regards as a test for the young state and its leaders for conducting a fair trial with steadiness and authority.

China

CHIH, ANDRÉ. *L'occident "chrétien" vu par les Chinois vers la fin du XIXe siècle (1870-1900)*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1962. 273 pp. NF. 12.00.

Basing himself chiefly on Chinese sources Mr Chih describes the development of the picture of the West as it appeared to the Chinese. Their consciousness of superiority survived the Opium War, but changed after the 1860 war; the West was credited with military supremacy, later with technological and scientific pre-eminence, and still later in many circles the superiority of the West was attributed to its political and social organisation. On the cultural and religious levels, however, the Chinese sense of superiority remained, as is shown here from a great number of quotations.

DUNNE, GEORGE H. *Generation of Giants. The Story of the Jesuits in China in the Last Decades of the Ming Dynasty.* University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame 1962. 389 pp. Ill. \$ 5.75.

In this excellently documented history of the Roman-Catholic Mission in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the reader gets a subtly shaded picture of this episode. The author describes the rivalry of the monastic orders, often springing from the differences of nationality, and the attempts at placing a restraint on "Europeanism" (i.e. equalisation of the Christian religion with European social and cultural concepts), undertaken with some success particularly by the Jesuits. The fact, that the Jesuits in China and Japan were often recruited from those countries where as yet no nationalism had occurred (and less from such countries as Spain and Portugal) is considered important.

GREENE, FELIX. *The Wall has two Sides. A Portrait of China Today.* Jonathan Cape, London 1962. 416 pp. 25/-.

This is an account of a 10,000-mile journey made by the author through China. He met with lots of people and was shown the things considered suitable for visitors and introduced to men high up the ladder. He has observed a great many details indeed, which are for the greater part interpreted in a way favourable to the present regime. The book is fully descriptive and a deeper analysis is not tried. It is vividly written.

TSUNGTUNG, CHANG. *Die Entwicklung der festlandchinesischen Landwirtschaft aus der Sicht der chinesischen Regierung.* West-deutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1961. 118 pp. Tables. DM. 39.30.

The rapid growth of the Chinese population calls for a greater output of agriculture. Against this background the author discusses the possibilities still open in the way of intensification and extension of the acreage, and gives a survey of the measures already taken. The stress of this book is completely on the technical and economical aspects.

India

KARVE, IRAWATI. *Hindu Society – An Interpretation.* Deccan College, Poona 1961. xi, 171 pp. Rs. 10.00.

Dr Karve here investigates the origins and characteristics of the caste society from a pre-eminently anthropological viewpoint. A final chapter discusses some topical social and cultural problems in the Unions. The author advocates a realistic policy towards the communal and other traditional groupings, the frictions between which have given rise to a continuous situation of intolerance and violence, particularly since independence. Concrete solutions are offered for the linguistic problem (continuation of English as the federal language), polygamy, cow protection and Hindu marriage.

KHAN, MOHD. SHABBIR. *India's Economic Development and International Economic Relations.* Asia Publishing House, London 1961. 133 pp. Tables. 21/-.

After a chapter on the theory of economic growth, in which an illuminating consideration of the best-known models of growth forms the central part, this process is dis-

cussed in relation to international trade and foreign investment. Prof. Shabbir Khan is an advocate of the extension of trade (in this connection the criticism of Myrdal's ideas is interesting) and of foreign private investment. An analysis of the first two five-year plans concludes the book. Although clearly written for the professional economist this work is, in broad outline, well within the comprehension of the uninstructed reader.

MERTIN, JOACHIM. *Das Dorfentwicklungsprogramm als Methode des Wirtschaftsausbaus für das ländliche Indien*. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. x, 151 pp. DM. 25.50.

The Community Development Programme is highly concentrated on the needs of Indian agriculture, and its importance for the development of that agriculture can therefore hardly be overestimated. The author attaches special value to the long-term aims, i.e. the change of the human factor (the creating of the sociological and psychological conditions for economic progress), without which the strictly economic measures on the federal level are doomed to failure. The book essentially contains a description and elucidation of the Programme against the background of the economic demands.

MINATTUR, JOSEPH. *Freedom of the Press in India. Constitutional Provisions and their Application*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1961. xiv, 136 pp. Hfl. 15.00.

In this primarily juridical study the author gives an enumeration of the provisions regarding such offenses as sedition, obscenity, contempt of court and of legislature, and defamation. When necessary, comparisons are drawn with similar instances in the United Kingdom and the United States.

NARAYAN, SHRIMAN. *Trends in Indian Planning*. Asia Publishing House, London 1962. viii, 139 pp. 25/-.

A plea for a more extensive application of the Gandhian ideas to planning. Mr. Narayan advocates a concentration on the formation of village industries, industrial decentralisation, co-operative farming, community planning, and political decentralisation. He is especially in favour of an economic policy aiming at a decrease of unemployment; labour-saving machinery should only be introduced with great forethought.

PANIKKAR, K. M. *Hindu Society at Cross Roads*. Asia Publishing House, London 1961, 139 pp. 7/6.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1955, when no insight was to be had yet into the effects of the anti-caste state legislation. In the introduction of this third edition an evaluation is given of these effects.

The book contains a plea for giving up those aspects of Hinduism that, according to the author, are not an essential part of Hinduism as a religion, but which (as for instance the tradition of untouchability) constitute a barrier on the road to progress.

RICHTER, LISELOTTE. *Mahatma Gandhi*. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1962. 95 pp. DM. 5.50.

In a series completely devoted to short biographies of prominent persons (artists, men of science, politicians) this little book is *Band 25*. The portrait here outlined, which is perhaps a little idealised, and the description of the events that have led to India's independence, are primarily designed for the general reader.

THORNER, DANIEL and ALICE. *Land and Labour in India*. Asia Publishing House, London 1962. ix, 227 pp. 35/-.

This book reprints fifteen papers written by Dr and Mrs Thorner on the Indian agrarian problem. They begin with a general consideration of the problem to-day; in the light of their aims the agricultural reforms since 1947 are considered to have failed: the large estates and crop sharing still exist. In the final section the authors criticise the 1951 census and some other surveys and enquiries, especially the application of the economical concepts created and used in the West to the Indian agricultural situation.

Indonesia

MOSSMAN, JAMES. *Rebels in Paradise. Indonesia's Civil War*. Jonathan Cape, London 1961. 257 pp. 18/-.

Mr Mossman has traversed the whole of Indonesia as a foreign correspondent, and taken the opportunity to establish contact both with the rebels and with the loyalist military leaders. More than a simple travelogue the book is a vivid and concretising description of Indonesia at the time of its political nadir. As journalism this book is excellent, in spite of some inaccuracies mostly on detail matters.

VESPER, MARLENE. *Tausende Inseln – ein Staat. Indonesien gestern und heute*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1960. 154 pp. Ill. DM. 1,85.

An East-German author here gives a concise description of country and people, in which historical as well as political and economic aspects find their place. The book has clearly been written for a large public; it also gives impressions of daily life and picturesque details.

Iraq

LANGLEY, KATHLEEN M. *The Industrialization of Iraq*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1961. ix, 313 pp. \$ 5.50.

In the survey here given of Iraq's industrialisation the author describes the beginnings, in the nineteen-twenties, of the manufacture of textiles, cigarettes, etc., by private enterprise. After 1945 the government-established Industrial Bank and Development Board were the centres of all activity. The results of 1945-1958 are, in the author's opinion, unsatisfactory in so far that the Board has not seized various real possibilities of economic expansion. A favourable condition, distinguishing Iraq from other under-developed countries and implying some guarantee for the future, is the presence of capital through the oil royalties.

Israel

ULLMANN, ARNO. *Israel – Abenteuer einer neuen Heimat*. Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Düsseldorf, Köln 1961. 214 pp. DM. 14.80.

This book is primarily intended for the general reader who, in an absorbing account, is acquainted with some aspects of Israel: organisation and functioning of the Kibbutz, the Arabian minority and the reclamation of the Negev desert. Other chapters outline episodes from the early colonisation and from the 1948 war.

Japan

LU, DAVID J. *From the Marco Polo Bridge to Pearl Harbor. Japan's Entry Into World War II.* Foreword by Herbert Feis. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. x, 274 pp. \$ 4.75.

As a general introduction to the period under study Prof. Lu first describes the political developments in Japan from the 1922 naval treaty onwards. On the period after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict he provides a well-documented diplomatic history, finally concentrating on the causes of the attack on the United States, the relative importance of the oil embargo, and the right to station troops in China, as well as the role played by army, navy, and civilians. An interesting conclusion is, that the Tripartite Pact was hardly important for Japan's entering the war.

Nepal

MINEAU, WAYNE. *The Fever Peaks.* Peter Davies Ltd., London 1962. 217 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Mr Mineau, who is a journalist, joined an international World Health Organisation team combating malaria in Nepal, and saw much of the country and the people. The report of his journey has no other pretention than to be an easily readable travelogue interspersed with pieces on Nepalese history, and as such it is very successful.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

BURNS, CREIGHTON. *Parties and People. A Survey based on the La Trobe Electorate.* Melbourne University Press, Melbourne; Cambridge University Press, London and New York 1961. vii, 173 pp. 18/6.

The method of the "electoral analysis" as frequently applied in Europe and the United States was here used for an investigation into campaigning and voting in a by-election in a district near Melbourne. Besides such well-known methods as the description of the electorate in terms of class, religion, etc., and the summing up of party characteristics, methods of campaigning, and the nature of the issues at stake, the author, in his description of the "motivational structure", gives an original and very effective classification of types of voting behaviour.

INGLIS, K. S. *The Stuart Case.* Melbourne University Press; Cambridge University Press, London and New York 1961. 321 pp. 27/6.

In 1958 an aborigine was arrested in the State of South Australia, on suspicion of murder and rape of a girl under age. The case created a great deal of comment, especially owing to the racial element, and to serious accusations by the defence against the police. The racial aspect probably worked in favour of the accused, in so far that it raised an interest in the case and the defence. Mr Inglis has reproduced large parts of the trial in his book.

KIDDLE, MARGARET. *Men of Yesterday. A Social History of the Western District of Victoria 1834-1890*. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne; Cambridge University Press, London and New York 1961. xviii, 573 pp. Ill. 63/-.

Although mainly a regional study the story here narrated is, in a sense, typical of the whole of South-East Australia. The beginning is described of colonisation and the transformation of the wild country into an important grazing area, the coming of the gold-diggers, who initially represented a completely new and socially turbulent element, and the prosperity towards the end of the nineteenth century. The documentation is very thorough.

EUROPE

Agrarstrukturpolitik im Rahmen regionaler Wirtschaftspolitik in westeuropäischen Ländern. Referate, Länderberichte und Diskussionsbeiträge der Arbeitstagung der Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarsoziologie e. V., Bonn am 15. und 16. März 1961 in Bad Godesberg. Verlag Paul Parey, Hamburg und Berlin 1962. 304 pp. Maps. DM. 31.25.

In regional economic policy, i.e. on a level between local and national, especially the agrarian structural policy plays an important part. It is on this aspect that contributions were collected on practically all West-European countries (Italy excepted), composed by specialists from those countries. Two reports of a general nature based on these pieces precede them, of which especially that by Prof. C. von Dietze is elucidating. He provides a historical survey of the agrarian policy and its underlying assumptions and gives an exposition of the situation as it is now.

De bescherming van de werknemers in geval van werkloosheid. Door G. Boldt, P. Durand, P. Horion e.a. H. E. Stenfert Kroese N.V., Leiden 1961. xx, 462 pp. Hfl. 21.50.

This is one of a series of studies in comparative labour law, published under the auspices of the High Authority of the Coal and Steel Community. It is also the first of a series on problems related to the European integration, which is published simultaneously in French, German, Italian and Dutch by a combination of publishers. Especially useful in this book is Prof. Luigi Mengoni's report, which summarises the insurance systems in the six countries and compares them on the basis of the contributions of each country separately. Recommendations for alterations or for a synthesis are not given.

CAMPBELL, ALAN and DENNIS Thompson. *Common Market Law. Texts and Commentaries*. Foreword by Lord Denning. A. W. Sythoff, Leiden; Stevens & Sons, London; Fred. B. Rothman & Co., South Hackensack, N.J. 1962. xxii, 487 pp. Hfl. 39.75.

An excellent guide for those who wish to find their way in the structure (not easily surveyable for the layman) of the European Economic Community. After a brief historical outline of the rise of the Common Market there follows a description of

the general contents of the Rome Treaty, later concentrating on a number of practical subjects of commercial interest. The appendix contains, among other things, the text of the Rome Treaty.

GROH, DIETER. *Russland und das Selbstverständnis Europas. Ein Beitrag zur europäischen Geistesgeschichte.* [Politica, 3.] Hermann Luchterhand Verlag, Neuwied 1961. 366 pp. DM. 19.80.

A great erudition and a painstaking research are the outstanding qualities striking the reader of this interesting book. Although in general the German philosophers and political theoreticians have been given most attention, the most relevant French and other European authors have not been forgotten. The most original part is perhaps that which deals with the view of Russia held by people during the Enlightenment period (Leibniz, Frederick II, Herder), in which the idea of an allegedly culturally virgin soil was counterbalanced by the idea of barbarian threats. The latter tendency became stronger in the period of the restoration, although then Russia's position as a bulwark of legitimacy was widely shared by conservatives. With great insight and soberness the fear of Russia, which characterised, for instance, Young-Hegelians, and the feeling of European downfall, which became stronger in this century, are discussed. In this short notice it is impossible to do justice to the richness of the contents of this book. There were less general tendencies and much more diversity of opinion than might be concluded. The author deals only very shortly with the Soviet period.

MARX, KARL. *Manuskripte über die polnische Frage (1863-1864).* Hrsg. und eingel. von Werner Conze und Dieter Hertz-Eichenrode. Mouton & Co., 's-Gravenhage 1961. 202 pp. Hfl. 24.00.

These very carefully edited manuscripts on the Polish question (with extensive discussions of special European issues, such as the role played by Frederick II or the position of Napoleon III towards Russia) demonstrate Marx' enmity *vis-à-vis* the Russian Empire (the presumed attitude towards the latter taken by any statesman is decisive for Marx' opinion on him) as well as his very pragmatic approach to historical and/or political problems. Anti-Russianism replaces any "Marxist" analysis in these manuscripts which, it should be added, were not intended in the present form for publication. In his introduction Prof. Conze offers what is probably the best existing discussion of Marx' and Engels' views on nationalities in general and on the Polish nation in particular.

Belgium

BROUCKERE, LOUIS DE. *Oeuvres choisies. Avant-propos par Léon Del-sinne. Tome quatrième: Le Journaliste.* Fondation Louis de Brouckère Bruxelles 1962. 459 pp.

After an interval of four years the selected works of De Brouckère are continued with this fourth volume containing part of his journalistic work, which spans a period of sixty years. Only the contributions for *Le Peuple* (his collaboration with other papers was always only temporary) are printed here, and of these chiefly those concerning the subjects nearest to his heart (international socialism, home policy, peace, and trade unionism).

Czechoslovakia

FUCHS, GERHARD. *Gegen Hitler und Henlein. Der solidarische Kampf tschechischer und deutscher Antifaschisten von 1933 bis 1938*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1961. 335 pp. DM. 12.50.

Unpublished Czech archive materials have been used together with printed Czechoslovak and German sources in this detailed dissertation on the opposition against Henlein and Hitler both by Sudeten Germans and Czechoslovaks. Moreover, the attitude towards German refugees and political fighters against the Nazis is dealt with. The book is strongly pro-communist and the author's biased position is extremely clear. Emil Franzel and Werner Jaksch (who always remained a Social Democrat) are the target of particularly sharp criticism.

France

Archives Parlementaires de 1787 à 1860. Recueil complet des débats législatifs et politiques des Chambres Françaises. Fondé par MM. Mavidal et E. Laurent. Continué par l'Institut d'Histoire de la Révolution française de la Faculté des Lettres et Sciences humaines de Paris sous la direction de Marcel Reinhard, Georges Lefebvre et Marc Bouloiseau. Première série (1787 à 1799). Tome LXXXIII du 16 nivôse an II au 8 pluviôse an II (5 janvier 1794 au 27 janvier 1794). Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1961. x, 787 pp. NF. 58.00.

This series was begun in 1862 by Mr Mavidal and Mr Laurent; the publication was discontinued in 1914 and not taken up again after the war, partly on account of adverse criticism on the previous volumes, which had been incompletely annotated, and in which the references were often insufficient. In 1937 the *Institut d'Histoire de la Révolution française* wanted to continue the publication, but had to delay it till now. The present volume, which approaches much nearer to scientific demands, bases itself on the *procès-verbaux*. These have been supplemented with facts from other sources (especially from the newspapers) and accompanying pieces (tables, explanations, comments), which were not read aloud at the sessions, and which are indispensable to a complete picture of the state of affairs.

ARMAND, LOUIS avec la collaboration de Michel Drancourt. *Plaidoyer pour l'avenir*. Calmann-Lévy, Paris 1961. 254 pp. NF. 8.55.

A plea for the adaptation of the Social structures to the demands of a new era. The progress of technical science has rendered especially an enlargement of the dimension (from France to Europe), educational reform, planification of the economy, etc., necessary. The author comes easily and rashly to generalisations and constructions of thought that will not bear criticism.

BELLANGER, CLAUDE. *Presse clandestine 1940-1944*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1961. 264 pp. Ill. NF. 7.50.

In this 13th vol. of the very attractive series "*Kiosque*" the text and the pictures are not exclusively related to the press of the Resistance, but offer a general framework for the period. The story is well written and gives a good survey of the various Resistance groups and of those tendencies that testified to a spirit of discontent with the actual situation.

BRETONNEAU, G. Valeurs humaines de J.-J. Rousseau. La Colombe, Éditions du Vieux Colombier, Paris 1961. 307 pp. NF. 12.00.

Starting from the fact, observed before by Cassirer, that all the lines of Rousseau's philosophy lead to "the personality", the author of this study, which is based on a doctoral thesis for the Sorbonne, has concentrated on the formation of personality and the creation of values in Rousseau's thought. Dr Bretonneau, who is clearly emotionally affected by the philosopher, has not only analysed his system, but has succeeded remarkably well in entering into his nature and his world of ideas.

CASTELOT, ANDRÉ. Le Prince Rouge. Philippe-Égalité, d'après des documents inédits. Librairie Académique Perrin, Paris 1962. 344 pp. Ill. NF. 13.50.

Though the author has not aimed at a complete rehabilitation of Philippe Egalité he has succeeded in elucidating much of his subject's cowardice and characterlessness and at any rate explaining them psychologically. The first half of this biography covering the pre-revolutionary period, gives a good impression of the customs and habits at court in the second half of the eighteenth century.

COE, RICHARD N. Morelly. Ein Rationalist auf dem Wege zum Sozialismus. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1961. 364 pp. DM. 19.50.

Although this book was originally written in English, it is published for the first time in German (in a translation by Rolf Geissler). The subtitle indicates the author's general argument – Morelly's idealism opened up new approaches for him, but closed the way to revolutionary socialism in some form or another. With great sympathy and with commendable knowledge of the contemporary currents of thought the various elements in Morelly's philosophy are analyzed and confronted with views held by other theoreticians of 18th-century France and with later opinions on Morelly. As a Marxist, the author attaches special importance to Marx' and Engels' judgment and to the work done by Soviet scholars in the field (e.g., Volgin).

DUCLOS, JACQUES. L'Avenir de la démocratie. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1962. 254 pp. NF. 5.00.

Mr Duclos has not intended to build up a scientific argumentation of his ideas on democracy, but has preferred a loose composition, in which his criticism of De Gaulle, Gaullism and the Fifth Republic is supplemented by historical parallels. The book is clearly intended for a wide circle of readers.

GOLDBERG, HARVEY. The Life of Jean Jaurès. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1962. 590 pp. Ill. \$ 12.00.

This biography chiefly deals with the political activity of Jaurès within the framework of the French politics of his time in general, and of the French and international socialist and labour movement. The treatment of all these fields rests on an extensive documentation of printed and non-printed material, used with insight and thorough knowledge. Jaurès' development towards socialism finds chronologically related, painstaking treatment with indications of the philosophical foundation. Besides that the attention is especially directed at Jaurès' stand regarding problems of socialist strategy and tactics. The author regards particularly the last ten years of Jaurès' life of exceptional importance.

ISAMBERT, FRANÇOIS-ANDRÉ. *Christianisme et classe ouvrière. Jalons pour une étude de sociologie historique*. Éditions Casterman, Paris 1961. 260 pp. Maps. Bfr. 120.

After discussing an enquiry in some Parisian districts, and some facts that unmistakably illustrate the dechristianization of the labour class (relatively much more strongly than other classes), the author deals with the historical causes of this situation. A separate chapter is devoted to the ideas of Corbon, a follower of Buchez and sharp observer of the workers' dechristianization. The fact that this book, in a sense, repeats and summarizes some articles published before, has caused a certain looseness and a lack of system in construction and argumentation.

Le "Journal d'un prêtre d'après demain" (1902-1903) de l'Abbé [Ch.] Calippe. *Utopie ou Anticipation?* Publié et présenté par Émile Poulat. Casterman, Paris 1961. 332 pp. F. 13.50.

Ten articles by the Abbé Calippe, edited in 1902 and published as an imaginary journal in a provincial periodical, have here been republished. The journal contains a plea for a renewed missionary Christendom in France, in which the priests participate in the life of the poor and the labour of the workers. It is preceded by an introduction by Emile Poulat, which itself is a complete study of Catholicism and the social problem, especially after the Revolution.

Die Lehre Saint-Simons. Eingel. und hrsg. von Gottfried Salomon-Delattour. [Politica, 7.] Hermann Luchterhand Verlag, Neuwied 1962. 299 pp. DM. 19.00.

This book gives the first German translation of the *Exposition de la Doctrine de Saint-Simon*, mainly written by Bazard and Enfantin and presented in the form of a course of study held from December 1928-August 1929 and published for the first time in 1930. In a concise, but very essential introduction the expert author offers a short biography of Saint-Simon and an exposition of the views of the Saint-Simonians that deserves to be called a model of clarity.

LETHÈVE, JACQUES. *La caricature et la presse sous la IIIe République*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1961. 270 pp. Ill. NF. 7.50.

An excellent choice has been made of cartoons on a wide range of subjects – the Boer War, the First World War, social conditions, political issues of the day, such as the Dreyfus case etc. Equally excellent is the text, which is a real contribution also to the social history of the period. The book is vol. 16 in the series "*Kiosque*".

La montée des jeunes dans la communauté des générations. Compte rendu in extenso de la 48e Session des Semaines Sociales de la France. *Chronique Sociale de France*, Lyon; *Le Centurion "Bonne Presse"*, Paris 1962. 400 pp. NF. 18.85.

The annual "*Semaines Sociales*" are of importance for an understanding of Roman Catholic opinion on topical issues, international or specifically French. The present volume belongs to the latter category: It is the rise of youth and the problems posed by it which is treated in its various aspects. The fundamental fact – of which all contributors are appreciative, some to the point of hoping for a still more rapid growth – is the demographic expansion manifest since 1942. The demographic perspective is pictured mainly by H. Guitton; the social aspect of the "dialogue of the

generations" is discussed, among others, by J. Foliet. Other contributions deal with the problems in housing as a consequence of the increase of large families, education, and the prospects for religion, notably the Roman Catholic Church.

NEMO, MAXIME. *Choix de Textes de J.-J. Rousseau. Préface par Jean Fabre.* La Colombe, Editions du Vieux Colombier, Paris 1962. 200 pp. NF. 8.00.

In the selection of Rousseau's texts Mr Nemo has set out to give a picture as rounded as possible of the philosopher's work and personality. Thus, the lover, the novelist, the lawgiver, the educator, and the lonely man in Rousseau are successively brought to the fore.

PERROT, MARGUERITE. *Le mode de vie des familles bourgeoises 1873-1953.* Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1961. viii, 299 pp. Tables. NF. 19.00.

Basing her study on a number of consumption budgets of so-called "bourgeois" families the author has succeeded in creating quite a good picture of their pattern of spending and, therefore, of their style of living. The results, which are presented with some reservation (the test is far from representative), contain much information; thus, for instance, it appears that the well-known law of Engel, formulated chiefly on the basis of workers' budgets (a category, whose consumption has been studied more frequently than that of the well-to-do) does not hold good for the groups under discussion. Some methodological criticism might be expressed on the use, definition and indication of "bourgeoisie".

SOBOUL, ALBERT. *Précis d'histoire de la Révolution Française.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1962. 530 pp. NF. 20.00.

Within the framework of a chronological account of the events in the period 1789-1799 the extremely expert marxist author analyses the general character of the French Revolution, and the aims of the various social groups and political parties acting in it. The author, in this well-arranged and lively book, has given special attention to the masses' own aspirations and actions, and on the effect these have had on the general course of the Revolution. He establishes, which lasting changes in society, state and law have been achieved by the Revolution, and to what extent it is still a source of inspiration.

THOMPSON, J. M. *Leaders of the French Revolution.* Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1962. xiv, 272 pp. Ill. 18/-.

This is the fourth printing of Prof. Thompson's well-known book, which first appeared in 1929. It contains short sketches of the lives of prominent persons of the Revolution and judgements on their historical importance as well as on their characters. In selecting the author has set out to do justice to a wide range of politics and of characters, viz. the choice of Sieyès, Mirabeau, Lafayette, Brissot, Louvet, Danton, Fabre, Marat, Saint Just, Robespierre, and Dumouriez.

WIPPOLD, WERNER. *Die Pariser Kommune. Ihre Bedeutung für die Entwicklung der Lehre von der Diktatur des Proletariats.* VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1961. 127 pp. DM. 5.00.

Dr Wippold, in his description of the Commune, has not confined himself to the historical facts, but has set out to demonstrate, on the basis of the events in 1870-1871, the

validity of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of the state and of the revolution. The whole final chapter deals with the causes of the failure: besides tactical errors (e.g. the neglect to take possession of the Bank of France) he mentions lack of collaboration with the farmers, and, especially, the absence of a revolutionary party organisation.

Germany

ADELMANN, GERHARD. *Die soziale Betriebsverfassung des Ruhrbergbaus vom Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Industrie-und Handelskammerbezirks Essen*. Ludwig Röhrscheid Verlag, Bonn 1962. 208 pp. DM. 18.00.

The relation between employer and employee in the Ruhr mining industry is here viewed against the background of structural changes (concentration and rationalisation) in the factory and the organisation of the workers. The opposition, of the very big firms in particular, against a social policy on a level above the companies, and their hostility to trade unionism, is striking. This book also contains much information on growth and composition of the working population, the rise of social welfare, and the economic development.

BÄTE, LUDWIG. *Justus Möser Advocatus patriae*. Athenäum Verlag, Frankfurt/Main und Bonn 1961. 288 pp. DM. 24.00.

Justus Möser, 1720-1794, historian, jurist (he is regarded as one of the founders of the Historical School) and man of letters, here for the first time receives a complete biography. The importance of Justus Möser for eighteenth-century cultural life in Germany, and especially for the cultural awakening of the German nation, cannot be rated too highly. This biography brings out all the aspects of his many-sided activities and depicts them against a broad cultural-historical background, thus presenting the reader a balanced and well-rounded picture of Möser's cultural achievement.

BERTSCH, HERBERT. *CDU/CSU demaskiert. Mit einer graphischen Darstellung*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1961. 795 pp. DM. 9.80.

A great variety of West German sources have been worked up into this book, which for that very reason offers interesting details also to readers, who do not agree with the perfectly obvious tendency the author wishes to propagate, i.e. hatred for the leading party in the Federal Republic which is accused of increasingly vehement and even fascist policies. The social composition of the party gets a large share of attention, but the religious composition is also dealt with in some detail. An impressive list is given of various names belonging to more or less leading persons in the party. The party's left wing is denied any importance.

BROSZAT, MARTIN. *Der Nationalsozialismus. Weltanschauung, Programm und Wirklichkeit*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1960. 84 pp. DM. 4.80.

It is especially the origins of National Socialism on which the author of this little book has important things to say. He analyses the political and ideological relations between the Hitler-movement and the "*völkische*" groups and theories and stresses the utterly practical and pragmatic reasons, that enabled Hitler to overtake all competitors in the field. A useful biographical list has been appended.

DIETZE, CONSTANTIN VON. *Gedanken und Bekenntnisse eines Agrarpolitikers*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1962. 381 pp. DM. 26.00.

This edition on the occasion of Prof. von Dietze's seventieth birthday collects some scattered pieces from the period 1928-1958. Most of these deal with agrarian problems, which are studied in their totality, i.e. as economical, sociological and political-structural problems; others are articles on economics and theology, and on the importance of the *Evangelische Synode* of April 1958 in Berlin.

DOMARUS, MAX. *Hitler – Reden und Proklamationen 1932-1945. Kommentiert von einem deutschen Zeitgenossen. I. Band. Triumph (1932-1938)*. Copyright Dr. Max Domarus, Würzburg; wholesale distributing agency Verlagsdruckerei Schmidt, Neustadt a.d. Aisch 1962. viii, 987 pp. DM. 64.00.

Dr. Domarus has followed Hitler on many speaking tours and shorthanded not a few statements which then proved to be not identical with the official text. But more than by this rectification of former versions of texts, Dr. Domarus has made an important contribution to the study of Nazism by collecting all major texts. Because of their volume, it was impossible to reproduce everything – in fact, most repetitions have been left out, and in many cases only extracts or surveys are given. Wherever this seemed advisable, the editor has given explanations and footnotes. He has done so elaborately, often commenting on events or interpreting them in a way which would seem superfluous for the present specialist in the subject, but which is valuable for readers whose knowledge of facts and ideas and whose insight into the problems involved are of a lower standard. In his selection of speeches Dr. Domarus has given a balanced attention to the various aspects of Hitler's policy and ideology; his social philosophy is duly represented.

FISCHER, FRITZ. *Griff nach der Weltmacht. Die Kriegszielpolitik des kaiserlichen Deutschland 1914/18*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1961. 896 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 34.80.

A new approach to the question of war aims in the First World War is tried here with success. The main point the author makes is that the differences between leading men and circles were more gradual than has been usually assumed. Bethmann Hollweg's moderateness is proved to have been rather doubtful indeed. The military leaders, such as Ludendorff, may have been more outspoken and radical in their demands, as were representatives of industry and right wing groups, but well into the left there was not a trace of principled rejection of annexations. The differences were mostly over measures and names ("annexations" vs. frontier "corrections"), over a greater readiness to shift from maximum to minimum demands and over more or less direct means, for instance full political dominion or economic domination (in the case of Belgium). It should be strongly underlined that the author has not tried to blame the Germans alone for their immodest demands; it is their conceptions and opinions which form the subject, and the moral or political consequences to be drawn from this excellent historical study are left to the reader.

Frieden – Krieg – Militarismus im kritischen und sozialistischen Realismus. Sechs Aufsätze. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1961. 211 pp. DM. 6.80.

The theme of the essays here collected is that of the war in German literature. While Strindberg, Fontane and Hauptmann drew for their criticism from the experiences of 1870/1871, that of Arnold Zweig is based on those of 1914/1918. Moreover, the latter's criticism is no longer concerned with incidental phenomena, but with the whole structure of capitalism. In Anna Seghers' work a distinct communist quality is noticeable, in contrast with the West-German authors here discussed; of these, Böll is appreciated, while Scholz is criticised on account of his alleged attempt at re-activating a conservative-aristocratic Prussian feeling.

HERTZ, FREDERICK. The Development of the German Public Mind. A Social History of German Political Sentiments, Aspirations and Ideas. The Age of Enlightenment. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1962. 487 pp. 50/-.

This book – the second volume on the subject which deals with the period from the Peace of Westphalia to the French Revolution – offers a well integrated history of political developments and ideas on polity and society rather than social history in a narrower sense. The general conditions that prevented the rise of a strong German national consciousness have been sketched with full mastery of the subject. The chapters on Frederick II and the contemporary Austrian rulers are models of a lucid exposé. Moreover, the impact of French policy and the significance of military events in South-Eastern Europe are treated with soberness. The philosopher's political attitudes and the contribution of theology – notably Pietism – come up for thorough discussion. It is especially his openness of judgment and the unbiased use of his sources which have enabled the author to produce this attractive piece of historiography.

Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik 1961. Hrsg. vom Deutschen Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Berlin, in Verbindung mit dem Verlag Die Wirtschaft. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1961. 474 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 15.00.

The present yearbook provides information on parties and mass organisations, economy, education and culture, and foreign policy. Much statistical material, graphs and maps have been included. At some points comparisons are drawn with the Federal Republic, e.g. in the observations on agriculture, in which the latter shows up unfavourably. A "programmatic explanation" by Walter Ulbricht, reviewing all the aspects of home and foreign policy, precedes the book.

JUNG, FRANZ. Der Weg nach unten. Luchterhand Verlag, Neuwied am Rhein, Berlin-Spandau 1961. 482 pp. DM. 28.00.

In this gloomy but consequent autobiography Mr Jung describes his experiences in artistical and political circles in Weimar Germany. After a period, via the *bohème*, in the Spartakus groups he gradually drifts into the KAPD, is a member of a delegation to the Soviet Union and also works in that country for a considerable period during the years 1921/22. Then some uncertain years in various circles follow, emigration to Hungary and, during the last war years, imprisonment by the Germans. As a document of the time and as a personal testimony of staggering honesty this book is of eminent interest.

Kulturpolitik im Schatten der Atomrüstung. Eine Analyse kulturpolitischer Tendenzen in Westdeutschland. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 272 pp. DM. 6.50.

Four essays dealing with, resp., the decadence in imperialism, the culture policy of the CDU, the SPD, and the KPD (between 1945 and 1949), and the West-German film companies (particularly UFA and Bavaria), preceded by a preface, in which a great influence of the East-German developments on the West-German political and cultural scene is found. The essays themselves are not very informative and of rather low quality.

LAQUEUR, WALTER Z. Young Germany. A History of the German Youth Movement. With an Introd. by R.H.S. Crossman. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1962. xxii, 253 pp. Ill. 35/-.

It is not the youth movement taken as a whole which is dealt with in this book; the social democratic and confessional groups have been discussed only insofar as they had to be brought into the picture of the more restricted subject: the *Wandervogel*-movement (previous to the First World War) and the *bündische* organizations that flourished during the twenties and early thirties. A mass of material has been collected and this pioneering study certainly deserves full attention, notwithstanding the fact that the story is very fragmentary. This qualification implies less criticism of the book than might be thought; it is the intricate ramifications and tendencies within the "youth movement" itself which account for a great deal of unavoidable fragmentation. From the professedly a-political *Wandervogel* it is a far journey to, for instance, the "national bolshevists" inspired by Ernst Niekisch, and a Wyneken's ideals seem a world apart from those of a Buske, not to mention the National Socialists. The connecting link between the various persons and groups dealt with is therefore extremely weak, although the author's argument seems to be that a common denominator existed in the form of an anti-intellectual attitude, of a lack of moderation and of a general rejection of the Weimar Republic which contributed to the inadequacy of the resistance to Hitler's rise to power. Present-day Western and Eastern Germany are treated in a separate chapter.

LEHMANN, HANS. Die Weimarer Republik. Darstellung und Dokumente. Günter Olzog Verlag, München 1961. 96 pp. DM. 4.80.

The author presents a well-balanced survey of the Weimar Republic, giving special attention to its origins and its end. The booklet is a good example of popular historiography – this expression does not imply a denial of its scholarly basis and method – and the well-selected documents support the general argument. The origins of the "*Dolchstoß-Legende*" are, for instance, set forth in detail.

MANNSCHATZ, GERHARD und JOSEF SEIDER. Zum Kampf der KPD im Ruhrgebiet für die Einigung der Arbeiterklasse und die Entmachtung der Monopolherren 1945-1947. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. 288 pp. DM. 6.50.

This is a very strongly coloured picture of the political and social development in the first after-war years in Germany. Pivotal is the communist position on the Ruhr industry, which is seen in connection with the re-unification issue. Many data are given on the organisation structure of German heavy industry.

MARX, KARL. *Frühe Schriften. Erster Band.* Hrsg. von Hans-Joachim Lieber und Peter Furth. Cotta-Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. x, 998 pp. DM.

This volume contains the most important early writings of Marx, up to and including "the Holy Family". It is a very useful edition, because it offers, for instance, for the "economical, philosophical Manuscripts" in footnotes the various readings of the MEGA, the new German edition of the works of Marx and Engels, and of the Landshut edition. On the whole, the editors have, after examination of the manuscripts, followed the MEGA version. This new edition taken as a whole (2 vols. on the political writings after 1848 were already announced in this journal) is a very attractive one because of the excellent choice made by the editors and their annotation which is restricted to the necessary.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *Werke. Bände 14, 15.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. xxviii, 893 pp.; xxiii, 767 pp. DM. 12,50 per vol.

According to the original set-up of this commendable edition of the works of Marx and Engels, these volumes bring the whole series to nearly halfway its completion. Vol. 14 (July 1857-November 1860) continues the German translation of articles written for English language papers – and so does vol. 15. Vol. 14 contains, moreover, "*Herr Vogt*", vol. 15 (January 1860-September 1864) contains the text of manuscripts written by Engels in 1863 and 1864 on the Crimean war and the British army; also documents which bear on Marx' request to be restored to his Prussian nationality.

MCWHINNEY, EDWARD. *Constitutionalism in Germany and the Federal Constitutional Court.* Intr. by Gerhard Leibholz. A. W. Sythoff, Leiden 1962. 71 pp. Hfl. 11.50.

The foundation of a Federal Constitutional Court, and the practice of a judicial check on legislative and executive action, was one of the instances in which the influence of American political thinking made itself felt. After an initial period of prudence and restraint the Court has since become an active factor of importance in the West-German political system. Prof. McWhinney here describes the development of this institution partly on the basis of its decisions (in the Communist Party case, the EDC litigation, the Television case, which ended in a rebuke from the Federal Government, etc.).

MÜHSAM, ERICH. *Unpolitische Erinnerungen.* Verlag "Volk und Welt", Berlin 1961. 327 pp. Ill. DM. 7.40.

As the title indicates these recollections are unpolitical, but they throw light on the curious atmosphere in German literary and more or less bohemian circles before Hitler's rise to power which, for many, proved to have been a mental preparation for radical political views. Often particulars are given on people who played a role among the movements of the extreme left.

NEULOH, OTTO, RUDOLF BRAUN und ERICH WERNER. *Die durchlaufende Arbeitsweise. Sonntagsarbeit im Urteil der Stahlarbeiter. Mit zahlreichen graphischen Darstellungen und Tabellen.* J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1961. xvi, 304 pp. DM. 29.50.

Subject of this study is the social consequences of the continuous relay system. Under this system the worker works for 42 hours and, periodically, on Sundays. An enquiry

yielded mainly positive conclusions (in contrast with the current idea of a strong aversion against shift systems), which included more leisure, less physical fatigue, and a more stable family life. In the industry itself there were greater possibilities of improvement of position and increase of wages.

NIMTZ, WALTER. *Die Novemberrevolution 1918 in Deutschland. Mit einem Dokumentenanhang.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. 248 pp. DM. 4.50.

This book is based on a series of lectures delivered to the Party High School. The author begins with a description of the influence of the October Revolution on the German situation, paying relatively less attention to the development of the factions inside the socialist movement. The following chapters concentrate on the course of the revolution. An extensive selection of documents is included at the back.

PESCHKE, PAUL. *Geschichte der deutschen Sozialversicherung. Der Kampf der unterdrückten Klassen um soziale Sicherung.* Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1962. 501 pp. Ill. DM. 8.00.

As the title indicates this is primarily a historical study of social legislation in Germany. The central theme of this study executed along Marxist-Leninist lines is the refutation of such notions as the "social Prussian kingdom", and of Bismarck as a humanitarian pioneer of social policy. For the years after the Second World War a minute comparison is made of social legislation in East and West Germany respectively.

RADBRUCH, GUSTAV. *Der innere Weg. Aufrisz meines Lebens.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen und Zürich 1961. 163 pp. Ill. DM. 4.80.

This autobiography offers mainly reminiscences and discussions of events of interest for the personality of the author, less so for the history of the period. However, there are details on Radbruch's achievements as Minister of Justice in the Weimar Republic, and he gives a short comment on his socialist convictions which were narrowly connected with his Kantian religious views and his sense of patriotism. In an epilogue, Marie Baum deals with the last years of Radbruch's life, 1945-1949. Notwithstanding the scarcity of politically interesting facts the book depicts an atmosphere which seems fully unorthodox for a socialist leader, and produces, moreover, a perspective from which the well-known works by the author may be better understood.

SCHADE, FRANZ. *Kurt Eisner und die bayrische Sozialdemokratie.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1961. 200 pp. Ill. DM. 29.80.

Three themes are discussed in this book, i.e. the development of the Bavarian social democracy and its relation to the State, the November revolution of Bavaria (of which it is shown, that it was less unexpected and surprising than is generally supposed), and the role of Kurt Eisner. Eisner is here characterised as a neo-Kantian, who lost his confidence in the party in 1914, and who conceived the councils as a democratic institution to be coupled to parliament. The dictatorship of the Councils was not possible till after he had been murdered. For his documentation the author has used the records from the *Geheimen Staatsarchiv München*.

SCHÖNBACH, PETER. Reaktionen auf die antisemitische Welle im Winter 1959/1960. Europäische Verlags Anstalt, Frankfurt a/Main 1961. 104 pp. DM. 7.80.

This monograph is based on a survey conducted in January 1960 by the Frankfurt *Institut für Sozialforschung*. A quota sample of 232 Frankfurt adults were interviewed. The results show that the highest rate of overt antisemitism existed among the lower-middle-class people below 30 years of age, a much smaller percentage among the workers, and the most conscious democratic attitude among the upper-middle-class. The questionnaire used permitted a broad interpretation and the establishing of connecting links between antisemitic feeling and authoritarian tendencies. A comparison is made with results from American interviews.

SCHRÖDER, OTTO. Der Kampf der SED in der Vorbereitung und Durchführung des Volksentscheids in Sachsen. Februar bis 30. Juni 1946. Mit einem Dokumentenanhang. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 284 pp. DM. 6.50.

In the "*Land Sachsen*" a referendum was organised for June 30, 1946, which provided the legal basis for the expropriation of war criminals and special categories of former Nazis. It was the new SED which organised the campaign. Apart from details on the financial power of a number of big enterprises it is mainly the political side of the campaign that is dealt with.

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. Hrsg. Max Richter. Loseblattausgabe in Lieferungen. 25. Lieferung – März 1962. Asgard Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1962. 138 pp. DM. 15,20.

The 25th issue contains, among other things, the text of the agreement between CDU and FDP (November 1961) on social policy, the draft bill for a new worker's accident insurance, and the programme of the German family unions. The text of the European "Social Charta", which was signed by the European States in October 1961, is appended.

Staat und Gesellschaft im deutschen Vormärz 1815-1848. Hrsg. von Werner Conze. [Industrielle Welt, Bd. 1] Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. 272 pp. DM. 24.60.

The studies published in this volume have resulted from papers read and discussions held at meetings of the "*Arbeitskreis für moderne Sozialgeschichte*" 1958-1959. Though they all deal with social, the majority principally deal with constitutional history. Th. Schieder deals with the opposite tendencies of particularism and national consciousness in pre-1848 thought – trends, which in some authors found a remarkable reconciliation, as they considered smaller political unities the appropriate basis for freedom and spiritual solidarity in diversity. W. Conze analyses very carefully the social background of the political structure during the decades before 1848 in Germany as a whole and elaborates on such questions as the origins of a (still vague) concept of class. Other contributions (by O. Brunner, R. Koselleck, W. Zorn and W. Fischer) deal with the subject of the relation – in general the differentiation – of state and society, in Austria, Prussia, Bavaria and Baden. E. Angermann compares the theories of L. Stein ("social kingship") and R. Mohl (a parliamentary system for the whole of Germany) as proposed solutions for a re-integration of diverging social interests by the state.

STARKE, MARIE-THERES. *Die Finanzierung der Krankenhausleistungen als sozial- und ordnungspolitisches Problem*. Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Münster 1962. 179 pp. Tables. DM. 18.50.

The problem here investigated is the finding of a socially and finance-technically satisfactory method of payment for hospital charges. The author extensively discusses the prevailing "mixed" system, in which expenses are defrayed from the insurance premiums and from taxation, and arrives at a conclusion which, on the basis of the two principles of solidarity and subsidiarity, gives a preference to the "pure" system in which the expenses are covered by the insured.

STRAUS, RAHEL. *Wir lebten in Deutschland. Erinnerungen einer deutschen Jüdin 1880-1933*. Hrsg. und Nachwort von Max Kreuzberger. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1961. 307 pp. DM. 19.80.

The "Leo Baeck Institute", founded in 1955, which aims at keeping the memory of German Jewry alive, has collected a large number of manuscripts containing memoirs that contribute to a reconstruction of the history of the German Jews. Rahel Straus, who was born in 1880 and who left the country in 1933, was both a pioneer of women's emancipation (she was one of the first woman doctors) and a Zionist. Her life and experiences, excellently described, can be regarded as representative, in many respects, of many Jewish intellectuals.

TESCHNER, MANFRED. *Zum Verhältnis von Betriebsklima und Arbeitsorganisation. Eine betriebssoziologische Studie*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt am Main 1961. 62 pp. DM. 6.80.

By means of detailed interviews the attitudes of the workers towards pay, work, and industrial hierarchy were investigated in a medium-sized concern. Although the results cannot be generalised (this little book is only part of a bigger comprehensive work) the usefulness of this study for an insight into industrial relations is certain. One of the most interesting findings is the "intransparency", to the worker, of the wage structure.

TOBIAS, FRITZ. *Der Reichstagsbrand. Legende und Wirklichkeit*. C. Grote'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung KG., Rastatt/Baden 1962. 723 pp. DM. 36.00.

The author has done a commendable job researching into the very intricate details of the *Reichstag* fire and the sensational law suit that brought freedom for the foreign Communists but death for Van der Lubbe. He has not only given a very extensive historical analysis of the events, but offers a valuable interpretation of the role of the Nazis, the Communists, and Van der Lubbe. The latter is identified as the sole person responsible for the fire, a responsibility which he fully took upon himself, but which was denied him by Communist propaganda that did not stop (in the famous Brownbook) even at vilifying the man's background. Much of the story is of course known, but here is a systematic treatment, which especially in its broad interpretation seems largely convincing. Great numbers of documents have been reproduced in the text. It is a pity that a documentary apparatus is lacking.

TOPPE, HILMAR. *Der Kommunismus in Deutschland*. Günter Olzog Verlag, München 1961. 148 pp. DM. 5.80.

The history of Communism in Germany before 1933 is dealt with only in outline, although, within this small compass, satisfactorily; the major importance for the more

specialist reader may be considered the over-all picture of Communism both during the national socialist rule and since 1945. The author gives a well-integrated story of developments in West and East Germany alike. The Berlin crisis – and especially the “wall” – constitutes the dramatic conclusion.

ULBRICHT, WALTER. *Die Bauernbefreiung in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Band II. Juli 1958-Dezember 1960.* Dietz Verlag Berlin, 1962. 925 pp. DM. 7.50.

This volume reproduces the texts of speeches and articles by Ulbricht held or written from July 1958-December 1960 on the subject of agrarian reform and collectivisation in East Germany. He often goes into very great detail on particulars of agrarian production in the various branches and even in single “co-operatives”, which reflects the primordial importance attached to developments in this sector of the national economy. An appendix includes documents of the period 1945-1960 and a chronology on the same years.

WÄCHTLER, EBERHARD. *Bergarbeit zur Kaiserzeit. Die Geschichte der Lage der Bergarbeiter im sächsischen Steinkohlenrevier Lugau-Oelsnitz in den Jahren von 1889 bis 1914.* Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1962. 460 pp. DM. 11.00.

This well-documented, very comprehensive monograph is *Band IX* of the series *Geschichte der Fabriken und Werke*. All the social and economic aspects of mine labour come to the fore: the exploitation of the mine, conditions of labour (the mine was notorious for its long working hours) and, after the withdrawal of the *Sozialistengesetz*, the labour organisations. The documentation for this study is excellent.

WILLIS, ROY F. *The French in Germany 1945-1949.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1962. xii, 308 pp. \$ 6.00.

The author discusses French policy in the “Zone” in great detail and with a commendable feeling for nuances and for the variety of insights which of necessity existed between the representatives of the different interests and opinions that could be found among officers of the army and civilian personnel. It is demonstrated, with many examples, that on the whole the lasting effect of the French policy was greater and more healthy – notwithstanding the subordination of their Zone to immediate interests of France and the corresponding economic tapping of material resources – than that of the policies followed by the British and the Americans. Especially in the cultural sphere many contributions to a sincere friendship were made, and denazification had a remarkable success here. The verdict on the French military government taken as a whole is, therefore, much more positive than that which used to be shared by most contemporary observers.

Great Britain

BARTON, N. J. *The Lost Rivers of London.* Phoenix House Ltd., London 1962. 148 pp. Ill. Maps. 21/-.

This is the history of the small rivers of London that, in the course of the extension of the town, have become part of the sewer system. The socio-historical aspect is in the part played by these submerged rivers as sources of epidemics, and in the great sanitation of the nineteenth century.

EVANS, GEORGE EWART. *Ask the Fellows who Cut the Hay*. Faber and Faber Ltd., London 1961. 262 pp. Ill. 30/-.

A description of rural life in an East Suffolk village as it was as recently as fifty years ago. Besides written sources Mr Evans has especially used orally collected material, which otherwise would have been lost beyond recovery. It is particularly with the help of the recollections of the old people (a shepherd and his wife, a farmer, a school-mistress, etc.), that a picture is created of the village in its older setting.

JEWKES, JOHN and SYLVIA. *The Genesis of the British National Health Service*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1962. xi, 68 pp. Tables. 6/6.

By comparing medical facilities before and after the institution of the National Health Service, as well as comparing them with such countries as the United States and Switzerland, the authors refute some of the assumptions that led to the foundation of the service. In general they appear to be critical of this system; they demonstrate, for instance, that good achievements can also be attained under other systems, viz. the Swiss and American examples.

MANN, JEAN. *Woman in Parliament*. Odhams Press Ltd., London 1962. 256 pp. Ill. 21/-.

Mrs Jean Mann's memoirs as a Labour M. P. provide exceptionally interesting reading since they describe much of the *petite histoire* of the Party and of Parliament, and give profiles of important political figures of both the Labour and the Conservative camps. Particularly the "rebels" (Mrs Castle, Mikardo, Bevan, Jennie Lee, etc.) receive much attention, and the reader is struck by a discerning interpretation of Bevan's moves and motives; the last part of the book covers the Scarborough congress and its aftermath. Another central theme is that of women's emancipation.

MATHIAS, PETER. *English Trade Tokens. The Industrial Revolution Ill. Photographs by A. C. Barrington-Brown*. Abelard-Schuman, London, New York, Toronto 1961. 64 pp. Ill. 15/-; \$ 3.00.

The trade tokens, privately and locally minted small coins, mostly only current within a neighbourhood or village, flourished greatly at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. Their rise can be explained from the deficiencies of the Royal Mint. The images on these coins reflect the whole period, as appears from many splendid photographs on this book.

Radical Reaction. Essays in Competition and Affluence. Introd. and ed. by R. Harris. Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., London 1961. 306 pp. 25/-.

This volume collects six essays originally published in the Hobart Paper series, and revised for the present book. As R. Harris states in his preface, it has become "evident that the revolution of rising incomes was breaking down the old social and political allegiances that had crystallised into the over-simple division between radical and reactionary". These papers, written by members of the "Institute of Economic Affairs", are indeed refreshingly unorthodox and reflect a way of thought which is independent of traditional dogmas. G. Hutton indicates the general problem in his title "All Capitalists Now"; N. Macrae offers a devastating criticism on the policy of rent control in Great Britain; A. Seldon tackles the complicated pension system in

that country. All essays have in common that they try to appeal to the interested layman, therefore leave aside the jargon of their discipline, and indicate wherever possible the connexions between specifically economic aspects with the structure of the social fabric.

SPEHLING, JOHN G. *The South Sea Company. An Historical Essay and Bibliographical Finding List.* Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston (Mass.) 1962. xii, 92 pp. \$ 4.00.

Mr Carswell's book *The South Sea Bubble*, which appeared in 1960, is excellently complemented by Prof. Sperling's essay. This is an outline of the Company's development from its foundation in 1711 to its dissolution in 1855. The bibliography at the back is, of course, of the greatest value.

TRUCHANOWSKI, W. G. *Neueste Geschichte Englands 1917-1951.* Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 645 pp. DM. 16.40.

This history of modern Britain (in the second stage of capitalist decay), written along Marxist-Leninist lines, has been translated from the Russian. It is, of course, an interpretation in which social and economical aspects (strike movements, unemployment, depressions) have received full weight. The list of primary sources and literature on the subject deserves a mention.

A Tudor Book of Rates. Ed. by T. S. Willan. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1962. lv, 97 pp. 18/-.

As a source for the economic history of Elizabethan England this publication is of the greatest interest. It contains a list of custom duties issued in the year 1582. Prof. Williams, in his extensive introduction, describes the development of the rates and the underlying economic policies.

TUNSTALL, JEREMY. *The Fishermen.* MacGibbon & Kee. London 1962. 294 pp. Ill. Tables. 25/-.

A very informative study on an occupational group of which little is generally known. The author describes the material conditions, the organisation of the fishing industry, the trade union, but also such aspects as domestic life, patterns of belief, etc. By confining himself to the town of Hull and studying the fishing population also as a local socio-economical group this study has clearly gained in value.

WARNER, OLIVER. *William Wilberforce and his Times.* B. T. Batsford Ltd., London 1962. 174 pp. Ill. 16/-.

Wilberforce is here dealt with as the great Abolitionist exclusively, while his social-religious activities hardly come to the fore. An objection to this otherwise very interesting study is, therefore, that the abolition of slavery movement is viewed too much in isolation from other moral reform movements. The author mainly confines himself to the abolition movement in Britain, although similar trends in France are parenthetically dealt with.

WILLIAMS, J. E. *The Derbyshire Miners. A Study in Industrial and Social History.* George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1962. 933 pp. Ill. 90/-.

This outstanding work in the fields of economic and – mainly – social history is based on a mine of primary sources, especially the trade union's records, but also on a great variety of other documents. Of major importance for the history of British trade unionism in the 19th century is the careful treatment of the origins of the Derbyshire Miners Association, established in 1880. Another point that should be made even in the shortest of notices is the excellent exposé of the developments in the relations between management and workers. Only in an epilogue, concise and soberly formulated, the contemporary history since the Second World War is related. A good balance has been maintained between local and regional aspects on the one hand and the national framework on the other. The book is to be recommended as a model of painstaking research into often neglected details which are found to throw light on many general problems of social historiography.

WILLIAMS, RAYMOND. *Britain in the Sixties: Communications.* Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth 1962. 134 pp. 3/6.

In this interesting book Mr Williams (author of the well-known "Culture and Society 1780-1950") advocates a spreading of the so-called minority culture, i.e. the form of culture that is regarded rightly or wrongly as the antipode of mass culture. Besides educational measures he is in favour of democratisation of the control over the means of communication. The best parts are, without doubt, those where Mr Williams analyses a concrete situation, e.g. in the chapter comparing the contents of some periodicals and broadcasting programmes. The theoretical parts seem less well argued.

Greece

MATHIOPOULOS, BASIL P. *Die Geschichte der sozialen Frage und des Sozialismus in Griechenland (1821-1961).* Vorwort von Prof. Dr. C. Schmid. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1961. 189 pp. DM. 26.80.

The present political situation in Greece is, in the author's opinion, characterised by a polarisation between extreme left and extreme right, with democratic socialism occupying a modest place in between. Much of this, in the author's opinion, is to be attributed to the fact, that the socialist ELD only in 1949 dissociated itself from the communists and the communist-dominated National Liberation Front, but it also has roots in an earlier period; it is described how the communist-oriented trends dominated as early as the period between the two wars (the merger party founded in 1918 joined the Third International in 1922). The social and historical background is extensively described and is highly relevant for an understanding of Greek socialism.

Italy

Annali del Mezzogiorno. Vol. I. By L. Arcuri Di Marco, L. Dal Pane, A. D'Arrigo a.o. Università di Catania, Catania 1961. 264 pp.

This is the first of a projected series wholly devoted to problems of the South. In the present volume the economic contributions dominate. Among the economic-historical papers we mention those by F. Vito and D. Demarco on the rise of the eco-

conomic disparity between North and South. Other contributions deal with current economic issues, e.g. that by A. Graziani on the development plan for the South, and that by A. Tomaselli on the prospects of the South in the Common Market.

CAVOUR, CAMILLO. *Scritti di economia 1835-1850*. A cura di Francesco Sirugo. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1962. xciii, 546 pp. L. 5.000.

These economic writings of Cavour are preceded by an introduction by Francesco Sirugo, which is itself a study of Cavour's attitude towards the economic development of his time. The writings themselves, some of them in French, deal with a wide variety of subjects and countries: the British Poor Law (1835), rural economy in Piedmont, conditions in Ireland, Chartism, etc., and cover, in fact, the whole field of the social-economic history of Europe. This is vol. 5 of the *Testi e documenti di storia moderna e contemporanea*.

CHABOD, FEDERICO. *L'Italia Contemporanea (1918-1948)*. Giulio Einaudi Editore, Torino 1961. 216 pp. L. 800.

This is the Italian translation of twelve lectures addressed by Prof. Chabod to the *Institut d'Etudes politiques* in Paris in 1950. These lectures, practically unknown in Italy, fully deserve publication, since they constitute an excellent introduction to recent Italian history in general, and that of the Fascist regime in particular. Leo Valiani has written the preface.

COLAPIETRA, RAFFAELE. *Napoli tra dopoguerra e fascismo*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1962. 323 pp. L. 3.000.

After an introduction, in which the general social and economic background of Naples is described, the author begins with a discussion of the events of the turbulent year 1919. It is especially the discussions in the socialist ranks arising from the Russian events that find their place here; in the other chapters the description of the social and political struggle up to and including 1924 is continued. In separate chapters the importance of fascism in Naples is analysed.

CONFALONIERI, ANTONIO. *Le due banche popolari mantovane dalle origini alla fusione (1866-1932)*. Banca Agricola Mantovana, Mantova 1961. 221 pp. Ill. Tables.

This is the history of two banks at Mantova, the *Banca Agricola Mantovana* and the *Banca Mutua Popolari di Mantova*, which were founded in 1866 and which amalgamated in 1932. It gives a survey of their activities, placed against the background of the economic life of the region. The book has been very beautifully produced.

GIOVANA, MARIO. *La Resistenza in Piemonte (Storia del C.L.N. piemontese)*, Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1962. 247 pp. L. 2.000.

On the basis of a great quantity of material Mr Giovana has reconstructed the history of the Committee of National Liberation of the Piedmontese region from its foundation in September 1943 onwards. The problems continually confronting the Regional Committee: the maintenance of unity among the politically widely different components, the communication with the Allies, and especially, of course, the military problems, are here lucidly dealt with. This is volume 15 of the series of *Studi e ricerche storiche*.

LABRIOLA, ANTONIO. *Ricerche sul problema della libertà e altri scritti di filosofia e di pedagogia (1870-1883)*. A cura di Luigi Dal Pane. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1962. vii, 373 pp. L. 4.000.

This third volume of Antonio Labriola's Works contains the following writings: *Della Libertà Morale* (1873), *Morale e Religione* (1873), *Del Concetto della Libertà* (1878) and the first of his pedagogical studies (on the Teaching of History). Besides, a number of reviews of philosophical and pedagogical works are included. This volume is introduced by Prof. Luigi Dal Pane. Labriola's monograph on Socrates, which was also published in this period, was re-edited separately in the second volume of these Complete Works.

MUSINI, LUIGI. *Da Garibaldi al socialismo. Memorie e cronache per gli anni dal 1858 al 1890*. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1961. 351 pp. Ill. L. 2000.

Musini became the first socialist deputy in parliament, after he had been a fierce Garibaldian. Here is his very interesting political autobiography in the form of a diary over the years 1858-1890, published from the manuscript and excellently presented with a good apparatus and a lucid introduction. The chronicle of personal events is, of course, only interesting in parts, but wholly so is the continued discussion of currents and tendencies in Italian politics of the time and the gradual evolution of more pronounced socialist convictions in Musini's thought.

Quarant'anni di politica italiana. I. L'Italia di fine secolo 1885-1900. A cura di Piero D'Angiolini. II. Dieci anni al potere 1901-1909. A cura di Giampiero Carocci. III. Dai prodromi della grande guerra al fascismo 1910-1928. A cura di Claudio Pavone. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1962. xi, 437 pp. 472 pp., 461 pp. 3 Vols. L. 14.000.

Giovanni Giolotti, who was born in 1842, became a delegate of the liberals in 1882. He was prime minister more than once, and it was during his term of office 1903-1914, that the railways were nationalised, Libya was taken into possession, and general suffrage was granted. He was regarded as one of the ablest statesmen of Italian parliamentarism, whose influence can hardly be overestimated. In fascist Italy he kept himself in the background. This publication of hitherto unpublished documents from his archives (personal and official letters, telegrams, reports, etc.) greatly contributes to a better knowledge of Italian politics in the forty years preceding the fascist experiment. An introduction to the material is lacking.

The Netherlands

Centraal Economisch Plan 1962. Centraal Planbureau, 's-Gravenhage 1962. 136 pp. Tables. Hfl. 4.80.

This report, drawn up by the Central Planning Office, gives a retrospect of the Dutch economy in 1961 as well as a prospect of 1962. The authors consider the conditions of a continued and stable economic development to be present, provided that the foreign economic situation runs a favourable course.

ENGELS, J. *De socialisten en de oorlog*. Uitgeverij Nimo, Monnickendam 1962. 175 pp. Hfl. 6.50.
 — *De socialistische vakbeweging. Vanwaar? – Waarheen?*. Uitgeverij Nimo, Monnickendam. n.d. 190 pp. Hfl. 5.50.

On the Dutch political scene Mr. J. Engels plays the role of a radical of the old style in the socialist movement. His criticism on the more recent development of opinion in the Labour Party is particularly outspoken, as the author sticks to a pacifism which was held by Dutch social democracy for some time during the inter-war years. It is natural that Mr. Engels finds arguments for his accusation that official socialism has betrayed its original position. Moreover, he believes in passive resistance also against totalitarian occupants. – The second book under review which deals with the trade unions, is less polemical in character. Here, too, the author holds in high esteem some traditions of old, and he propagates a unitarian trade union movement in which communists and socialists alike would take part. Many details are given on the history of trade unionism, in which the unions under left-wing influence have been given most attention.

JONG, L. DE. *De bezetting. Een weergave in boekvorm van de uitzendingen der Nederlandse Televisie-Stichting over Nederland in de Tweede Wereldoorlog. Dl. II. Em. Querido's Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V., Amsterdam 1962. 224 pp. Ill. Hfl. 2.95.*

This vividly composed, well-illustrated second volume in the series on the Occupation – a reproduction of the Netherlands Television program devoted to the subject – deals with the relation of the various national socialist and fascist organizations with the Germans and the attitude they met with on the part of the population at large, with some aspects of every-day life in occupied Holland, and with the Japanese attack on the Netherlands East Indies. For an unexpert audience and readership TV program and book offer a very welcome opportunity to remember and to realize, but many details will also be of interest to those, who are well acquainted with the questions under discussion. For a great number of them the recollections of people who were in 1941-'42 in what is now Indonesia may be especially worthwhile.

SCHMITZ, H. *Schiedam in de tweede helft van de Negentiende Eeuw. Een onderzoek naar enige aspecten van de economische en sociale geschiedenis van de stad in de jaren 1850-1890. N.V. Drukkerij "De Eendracht", Schiedam 1962. 255 pp. Tables. Hfl. 7.00.*

The picture of Schiedam in this doctorate thesis for the University of Leyden is that of a town existing one-sidedly on the malt-wine industry. The last quarter of the previous century was a period of serious economical decline, partly owing to the inability of the small traditional firms to adapt themselves to the new circumstances. The social conditions did not differ much from those in the other industrial towns of that period. Dr. Schmitz has paid great attention to the social and economic policy of the town authorities, which he defines as a policy half-way between patriarchal and liberal forms.

Sociale Zekerheid in Nederland 1948-1959. Sociale Verzekeringsraad, 's-Gravenhage 1961. 108 pp. Tables. Hfl. 4.75.

This book collects the receipts and expenditures for the benefit of social security; the contributions of the industries, the charges paid by the employers in percentages of

the wage-sum paid, and the investment of the funds are mentioned apart. The emphasis is wholly on these quantitative data, and not on the rise or socio-historical and juridical backgrounds of social legislature.

Poland

ROZDOLSKI, ROMAN. *Stosunki Poddánce W Dawnej Galicji*. Vol. I; II. *Pánstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe*, Warszawa 1961, 1962. 426 pp, 308 pp. 2 vols. Zł. 80,—.

This book was written in the years 1937-1939. The manuscript got lost as a result of the war; only in 1958 it was recovered. The author decided to publish it in its original form. After a general introduction on the relations of peasant and landlord follow two parts, devoted to the reign of Maria Theresia and Joseph II. The second volume is entirely taken up by sources and statistical material.

Rumania

Documente privind relațiile agrare in veacul al XVIII-lea. Vol. I. *Tara Românească*. Ed. by V. Mihordea, Ș. Papacostea, Fl. Constantiniu. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romîne, București 1961. 960 pp. Lei 40,20.

Documente privind unirea principatelor. Vol. I: *Documente Interne (1854-1957)*. Ed. by Dan Berindei. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romîne, București 1961. xciv, 781 pp. Lei 38.30.

This publication of sources for Rumanian history, of which many have already been reviewed in this journal, is pushed ahead energetically. Of the two volumes mentioned in the title, the first contains 725 documents, covering exactly the 18th century, concerning agrarian relations in Old Rumania, i.e. Walachia and Moldavia. The second volume contains 841 documents concerning the union of the principalities. The documents are published for the first time. They are relevant only for internal policy.

Istoria Romîniei. Vol. II. *Feudalismul Timpuriu*. *Feudalismul Dezvoltat în Condițiile Fărîmițării Feudale și Ale Luptei Pentru Centralizarea Statului*. *Feudalismul Dezvoltat, în Condițiile Instaurării Dominației Otomane (A Doua Jumătate A Secolului Al XVI-Lea)*. Ed. by A. Oțetea, M. Berza, B. T. Cămpina a.o. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romîne, București 1962. xli, 1158 pp. Ill. Maps. Lei 45.

The history of Rumania of which this is the second volume is the fruit of a collaboration of many scholars. This volume covers the period roughly from 1000 A.D. to 1600 A.D., subdivided according to stages of feudal development. Also, socio-economic history takes pride of place. The book is set up as a complete history, paying attention to political history, the history of art etc. It is well indexed and illustrated, and there is a bibliography at the end of each chapter.

Spain

SABORIT, ANDRÉS. Julián Besteiro. Figuras del Socialismo Español. Impresiones Modernas, S.A., México (D.F.) 1961. 461 pp. Ill.

Professor Don Julián Besteiro, one of the most interesting and sincere leaders of the Spanish Socialist Movement and a famous scholar, died in prison in 1940 at the age of seventy, after his refusal to leave Republican Spain at the end of the Spanish civil war. In the civil war he only played a role in the National Council of Defence formed in March 1939. This biography is written by an old comrade and admirer of Besteiro but Mr Sabarit's book gives more than a homage to his hero: it contains much information and documentation about the Spanish Socialist party, particularly about the relation between Spanish socialism and the modern instruction and education movement, the general strike of 1917, and the constitutional history of the second republic. The author has used a mass of material (partly unpublished, it seems); it is regrettable that his book does not include an acknowledgment of his sources, nor an index or a bibliography.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

ABRAMOVITCH, RAPHAEL R. The Soviet Revolution 1917-1939. Introduction by Sidney Hook. International Universities Press, Inc., New York 1962. \$ 7.50.

An outstanding leader of the Mensheviks and of the Jewish *Bund* (affiliated with the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party), an eye-witness of the February and October Revolutions, and an editor of the famous *Sotsialistichesky Vestnik*, the bi-weekly organ of the emigrated Mensheviks, Mr. Abramovitch was singularly qualified to write this book which Prof. Hook in his introduction calls "a part of history commenting on itself". The comment is sober and objective and constitutes a very valuable – and sympathetic – contribution to the history of the period under discussion. The author's indictment of Soviet totalitarian rule as "not so much anticapitalist as it is antihuman" is founded on personal experiences and humanist convictions, his interpretation is along definitely Marxist lines. The wealth of information offered on the first years in particular is very impressive. The vividness with which, for instance, the gradually arising opposition of the Petrograd workers against Bolshevik power (with its commissars and police troops) is described, is unsurpassable; and yet the author is modest enough to mention his own role with detachment. The documentation is good and stimulating to further research.

AHLBERG, RENE. "Dialektische Philosophie" und Gesellschaft in der Sowjetunion. Osteuropa-Institut an der Freien Universität Berlin; in Kommission bei Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1960. 135 pp. DM. 18.00.

During the years 1925-1929 a fierce debate went on between the anti-philosophical "Mechanicists" and the representatives of an elaborate conception of dialectic philosophy whose main spokesman was A. M. Deborin. It is in particular with the latter's views that this erudite study is concerned. Deborin emerged victorious from the debate only to be condemned as a Menshevik idealist two years later, when the relative freedom of discussion came to an end. The author, realizing that only a small portion of Deborin's writings has been translated into one of the Western languages, gives often extensive quotations (in German) that enhance the value of the book. The defini-

tion of dialectics (both method and substance of any development in nature and society) or that of the relation between philosophy proper and the natural and social sciences, the role of dialectics in socialist society, the enmity towards all things theoretical in the years following the immediate aftermath of the Revolution were questions on which Debordin had differences with his opponents. The author also treats of the official Soviet ideology of the 30's and 40's which adopted elements from both currents.

CARTIER, RAYMOND. *Die Sowjets. Wie sie sind – Wie sie uns sehen.* Piper & Co. Verlag, München 1961. 168 pp. DM. 6.80.

A German translation of a wide-scale enquiry executed by M. Cartier for the illustrated weekly paper *Paris Match*. Journalistically excellent it gives quite a good picture of various (particularly negative) aspects of the USSR. The description of the difficulty for the Westerner to establish contact with the population and to obtain information without the intermediary of the official organisations is informative.

DOX, GEORG. *Die russische Sowjetliteratur. Namen, Daten, Werke.* Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1961. 184 pp. DM. 16.00.

A number of Soviet authors have here been arranged alphabetically, with records of the chief biographical data, the publications, and the existing German translations, but without bibliographies on the writers. Completeness was not aimed at, while interpretations and judgements were omitted.

FOOTMAN, DAVID. *Civil War in Russia.* Faber and Faber, London 1961. 328 pp. 35/-.

The major anti-bolshevik campaigns in the Russian Civil War and their political and ideological background are related here in a vivid story with – after each chapter – a general documentation. The author has drawn from readily accessible printed sources; the book is excellently suited for an over-all picture. In some sixty pages, for instance, a very good portrait is drawn of Makhno, the anarchistically-minded Ukrainian rebel. In his conclusion the author tries to explain the successes of the Communists whose superior organization at last carried the day.

GOURE, LEON. *The Siege of Leningrad.* Stanford University Press, Stanford; Oxford University Press, London 1962. xiv, 363 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 6.95.

This is a detailed description of the besieged Leningrad from 1941 to January 1944, based on Soviet and German materials. Of special value are the reports of German interrogations of Russian defectors and prisoners-of-war, diaries and letters found on dead soldiers, and intercepted communications. There are also a number of eye-witness accounts. The result is an extremely rounded and well-balanced report, which throws light on the effective functioning of Soviet political control also in times of strain. The investigation comprises the whole complex of motivations that made the people of Leningrad hold out, and of which administrative pressure was only one (though very important) factor.

HINDUS, MAURICE. *House without a Roof. Russia after Forty-three Years of Revolution.* Doubleday & Co. Inc., New York; Europese Boek Centrale N.V., Amsterdam 1961. xiv, 562 pp. \$ 6.95.

This book is undoubtedly one of the very few journalistic works on life in present-day Russia which make a real contribution to a better understanding. The author relates recent experiences and compares them with those gained on previous journeys and during long periods of residence in the country. The best parts of the book seem to be those directly reflecting the views held by contemporary Soviet people on a variety of subjects, and on every-day life – the slowly rising standard of living, the practical results obtained in the kolkhozes, the position of women or that of the Jews in Russian society. The interpretation of changes by the author is, on the whole, measured. Of particular interest is the discussion of the impact of Western fashion, Western habits and, to a certain extent, of Western ideas on the Soviet youth.

KOCHAN, LIONEL. *The Making of Modern Russia.* Jonathan Cape, London 1962. 320 pp. Maps 35/-.

The author's intention, in this history of Russia, was to select those aspects that can be regarded as important for the present Soviet Union. Attention was paid to the development of the state, the rise of the autocracy, and the growth of the revolutionary movement. A central theme in the study is the attempt at modernisation and westernisation of Russia, begun as early as Ivan the Terrible, which partly provides the viewpoint from which the significance of the October revolution is considered.

LENIN, W. I. *Werke, Band 15; Band 34; Band 35.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. viii, 524 pp.; ix, 488 pp.; ix, 590 pp. DM. 6.50; 6.50; 7.50.
LÉNINE, V. *Oeuvres, Tome 29.* Editions Sociales, Paris 1962. 613 pp. NF. 5.00.

Vol. 15 (March 1908-August 1909) contains, apart from a great many polemical articles, further elaborations on the agrarian question in Russia, in which Lenin strongly opposes the "municipalisation" of the land as a menshevik standpoint upheld by Plekhanov and Maslov. Vols. 34 and 35 contain a great number of Lenin's letters, telegrams and notes which he addressed to organisations and private persons that, for some reason or the other, were not included in the previous 33 volumes. Vol. 34 covers the period from November 1895-November 1911, vol. 35 the period from February 1912-December 1922. Among the items included some are of special interest, for instance, communications to various foreign party comrades which throw some additional light on the scope of Lenin's connections before the October Revolution. A great many letters to Gorki have been included. The 29th volume of the French edition (March-August 1919) is identical with that of the German edition mentioned in the previous issue of this journal on p. 158.

PISTRAK, LAZAR. *The Grand Tactician. Khrushchev's Rise to Power.* Thames and Hudson, London 1961; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam. xi, 296 pp. 28/-.

This is the best and fullest biography of Khrushchev written so far. It comes up to high scholarly standards and is at the same time an exciting story. The chapters on

Khrushchev's activities as one of the leaders of the Moscow party organization and later as one of the Ukrainian bosses are particularly revealing. Frequently the actual role Khrushchev played is compared with his later assertions, and the elements of current mythology as regards his person and his former political importance are traced with the utmost care. In the interpretation of recent events the author is cautious. The book offers a very rewarding study of the typical party functionary, such as Khrushchev has always been.

PRUCK, ERICH F. *Der rote Soldat. Sowjetische Wehrpolitik.* Günter Olzog Verlag, München 1961. 331 pp. DM. 19.80.

Rather than giving a complete survey of the structure of the Soviet armed forces or a systematic treatment of the military doctrine, the author has illuminated such aspects as the ideological orientation of the army, and its place in the Soviet power structure. Attention is also paid to political and military schooling, "military-sociological" problems, and to various matters only indirectly related to the subject. The reader therefore does not get a systematical survey of, or new insights into the subject: Mr Pruck confines himself to providing – interesting – factual material.

ROSENBERG, WILLIAM G. A. I. *Denikin and the Anti-Bolshevik Movement in South Russia.* Amherst College Press, Amherst (Mass.) 1961. 80 pp.

Mr Rosenberg here defends the thesis that the defeat of the Whites in the Civil War was partly caused by Denikin's personal philosophy. This philosophy, which put the spiritual value of Russia and the "Russian Soul" first, was accompanied by a neglect of economic, social and even strategic problems. Further, his Great-Russian starting-point was incompatible with the demands for regional autonomy.

SALISBURY, HARRISON E. *Moscow Journal. The End of Stalin.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1961. 450 pp. \$. 6.95.

The Russian correspondent of the New York Times has here collected extracts from a diary, memoranda, letters, notes, and dispatches to his paper. Among these last there are quite a few that were not allowed to pass the Soviet censorship. The period covered by these pieces runs from March 1949 to October 1953, a politically very strained period therefore, which included the anti-Semitic wave, the "Doctors' Plot", the war in Korea, the death of Stalin, and the hectic machinations in the weeks immediately afterwards.

SCHARNDORFF, WERNER. *Die Geschichte der KPdSU.* Günter Olzog Verlag, München 1961. 140 pp. DM. 5.80.

A compact survey is here given of the history of the CPSU; it is focused on the heteronomy of aims, viz. the suppression of the old proletarian and Marxist ideals in favour of the ends of Russian imperialism and of a new ruling class. Understandably, for instance, the Left-wing opposition gets full attention, as does the regular shift in the top leadership of the party. A well-selected bibliography has been added.

Yugoslavia

Dokumentation der Vertreibung der Deutschen aus Ost-Mitteleuropa. Band V. Das Schicksal der Deutschen in Jugoslawien. Bundesministerium für Vertriebene, Flüchtlinge und Kriegsgeschädigte, Bonn 1961. xx, 633 pp. Maps. DM. 12.00.

Many documents have been collected in this volume, which opens with a detailed discussion of the German minority in different parts of Yugoslavia, their geographical distribution and legal position before the last war. A full treatment has been accorded to the developments during the war and under the new Yugoslav regime. The latter has handed over quite a number of people to the Soviet Union; they included not only war criminals and persons who served in the German armed forces, but ordinary civilians as well. The documents reproduce the suffering of those who did not escape in time. As a matter of fact, events have been pictured from a special angle which does not diminish their truthfulness.