

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

BENNER, DIETRICH. *Theorie und Praxis. Systemtheoretische Betrachtungen zu Hegel und Marx.* Verlag R. Oldenbourg, Wien, München 1966. 188 pp. DM. 28.00.

In this philosophical dissertation devoted to the evolution of the problem of "theory and practice" the author deals with, e.g., Aristotelian conceptions and modern transcendentalism and, in an evaluation of dialectics, reaffirms the Kantian definition of a "logic of appearance" which can discover the latter's untruth but cannot raise it to truth. From this viewpoint he examines the Hegelian and Marxian positions. In his opinion an absolute "reconciliation" of theory and practice is impossible.

EINAUDI, MARIO. *The Early Rousseau.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1967. x, 294 pp. \$ 7.95.

This is not a biographical study or even part of an intellectual biography, but a study of Rousseau's social philosophy before 1756. By a careful analysis of the totality of his early writings Professor Einaudi arrives at a reconstruction which stresses and perhaps strains the element of consistency. It is even implied that the two *Discourses* and *Du Contrat Social* are harmoniously complementary to each other.

HEINTEL, PETER. *System und Ideologie. Der Austromarxismus im Spiegel der Philosophie Max Adlers.* Verlag R. Oldenbourg, Wien, München 1967. 412 pp. DM. 40.00.

Starting from the observation that occupation with the philosophy, sociology and political views of Max Adler can fructify present-day discussions on Marxism the author offers a "representative cross-section" from his works. This extensive survey is systematically arranged and contains many quotations. The author has almost completely refrained from giving his own critical evaluation. From Adler's philosophy (stress is laid on his adoption of dialectics and his refutation of "materialism") he proceeds through a full account of Adler's ethics to the conception of the state, problems of Socialist education and the question of religion.

JORDAN, Z. A. *The Evolution of Dialectical Materialism. A Philosophical and Sociological Analysis.* Macmillan, London, Melbourne, Toronto; St Martin's Press, New York 1967. xvi, 490 pp. 60/-.

In his analytical approach to dialectical materialism the author focuses on a non-identity of views between Marx and Engels. The former developed a naturalistic theory, rejecting materialism and spiritualism alike, Engels with his "Anti-Dühring" embraced a conception which was fundamentally alien to Marx's thought, but which was to penetrate "Marxism". From Plechanov to Stalin in this dialectical materialism Engels's cognitive purpose gives way to the primacy of social and ideological considerations over a pure cosmology. This is the gist of the major theses in this ably written work, which is both thoughtful and provocative, and posits the many problems involved clearly and intelligently. He argues Marx's debt towards Saint-Simon and Comte, and firmly underlines the difference of his thought from Hegelianism. Indeed, he says that for Engels's opinion the term "Hegelian positivism" (with stress on Hegelian) would be appropriate.

MOLNAR, THOMAS. *Utopia. The Perennial Heresy.* Sheed and Ward, New York 1967. ix, 245 pp. \$ 5.95.

As the subtitle reveals, this is a pamphlet against utopianism in the widest sense. To Dr Molnar the distinctions made by Marx, Engels and Mannheim are wholly irrelevant: the heresy he aims at might be better described as "eliminative" optimism, viz., the belief that the evil in this world can be localized and abolished. The Roman Catholic author does not fail to join issue with Teilhard de Chardin and other Modernists; his own vantage point has much in common with that of Eugen Gürster (cf. IRSH, VIII (1963), p. 124), but his argument is less powerful.

RABIL, ALBERT, JR. *Merleau-Ponty. Existentialist of the Social World.* Columbia University Press, New York, London 1967. xviii, 331 pp. \$ 7.50.

In the present study of Merleau-Ponty's philosophical evolution – he was influenced by German thought in the 1930's, joined Sartre in the founding of *Les Temps Modernes* after the war, then increasingly adopted Husserlian phenomenology – full justice is done to his role as a social philosopher. This involves a discussion of his political ideas which he tried for a long time to integrate into an over-all ontology. The conflict with Sartre is set forth at length and against the background of the French left-wing political scene.

SOUBISE, LOUIS. *Le marxisme après Marx (1956-1965). Quatre marxistes dissidents français.* Préface de François Chatelet. Aubier Montaigne, Paris 1967. 347 pp. F.fr. 21.00.

To rediscover the essence of Marx's thought in so far as it can inspire modern social philosophy – that is the achievement, according to the author, of (among others) four scholars whose attitudes vis-a-vis Marx are studied here: K. Axelos, Fr. Châtelet, P. Fougeyrollas and H. Lefebvre. These repre-

sentatives of a revised (but not revisionist) Marxism concentrate on the conceptions of alienation, class, dialectics and freedom. The author frequently compares their (not identical) views with those held by R. Aron.

TOPITSCH, ERNST. *Die Sozialphilosophie Hegels als Heilslehre und Herrschaftsideologie*. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1967. 103 pp. DM. 7.50.

The well-known neo-positivist here presents a devastating criticism of Hegel's social philosophy, in which he exposes not only its un- or pre-scientific character, but its baleful impact upon anti-democratic thought down to the Third *Reich*. Actually the author does what Popper did in 1945 in the second volume of *The Open Society and Its Enemies*, but as Hegel has ever since been advertized as a "progressist" thinker (notably by H. Marcuse, E. Weil and E. Fleischmann), the publication of this booklet is very opportune.

VEREKER, CHARLES. *Eighteenth-Century Optimism. A Study of the Interrelations of Moral and Social Theory in English and French Thought between 1689 and 1789*. Liverpool University Press, Liverpool 1967. ix, 317 pp. 45/-.

According to Professor Vereker the distinctive feature of the eighteenth-century *philosophes* is not rationalism, but an attempt to frame a thoroughgoing substitute "religion" of Nature based on a systematic confusion of facts and values (of *is* and *ought*, as Hume put it). The author distinguishes three successive stages, each of which is discussed in a separate part, viz., "Metaphysical Optimism", "Empiricist Optimism", and "Redemptive Optimism". The final part, covering figures like Meslier, Rousseau and Mably, is the most interesting from a viewpoint of social history; English thinkers are only discussed in Parts I and II. Unfortunately, this study lags somewhat behind the actual *status quaestionis*. The available two volumes of Lester Crocker's trilogy on the subject are no more than listed in the bibliography, and Jean Ehrard's *L'Idée de Nature en France dans la première moitié du XVIIIe siècle* (1963) does not even get so far.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ALLEN, RICHARD V., HALL BARTLETT [and] KENNETH COLEGROVE. *Democracy and Communism. Theory and Action*. Teaching aids by Richard M. Perdew. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, London, Toronto 1967. viii, 520 pp. Ill. \$ 6.95.

Broadly speaking, this textbook attempts to compare Soviet and American ideals, ways of life and achievements. Communism in Eastern Europe, China and other parts of the world come up for discussion, too. A somewhat simplifying argumentation (in favour of an optimistic interpretation of American policy) is also reflected in the questions attached to each section. The information provided is, however, reliable; it is presented in a rather elementary way.

CARTTER, ALLAN M. [and] F. RAY MARSHALL. Labor Economics: Wages, Employment, and Trade Unionism. Richard D. Irwin, Inc., Homewood (Ill.) 1967. xii, 584 pp. \$ 11.35. (College price: \$ 8.50.)

The present volume distinguishes itself from most other textbooks on the subject in that it places considerable emphasis upon economic theory. Yet it contains, besides seventeen chapters on wages, employment, collective bargaining and public policy, six chapters on comparative labour movements, in which the international organizations, American trade unionism and the European scene are separately dealt with.

Familie und Gesellschaft. Hrsg. von Ferdinand Oeter. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1966. vii, 370 pp. DM. 38.50.

Since the Industrial Revolution the family, originally characterized by unity of production, consumption and habitat, has sustained a serious loss, or rather change, of functions. In the present volume this process and the contemporary situation are discussed by representatives of several disciplines, including the historian Otto Brunner, the economist Erich Egner and the sociologist Dieter Claessens.

Laissez-faire-Pluralismus. Demokratie und Wirtschaft des gegenwärtigen Zeitalters. Unter Mitarbeit von Bernd Bender, Cyril Zebot, H.-J. Rüstow hrsg. von Goetz Briefs. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. xiii, 532 pp. DM. 59.60.

The four studies collected in this volume have a common denominator: the impact of pressure groups on the economy and on the political structure in Western countries. About two thirds of the book contain a study by the editor, who argues that the modern powerful associations (workers, employers) are the consequence of a "*laissez-faire*" pluralism, which they maintain on another level than classical liberalism. The (dangerous) effect of these associations becoming less responsible towards society as a whole for the maintenance of democracy are set forth with much acumen. The second contribution (by B. Bender) analyzes the factors making for an incompatibility of a welfare state put to its most extreme limits with the constitutional state (*Rechtsstaat*). He also points out the almost boundless growth of the practice to subsidize all kinds of activities with the taxpayer's money. C. Zebot deals with inflationist tendencies in a pluralistic market economy, H.-J. Rüstow with the (relatively stable) proportion between the wage- and the profit-shares in modern industrial society.

Marx et le droit moderne. Sirey, Paris 1967. x, 391 pp. F.fr. 36.00.

The greater part of the present Vol. XII of the *Archives de Philosophie du Droit* is filled with contributions, written from Marxist and non-Marxist viewpoints, on Marx's and later Marxism's conceptions of law. G. Lyon-Caen, for instance, discusses Marx's criticism of liberal law in the "Jewish Question", L. Tadic confronts Marx and Kelsen, K. Stoyanovitch deals with Soviet legal theory and its attitude towards "bourgeois" law. G. Della Volpe treats of the debt of Marxism towards Rousseau's "anti-nivellation egalitarianism"

in a short discussion of relevant passages in Marx's Critique of the Gotha Program. A broader study is devoted by H. Jaeger to "Savigny and Marx".

MOORE, WILBERT E. Order and Change. Essays in Comparative Sociology. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1967. viii, 313 pp. \$ 8.95.

Dr Moore has collected a number of recent papers on persistence and change in social systems, editing out any repetitions and redundancies. We mention, rather at random, the following items: "Social Aspects of Industrialization", "Notes for a General Theory of Labor Organization", "The Adaptation of African Labor Systems to Social Change", and "Backgrounds of Social Change in Latin America".

Socialism, Capitalism and Economic Growth. Essays presented to Maurice Dobb. Ed. by C. H. Feinstein. Cambridge University Press, London 1967. x, 367 pp. 45/-.

These essays have been written on the occasion of Maurice Dobb's retirement from the Readership in Economics in Cambridge University. E. J. Hobsbawm contributes a short biography. Writers from various parts of the globe are represented; Marxist and Socialist economists predominate. Most contributions bear a typically specialist character. We mention O. Lange, J. Robinson (on "Socialist affluence", notably on consumers' rights and interests both in Eastern (Czechoslovakia) and Western countries), P. M. Sweezy, E. H. Carr (on aspects of Soviet industrialization), R. Schlesinger and Ch. Hill. A bibliography of Dobb's works is appended.

STARK, WERNER. The Sociology of Religion. A Study of Christendom. Vol. III. The Universal Church. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1967. ix, 454 pp. 45/-.

The publication of this third volume brings to a close Professor Stark's study of the "macrosociology" of religion, Vols I and II of which were noticed in IRSH, XII, pp. 126f. The author now rejects Troeltsch's and Weber's dichotomous scheme of church and sect, or rather a caricature of that scheme (in which a sect is *not* specifically nonconformist or revolutionary, but religiously and morally elitist, whereas a church is a mixed body, not necessarily an "establishment"), and goes on to present Roman Catholicism as a higher synthesis, the truly Universal Church, both conservative and revolutionary, catering for all nations of the world and all classes of society. The sober truth seems to be that Rome, in Macaulay's words, "thoroughly understands, what no other church has ever understood, how to deal with enthusiasts". Calvinism, with which the author is familiar chiefly from Erich Marcks's unfinished study of Coligny (1892), is represented as an abortive attempt at universality, an "adjunct of the *bourgeoisie*". It is a mystery how this crude piece of apologetics could be incorporated into the *International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction*.

STREITHOFEN, HEINRICH. Wertmas[s]stäbe der Gewerkschaftspolitik.

Ein Beitrag zur Theorie der Gewerkschaft. [Sammlung Politeia, Bd. XXI.] F. H. Kerle Verlag, Heidelberg; Verlag E. Nauwelaerts, Löwen 1967. 331 pp. DM. 44.50.

After a historical survey of trade unionism in England, the United States, France and Germany the author passes on to a critical discussion of the Menger, Weber and Eucken typologies to arrive at a definition of his own in which the acceptance of private property is among the distinctive features. With the help of this definition he presents a (Roman Catholic) critique of the view of codetermination held by the DGB. A very detailed bibliography is appended.

VOGEL-POLSKY, ÉLIANE. Du Tripartisme à l'Organisation Internationale du Travail. Préface de Léon-Éli Troclet. Institut de Sociologie de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1966. xv, 352 pp. B.fr. 420.

It is a curious coincidence that the tripartite structure of the ILO should have been made the subject of two monographs published shortly after each other. The study by Torsten Landelius was the first to come out, and was noticed in *IRSH*, XII, p. 124. Mrs Vogel has chosen an approach which is juridical rather than political, so that the two books not only overlap, but also supplement each other.

HISTORY

L'Actualité de Proudhon. Colloque des 24 et 25 novembre 1965. Institut de Sociologie de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1967. 258 pp. B.fr. 390.

The papers read, and the discussions held, at a conference in Brussels are here reproduced in full. Together, they provide a very vivid account of the different attitudes towards Proudhon (plus Bakunin and Marx) shown by historians who have a tendency in common to be "progressive" without dogmatism. We mention the names of J. Bancal (on mutual federalism), J. Bartier ("Proudhon and Belgium"), G. Goriely (on national questions), D. Guérin (on Proudhon's views regarding workers' self-management of industry, and many contributions to the debates – including the evaluation of the Dual Monarchy), G. Gurvitch ("Proudhon and Marx"), Mrs A. Kriegel (revolutionary syndicalism), J. Lajugie (Proudhon's economic views), and B. Voyenne (Proudhon's federalism as a conception *sui generis*).

ALBERTINI, RUDOLF VON. Dekolonisation. Die Diskussion über Verwaltung und Zukunft der Kolonien 1919-1960. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1966. 607 pp. DM. 59.00.

The main question posited here is that of the views held in Europe on the administration (and its ultimate goals) of the colonies and on the latter's future in general. A detailed treatment is given to British and French policies; comparisons are drawn to the American policy in the Philippines, Dutch rule in Indonesia (minor inaccuracies), Belgian "paternalism" in Congo

and the Portuguese pretensions at carrying out a program of assimilation in their African possessions. The author fully discusses the various standpoints of, e.g., Labour and the Conservatives and the various nuances therein as well as their evolution.

CARO BAROJA, JULIO. *Die Hexen und ihre Welt. Mit einer Einführung und einem ergänzenden Kapitel von Will-Erich Peuckert.* Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1967. 363 pp. Ill. DM. 30.00.

This book, a translation of *Las brujas y su mundo* (Madrid 1961; an English translation, *The World of the Witches*, was published in 1964), is not only and not primarily about witch-hunt and "witch-craze", but about witchcraft and witch-cult in Europe. The author shares Margaret Murray's view that this cult was no mere chimera of the persecutors, but the substantial remains of a pagan religion. Both the persecutors and their victims were caught in a vicious circle of common beliefs and are equally to be pitied. Though not the view of rationalists such as Lecky and Lea, this is certainly a legitimate approach. Unfortunately, an introduction and a supplementary chapter by an expert witness in German witch-trials hang round the author's argument like the albatross round the mariner's neck.

The Comintern: Historical Highlights. Essays, Recollections, Documents. Ed. by Milorad M. Drachkovitch and Branko Lazitch. Frederick A. Praeger, New York, Washington; Pall Mall Press, London 1966. xv, 430 pp. \$ 10.00.

This volume contains a number of essays, recollections and documents. S. T. Possony denies the legitimacy of the Comintern's claim of being Marxist (Marx and Engels did not consider violence necessary). B. D. Wolfe presents an incisive analysis of the "party of a new type", B. Lazitch ably sets forth the Comintern's control mechanism (emissaries abroad and representatives of the individual parties in Moscow) for which he chose France as an example. R. C. Thornton demonstrates that the strategy and tactics carried out by Mao were in conformity with the Comintern policy towards China adopted in 1928. B. Gross (common-law wife of W. Münzenberg) deals with the German Communists' Popular-Front ventures. B. Lazitch and B. Souvarine discuss and comment upon Stalin's massacre of foreign Communist leaders. M. M. Drachkovitch gives particulars of Tito's role in the "bolshevization" of the Yugoslav CP and the Comintern's political line vis-a-vis the insurrection in 1941 and 1942. Various of these essays contain elements of documentary value. The "recollections" were contributed by H. Barbé ("Stalin and the 'Rebellion' of Tasca and Humbert-Droz"), C. and A. Vassart ("The Moscow origin of the French 'Popular Front'") and E. Reale ("The founding of the Cominform"). The "documents" pertain to Paul Levi's controversy with Moscow (especially Radek) and his opposition to the high-handed methods adopted by the Comintern also before the "March action" and to the Comintern's interference in the affairs of the French CP, 1921-23.

DAVIS, HORACE B. *Nationalism and Socialism. Marxist and Labor*

Theories of Nationalism to 1917. Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1967. xiv, 258 pp. \$ 7.50.

In this book an attempt is made to actualize history which leads to not unfrequent anachronistic arguments: the author is in fierce debate with a great number of German, French, American, English, Dutch, etc., Socialists on the basis of an interpretation of Marx's and Engels's stand on the problems of nation and nationality. For instance, it is stated here that "Wilhelm Liebknecht was not much of a socialist". Apart from this subjectivity in the interpretation it should be noted that the field of study is taken so broadly as to make generalizations (and errors) unavoidable. Nevertheless much material has been collected and presented in a readable way.

EURICH, NELL. Science in Utopia. A Mighty Design. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1967. x, 332 pp. \$ 7.95.

This is an examination of how and why scientific discoveries were fundamental to the writers of "utopias" in a broader sense, including, for instance, the Bible, Gerrard Winstanley, Francis Bacon, and – of course – Campanella, but not the nineteenth-century "utopian" (in the Marxist coinage) Socialists. The impact of utopian thought on scientific development is dealt with. The book is divided into chapters which represent a topical rather than a chronological plan.

Die frühen Sozialisten. Hrsg. von Frits Kool und Werner Krause. Eingel. von Peter Stadler. [Dokumente der Weltrevolution, Band I.] Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg im Breisgau 1967. 686 pp. Ill. S.fr. 32.00; DM. 29.00.

The new series *Dokumente der Weltrevolution* is published under the auspices of a Committee (of the same name) presided over by Professor H. Lüthy, Zurich; the general editor is F. Kool. It endeavours to present a systematically arranged selection from original texts which are of basic importance for a critical understanding of the roots and the evolution of Communist ideology in the broadest sense, including deviating and oppositionist currents. Marx's, Engels's and Lenin's works, being easily accessible in various editions, will for this reason not be represented according to their significance. Each volume will contain a general introduction, special introductions to each chapter, an apparatus, a selective bibliography and an index of names. The first volume contains texts (in most cases complete essays, pamphlets or articles, otherwise extracts considered representative for aspects of thought of the author under consideration) written by a variety of French, English and German Socialists of very different views, from the French Revolution to 1848. Generally known authors such as Babeuf, Buonarroti, Saint-Simon (and the Saint-Simonians), Fourier, Considerant, Lamennais, P. Leroux, Cabet, Blanc, Owen, Weitling and M. Hess alternate with largely forgotten, but in part important writers such as, e.g., Dezamy, W. Thompson, Fr. Stromeyer and K. Grün. The general introduction to this volume is to a great extent a comment on the texts. Some of the special introductions have developed into critical essays and provide much information on the

affiliation of ideas adopted in some form or the other by Marxism or Marxism-Leninism. This holds especially true of the first special introduction, that on the French Revolution and Babouvist Communism, but also of the treatment of Saint-Simonianism. Other introductions are rather strictly biographical. Mention should also be made of the excellent translations; only in a few instances existent translations have been used.

The General Council of the First International 1870-1871. Minutes. Progress Publishers, Moscow; Lawrence & Wishart, London n.d. [1967.] 617 pp. Ill. 21/-.

Previous volumes of these important sources were announced in IRSH, IX (1964), p. 310, and XII (1967), p. 129. Vol. IV of the "Minutes" and other documents covers the period from July 19, 1870 (Franco-German war) until October 24, 1871 ("General Rules and Administration Regulations of the International Working Men's Association", established in the name of the London Conference by the General Council and the Corresponding Secretaries). The famous "Addresses" (two on the war, the third is Marx's "Civil War in France") are included, but among the minutes there are several important ones never published before. In so far as the texts were not originally written or published in English, an English translation is given in the appendix.

HOOKER, JAMES R. Black Revolutionary. George Padmore's Path from Communism to Pan-Africanism. Pall Mall Press, London 1967. x, 168 pp. 35/-.

This book appears to be the first full biography of George Padmore; the author has used hitherto unpublished sources which help to explain especially the origins and meaning of "Pan-Africanism" as an ideology in its own right. For Padmore, it replaced Communism during the 'thirties, when the Soviet Union moderated its anti-colonialism in order not to hamper co-operation with the West. Padmore's later stand concerning the Soviet Union (which he still praised on account of Lenin's national minorities policy) is dealt with at some length, as is his Ghanaian experience as Nkrumah's adviser until his death in 1959.

The Impact of the Russian Revolution 1917-1967. The Influence of Bolshevism on the World outside Russia. With an introductory essay by Arnold J. Toynbee. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1967. vi, 357 pp. 45/-.

In his general introduction to this excellent collection of studies A. J. Toynbee defines the "Russian communist régime's *raison d'être* as being a technological and economic one". N. McInnes in a very interesting and thought-provoking contribution on the effects of the Communist revolution on Socialism in the West arrives at the conclusion that Socialism declined "from a theory of proletarian culture to an allergy to all theory" – and this holds true for the Communist as well as for Democratic Socialist sections of the

labour movement. H. Seton-Watson deals with the place of national problems in Communist doctrine and practice. Remarkable (and also the most speculative) are his remarks on possible difficulties which might arise for Moscow from Soviet Central Asia, notably as a consequence of the internal development and of the (eventual) modernization of the surrounding countries. The author discusses the successes of Yugoslav Communism in its treatment of the national conflicts, the impact of national characteristics on special brands of Communism (case: Rumania) and the role of the Soviet myth in recently independent states. P. Wiles ("Power without Influence: the Economic Impact") observes, among other things, that it was the picture of War Communism which was held in the West to be accurate many years after 1921 and that only Mexico, Guinea and India provide "a shadow of direct, detailed imitation". R. Lowenthal with his usual lucidity examines the process which led the Soviet regime into totalitarianism already in Lenin's lifetime (notably around 1921) and gives several instances where this form of a single-party state has served as a model (for instance: Kemalist Turkey, the Kuomintang, new states in Africa).

MANACORDA, GASTONE. *Storiografia e socialismo. Saggi e note critiche*. Liviana Editrice, Padova 1967. vii, 356 pp. L. 3800.

Except for the first and longest item, a study of Jaurès as a historian of the French Revolution, all essays and book reviews collected in the present volume were published in *Rinascita*, *Società* and *Studi Storici* between 1947 and 1965. We mention "The Spectre of Communism in the *Risorgimento*", "On the Origins of the Workers' Movement in Italy", and "The Italian Echo of the First Russian Revolution".

RÜTER, A. J. C. *Historische Studies over mens en samenleving*. Onder redactie van Th. J. G. Locher, W. den Boer en B. W. Schaper. Van Gorcum & Comp., N.V., Assen 1967. xxxix, 513 pp. Hfl. 31.50.

A considerable number of the late Professor Rüter's writings (both published and unpublished) on social history (among them the important study on the formative years of the Dutch labour movement and two articles on William Benbow), on political and cultural history and on historiography have been collected in this volume. It opens with an evaluation of Rüter's work and his career as a historian by his former colleague, Professor Locher. English summaries and a bibliography of Rüter's works are appended.

SCHUMACHER, HORST und FELIKS TYCH. *Julian Marchlewski-Karski. Eine Biographie*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1966. 345 pp. Ill. DM. 8.50.

Although parts of this biography are written in the typical Communist jargon, it provides an interesting account of the life of one of the most prolific writers of the internationalist Left before World War I. Marchlewski (one of his pen-names: Karski) was one of the founders of the Polish Social Democracy, but was most active as a theoretician and journalist in Germany (*Leipziger Volkszeitung*). After the October Revolution he undertook

diplomatic missions for Soviet Russia where he lived until shortly before his death in 1925.

OTHER BOOKS

BOUVIER, JEAN. *Les Rothschild*. Fayard, Paris 1967. 352 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Sino-Soviet Relations 1964-1965. Analyzed and Documented by William E. Griffith. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1967. xi, 504 pp. \$ 10.00.

The documents which comprise more than two thirds of this volume, have been drawn mainly from Russian sources and from the *Peking Review*. They are presented in a chronological order. Attention is also paid to, e.g., Cuba and the Italian CP. The survey preceding the documents discusses the major issues at stake, such as the Soviet drive towards an international conference, the meaning of Chruščev's fall, "pluralism" and the shift from pro-Chinese to neutral attitudes as regards the Soviet-Chinese conflict of North Viet Nam and North Korea.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

LOMBARD, JACQUES. *Autorités traditionnelles et pouvoirs européens en Afrique noire. Le déclin d'une aristocratie sous le régime colonial*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1967. 292 pp. F.fr. 28.00.

Jacques Lombard, who has already dealt with the same phenomenon in his social history of the Bariba (cf. IRSH, X (1965), p. 131), now discusses the degradation of the traditional native authorities by European colonialism in black Africa as a whole. This is Vol. 152 of the *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*.

OTHER BOOKS

BOVY, L. *Le mouvement syndical ouest africain d'expression française*. [Enquêtes Bibliographiques, XIV.] Centre de Documentation Économique et Sociale Africaine, Bruxelles 1965. xiv, 115 pp.

Algeria

HUMBARACI, ARSLAN. *Algeria: A Revolution that Failed. A Political History since 1954*. Pall Mall Press, London 1966. xvi, 308 pp. 50/-.

The expert author, whose work as a journalist and whose sustained support for the Algerian cause against France do not classify him as an enemy of the country, gives a gloomy description of a process of growing political

demoralization. He focuses on the internal conflicts between clans and currents, and on the rejection of a "Maghrib" line of policy. The fall of Ben Bella is analyzed and the Boumedienne brand of Socialism comes up for critical discussion. It is interesting to notice how even rivalries between the French and Italian Communist Parties were used to enhance the prestige of the new government.

O'BALLANCE, EDGAR. *The Algerian Insurrection, 1954-62*. Faber & Faber, London 1967. 231 pp. Maps. 36/-.

The author, a specialist on guerilla warfare (see, for instance, his work on the Communist insurgent war in Malaya, favourably reviewed in the previous issue on p. 328), firmly asserts that the Algerian nationalists, originally a small band of resolute men who gradually, and with the help of religion, won over parts of the masses to their standpoint, gained the victory by exerting political and diplomatic pressures. On the domestic front they were militarily defeated. The book provides ample evidence for this thesis (e.g., the successful campaign by General Challe, 1959-60). The impact of the Chinese and Indo-Chinese examples is discussed. The utter ruthlessness of methods on the part of the insurgents is stressed, that on the part of the French largely denied.

OTHER BOOKS

BOURDIEU, PIERRE. *Le désenchantement du monde. Travail et travailleurs en Algérie*. Centre de Sociologie Européenne, Paris 1966. 179 pp.

Tanzania

TRAPPE, PAUL. *Die Entwicklungsfunktion des Genossenschaftswesens am Beispiel ostafrikanischer Stämme*. Summary in English. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1966. 487 pp. DM. 42.00. (Paper: DM. 32.00).

This sociological study of the development of a modern co-operative system in Tanganyika focuses on the influence of autochthonous African (tribal) social structures (seven ethnic groups are given detailed treatment) on the success of co-operative projects. The author, after a critical examination of the objections to the co-operative system, defends it, *inter alia*, with the argument that shortcomings and failures have been caused not by the co-operative principle, but by other factors such as, for instance, lack of capital, skilled manpower, or sufficient co-ordination.

AMERICA

The Democratic Revolution in the West Indies. Studies in Nationalism, Leadership, and the Belief in Progress. Ed. by Wendell Bell. Contributors: Wendell Bell, James T. Duke, Raymond W. Mack, James A. Mau, Charles C. Moskos, Jr., Ivar Oxaal, Andrew P. Phillips.

With a Foreword by Vernon L. Arnett. Schenkman Publishing Company, Inc., Cambridge (Mass.) 1967. xxiv, 232 pp. Ill. \$ 8.95. (Paper: \$ 3.95.)

This opening volume of the new series of *International Studies in Political and Social Change* contains a collection of interrelated studies of elites and nationalism in the British Caribbean which have their origin in the West Indies Study Program of the University of California. Some chapters have been published before in other versions, and some (e.g., the one by Professor Oxaal on the intellectual background of the democratic revolution in Trinidad) prefigure separate books to be published in the same series.

Elites in Latin America. Ed. by Seymour Martin Lipset and Aldo Solari. Oxford University Press, New York 1967. xii, 531 pp. \$ 9.50. (Paper: \$ 2.95.)

The present volume is the outcome of a seminar held at the University of Montevideo in 1965. It consists of fifteen essays on the economic elite, the functional elites, and elite formation in the universities and secondary schools. We mention, more or less at random, "The New Urban Groups: The Middle Classes", by Luis Ratinoff; "The Labor Elite: Is it revolutionary?", by Henry A. Landsberger; and "Contemporary Peasant Movements", by Aníbal Quijano Obregón.

KLEIN, HERBERT S. Slavery in the Americas. A Comparative Study of Virginia and Cuba. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1967. xi, 270 pp. \$ 6.95.

This commendable comparative study in the history of slavery expounds the factors which made for essential differences. Protestantism vs. Catholicism, a plantation economy vs. a diversified economy, chattel slavery vs. a much more complex system of slavery – such are the focal points, illuminated against the background of the widely different English and Spanish colonial practices. Particularly rewarding is also the section on the freedmen's position which was relatively strong in Cuba and foreshadowed the eventual successful integration of the Negroes.

Canada

OUELLET, FERNAND. Histoire économique et sociale du Québec 1760-1850. Structures et Conjoncture. Préface de Robert Mandrou. Fides, Montréal, Paris 1966. xxxii, 639 pp. C\$ 10.00.

Professor Ouellet divides the economic and social history of Lower Canada during the first ninety years of British rule into two periods. The first was one of expansion and ended in 1815, the second was one of contraction and gave rise to the well-known French-Canadian brand of reactionary nationalism based on fear. The author does not hesitate to attack many myths dear to his countrymen, and his well-documented study has considerable pioneering qualities in more than one respect.

Chile

GREGORY, PETER. *Industrial Wages in Chile*. New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1967. xii, 113 pp. \$ 5.50. (Paper: \$ 3.00.)

Professor Gregory has carried out an economic investigation into the remuneration system in the Chilean industry. In the present report he gives most attention to the manual workers, but white collar is dealt with in a separate chapter.

Cuba

GUEVARA, ERNESTO CHE. *Écrits I. Souvenirs de la guerre révolutionnaire*. Traduit de l'espagnol par Robert et Magali Merle. François Maspero, Paris 1967. 236 pp. Maps. F.fr. 15.00.

The late Ernesto Guevara joined the Cuban revolutionaries in 1956, and his sketchy but very interesting "memoirs" were first published in 1963 (*Pasajes de la Guerra Revolucionaria*). The present volume is more extensive than the Spanish original; a number of chapters and two articles on guerilla warfare have been added. Robert Merle has also written a preface.

ZEITLIN, MAURICE. *Revolutionary Politics and the Cuban Working Class*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1967. xi, 306 pp. \$ 8.50.

A great number of interviews with workers in 1962 provided the material for this interesting sociological study, but, in view of the particular circumstances of time and place, it should be read critically: negative attitudes towards the regime had of course less than a fair chance to be voiced. The results indicate that the revolution was a really proletarian one, but also that there is no correlation between higher and lower incomes or different economic stability on the one hand and pro-revolutionary or pro-Communist attitudes on the other. These attitudes, reconstructed for pre-revolutionary times, constitute the main problem posited.

Peru

CHAPLIN, DAVID. *The Peruvian Industrial Labor Force*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1967. xviii, 324 pp. \$ 9.00.

This is a sociological analysis of change and mobility in the labour force of thirteen of the largest textile factories in Peru. The author explores demographic and social variables such as age, sex, birthplace, migration, seniority, current and former occupation, and employment status as possible indices of rationality in the Peruvian labour market.

United States of America

BEDFORD, HENRY F. *Socialism and the Workers in Massachusetts 1886-1912*. The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst 1966. xiii, 315 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

In 1902 two Socialist parties (SLP and SDP) polled at state elections more than 11 per cent of the total vote in Massachusetts. It proved to be the heyday of Socialist influence – in each election afterwards the percentage dropped. On the basis of contemporary documents (newspapers, periodicals, letters) the author describes first the rise, then the fall of Socialism against the political, economic and social background of the state. Socialism is so broadly defined as to include Bellamy's "Nationalism" as well as the De Leon brand of Marxism. It is argued that the strong position of the Roman Catholic Church was instrumental in stopping Socialist growth; conflicts and failure of Socialists themselves are largely responsible for the sharp decline.

The Emergent American Society. Vol. 1. Large-Scale Organizations. Ed.: W. Lloyd Warner. Assistant Eds.: Darab B. Unwalla, John H. Trimm. Authors: June M. Collins, George G. Downing, Robert J. Havighurst, William E. Henry, Desmond D. Martin, Frank C. Nall, II, John H. Trimm, Darab B. Unwalla, W. Lloyd Warner, Gibson Winter. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1967. xvii, 667 pp. \$ 15.00.

To the average European the United States is a country where everything is big, but as a matter of fact it started as a country of small communities. In this volume, the first of two in which the emergence of that "bigness" is studied in detail, the focus is on the large-scale organizations. We mention the chapters on the trade unions, by Professor Collins, on the religious organizations, by Professor Winter, and on the rise of big government, by Professors Warner and Trimm. The book is provided with a considerable number of tables.

GILPATRICK, ELEANOR G. Structural Unemployment and Aggregate Demand. A Study of Employment and Unemployment in the United States, 1948-1964. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1966. xviii, 235 pp. \$ 8.50.

In the debate whether the high rate of persistent unemployment in the USA is due to inadequate aggregate demand or to structural change Professor Gilpatrick takes a middle position. In the present volume, though, she gives by far the most attention to the impact of structural change, labour force adjustment, etc. Her thoroughly economic treatment of the subject is concluded with a number of policy recommendations.

GLAAB, CHARLES N. and A. THEODORE BROWN. A History of Urban America. The Macmillan Company, New York; Collier-Macmillan Ltd, London 1967. viii, 328 pp. \$ 6.95. (Paper: \$ 2.95.)

American history from colonial times to the present is viewed here from the angle of the process of "urbanization" in the widest sense. The growth of cities, the impact of the urban milieu, the effect of immigration, the functioning of political organizations are discussed; so are the attempts at social

housing, slum clearance, etc. Much attention has been given to the wide variety of reform programmes going from modest philanthropic projects to overall ones (often Socialist inspired).

HERRESHOFF, DAVID. *American Disciples of Marx: from the age of Jackson to the Progressive era.* Wayne State University Press, Detroit 1967. 215 pp. \$ 7.95.

This series of political portraits of spokesmen for radical labour comprises not only "disciples" but also men who represented opinions which the author thought it useful to compare with those held by Marx. Thus Brownson, one time radical, later (at about the time of the Communist Manifesto) a conservative Catholic, is dealt with at length. So are the real Marxists Weydemeyer and Sorge, as well as native Americans (not Marxists) in the International, and De Leon. Not many new sources have been used, but the book, written with the greatest sympathy towards bearers of radical thought independent of period, provides a useful survey.

MARRIS, PETER and MARTIN REIN. *Dilemmas of Social Reform. Poverty and Community Action in the United States.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1967. vii, 248 pp. 35/-.

The present volume is a study of the so-called community action projects promoted by the Ford Foundation and the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency during the 'sixties. The difficulties with which the reformers had to cope, such as bureaucracy and administrative rivalry, are thrown into bold relief.

MARSHALL, F. RAY and VERNON M. BRIGGS, JR. *The Negro and Apprenticeship.* The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1967. x, 283 pp. \$ 8.00.

After a lucid survey of public policy, union and employer attitudes towards apprenticeship and the latter's procedures the weak participation of Negroes in apprenticeship training is dealt with for the USA as a whole and in minute detail for a number of cities such as New York, Detroit, Washington, San Francisco and Atlanta. The information given on the situation in recent years is very full. In a sober style the author makes recommendations which could help to change a fundamental cause of dissatisfaction and social unrest.

NEWFIELD, JACK. *A Prophetic Minority. The American New Left. With an Introduction by Michael Harrington.* Anthony Blond, London 1967. 213 pp. 30/-.

Although the "prophetic" quality of "The New Left" (since 1960) may well be questioned in view of the very fact that it contains not exactly harmonious elements of "anarchism, socialism, pacifism, existentialism

[. . .], mysticism, and black nationalism”, the book under this suggestive title is informative about motives, slogans, and effects of a variety of groups, tendencies and movements such as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and its (r)evolution towards extreme violence, the Students for a Democratic Society and, in general about what is called “the Beat Generation”. The popularly written book is based in part on personal recollections.

SHEPPERSON, WILBUR S., with the assistance of John G. Folkes. *Retreat to Nevada. A Socialist Colony of World War I.* University of Nevada Press, Reno (Nev.) 1966. xiv, 204 pp. \$ 5.25.

In 1916 “Nevada City” (now a “decayed village”) was founded as a co-operative community in which Americans and some Europeans participated. In 1919 the experiment had to be given up. The general frame (the motives for, and the history of, communities in USA) is sketched without much precision, but the vicissitudes of Nevada City are related in detail. It is argued that Marxist elements of thought mixed with “utopian” and populist ones.

SPEAR, ALLAN. *Black Chicago. The Making of a Negro Ghetto 1890-1920.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1967. xvii, 254 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

The author, who has collected much statistical material, here describes the process of increasing discrimination and segregation in housing, jobs, and social relations generally, partly in connection with the mass immigration of Negroes from the South. The Negro businesses and their hard stand over against withdrawal of facilities (for instance, bank credits) by the whites were among the subjects of his researches. Interesting is also the discussion of political currents (such as Garveyism) which won support among the Chicago Negroes.

ASIA

China

DONNITHORNE, AUDREY. *China's Economic System.* George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1967. 592 pp. 84/-.

This is a highly expert sector-by-sector survey of the Chinese economy since about 1958. It is based on a wide variety of sources, including official Chinese as well as foreign publications. The arrangement, beginning with collective agriculture, including a section on small-scale industries and the urban communes, and ending with “economic planning”, reflects the author's opinion that China is still far removed from “a monolithic planned economy”. Decentralization was particularly pronounced in 1957-58. The attacks on local party functionaries as an important element in the “cultural revolution” does not appear to have strong repercussions on the economic structure.

Indonesia

CASTLES, LANCE. Religion, Politics, and Economic Behavior in Java: The Kudus Cigarette Industry. [Cultural Report Series, No 15.] Southeast Asia Studies, Yale University, New Haven 1967. x, 158 pp. \$ 4.25.

This case study, a model of precision and lucidity, surpasses by far the ordinary limits of a descriptive sociological work. Around his main theme the author groups a description of the spirit of a group of businessmen in the native cigarette industry, which reveals the resemblance of a certain type of Islamic beliefs and behaviour to the "Protestant ethic", a historical approach, and a very rewarding discussion of class and ideology in the town of Kudus and in Java generally. He also pays attention to labour conditions and workers' organizations.

Israel

ELLEMERS, J. E. Van idee tot moderne staat. Een studie over het ontstaan van de Israëliische maatschappij en de veranderingen daarin. J. A. Boom & Zoon, Meppel 1967. xiii, 404 pp. Hfl. 17.50.

The arrangement of the impressive amount of material worked up into this important study betrays the sociological approach; from a historian's point of view it should be pointed out that anything resembling undue generalization is cautiously avoided. The first part of the book is indeed a commendable historical survey of the emergence of Zionism and immigration to Palestine up to 1948 and beyond. The main interest is focused, however, on the problems of the evolution of a "revolutionary" movement towards a pioneer society and then into a more complex society. Much attention has been paid to the party system of Israel, to the (absolute and relative) importance of the kibbutzim, to the problems of acculturation of immigrants from oriental countries, and to the relation between Zionism and Judaism as a religion.

MEYER, EGON. Der Moschav. Die Dorfkooperative in Israel unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Moschav Ovdim im Zeitraum 1948-1963. Kyklos Verlag, Basel; J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1967. viii, 124 pp. Ill. DM. 21.00.

The present study of the *moshav ovdim* consists of two separate sections. The first deals with the organization and the institutional setting of this type of settlement, while the second is devoted to its role in solving the problem of mass immigration after 1948 (*moshav olim*). By a mere coincidence this book supplements that by Dr Tamsma (*vide* IRSH, XI (1966), p. 482) in more than one way.

Japan

Modern Japanese Leadership. Transition and Change. Ed. by Bernard

S. Silberman and H. D. Harootunian. *The University of Arizona Press, Tucson 1966. x, 433 pp. \$ 7.50.*

The twelve studies in this volume, introduced by H. D. Harootunian and summarized in a conclusion by B. S. Silberman, are revised versions of papers read at the Conference on Nineteenth-Century Japanese Elites (University of Arizona, December 1963). They deal mainly with the changes in the Japanese leadership structure in the second half of the nineteenth century. Of the expert authors we mention, more or less at random, J. B. Cornell (on the rise of an "outcaste" leadership in economy and politics), E. Saviak (on "the early Meiji intellectual activist *par excellence*", Baba Tatsui) and J. B. Crowley (on the formation of the Meiji Military Establishment). Other contributions deal with the Samurai values system, the origins of political parties and the changes in the village social structure.

Malaysia

ROFF, WILLIAM R. *The Origins of Malay Nationalism. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1967. xx, 297 pp. Ill. \$ 8.50.*

By focusing on the Malays rather than on alien or foreign influences the author of this scholarly and remarkably readable book has opened up new vistas. In his foreword H. J. Benda defines this work as "the first sociological history of modern Malay society" – perhaps it might be said that portions of social history have been integrated into such a sociology. However that may be, three historical "elites" are described with much acumen. The first consisted of the urban Islamic middle class (largely of non-Malay, especially Arabic and Indian stock), the second of the autochthonous Malay intelligentsia (of agrarian origins) with its stress on the preservation of communal values, and the third – in many respects a continuation of the second – concentrated on the achievement of national independence and became a mass movement. The relatively short period of British colonial rule is thus dealt with from a "modern" angle.

Thailand

FISTIÉ, PIERRE. *L'Évolution de la Thaïlande contemporaine. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1967. 390 pp. Maps. F.fr. 45.00.*

This is a well-documented study of political developments in Thailand from 1932 to 1958, when the country had adopted some form of Western democracy. The author pays much attention to the specific structure of Thai society, notably when he tries to answer the question why the experiment failed.

NAIRN, RONALD C. *International Aid to Thailand. The New Colonialism? Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1966. ix, 228 pp. \$ 6.50.*

Two (mainly, but not exclusively) UNESCO-sponsored projects in Thailand are described in detail: the one directed at modernizing teaching and making

it more efficient, the other assuming the scope of an over-all community development program. The achievements and failures, discussed unbiasedly and with broad knowledge of both the motives involved and the people for whom those projects were intended, have led the author to a thoughtful assessment of several aspects of international aid.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

FORD, PATRICK. Cardinal Moran and the A.L.P. A Study in the encounter between Moran and Socialism, 1890-1907: its effects upon the Australian Labor Party: the foundation of catholic social thought and action in modern Australia. Melbourne University Press, Carlton (Vic.) 1966; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. xxii, 319 pp. Ill. A\$ 7.50; 75/-.

Cardinal Moran, born (1830) in Ireland and educated in Rome where he experienced the turmoil of 1848 and Mazzini's short-lived attempts at creating a "Third Rome", has had a great influence on the evolution of the Australian Labour Party, helping to make it the political home of a majority of Catholics. Moran's role in stimulating the LP's "right wing" – inspired by his rather radical brand of Catholic social thought – is related in detail: it opposed Socialism (as it was then understood) and gradually shifted to a position of accepting the LP as an instrument of Christian Democracy. Moran, who died in 1911, left a lasting mark on the Australian political scene.

HEYDON, PETER. Quiet Decision. A Study of George Foster Pearce. Melbourne University Press, Carlton (Vic.) 1965; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. xviii, 271 pp. Ill. A\$ 6.75; 67/6.

The life of Sir George Foster Pearce (1870-1952) who rose from humble origins to become an outstanding Labour leader, senator, Minister of Defense (World War I) and of External Affairs (later 1930's) is described by his one-time private secretary (1936-37). Mr Heydon was able to consult many unpublished sources (some of which appear in the appendices) and thus make a valuable contribution, rich in detail but somewhat weak in over-all composition, to Australian political history. Pearce broke with Labour over the conscription issue in the middle of World War I and became a member of the National Party. The early history of the Western Australia Labour Party (which he helped to found) and trade-union movement is illuminated.

EUROPE

Der Befreiungskrieg 1813. Wissenschaftliche Redaktion: Peter Hoffmann, Karl Obermann, Heinrich Scheel, Fritz Straube. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1967. ix, 559 pp. DM. 10.00.

The present volume has its origin in a symposium convened on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Leipzig. The 26 papers are all written under the constellation of "progressive" German-Russian friendship and are not sparing of "lessons" for our day.

PAIKERT, G. C. *The Danube Swabians. German Populations in Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia and Hitler's impact on their Patterns.* Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1967. xvi, 324 pp. Hfl. 40.00.

The subject of this scholarly monograph is the tragic fate of the so-called Danube Swabians who were used, and in part let themselves be used wilfully, as an instrument in Hitler's grand design. The German minority in Hungary is given the lion's share, and on this count the author is able to draw upon his own experiences (he served in the Budapest Ministry of Education until March, 1944, and left Hungary in 1946).

OTHER BOOKS

Die nationale Frage in der Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie 1900-1918. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1966. 358 pp.

Belgium

Bronnen voor de sociale geschiedenis van de XIXde eeuw (1794-1914). Door H. Balthazar, J. De Belder, J. Hannes [en] J. Verhelst. 2de herwerkte en aangev. uitgave. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Leuven; Béatrice Nauwelaerts, Paris 1965. 134 pp. B.fr. 220.

This is a completely new version of the volume *Enkele bronnen voor de sociale geschiedenis van de XIXe eeuw* which was noticed in IRSH, VI (1961), pp. 500f. Besides a new introduction the authors have added a discussion of other relevant sources and a socio-historical analysis of the inhabitants of the Meir street in Antwerp.

Contributions à l'Histoire économique et sociale. Tome IV – 1966-1967. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1967. 155 pp. B.fr. 270.

The following three (out of four) contributions included in the present volume may cater for the readers of this periodical: "Survey of the Social Question in Belgium in 1894", by Claire Delstanche, "Socialist Municipal Policy in Three Brussels Municipalities, 1884-1895", by Jean Puissant, and "Some Aspects of Public Water Supply in Brussels, 1830-1870", by Liliane Viré.

SPITAELS, GUY et SIMONE LAMBERT. *L'Année sociale 1966.* Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1967. 333 pp. B.fr. 450.

For the plan of this survey of social life in 1966 we may refer to our notice of the previous volume, on p. 148 above. In the second part the authors give much attention to background and course of events of the great strikes at Zwartberg and at Herstal.

France

BASTID, PAUL. Benjamin Constant et sa doctrine. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1966. 1112 pp. (in 2 vols.) F.fr. 85.00.

Besides being a commendable biography this work is the first full-fledged general and detailed study of Constant's doctrine seen as an integrated whole, although justice is done to its evolution and to the author's shifts of opinion, even contradictions. Mr Bastid has made use of the Constant papers in the Lausanne (where he was born) and Geneva libraries. Constant's political activity (in which he was supported by Germaine de Staël) during the Thermidorian Convention and the Directory receives much attention, as do the period of "retreat" and, of course, the heyday of his influence (1813-15). The first volume is focused on the (intellectual) biography, the second concentrates on a systematic discussion of Constant's ideas – on freedom, on constitutionalism, on international relations, and on his optimistic expectations as to social improvement. The work is of an authoritative quality; it is all the more regrettable that an apparatus of notes and an index are lacking.

BRANCIARD, MICHEL. Société française et luttes de classes. Tome I. 1789/1914. Tome II. 1914/1967. Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon n.d. [1967.] 215 pp.; 280 pp. F.fr. 17.00; 19.00.

A summary of the evolution of French society and of class struggles from 1789 to the present day is given in these two volumes which have been arranged chronologically, and, within each (relatively short) period, topically. International factors have been paid attention to (e.g., Stalin and Trockij and the different conceptions of Socialism). The accessibility of the book is considerably enhanced by the use of many subtitles and catchwords which enable a rapid orientation.

BRUHAT, JEAN [et] MARC PILOLOT. Esquisse d'une histoire de la C.G.T. (1895-1965). Confédération Générale du Travail, Paris 1966. 383 pp. F.fr. 12.00.

This new edition of the (Communist) history of the *Confédération Générale du Travail* carries the story forward to the organization's seventieth anniversary in 1965. A popular survey is given, in which the political aspects are very strongly represented. The *CGT Unitaire* (founded in 1921, re-united with the CGT in 1936) is only mentioned a few times; the history of the CGT before and after World War II is dealt with as a continuum.

CACÉRÈS, BENIGNO. Le mouvement ouvrier. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1967. 287 pp. F.fr. 9.50.

This booklet, one of the series *Peuple et Culture*, is a popular collection of documents on the history of the labour movement, mainly in France. A number of songs, partly with music, are included.

CERF, MARCEL. *Le d'Artagnan de la Commune (Le Colonel Maxime Lisbonne)*. Préface de Jean Savant. Éditions du Panorama, Bienne 1967. 278 pp. S.fr. 15.45.

This popularly written biography of one of the military leaders of the Paris Commune is to a considerable extent based on primary sources. Lisbonne (1839-1905) led a rather adventurous life. After his Commune experience and eight years of banishment he became a radical-republican and socialist journalist of some standing; his *Ami du Peuple* opened its columns to a broad range of oppositionists under the Third Republic.

DALINE, V., A. SAITTA [et] A. SOBOUL. *Inventaire des manuscrits et imprimés de Babeuf*. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris 1966. xxxi, 219 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

This inventory, made possible by international co-operation, lists both printed and unprinted materials from various French, Soviet, Dutch, English, Italian and US archives and institutes. The volume contains a selective bibliography of works (including articles) on Babeuf in French, English, German, Italian and Russian. The bulk of the volume is devoted to manuscripts and printed writings of Babeuf, a short list of writings whose existence is suggested in previous works or catalogues, but which were inaccessible to the editors, letters received by Babeuf and documents concerning Babeuf (in this order). Valuable indices are appended.

FEJTÖ, FRANÇOIS. *The French Communist Party and the Crisis of International Communism*. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1967. xi, 225 pp. \$ 10.00.

Throughout this commendable book a parallel is drawn, often *expressis verbis*, between the (increasingly) revisionist Italian and (seemingly) orthodox French CP's. The reaction of the latter to the shifts in Soviet ideology and foreign policy (de-Stalinization, conflict with China, peaceful co-existence, De Gaulle etc.) is ably described. The death of Thorez (1964) is seen as a watershed. The author concludes that the PCF will "henceforth participate in the 'polycentrist' movement" and put aside its rivalry with the Italian CP; the pro-Chinese have scarcely any chances of success, and the (less rigid, more "national") pro-Soviet line will continue. The author also discusses the causes and origins of the party's "quasi-monopoly over representation of the working class".

FOURIER, CHARLES. *Le Nouveau Monde Amoureux*. Manuscrit inédit, texte intégral. Établissement, notes et introduction de Simone Debout-Oleszkiewicz. Éd. originale. Éditions Anthropos, Paris 1967. cxii, 511 pp. F.fr. 50.00.

This is Vol. VII in a new edition of Fourier's works in which the *Œuvres Complètes* of the 1840's are republished together with the manuscripts published by the *Phalange* (1845-49) and later supplements. Moreover, for the first time *Le Nouveau Monde Amoureux* appears in print, with a remarkable introduction which among other things relates the story of how Fourier's own disciples suppressed this work. It is, as is usually said of Fourier's writings, bizarre but curiously fills some gaps in the theory of the "passions" in an effort to integrate into a potentially harmonious whole all kinds of sexual peculiarities.

French Utopias. An Anthology of Ideal Societies. Ed., with an Introduction and Translations by Frank E. Manuel and Fritzie P. Manuel. The Free Press, New York; Collier-Macmillan Ltd, London 1966. vii, 426 pp. Ill. \$ 7.95.

The conception of "utopia" which underlies this anthology is broad enough to encompass "Mandeville's Travels" (originally written in Norman French, about 1350) and Rabelais's *Gargantua* as well as Teilhard de Chardin's "Evolving Noosphere". The bulk of the – succinctly introduced – texts also suggest a far from narrow definition of utopian thought: Morelly, Rousseau, Babeuf, Saint-Simon, Cabet and Proudhon are among the authors who are well represented – even better than an unequivocal "Utopian" such as Denis Vairasse d'Alais. Of course, only such extracts have been chosen as do justice to the subtitle of the book.

GIRARD, L., A. PROST [et] R. GOSSEZ. Les conseillers généraux en 1870. Étude statistique d'un personnel politique. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1967. 211 pp. Ill. F.fr. 29.00.

This study has its origin in the discovery of a series of documents listing, in an unusually detailed manner, the members of the departmental *conseils généraux* in 1870. These men constitute a very interesting sample of (rural) notables, and the characteristics provided by the above documents and other sources throw much light on the contemporary social structure of the French countryside.

HAMILTON, RICHARD F. Affluence and the French Worker in the Fourth Republic. Princeton University Press. Princeton 1967. ix, 323 pp. \$ 8.50.

This sociological study is based on four "representative cross-sectional surveys of the French population or special subgroups thereof". The main source is a sample of male manual workers questioned by the *Institut Français d'Opinion Publique* (1955). The other surveys date from 1952 and 1956. Text and tables provide a mine of information on the factors which, under conditions of growing affluence, caused workers to stick to radical (i.e., Communist) views. Much importance is attached to the changes in the social structure and to the existence of a strong CP which has the cadres to influence, e.g., new workers drawn from country stock. The attitudes, dis-

satisfactions and distrust characteristic of many workers are demonstrated with the help of illuminating figures.

HOLMÈS, CATHERINE E. *L'éloquence judiciaire de 1620 à 1660. Reflet des problèmes sociaux, religieux et politiques de l'époque*. Librairie A. G. Nizet, Paris 1967. 317 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

A great number of seventeenth-century French counsel's addresses have been preserved in manuscript or in print, and the interest of these documents lies not only in their juridicial and oratorical qualities, but in their being a mirror of contemporary issues. Dr Holmes has studied the latter aspect; her book sheds an interesting light on the turbulent times between Henry IV and Louis XIV. The most remarkable thing is perhaps the stand taken by the lawyers themselves: Ciceronianly high-minded, severe in their views (notably vis-a-vis the nobles), "royalist" and gallicanist.

HUFTON, OLWEN H. *Bayeux in the Late Eighteenth Century. A Social Study*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1967. xi, 317 pp. 63/-.

The author has used detailed case histories to describe how the people (of various social strata: clergy, *noblesse*, *bourgeoisie*, "the poor") lived under the last years of the *ancien régime*. The second part deals with their lives during, and reactions to, the various phases of the Revolution (until 1798). Very interesting local sources are among the materials consulted. A detail not to be overlooked is that Fauchet, founder of the *Cercle Social*, could become a bishop of the Calvados, notwithstanding the department's strong attachment to traditional religion. Apart from religious and political problems, the efforts to arrive at social legislation and its effects are given pride of place in this thoroughgoing study.

KUISEL, RICHARD F. Ernest Mercier. French Technocrat. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1967. xi, 184 pp. \$ 5.75.

Ernest Mercier (1878-1955) played a key role in the creation of the French petroleum industry and founded, together with other technocratic-minded business leaders, the *Redressement Français* movement. Dr Kuisel, who had access to the Mercier family archives, has written an interesting biography of this remarkable man, in which his conflict with the parliamentary regime is given much relief.

MOTTEZ, BERNARD. *Systèmes de salaire et politiques patronales. Essai sur l'évolution des pratiques et des idéologies patronales*. Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1966. 266 pp. F.fr. 36.00.

This is a critical study of the various remuneration systems that have been tried in France in order to increase labour productivity; considerable atten-

tion is paid to the underlying entrepreneurial ideologies. In a sense the volume is a supplement to Reinhard Bendix's *Work and Authority in Industry*.

SILVERA, ALAIN. Daniel Halévy and His Times. A Gentleman-Commoner in the Third Republic. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1966. xi, 251 pp. \$ 6.50.

Daniel Halévy, the one-time Dreyfusard who ended up as an enemy of the Popular Front and a supporter of the Vichy regime, was certainly no man of genius, but as a "clarifier and a go-between", as a "prism", he is worth the attention of the historian. The present volume sheds a very interesting light on his family, his early life, his relations with Péguy and Sorel, his socialism, his work as a "biographer", and above all on the changing intellectual climate in which he lived and which in great measure he epitomized.

SINAY, HÉLÈNE. La grève. Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1966. 522 pp. F.fr. 55.00.

In this Vol. VI of the seven-volume *Traité de Droit du Travail* (edited by Professor G. H. Camerlynck) Professor Sinay takes the strike for her account. Given the character of the work, the treatment is essentially juridical, but at the same time the author presents a great deal of factual information on this many-sided phenomenon in its French setting.

SORLIN, PIERRE. Waldeck-Rousseau. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1966. 590 pp. F.fr. 63.00.

Waldeck-Rousseau's life is described in detail as a specimen of a middle-class political and business career in the last decades of the nineteenth century. The author who has used a wealth of material (among the primary sources are the voluminous Waldeck-Rousseau papers) stresses the milieu rather than the individual. Fine pages are devoted to a description of the atmosphere in Nantes which put such a strong mark on Waldeck-Rousseau's outlook and attitudes. A rather mediocre, but utterly honest man ("*plus honnête homme que grand homme*") reflecting certain aspirations of his time – thus the author defines his subject, whose paternalistic opinions on the social question are set forth in a special and illuminating chapter.

TROTSKY, LÉON. Le mouvement communiste en France (1919-1939). Textes choisis et présentés par Pierre Broué. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1967. 723 pp. F.fr. 57.00.

The articles, letters and other writings collected in this volume provide a very full picture of Trotskij's views on French political events and personalities, including those of Socialist (Communist) Russian *émigrés* (e.g., Boris Suvorin). They comprise the years 1915-39; the first item is an article on Jaurès, the last one the text of an interview on the Fourth International. A list of the main articles, speeches and letters by Trotskij on France (1919-40), a chronology and short biographies of persons mentioned (not all are fully

accurate) as well as a general introduction and useful introductory headnotes have been contributed by the editor.

TUDESQ, ANDRÉ-JEAN. *Les conseillers généraux en France au temps de Guizot 1840-1848*. Préface de Louis Girard. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 157.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1967. Maps. 292 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

Like the more or less complementary study mentioned above on p. 501 the present volume comes from the school of Professor Louis Girard. It is an important contribution to the social history of the Bourgeois Monarchy, based on a considerable amount of unpublished sources and an almost personal knowledge of the newly made *conseillers généraux*.

OTHER BOOKS

Bibliographie d'histoire des villes de France. Préparée par Philippe Dollinger [et] Philippe Wolff, avec la collaboration de Simonne Guenée. Librairie C. Klincksieck, Paris 1967. xi, 755 pp.

SULLEROT, EVELYNE. *Histoire de la presse féminine en France, des origines à 1848*. Préface de Jacques Godechot. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1966. 226 pp. Ill.

Germany

FÜRSTENBERG, FRIEDRICH. *Die Sozialstruktur der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Ein soziologischer Überblick*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1967. 148 pp. DM. 12.50.

Professor Fürstenberg has written a concise but very useful sociological survey of the Federal Republic. In dealing with such topics as stratification and social "antinomy" his approach is a pluralist one, more akin to Dahrendorf than to Marx.

GRAB, WALTER. *Demokratische Strömungen in Hamburg und Schleswig-Holstein zur Zeit der Ersten Französischen Republik*. Hans Christians Verlag, Hamburg 1966. 275 pp. DM. 24.00.

The "Jacobins" of Northern Germany have been neglected by traditional historiography, and in point of fact their record is difficult of access. Dr Grab, in piecing together a considerable amount of printed and manuscript sources, has done commendable spade-work in this field. Although the anonymous mass, its living conditions and its riots are not neglected, the focus is necessarily upon a score of "educated" publicists; geographically, the story centres round Hamburg and Altona.

JENKE, MANFRED. *Die nationale Rechte. Parteien, Politiker, Publizisten*. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1967. 227 pp. DM. 22.80. (Paper: DM. 14.80.)

A drastically abridged, but at the same time updated, version of the same author's *Verschwörung von rechts?*, noticed in IRSH, VIII (1963), p. 328. The NPD naturally receives due attention.

KOSELLECK, REINHART. *Preußen zwischen Reform und Revolution. Allgemeines Landrecht, Verwaltung und soziale Bewegung von 1791 bis 1848.* Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1967. 732 pp. DM. 84.00.

The general subject of this pioneering study in the social history of Prussia is the emancipation of bourgeois society (Hegel's *bürgerliche Gesellschaft*) under the auspices of an enlightened bureaucracy. The promulgation of the United Law Code, the administrative reforms of the Stein-Hardenberg era and the March Revolution emerge as significant stages in this process, but the interaction of institutional and social developments is treated as an integral whole. The volume is based upon an impressive amount of printed materials and unpublished sources.

LÖSCHE, PETER. *Der Bolschewismus im Urteil der deutschen Sozialdemokratie 1903-1920. Mit einem Vorwort von Georg Kotowski.* Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1967. xii, 306 pp. DM. 48.00.

This study has been written wholly from the German angle. It sets forth the different reactions to the Russian party split since 1903 and especially since the revolution of 1905, but the major portion of the book consists of a detailed survey of the impact of the October Revolution and its aftermath on the various Socialist currents in Germany. The author stresses the importance of the Russian reality and its myth for the crystallization of the poles of Bolshevism and anti-Bolshevism which strongly influenced Socialist German politics during the Weimar Republic. Although the presentation of facts is not always fully satisfactory and the interpretation does not appear to be sufficiently stable (it should be noted, however, that research on various issues – such as the social composition of the Spartacists – is still in its infancy), the author deserves credit for presenting on the whole a well-documented and interesting account.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *Werke. Band 35. Band 36. Ergänzungsband: Schriften, Manuskripte, Briefe bis 1844, 2. Teil.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967. xxii, 593 pp.; xvii, 939 pp.; 593 pp. Ill. DM. 10.00; 12.50; 10.00.

Vols 35 and 36 of the *Werke* contain the correspondence between Marx and Engels as well as a generous selection from their correspondence with third persons from January, 1881 – March, 1883 and from April, 1883 – December, 1887 (Engels). The second supplementary volume, though less important than that containing various writings of Marx, collects Engels's literary critiques, political essays and letters (to his sister Marie, to W. Graeber *et al.*) from the years 1838-44 with some appendices (e.g., a poem from 1836) which are of great biographical interest.

MEIER-WELCKER, HANS. Seeckt. Bernard & Graefe Verlag für Wehrwesen, Frankfurt/M. 1967. 744 pp. Ill. DM. 78.00.

Colonel-General Hans von Seeckt, the creator and "sorcerer" of the *Reichswehr*, was undoubtedly one of the key figures of the Weimar Republic. His inscrutable personality, his ambivalent attitudes, the advantage taken of his work by the subsequent Nazi regime and last but not least the "official" biography by Friedrich von Rabenau (1940) have adversely affected his reputation. Though certainly not an experienced biographer, Dr Meier-Welcker has now succeeded in writing a well-documented and well-balanced study of Seeckt's life and performance. This Prussian officer was no democrat, but on the other hand his support of the Republic was no mere time-serving and his loyalty towards a man like Ebert should not be doubted.

MISHARK, JOHN W. *The Road to Revolution. German Marxism and World War I – 1914-1919.* Moira Books, Detroit [1042 East Seven Mile] 1967. x, 310 pp. \$ 7.50.

This book begins with a bird's eye view of the history of German Socialism from Lassalle up to World War I; then follows a detailed account of the discussions among Socialists during the war years and the revolution until the elections for a Constituent Assembly (January 1919). As compared with the study by Dr Ryder (noticed below, p. 508) Dr Mishark, who to a great extent consulted the same sources, offers a much more popularly written narrative as well as conclusions which, in details more than in general appreciations, appear to be bold and not devoid of exaggerations.

NAUMANN, FRIEDRICH. *Werke. Vierter Band. Schriften zum Parteiwesen und zum Mitteleuropaproblem.* Bearb. von Thomas Nipperdey und Wolfgang Schieder. *Fünfter Band. Schriften zur Tagespolitik.* Bearb. von Alfred Milatz. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1964 [*recte* 1966]. xxvii, 1041 pp.; xvi, 770 pp. DM. 60.00; 50.00.

With the publication of the present two volumes of political writings the new edition of Friedrich Naumann's works is complete but for a volume of *Aesthetische Schriften*. Vol. IV contains articles and speeches on German political parties as well as *Mitteleuropa* (1915) and related writings. Vol. V is a selection from Naumann's comments on and contributions to current political topics.

PUHLE, HANS-JÜRGEN. *Agrarische Interessenpolitik und preußischer Konservatismus im wilhelminischen Reich (1893-1914).* Ein Beitrag zur Analyse des Nationalismus in Deutschland am Beispiel des Bundes der Landwirte und der Deutsch-Konservativen Partei. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1966. 365 pp. DM. 28.00.

This learned and thought-provoking work offers more than its title suggests. In fact, the author presents a solid history of the *Bund der Landwirte* from

its foundation (1893) up to World War I continued succinctly up to the organization's dissolution in 1921 and through the history of its successors until 1933, and a full account of the interrelation and interaction between the BdL and the Prussian Conservative Party; moreover, he analyzes a broad stratum of German politics in the period under discussion. He deals, for instance, with great acumen with the effects of "agrarian antisemitism" and the "social Darwinism" popular among the typical representatives of the BdL (certainly not a small peasants' organization), the elements of a *voelkisch*-national thought it was instrumental in propagating, and its growing enmity towards parliamentarism.

RACHEL, HUGO, JOHANNES PAPRITZ [und] PAUL WALLICH. *Berliner Grosskaufleute und Kapitalisten. Band I. Bis zum Ende des Dreißigjährigen Krieges.* Neu hrsg., erg. und bibliographisch erw. von Johannes Schultze, Henry C. Wallich [und] Gerd Heinrich. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1967. xli, 415 pp. DM. 58.00.

RACHEL, HUGO [und] PAUL WALLICH. *Berliner Grosskaufleute und Kapitalisten. Band II. Die Zeit des Merkantilismus 1648-1806. Band III. Übergangszeit zum Hochkapitalismus 1806-1856.* Neu hrsg., erg. und bibliographisch erw. von Johannes Schultze, Henry C. Wallich [und] Gerd Heinrich. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1967. vii, 579 pp.; 336 pp. DM. 64.00; 48.00.

This entrepreneurial history of Berlin since the sixteenth century has itself a remarkable history. The "entrepreneur" behind the whole work was Dr Paul Wallich, a banker with broad historical interests. Vol. I was published in 1934, but the subsequent volumes could only be printed privately shortly before the Second World War; by that time the entrepreneurial author had chosen to die by his own hand. The work has remained an important contribution to the economic and social history of Berlin, and the present new edition is therefore very welcome. Bankers are given pride of place, and the numerous genealogical details are partly summarized in tables. Vol. I is provided with a memoir of Dr Wallich by his son.

ROON, GER VAN. *Neuordnung im Widerstand. Der Kreisauer Kreis innerhalb der deutschen Widerstandsbewegung.* R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1967. xi, 652 pp. Ill. DM. 52.00.

This Dutch doctorate thesis gives a very detailed picture of the so-called Kreisau Circle, one of the most important resistance groups in the Third *Reich*. Since the author has had access to many hitherto unknown documents (e.g. the Moltke papers) and many interviews with survivors of the Circle as well as with relatives and friends of those who died, he can throw new light on numerous points. The group came into being in the milieu of the younger Prussian-Silesian nobility but was strongly influenced by Jesuits and Social Democrats. After a survey of the movements in which the Kreisauers were moulded the author gives detailed characteristics of the chief participants, a description of their meetings as well as of their (unfortunately not very

fruitful) contacts abroad, and an analysis of their views concerning the policies to be pursued after the war. A good hundred pages of documents conclude the book. Dr v. Roon's study is more descriptive than critical, sometimes even a shade hagiographic in nature, so that contrasts within the group do not come out sufficiently. However, the thorough treatment of its factual material renders it one of the most important works on the history of Germany during the Second World War.

RYDER, A. J. *The German Revolution of 1918. A Study of German Socialism in War and Revolt.* Cambridge University Press, London 1967. xv, 304 pp. Ill. 63/–.

A balanced account is given of German Socialism during the years 1914–20 based on much literature and on primary sources. The treatment centres round the German revolution and the role played by SPD and USPD. The revolution is seen as “a product of Bismarckian policy and Marxist theory”; its failure is analyzed and the tragic situation of 1918–19 underlined. That co-operation of the centre and the left wing of the SPD with the moderate Independents would have had more favourable consequences for democracy is a thesis open to discussion. The study is free from mythology, e.g., where it deals with the motives of “revolutionary” sailors and soldiers.

SCHOENBAUM, DAVID. *Hitler's Social Revolution. Class and Status in Nazi Germany 1933–1939.* Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1967. xxiv, 336 pp. 50/–.

“Formally a social history, [this book] is intended as the social history of a revolution.” The author regards Nazism and its impact on traditional German society as a basically equalitarian affair, directed against the “bourgeois order” rather than against Socialism. He deals successively with social promises, social ideology, labour, business, agriculture, women, the civil service, social opportunity and society in the Third *Reich* up to 1939. An appraisal of this ambitious but rather immature dissertation is not easy to give. It is based on a considerable amount of published and unpublished source materials, and it contains some nice turns of phrase (e.g., on the SS as a “combination of opportunity and snob appeal, mixed with elements of bizarre idealism”). On the other hand the book is marred by serious flaws: both the composition and the conceptual framework are weak, standard works on the subject such as those by Ernst Nolte and Arthur Schweitzer have been left out of account, Hitler's propaganda and the official Nazi ideology are mistaken for his innermost thought (which was radically elitist), and the references to the German edition of *Mein Kampf* are as many dead leads.

Soziologie und Sozialismus – Organisation und Propaganda. Abhandlungen zum Lebenswerk von Johann Plenge. Mit einem Anhang: Johann Plenge, Obtinenz und Realität. Hrsg. von Bernhard Schäfers. Mit einem Geleitwort von Leopold von Wiese. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1967. viii, 198 pp. DM. 28.00.

Johann Plenge (1874-1963) was one of those German sociologists that created a great deal of mischief inside and outside their science. During and after the First World War he was a champion of the so-called "ideas of 1914" and of a German brand of "organizational" socialism, and after 1933 he tried to chum up with the Nazis. This commemorative volume has been prepared in the University of Münster to which Plenge was attached for many years, and the contributors try to present the man and his work in the best possible light.

Staat, Wirtschaft und Politik in der Weimarer Republik. Festschrift für Heinrich Brüning. Hrsg. von Ferdinand A. Hermens und Theodor Schieder. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1967. viii, 507 pp. DM. 68.00.

On the occasion of Brüning's eightieth birthday a number of historians, political scientists and veterans of the Weimar Republic assembled in Cologne. Some of the papers read at this symposium plus other contributions are collected here; the general subject is the Weimar Republic and the Brüning Government. E. Deuerlein deals with Heinrich Brauns, for a long time *Reich* Minister of Labour, G. Schulz and H. Muth with East German agriculture as an economic and political issue, F. A. Hermens with the Brüning Government and the slump, and H. Unkelbach and K. J. Newman with the causes of the decline and fall of the Republic. This is only a selection from the rich contents of the book.

Die Staats- und Wirtschaftskrise des Deutschen Reichs 1929/33. Sechs Beiträge von Hans Raupach, Dietmar Keese, Wilhelm Treue, Ursula Hüllbüsch, Rudolf Vierhaus, Werner Conze. Hrsg. von Werner Conze und Hans Raupach. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1967. 255 pp. DM. 24.00.

The six authors mentioned in the subtitle discuss the following aspects of the Weimar Republic in its final stage, respectively: the problem of East German agriculture, the business cycle (1925-36), the attitudes of the employers, the trade unions, the psychological effects of the slump, and the political decisions. Some of the papers prefigure more detailed publications on the subject.

TORMIN, WALTER. Geschichte der deutschen Parteien. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1966. 304 pp. DM. 14.80.

The author of this accurate survey deals not only with the parties' role in parliamentary history, out also focuses on their organizational structures and the class or group interests they (predominantly) represent. A wealth of material has been collected; the book is, of course, based on secondary sources. Critical, unbiased comments and explanations are interwoven with descriptions of and quotations from party programmes and statements.

OTHER BOOKS

BRAKELMANN, GÜNTER. Kirche und Sozialismus im 19. Jahrhundert. Die Analyse des Sozialismus und Kommunismus bei Johann Hinrich Wichern und bei Rudolf Todt. Luther-Verlag, Witten 1966. 324 pp.

- GROSS, BABETTE. Willi Münzenberg. Eine politische Biographie. Mit einem Vorwort von Arthur Koestler. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1967. 352 pp.
- KERFF, WILLY. Karl Liebknecht 1914 bis 1916. Fragment einer Biographie. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967. 338 pp. Ill.
- MARX, KARL. Texte zu Methode und Praxis. I. Jugendschriften 1835-1841. II. Pariser Manuskripte 1844. III. Der Mensch in Arbeit und Kooperation (Aus den Grundrissen der Kritik der politischen Ökonomie, 1857/58). Mit einem Essay «Zum Verständnis der Texte», Erläuterungen und Bibliographie hrsg. von Günther Hillmann. Rowohlt, Hamburg 1966; 1967. 260 pp.; 259 pp.; 252 pp.
- WERNITZ, AXEL. Sozialdemokratische und kommunistische Sozialisierungskonzeptionen – eine Untersuchung zur deutschen Sozialgeschichte des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts. Inaugural-Dissertation [...] Erlangen-Nürnberg. [1966.] vi, 473 pp.

Great Britain

- ARNOT, R. PAGE. South Wales Miners. Glowyr de Cymru. A History of the South Wales Miners' Federation (1898-1914). George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1967. 390 pp. Ill. Maps. 60/-.

Painstaking research which met with great obstacles due to the often scarce or badly arranged primary sources has enabled the author to offer a fascinating picture of the latest, and then the largest, single coalminers' union. The South Wales Miners' Federation was founded as a consequence of the struggle against the "sliding scale of wages" – wages dependent on the selling price of coal – which, introduced in 1875, had functioned as a barrier against trade unionism until the prices fell. The Federation obtained a remarkable record for organizing strikes and played a considerable role also in politics. The struggle for a minimum wage receives special relief.

- BLACKBURN, R. M. Union Character and Social Class. A Study of White-Collar Unionism. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1967. 304 pp. 55/-.

Focusing on the banking industry the author of this sociology of white-collar unionism illuminates the processes of recruiting members, the role of class notions (middle-class respectability), the recent history of the growth – and then stabilization – of white-collar unionism. With particular care the attitudes of the various layers of "clerks" have been analyzed. A good survey is given of the (complex) system of TUC-affiliated white-collar unions. Much of the material worked up into this study has come from a great number of interviews.

- CLARK, G. S. R. KITSON. An Expanding Society. Britain 1830-1900. Cambridge University Press, London; Melbourne University Press, Carlton (Vic.) 1967. xv, 188 pp. 30/-.

This book is in a way an extension of the same author's *Making of Victorian England* that was noticed in IRSH, VII (1962), p. 512. It, too, has its origin in public lectures, and the fact that Dr Kitson Clark this time had to prepare and deliver them in the University of Melbourne has left its marks in the printed text; however, the chapter on Imperialism has been revised, and the very long one on the Modern State has been completely rewritten. The general subject is the structural change of English society under the impact of the population explosion, the Industrial Revolution and Liberalism.

HANNINGTON, WAL. *Never on our Knees*. Lawrence & Wishart Ltd, London 1967. 368 pp. Ill. 45/-.

In this autobiography the author, who died in 1967, describes his youth as a working-class child who became an engineering apprentice, and much later an organizer of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. He became famous as a representative of the unemployed and a leader of the "hunger marches" (in the 1930's). Of these he gives a vivid account, which is interesting also for the methods employed by the Communists (among whom the author) to get a hold on "the masses".

HILL, CHRISTOPHER. *Reformation to Industrial Revolution. A Social and Economic History of Britain 1530-1780*. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London 1967. vii, 254 pp. 42/-.

The transformation of England from a marginal European kingdom into a world power and the "demiurge of the bourgeois cosmos" (Marx-Engels) has fascinated and puzzled both contemporaries and historians. Christopher Hill's approach is a Marxist one, but his emphasis is on the interaction between politics and economics, seeing neither as a sufficient cause in itself. The significance of the seventeenth-century political revolution in transforming social and economic life is thrown into bold relief.

THOMPSON, PAUL. *Socialists, Liberals and Labour. The Struggle for London 1885-1914*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1967. viii, 376 pp. Maps. 63/-.

The first decade of the period under consideration saw a democratic transformation: the electorate was decisively enlarged so as to include considerable sections of workers; moreover, there occurred a "change from small political oligarchies to democratic local parties based on armies of voluntary election workers". It was also the time of Conservative power; the Liberal revival in the 1900's is, for London, clearly demonstrated to have been significantly stimulated by working-class, notably trade-union support which paved the way for an autonomous Labour movement. The story of the local Labour parties and the founding of the London Labour Party is told against the background of both Socialist attempts at organization and of grassroot developments. Based on a wealth of (partly unpublished) sources, this book is an important contribution to English social and political history.

WEDDERBURN, K. W. *Cases and Materials on Labour Law*. Cambridge University Press, London 1967. xxix, 784 pp. 84/- (Paper: 40/-).

Professor Wedderburn has judiciously collected a number of sources on labour law, viz., extracts from statutes, leading judicial judgements, decisions of the Industrial Court and the new Industrial Tribunals, etc. The materials have been classed under the following headings: "The Individual Employment Relationship", "Termination of Employment", "Collective Bargaining and the Law", "Industrial Conflict", "Trade Unions: Administration and Membership", and "Injury at Work".

OTHER BOOKS

RODGERS, W. T. and BERNARD DONOUGHUE. *The People into Parliament. An Illustrated History of the Labour Party.* Thames and Hudson, London 1966. 192 pp. Ill.

Hungary

SÜLE, TIBOR. *Sozialdemokratie in Ungarn. Zur Rolle der Intelligenz in der Arbeiterbewegung 1899-1910.* Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1967. x, 243 pp. DM. 38.00.

In this doctorate thesis which qualitatively far surpasses the average level the author gives a very full exposé of the currents among intellectuals and students who played a role in the Hungarian Social Democracy: Ervin Szabó, who developed a syndicalist version of Marxism, the "revisionist" sociologists such as Oszkár Jászi, the protagonists of radical modernization who (temporarily) looked upon the working class as its instrument, Gyula Alpári whose "orthodox" opposition to party and trade-unions leadership led to his expulsion. These currents are examined against the background of the specific conditions under which the Hungarian labour movement functioned and of the political situation in the country in general. The work is also an essential contribution to an understanding of the problems of European Social Democracy before World War I: the evolution from small cadre party to mass movement, bureaucratization, reformism, orthodoxy, new radicalism, mass strike are the catchwords here.

TÖKÉS, RUDOLF L. *Béla Kun and the Hungarian Soviet Republic. The Origins and Role of the Communist Party of Hungary in the Revolutions of 1918-1919.* Published for The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford (Calif.) by Frederick A. Praeger, New York, Washington; Pall Mall Press, London 1967. xii, 292 pp. \$ 7.50; 54/-.

Notwithstanding some minor inaccuracies, a too summary introduction on pre-1914 Hungarian Socialism and a certain analytical weakness, this book is the best description in any Western language of the previous history of Hungarian Communism, left-wing Socialism during World War I, the Hungarian Bolsheviks in Russia and the short-lived Soviet Republic of 1919. Publication of important sources (though there still remain considerable gaps) both in the Soviet Union and Hungary since 1957 has provided the author with much material. It is argued that Kun, whose attitude towards

the Russian Revolution and especially its “lessons” was ambivalent, underrated the force of nationalism and neglected potential sources of strength in the countryside.

Italy

BUZZI, A. R. *La théorie politique d'Antonio Gramsci*. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Louvain; Béatrice Nauwelaerts, Paris 1967. 363 pp. B.fr. 490.

After a more general survey of Gramsci's intellectual evolution a very detailed description (with critical comments) is given of the *Quaderni del Carcere*. The author stresses the anti-metaphysical quality of Gramsci's Marxism, “an absolute humanism”, and devotes interesting pages to the Italy-centred historical studies (Macchiavelli, the *Risorgimento*) and to the influence of Italian idealism on Gramsci's way of adopting fundamental Marxist conceptions.

DEL CARRIA, RENZO. *Proletari senza rivoluzione. Storia delle classi subalterne italiane dal 1860 al 1950*. Edizioni Oriente, Milano 1966. 2 vols. 461 pp.; 453 pp. Maps. L. 3000.

This is a popular history of Italy's toiling masses, full of strikes and riots' but without the final Revolution. The author, who calls himself a “progressist intellectual”, looks at things “from below”, and his severe judgements do not even stop short of the Communist Party. Extensive bibliographies have been appended.

HERLIHY, DAVID. *Medieval and Renaissance Pistoia. The Social History of an Italian Town, 1200-1430*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1967. xix, 297 pp. \$ 10.00.

The subtitle of this book is somewhat misleading: the focus is, in fact, on the demographic and economic history of the city and countryside of Pistoia near Florence between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. The author sheds new light – from the rich local sources – on the causes and the impact of the Black Death as well as on the contemporaneous secular trend of contraction. The well-known suggestion of magnificent Renaissance society turns out to have been a psychological antidote rather than a reality.

POGGI, GIANFRANCO. *Catholic Action in Italy. The Sociology of a Sponsored Organization*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1967. xv, 280 pp. \$ 8.00.

The Italian Catholic Action is the largest Roman Catholic laymen's organization in the country. In this sociological study the author deals mainly with the period from 1945 to the death of Pius XII (1958). He analyzes the organization's role as an instrument by which the Church tries to avoid isolation in an increasingly secularized environment. He expounds the mechanisms adopted at length and also discusses the implications of the existence of this “sponsored organization” for the Italian political scene.

SPRIANO, PAOLO. *Storia del Partito comunista italiano. I. Da Bordiga a Gramsci*. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1967. xiii, 525 pp. L. 4000.

The *Archivio Centrale dello Stato*, the archives of the Italian CP and other collections (that of Humbert Droz is the most important one) have been fully explored for this first volume of a monumental history. An exceptionally vast knowledge of the subject has enabled the author to write an authoritative account of the preliminary history and the first eventful years of Italian Communism. The story opens with the divisions in the Socialist Party during World War I and after, carefully analyzes the various factions on the left of that party (Bordiga, Serrati), the relations with the Comintern, the reactions to the rise of Fascism and the conflict of 1924 which eventually led to Bordiga's expulsion.

Su, compagni, in fitta schiera. *Il socialismo in Emilia-Romagna dal 1864 al 1915*. A cura di Luigi Arbizzani, Pietro Bonfiglioli, Renzo Renzi. Cappelli Editore, Bologna 1966. 410 pp. Ill. L. 10000.

Facsimiles (some in colour), photographs, extracts from contemporary documents and historical studies: these are the elements from which Messrs Arbizzani, Bonfiglioli and Renzi have composed the present volume. Together these components convey a good impression of the eventful and important history of Socialism in Emilia-Romagna up to the First World War. The volume has been very attractively produced.

VENTURA, ANGELO. *Nobiltà e popolo nella società veneta del '400 e '500*. Editori Laterza, Bari 1964. v, 490 pp. L. 4500.

The author traces the rise of the caste-like Venetian nobility, both in the city and in the dependencies, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He has made use of an impressive amount of unpublished sources. The ineffectual opposition of the other classes is dealt with in detail.

OTHER BOOKS

ARFÉ, GAETANO. *Il movimento giovanile socialista. Appunti sul primo periodo (1903-1912). Con una Notizia su un complesso di lavori per una storia del Partito Socialista Italiano di Gianni Bosio*. [Strumenti di lavoro / Archivi del movimento operaio, No 8.] Edizioni del Gallo, Milano 1966. 168 pp.

I congressi delle società operaie 1857-59. [...] Avvertenza di Gianni Bosio. [Strumenti di lavoro / Archivi del movimento operaio, No 2.] Edizioni del Gallo, Milano 1965. vii, 219 pp.

I congressi delle società operaie 1860-61. [...] [Strumenti di lavoro / Archivi del movimento operaio, No 3.] Edizioni del Gallo, Milano 1965. ii, 221 pp.

L'Opposizione nel P.C.d.I. alla svolta del 1930. Gli interventi degli oppositori nel Comitato Centrale del marzo 1930. Documenti inediti con una introduzione di Michele Salerno. [Strumenti di lavoro / Archivi del movimento operaio, No 10.] Edizioni del Gallo, Milano 1966. xxxv, 132 pp.

Il primo anno di vita del Partito Comunista d'Italia: Circolari interne riservate e riservatissime del Comitato Centrale e della Commissione Esecutiva del

Partito Comunista d'Italia alla Commissione Esecutiva delle Sezioni (gennaio-marzo 1921). [...] [Strumenti di lavoro / Archivi del movimento operaio, No 9.] Edizioni del Gallo, Milano 1966. xii, 411 pp.

SPRIANO, PAOLO. L'Occupazione delle fabbriche. Settembre 1920. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1964. 213 pp.

The Netherlands

Bedrijf en samenleving. Economisch-historische studies over Nederland in de negentiende en twintigste eeuw. Aangeboden aan Prof. Dr. I. J. Brugmans bij zijn aftreden als hoogleraar aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam. N. Samsom NV, Alphen aan den Rijn, Brussel 1967. xi, 324 pp. Hfl. 21.50.

Besides contributions to the economic history, notably the industrialization, of the Netherlands, the present festschrift contains some studies dealing with or touching upon Dutch social history. P. J. Bouman posits the problem of the (still unwritten) sequel to Professor Brugmans's outstanding doctorate thesis on the "old" Dutch working class (1813-1870); H. van Riel gives some observations on the discussion of the bill on child labour in the First Chamber (1874); and J. G. Lulofs analyzes the contemporary relationship of trade unionism and labour market.

REVE, GERARD J. M. VAN HET. Mijn rode jaren. Herinneringen van een ex-bolsjewiek. Uitgeverij Ambo N.V., Utrecht; De Nederlandsche Boekhandel, Antwerpen 1967. 259 pp. Ill. Hfl. 10.00.

These "memoirs" consist of a number of (mostly autobiographical) sketches, only part of which bear on the author's Communist years (until 1939). There are very readable portraits of some people (Wijnkoop, for instance), fascinating evocations of particular atmospheres (a party press bureau, a visit to Spain during the Civil War), but scarcely any critical evaluations, let alone a thorough discussion of any of the numerous problems involved in the history of the Dutch CP. But the book is not presented as anything like a full account and "red romanticism" as a motive force is the only thesis upheld.

ROBIJNS, M. J. F. Radicalen in Nederland (1840-1851). Universitaire Pers Leiden, Leiden 1967. xi, 368 pp. Ill. Hfl. 28.50.

During the 1840's, Eillert Meeter and Adriaan van Bevervoorde were the more important "radical" journalists; the author deserves credit for presenting the first full political biographies of these intriguing men who, in their cheap newspapers, did not shun extreme forms of sensationalism, who entertained rather dubious relations with the scandal-fearing King William II, and pursued personal status gains by trying to mobilize the lower classes – to whose fate, however, they were certainly not indifferent. Dr Robijns has made full use of all available primary and secondary sources, and has placed the record of his main subjects against the general political background of their time. The first chapter, an attempt at defining "the democratic move-

ment in Western and Central Europe (1750-1850)", is disappointing; the arbitrary generalizations given here are in sharp contrast to the detailed treatment of the subject proper. A summary in English is appended.

ROGIER, L. J. *Evolutie der reclassering. Gedenkschrift bij het vijftigjarig bestaan van de Katholieke Reclasseringsvereniging op 16 december 1966.* N.p., n.d. 140 pp. Not for sale.

This very readable book was written on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Dutch Roman Catholic Association for the after-care of discharged prisoners (*reclassering*). The author has not only related this association's history, but also communicates particulars on the struggle for prison reform in the past, changing views on criminology and the work of organizations functioning before and side by side with the Catholic association.

OTHER BOOKS

SCHILP, DIRK. *Dromen van de revolutie. Een verzwegen hoofdstuk uit de sociale beweging verteld aan Joop van Tijn.* Wereldbibliotheek N.V., Amsterdam, Antwerpen 1967. 173 pp. Ill.

Poland

JOHNPOLL, BERNARD K. *The Politics of Futility. The General Jewish Workers Bund of Poland, 1917-1943.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1967. xix, 298 pp. \$ 8.75.

The author's "object in this study is to explore the workings of a particular political party in a specific setting"; he announces further volumes on "other democratic Socialist parties" such as those of Sweden, Austria or the Zionists, all considered as opposite numbers of the totalitarian "Socialism" of the Soviet Union by which he was disappointed. The "specific setting" thus becomes particularly relevant, but more than as part of the Polish political scene the *Bund* is here dealt with from within, from the viewpoint of the organization's experiences and strivings. This is in conformity with the *Bund's* evasion of the role the author wishes it would have adopted, viz., of trying to influence Polish politics and policies. On the basis of much literature (mainly in Yiddish) a very sympathetic, yet not uncritical history has been written which seems to make sense of "futility".

Spain

AZAÑA, MANUEL. *Obras Completas. I. Escritos juveniles. De Historia y Política Francesa y Española. Creación Literaria. Crítica Literaria. II. Una Política. En el Poder y en la Oposición.* Ediciones Oasis, S.A., México 1966. cxv, 1132 pp.; lii, 1004 pp. \$ 12.00 per vol.

The Complete Works of Azaña, edited and introduced by Professor Juan Marichal, will appear in four volumes. Vol. I contains his writings up to 1930

and is largely literary in nature; unfortunately, the doctorate thesis and some other pieces are lacking. Vol. II contains the political speeches which were collected in 1932 and in 1934 by Azaña himself. The absence of any form of annotation is, especially in this volume, a serious deficiency; also, it is stated nowhere whether there are any more writings from this period besides those collected by Azaña. His speeches (almost all addressed to the Cortes), however, give a good impression of his political ideas and his too scant attention for the social problems of Spain.

Caritas Española. Plan C.C.B. Plan de Promoción Social, Asistencia Social y Beneficencia de la Iglesia en España. I. II. Euramerica, Madrid 1965. xiv, 452 pp.; xvi, 429 pp. Maps. Ptas 2000.

The *Comunicación Cristiana de Bienes* plan of the *Caritas Española* is here treated at length. Whatever the merits of this plan, the present large-size volumes (which will be followed by a third) contain a huge quantity of factual information on the social situation in Spain concerning, *inter alia*, food, housing, health, employment, family life and migration. These very useful data are largely conveyed by means of tables and maps.

COMÍN COLOMER, EDUARDO. Historia del Partido Comunista de España. La mayoría de edad (16 de febrero al 17 de julio de 1936). Periodo de bolchevizacion. Segunda Etapa (III). Editora Nacional, Madrid 1967. 784 pp. Ill. Ptas 350.

The present third volume of Comín Colomer's history of the Spanish Communist Party (Vols I and II were noticed in IRSH, XI (1966), p. 330) gives a detailed but very biased description of the period between the electoral victory of the Popular Front and the outbreak of the Civil War.

GIRALT, EMILI, ALBERT BARCELLS [i] JOSEP TERMES. Els moviments socials a Catalunya, País Valencià i les Illes. Cronologia 1800-1939. Editorial Lavínia, S.A., Barcelona 1967. 123 pp. Ptas 100.

An introduction and a short bibliography are followed by a three-column synchronous survey of the workers' movement in Catalonia, Valencia and the Balearic Islands, political, economic and cultural facts (covering the whole of Spain), and important events abroad.

Informe sociológico sobre la situación social de España. Fundación FOESSA; Euramérica, Madrid 1966. 361 pp. Ptas 425.

The *Fundación Fomento de Estudios Sociales y de Sociología Aplicada* is a young organization which aims at contributing to the modernization of Spain. The present volume, its first major publication, is the report of a thorough sociological investigation into the country's social situation. It consists for the greater part of tables and statistics containing a wealth of information.

ROMERO, LUIS. *Tres días de julio (18, 19 y 20 de 1936)*. Ediciones Ariel, Barcelona 1967. xxxvi, 639 pp. Ill. Ptas 450.

This book is written in the form of a report on the beginning of the Spanish Civil War, July 18-20, 1936. The events are followed from hour to hour and in many places. It is to be regretted that the author nowhere states the sources for the large amount of important material he has collected, for instance by means of interviews.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

Arbeiterdemokratie oder Parteidiktatur. Hrsg. von Frits Kool und Erwin Oberländer. Eingel. von Oskar Anweiler. [Dokumente der Weltrevolution, Band II.] Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg im Breisgau 1967. 536 pp. S.fr. 32.00; DM. 29.00.

As to the set-up of the series of which the present volume is the second, we refer to p. 485 above. With a few exceptions, the texts published here in their majority for the first time in German (or, for that matter, in any Western language) were only known to a small number of specialists. They have been arranged in two parts. The first deals with the intra-party opposition from the "left" during the first years after the October Revolution. This opposition, contrary to that led by Trockij in 1924, is characterized by a more fundamental criticism of bureaucratization and suppression of the initiative of the rank and file and of the workers. The "Democratic Centralists" (Sapronov, Osinskij a.o.) and the "Workers' Opposition" (Kollontaj, Slapnikov) are represented, but also G. Mjasnikov and the "Workers' Truth" group which - in 1922 - already functioned clandestinely. The "Declaration of the 46" (1923) marks rather the beginning of the new struggle for power than the end of the principled opposition of the old "Left". The second part contains the complete text of the fourteen issues of the Kronstadt Temporary Revolutionary Committee's daily which constitutes a document of singular value on the motives for the (previously hailed) sailors' and workers' revolt against the Bolshevik regime (March 1921). The general introduction is of a high standard and deals with the specific conditions of the Russian labour movement up to 1917, with the role of the Councils (Soviets) in theory and practice, and with the building up of the party dictatorship. The first special introduction presents particulars on the oppositionist currents within the party, the second analyzes the official Communist and Trotskyite "interpretations" of the Kronstadt revolt and sheds light on the (relatively meagre) contemporary comments it provoked especially in Western Marxist circles.

BOURYCHKINE, PAUL. *Bibliographie sur la franc-maçonnerie en Russie*. Complétée et mise au point par Tatiana Bakounine. Préface de Roger Portal. Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1967. 177 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

This first bibliography of Freemasonry in Russia may turn out to be a very useful instrument for social historians, too. It lists 1,030 titles of books and articles, alphabetically arranged and with translations in French.

BUCHARIN, N. I. Put' k socializmu v Rossii. Izbrannye proizvedenija. Redakcija i vstupitel'naja stat'ja Sidni Chejtmena. Omicron Books, New York 1967. 416 pp. \$. 7.50.

Interest in Bucharin is, at least in the West, very much on the increase. Professor Heitman, who is preparing two books on him, has collected a number of the writings of this prominent Bolshevik on the construction of socialism in Russia, from *Teorija proletarskoj diktatury* (1919) to *Političeskoe zaveščanie Lenina*, his swan song as a political leader. The general introduction and the introductory headnotes are in English as well as in Russian.

CARRÈRE D'ENCAUSSE, HÉLÈNE. Réforme et révolution chez les Musulmans de l'Empire russe. Bukhara 1867-1924. Préface de Maxime Rodinson. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 141.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1966. iii, 312 pp. F.fr. 50.00.

This work is probably the best study in any Western language on Bukhara immediately before and after the Russian occupation until the Bolsheviks were firmly in the saddle. The transformations wrought in a very traditional civilization by the impact of the influx of Russians, their political domination and economic pressures are described in great detail. Special attention is given to the effects on the Muslim's outlook and to the opposition (in the broadest sense) nurtured on religion, national consciousness and traditionalism.

DEUTSCHER, ISAAC. The Unfinished Revolution. Russia 1917-1967. The George Macaulay Trevelyan Lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge January-March 1967. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1967. vii, 115 pp. 21/-.

Assuming the superiority of the "socially controlled" Soviet economy over Western capitalism (however "socialized" in some respects) the author gives a sophisticated discussion of both the "blessings" and the "curses" of the relative – and as regards revolutions unique – continuity in Soviet evolution. Many complex problems such as the impact of the Chinese Revolution are dealt with in an effort at grasping the historical meaning of half a century of experience in adopting new principles of social organization. The question of the relationship between state and society under Communism is posited within the context of an exposé of the failure of "the official de-Stalinization".

GETZLER, ISRAEL. Martov. A Political Biography of a Russian Social Democrat. Cambridge University Press, London; Melbourne University Press, Melbourne 1967. xiii, 246 pp. Ill. 70/-.

For this detailed Martov (Cederbaum) biography the author has made use of many unpublished materials (mainly letters) in several archives. His knowledge of Russian sources and literature is impressive. The resulting work is an important contribution to the history of Russian Marxism, the origins of and divisions in Menshevism, also during World War I when Mar-

tov led the "internationalist" wing, and – though less complete (the non-inclusion of "Kronstadt", on which Martov published interesting articles, is a serious omission) – the Menshevik resistance against Bolshevism in the first years after the October Revolution. Martov, who emigrated in 1921, founded the *Socialističeskij Vestnik* and died in Germany in 1923.

Lenins Werk in deutscher Sprache. Bibliographie. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967. 24*, 879 pp. DM. 30.00.

Vergleichendes Inhaltsverzeichnis zu den Werken W. I. Lenins. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967. 435 pp. DM. 8.00.

These two publications constitute a useful supplement to Lenin's Works. The first publication lists the 40 volumes of the *Werke*, the (1927-41) *Sämtliche Werke* and various *Ausgewählte Werke*, as well as the collections of writings on special themes; a number of volumes of the fifth Russian edition and of the *Leninskij sbornik* containing articles in German have been added. Then follows a complete, chronologically arranged list of Lenin's writings in so far as they have appeared in German. This part makes up the bulk of the present volume. The third part offers a list arranged according to publication years of German translations, the fourth a list of newspapers, periodicals and books by other authors containing contributions by Lenin in German. An index of titles is appended. The second mentioned publication gives a complete list of titles to be found in the fifth Russian edition of Lenin's Works with references to German language books (especially the *Werke*) in which translations have appeared. Titles never published in German are also indicated.

NAGY, LASZLO. Sturm über Russland. Lenin und die grosse Revolution. Verlag C. J. Bucher, Luzern, Frankfurt/M 1967. 204 pp. Ill. S.fr./DM. 24.80.

Some inaccuracies in the text should perhaps be attributed to the translation, but the evaluation of Lenin's character and objectives may raise serious doubts. What gives this volume its greatest value is the excellent choice of illustrations which constitute the core of this picture book. The pictorial juxtaposition of "Uljanovs" and "Romanovs", the inclusion of other events and other currents than those immediately related to Lenin are among the striking characteristics.

SCHWARZ, SOLOMON M. The Russian Revolution of 1905. The Workers' Movement and the Formation of Bolshevism and Menshevism. Transl. by Gertrude Vakar. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1967. xxii, 361 pp. \$ 8.95.

Mr Schwarz himself took part in the events he describes so lively and in detail; he then was a Bolshevnik who later went over to Menshevism. He has also worked up less widely known sources into this excellent and really authoritative account of the 1905 revolution and of the role played by Socialist leaders of various opinions. This account, i.e., of the origins of the

Soviets, is sympathetic to the Mensheviks, but criticism of the Bolshevik standpoints (and later Communist historiography) is fully supported by documentary evidence.

SINGER, LADISLAUS. *Raubt das Geraubte. Tagebuch der Weltrevolution 1917*. Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1967. 296 pp. Ill. DM. 19.80.

A popular, not a thoroughly scholarly work, notwithstanding the relatively full documentation: thus this not unattractive book on the Russian revolutions of 1917 and on the German efforts at provoking unrest may well be characterized. The author communicates some documents on the always sensational subjects of Parvus's activities and Lenin's journey through Germany in 1917; a few (of less interest) are here presented for the first time. Special stress is laid on the German financial help for Russian revolutionaries; its volume was greater than is generally assumed.

The Soviet Crucible. *The Soviet System in Theory and Practice*. Ed. with introductory notes by Samuel Hendel. 3rd ed. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, Toronto, London 1967. xiii, 458 pp. 93/6.

The first edition of this useful reader was published in 1959 and extensively noticed in *IRSH*, IV, pp. 358f. A considerable number of selections have now been omitted, but even more have been newly added; the present volume, consisting of 26 chapters, may be called "updated" in more than one respect. The illustrations have been dropped.

OTHER BOOKS

- Istorija Velikoj Oktjabr'skoj socialističeskoj revoljucii. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1967. 671 pp. Ill.
- Iz istorii Velikoj Oktjabr'skoj socialističeskoj revoljucii i socialističeskogo stroitel'stva v SSSR. Sbornik statej. Izdatel'stvo Leningradskogo Universiteta, [Leningrad] 1967. 244 pp.
- KATKOV, GEORGE. *Russia 1917. The February Revolution*. Longmans, London 1967. xxviii, 489 pp. Ill.
- LEWYTKYJ, BORYS. *Die Kommunistische Partei der Sowjetunion. Porträt eines Ordens*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1967. 312 pp.
- POLJAKOV, JU. A. *Perechod k nepu i sovetskoe krest'janstvo*. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1967. 511 pp.
- ROMENSKY, SERGE. *L'U.S.S.R. a 50 ans. Les révisionnistes conservateurs*. Éditions du Seuil. Paris 1967. 234 pp.

Yugoslavia

DEDIJER, VLADIMIR. *The Road to Sarajevo*. Simon and Schuster, New York 1966. 550 pp. Ill. \$ 11.95.

The author (former Yugoslav Communist leader, friend of Djilas) has made a profound study of the available sources on the assassination of Franz Ferdinand. Although, by expanding his subject far beyond the borders of the origins and the immediate consequences of the attempts on the Archduke's life, the author has caused his exposé to make a somewhat unbalanced impression, his story of the motives and backgrounds of Princip and Čabri-nović, or of the position taken by Franz Ferdinand on various questions deserves attention. The notes contain not a few valuable remarks.

OTHER BOOKS

PEŠUT, MANE. *Revolucija u Lici 1941-1945*. 398 pp. N.p. [Bielefeld] 1966.

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