

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

BROOME, J. H. Rousseau. A Study of his Thought. Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd., London 1963. viii, 231 pp. 25/—.

The author, in his preface, states that “the aim of this book is to counteract” the “dismembering of Rousseau” and to offer an integrated survey of all his major works. He acquits himself commendably and his synthesis stresses the metaphysical and religious thought which is essential for an understanding also of the political and pedagogic views. Rousseau’s works are largely chronologically commented on, the *Réveries du Promeneur solitaire* coming last, but providing some of the most important elements from which the author derives his over-all picture.

Les Encycliques sociales. Introduction Générale par Mgr. Pietro Pavan. Textes pontificaux et table des thèmes présentés par Rémy Munsch. [Qu’en pense l’Eglise? Cahiers de documentation catholique.] Éditions Bonne Presse, Paris 1962. 447 pp. NF. 15.50.

A lucid introduction precedes the translation of the complete texts of *Rerum Novarum*, *Quadragesimo Anno* and of the message broadcast on June 1st, 1941, the Christmas message of 1942 and the speech of May 14th, 1953, by Pius XII. The text of *Mater et Magistra* is reproduced in its original Latin version and in a French translation published by the Vatican press. Very useful is the “analytical table” at the end of the volume, in which essential catchwords with references to the texts are given in alphabetical order.

HARTUNG, HENRI. Unité de l’homme. La Colombe, Editions du Vieux Colombier, Paris 1963. 219 pp. NF. 14.00.

The main objection made in this book against our time is the lack of a hierarchy of values which leads modern man to sacrifice what is called the reality of his spiritual life. Put in another way, it is the lost sense of the Absolute which corrupts man and society. Thus, modern democracy is subject to the error of promoting a relative value – human liberty – into an absolute one which it cannot possibly be. Many parallels with Hindu thought corroborate the author’s redefinition of a Roman Catholic interpretation of life. It should be noted that part of the book reproduces the results of discussions held in several groups of socially different people.

MARCUSE, HERBERT. Vernunft und Revolution. Hermann Luchterhand Verlag, Neuwied am Rhein 1962. 399 pp. DM. 24.00.

The very competent German translation from the American original (“Reason and

Revolution") was made by Dr. Alfred Schmidt who also wrote a postface on Marcuse's evolution as a philosopher. The work itself is a very learned and at the same time lucid study on Hegel – whose "progressive" side is strongly argued over against the various fascist Hegelianisms flourishing during the time when the book was written – and on the evolution from philosophy toward social theory (Feuerbach, Marx, but also Kierkegaard) as well as the fundamentals of Positivism and their contribution to modern sociology. The author is strongly influenced by non-Revisionist Marxism in general and by Marx' philosophical notions (especially dialectics) in particular.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ADLER, JOSEPH. *The Herzl Paradox. Political, Social and Economic Theories of a Realist.* Hadrian Press, Herzl Press, New York 1962. iii, 178 pp. \$ 5.50.

Dr Adler gives a survey of Herzl's political and socio-economic theories, which have received little attention till now. He characterises them as a blend of elitism and mutualism which typically reveals the Central-European background of before 1914; he goes extensively into Herzl's criticism of parliamentary democracy and Socialism. The author's design of making out of the Zionist leader a thinker of large stature and of lasting importance gives a somewhat strained impression.

BENDIX, REINHARD. *Herrschaft und Industriearbeit. Untersuchungen über Liberalismus und Autokratie in der Geschichte der Industrialisierung.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt am Main 1960. 615 pp. DM. 28.00.

This comparative analysis of a diversity of ideologies of management – England and the first stage of industrialization, management in the highly industrialized American society, industrialization in Russia and management by party functionaries in Eastern Germany – makes it clear beyond doubt that here is a fairly unexplored field of investigation which can produce important results. Whereas in the West the phases of authority structures went from patriarchalism through *laissez-faire* through a form of social darwinism to modern "human relations" in industry, in Tsarist Russia a managerial ideology prevailed and under the conditions of totalitarianism a new class system emerged which defies the assumption of parallelism. The development of big power structures is also ably discussed for western society and their potentially dangerous elements are scrutinized. To this German translation (original title: "Work and Authority in Industry") has been appended the text of the speech the author held on the occasion of receiving the McIver award; it clarifies many points.

BERTH, ROLF. *Wähler- und Verbraucher-Beeinflussung. Empirische Grundlagen und theoretische Ansätze.* Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. xi, 416 pp. DM. 44.00.

Dr Berth believes, not only in a scientific implementation, but in the natural right of advertisement and political propaganda; for that reason he compares such people as Vance Packard to witch-hunters. The building-stones he brings, in this extensive book, for a "systematical social strategy" (as definitely distinct from government planning!) have largely been taken from depth-psychology and from American motivation research; practical prescriptions have been deliberately left out of account. The author has elucidated his argument, which he has left in the original form of fourteen lectures, with many diagrams.

BROWN, BERNARD E. *New Directions in Comparative Politics*. Asia Publishing House, London 1962. vii, 91 pp. 25/-.

After a general introduction on comparative politics Prof. Brown discusses successively the place of the parties, the executives and the armed forces in the body politic. The developing countries come up for discussion regularly, and especially in the final chapter ("Politics: 'West' and 'Non-West'"). The volume is based on lectures, held by the author at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, and issued under their auspices.

BROWN, ROBERT. *Explanation in Social Science*. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1963. viii, 198 pp. 25/-.

In the first part the author makes clear the distinction between description, observation and explanation in the social sciences. Subsequently he discusses seven methods of social explanation, viz. by origins and development ("genetic"); by intentions, dispositions and reasons of human agents; by social functions; by empirical generalisations; and by the aid of theories. The lucid argument is illustrated and corroborated by many quotations from the literature.

BUCHHEIM, HANS. *Totalitäre Herrschaft. Wesen und Merkmale*. Kösel-Verlag, München 1962. 138 pp. DM. 6.80.

Both the fascist and communist forms of totalitarianism – the latter concept is carefully marked off from that of authoritarianism – are analyzed in this intelligent essay which deals with various aspects of the phenomenon. Thus, life under conditions of totalitarian power, the impact of the totalitarian state (and party) on thought and its expression, and the limits set to totalitarian power expansion are among the subjects which are treated – with very good results – mostly in comparison between the two major forms. The author also brings into the picture a number of pre-1933 German authoritarian authors such as Jünger.

The Challenge of Marxism. Ed. by Brian Simon. Lawrence & Wishart Ltd., London 1963. 206 pp. 21/-.

The essays included in this volume constitute a sophisticated defence of Marxism. The arguments brought forward are as remote from slogans and simplified dogma as is compatible with the general outlook. The contributors are Brian Simon (who strongly criticises "reformism" and formulates his belief in the victory of communism in Britain), John Gollan ("Democracy and Class Struggle"), J. R. Campbell ("Marxist Theory and its Application Today"), A. L. Morton ("The Arts and the People") E. Roswell ("Science and Progress") and Arnold Kettle ("Communism and the Intellectuals"), who bases his conviction on the "necessity" of communism as a stage in the development of human social organization.

COLE, G. D. H. *Essays in Social Theory*. Oldbourne Book Co. Ltd., London 1962. vii, 252 pp. 7/6.

This is a paperback reprint from the 1950 edition of the famous "Essays" which deal with a wide range of subjects: methodology of social and political theory, Rousseau, the Communist Manifesto and the preservation of democracy at a time when the

world's and its problems' "hugeness" threaten to subdue the individual. This enumeration is far from exhaustive, and there are many more essays on historical and political questions.

CRONER, FRITZ. *Soziologie der Angestellten*. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1962. 310 pp. D.M. 26.00.

Prof. Croner, who presented his new theory of the white-collar worker twelve years ago (*Tjänstemannakåren i det moderna samhället*, Stockholm 1951), here gives a yet more precise definition of the term. After a theoretical model of modern society, in which the concept of stratification is replaced by that of a functional co-ordination, he gives as white-collar characteristics its specific employee functions, viz. control, constructive and analytic work, administration, and commerce; historically they are defined as delegations of the original entrepreneur's duties. Then some actual problems are discussed (e.g. chances of promotion, automation) and the theory is tested against the factual situation in various Western countries.

FETSCHER, IRING. *Der Marxismus. Seine Geschichte in Dokumenten*. Bd. I. Philosophie Ideologie. R. Piper & Co. Verlag, München 1962. 491 pp. DM. 11.80.

The very capable editor outlines in his introduction the guiding principles for the interesting selection made of texts in the field of philosophy and ideology of Marxism, including its predecessors Hegel, Strauss, Bruno Bauer, Feuerbach and Moses Hess, whose definitions of religion form the prologue to Marx' famous statements which are followed by interpretations of the function of religion by Engels, Dietzgen, Kautsky, Max Adler and various others, among whom some Communist authors. Anthropology and the philosophy of history are presented in a similar way; as to the latter, Guizot, Antonio Labriola, Jaurès, Lukács, Korsch and Gramsci should be mentioned. For dialectic materialism Plekhanov, Lenin and Marcuse are among the authors representing various currents. Much attention has been given to Neo-Kantianism, including such philosophers as Berdiaev whose relevance for "Marxism" may be doubted. The names given above are far from being an exhaustive enumeration.

FOURASTIÉ, JEAN. *Machinisme et bien-être. Niveau de vie et genre de vie en France de 1700 à nos jours*. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1962. 251 pp. NF. 15.00.

The third edition of this rightly famous study is fully brought up to date and contains a new preface. The book is a storehouse of material on the impact of technological development on man and his working and living conditions, among them the rise of the standard of living, the reduction of working hours, the extension of education and so on. The relative position of France in comparison to other countries is given much attention.

HABERMAS, JÜRGEN. *Strukturwandel der Öffentlichkeit. Untersuchungen zu einer Kategorie der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft*. [Politica, Band 4.] Hermann Luchterhand Verlag, Neuwied 1962. 291 pp. DM. 19.00. (Cloth: DM. 28.00.)

The subject matter of this rich, but somewhat overloaded book is the transformation of public life and public opinion since the eighteenth century. "Publicity", regarded by

classical liberalism as a critical authority, as a forum for finding and vindicating the rational truth ("communication"), has now become a medium for the manipulation of the public, which has to content itself with an acclamatory role ("communification"); unlike the derivative *Oeffentlichkeit* the English word has undergone a very significant shift of meaning. Prof. Habermas goes deeply and with expert knowledge into the sociological and ideological backgrounds of this process, e.g. the rise and decline of bourgeois democracy, the mutual penetration of state and society, the re-feudalisation of both, and the shifting relation of public life and privacy. Although this study is engaged in the fields of several social sciences at once, it is of much interest to the social historian.

HAUSER, RICHARD and HEPHZIBAH. *The Fraternal Society*. The Bodley Head, London 1962. 221 pp. 21/-.

Assisted by his wife Mr Hauser, a social worker who came to England in 1957, sets the ideal of a "fraternal society" against the "paternal society" that is said to have prevailed till now and of which a highly coloured picture is given. The new ideal comprises social concern as well as personal responsibility and pacifism, much in the spirit of the better known writer Erich Fromm.

JOHNSON, HARRY G. *Money, Trade and Economic Growth*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1962. 199 pp. 25/-.

Most of the nine papers collected in this volume were originally read before the Pakistan Refresher Course for Economists in 1956 and 1958; their chief subjects are the mutual relations of international trade and economic growth, resp. monetary theory; an extensive bibliography on the former subject has been included. Besides these Prof. Johnson has printed his commemorative address on Keynes' *General Theory*, and two papers on the affluent (here called "opulent") society.

KLUNDERT, TH. C. M. J. VAN DE. *Groei en Inkomensverdeling*. [Capita Selecta der Economie, XXIV.] H. E. Stenfert Kroese N.V., Leiden 1962. viii, 146 pp. Hfl. 16.50.

On a purely theoretic level the author deals with the relation between economic growth and income distribution. After some chapters of a macro-economic character he considers how the problem is complicated by the preferences of the consumers, resp. by wage differentiations per branch of industry and per region in a limited labour mobility. In a final chapter the author advocates free wage-formation except for the government tasks in matters of monetary and economic policy.

LAROQUE, PIERRE. *Les grands problèmes sociaux contemporains*. Les Cours de Droit, Paris 1963. 2 vols. 195, vi pp.; 212, xi pp. NF. 34.00.

The first of these two volumes contains an outline of a theory of the social structure and of social classes. The exposé of the elements going into the concept of class is remarkably lucid. The historical chapters on the evolution of the social structure of France and that on the social structure of Britain and the United States are equally rewarding. The chapter on the problem of classes in the Soviet Union is rather disappointing, as it almost exclusively takes into account the official Communist theory. The second volume is devoted to the various aspects of the contemporary working-class problems in a number of countries, including the evolution and position of the trade unions.

MARSHALL, T. H. *Sociology at the Crossroads and other essays*. Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1963. ix, 348 pp. 30/-.

Thirteen of the sixteen papers here collected have been published before. The essays have been classed into three parts, which successively deal with the meaning of modern sociology, social stratification, and welfare state and affluent society. The second part contains the author's Marshall Lectures (1949) on citizenship and social class. The papers have been written in a remarkably lucid style.

A New Survey of the Social Sciences. Ed. by Baidya Nath Varma. Asia Publishing House, London 1962. xiv, 248 pp. 40/-.

Together with one Indian and twelve American scholars Prof. Varma gives a survey of the modern social sciences. Some of the contributions have been taken from other publications, for instance that by Hans L. Zetterberg on sociology, and "A Synoptic Model for Social-Scientific Inquiry" by William P. McEwen. We further mention the chapters on economics, by Hans Neisser; on the methodology of quantitative social research, by Allen H. Barton and Paul F. Lazarsfeld; and on the role of concepts and models in social science, by the editor.

OSSOWSKI, STANISLAW. *Die Klassenstruktur im sozialen Bewusstsein*. [Soziologische Texte, Band 11.] Hermann Luchterhand Verlag, Neuwied 1962. 300 pp. DM. 19.00.

The original Polish version of this book was planned in 1951, but could be published only after the events of October 1956. It comprises a critical discussion of the concepts of class and social stratification in past and present, including the official theses of Communism. The author goes deeply into the vindications of human inequality from Noah and Menenius Agrippa to Stalin; of particular interest is the comparison of the ideologies of a classless non-egalitarian society in the United States and in the Soviet Union. The author is a Marxist sociologist, but one who is completely free from the disputatious pedantry prevailing in the average Communist. Max Weber's famous phrase, that the materialist interpretation of history is no cab to be taken at will and does not stop short of the bearers of revolutions, might well serve as a motto for this book; it concludes with an eloquent reference to the "customs from the time of the gloomy myth of historical Necessities, which were only manifest to those who were in command". An extensive list of sociological publications in Polish since 1875, with translations of the titles, has been appended.

POLAK, KARL. *Zur Dialektik in der Staatslehre*. 3. erw. Aufl. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1963. xx, 571 pp. DM. 14.50.

Marx, Engels, Lenin and Ulbricht are for the author of this voluminous work the main authorities on the theory of the State, the ideological basis of the "German Democratic Republic" and Marxist-Leninist international law. A separate chapter is devoted to the national question, especially in Germany. Positivism and Revisionism are strongly criticised, in particular as regards to their bearing on the concept of law.

PRELLER, LUDWIG. *Sozialpolitik. Theoretische Ortung*. J. C. B. Mohr

(Paul Siebeck), Tübingen; Polygraphischer Verlag A.G., Zürich 1962. viii, 327 pp. DM. 27.00.

Probably no other German is as highly qualified as the present author is to write a theory of social policy; his book is the product of rich experience and intimate knowledge. He approaches his subject in a very comprehensive way: the image of man, the essence of labour, and economic policy also receive extensive treatment. No less comprehensive is the author's concept of social policy proper; *Sozialpolitik* should be directed at man as a value *sui generis* and thus pass into a *soziale Politik*. The volume is one of the series of *Hand- und Lebrbücher aus dem Gebiet der Sozialwissenschaften*.

RIIS, S. M. Karl Marx Master of Fraud. Robert Speller & Sons, Publishers, Inc., New York 1962. 116 pp. \$ 3.00.

The greater part of this book consists of appendices containing memoranda and letters to Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy and contains views on Soviet policy and the possibilities of counteracting it. The 50 odd pages dealing with Marx and Marxism defy serious discussion. Apart from completely fictitious stories on Marx' housemaid who had been dead for thirteen years when the author allegedly met her and similar curious details on Marx as a person, the latter's theoretical significance is handled in a way that even "the Nazi brutalities" are said to have "sprouted from the bloody red seeds sown by Marx".

ROBBINS, Lord. Politics and Economics. Papers in Political Economy. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St Martin's Press, New York 1963. ix, 231 pp. 25/-.

The ten papers collected in this volume have been grouped in three parts. After an interesting introduction on the impact of economic thought on politics Lord Robbins discusses a number of fundamental and practical issues on the national as well as on the international level. Here we draw special attention to the lecture on "Freedom and Order" and to the review of Hayek's book *The Constitution of Liberty*, which both testify to a wide erudition. The papers in the last part, dealing with monetary problems, are necessarily of a more specialist nature.

ROBINSON, JOAN. Essays in the Theory of Economic Growth. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St Martin's Press, New York 1962. x, 138 pp. 18/-.

Although the essays collected in this volume are exclusively in the field of economic theory, they seem to be of sufficient relevance for the study of social development to justify their mention in this bibliography. Moreover, the largest section contains a previously unpublished lucid outline of Keynes' *General Theory* with a truly fresh interpretation of its import for new approaches. The concept of the "Golden Age" comes up for discussion in a remarkable short study on technical progress. Equally important are the analyses on the function and process of capital accumulation in which other societal structures than those which served the traditional economists for a model are also discussed.

SALIN, EDGAR. *Linkeus. Gestalten und Probleme aus Wirtschaft und Politik*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1963. xii, 412 pp. Ill. DM. 26.00.

The present volume contains a number of studies in economic history and economic theory written by Prof. Salin since the 'twenties; that they appear under the same title as those by Prof. v. Beckerath (*vide* this journal, Vol. VII (1962), p. 295) is intended to convey an expression of friendship and common attitudes. After some valuable recollections of scholars personally known to the author (e.g. Werner Sombart and Alfred Weber) there follow papers on the geographic aspects of economic growth (*Standortstheorie*), on the concepts of capital and *Hochkapitalismus*, on entrepreneurs and managers, on currency and development problems, and last not least on the Industrial Revolution, nuclear energy and automation. It remains a question whether the volume should be called a modern introduction to political economy (as the author does in his preface), but in any case it bears witness to a wide erudition and sharp critical insight.

Soziologie der Entwicklungsländer. Eine systematische Anthologie. Hrsg. von Peter Heintz. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1962. 723 pp. DM. 28.00.

The present volume is intended as a general introduction to the sociology, not much known as yet in Germany, of the development areas. The editor has collected about thirty-five representative texts, largely case-studies written by American sociologists and first published in English. The reader receives a good impression of the chief aspects and consequences of development, as for instance industrialisation, social change, cultural conflict, etc.

STEVENS, CARL M. *Strategy and Collective Bargaining Negotiation*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1963. xiii, 192 pp. 54/-.

In the framework of the Publications of the Wertheim Committee the author analyses the tactics and strategy of conflict (and co-operation) as they relate to collective bargaining negotiation. He deals successively with the conflict-choice situation, the rules of play, the various forms of tactics, and the later stages of negotiation. Although he proceeds from the institutional arrangements as practised in the United States, he primarily aims at a systematic conceptual apparatus which may contribute to the development of a general theory of negotiation.

Transformations sociales et développement économique. Extraits du Bulletin international des sciences sociales présentés par Jean Meynaud. UNESCO, Paris 1962; distr. in the Netherlands by N.V. Martinus Nijhoff, 's Gravenhage. 231 pp. NF. 13.50.

In the present volume nearly twenty papers have been collected, which were published in 1954 (some of them even earlier) in the *International Social Science Bulletin*. Written by American, European and Asiatic experts they all deal with problems of economic growth and social transformation in underdeveloped areas. Prof. Meynaud has provided an introduction, and a bibliography has been appended.

WITTFOGEL, KARL AUGUST. *Die orientalische Despotie. Eine vergleichende Untersuchung totaler Macht.* Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1962. 625 pp. DM. 48.00.

The original American edition of this fundamental work appeared in 1957. The present German edition has been prepared in cooperation with the author; in a number of cases small revisions have been made and the ninth chapter, which mainly deals with Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, has been somewhat enlarged. The book constitutes an admirable achievement in the field of institutional history and combines anthropological, sociological, historical and politicologist insights into the characteristics of a too much neglected social and political order which, in broad zones of the earth, maintained itself over scores of centuries: "oriental" or rather "hydraulic" despotism, a societal structure in which the state was stronger than society and which had a class system of its own defying unilinear interpretations of history. The implications of this extremely interesting approach to the history of perhaps two thirds of mankind are clear: modern communism, too, leaves no room for property-based social forces to influence the state. The enormous scope of the subject as it is dealt with by Prof. Wittfogel (who is also well known as a Sinologist) explains the really amazing list of sources consulted.

HISTORY

Annali. Anno Quinto 1962. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1963. 1137 pp. L. 14.000.

Each annual volume of the *Annali* contains first rate contributions on social history, and the present fifth volume is no exception. Within the limits set for this notice it is only possible to mention a few major contributions, passing silently over not a few important articles. An excellent study by Franco Della Peruta describes Mazzini's efforts at creating an international organization and stresses his relations with its main branches: Young Poland, Young Germany and Young Switzerland. Leo Valiani discusses, on the basis of important Italian and foreign archives, the Italian Socialist Party's anti-war attitude during the months preceding Italy's entrance in the first World War. 57 Letters of Antonio Labriola, the majority of which were so far unpublished, to Guesde, V. Adler, Ellenbogen a.o., written in the years 1892-1894, and interesting for Labriola's views on the international and on the particular conditions under which Italian socialism worked, are introduced and annotated by Aldo Zanardo. Stefano Merli has contributed a good essay on the work of the illegal socialist groups from 1934 to the second World War as an introduction to 240 pages of documents which were part of the personal archives of Angelo Tasca; they reproduce significant discussions between socialists and communists on problems of unified action and ideology.

ANSTEY, ROGER. *Britain and the Congo in the Nineteenth Century.* Clarendon Press, Oxford 1962. xiii, 260 pp. Ill. 38/-.

The author describes the European rivalry round the Congo basin in the nineteenth century. Even on the national level colonial policies were by no means uniform, for the British Government was successfully opposed by supporters of King Leopold II like Sir William Mackinnon. The papers left behind by the latter belong to the chief sources of this valuable study.

BLOCH-MORHANGE, JACQUES. *Vingt années d'histoire contemporaine*. Plon, Paris 1963. 380 pp. Maps. NF. 13.50.

Mr Bloch-Morhange is a French journalist, who has several books on political and strategic problems to his name. The present volume on the international relations since the beginning of the Second World War is neither a handbook nor an essay, but rather reminds the reader of a running commentary. Besides some original interpretations he will find challengeable statements, for instance that the cold war might have been prevented by an early peace treaty with, or rather over, Germany. The author has an admiration for great men and a dislike of anything German.

HINSLEY, F. H. *Power and the Pursuit of Peace. Theory and Praxis in the History of Relations between States*. Cambridge University Press, London, New York 1963. 416 pp. 40/-.

The subtitle of this book exactly expresses its double theme also in a somewhat less direct sense: theories on permanent peace or European unity (Dante, Sully, Saint-Pierre etc. etc.) are discussed, but also the practice of such organizations as the League of Nations and the United Nations, and thirdly the causes of tensions and wars as well as the specific circumstances prevailing in the 19th century, and in the 20th century previous to the first and second World Wars. As to the latter, A. J. P. Taylor's interpretation is singled out for well argued criticism; as to the former, the main accent is laid on "the displacement of an older structure of power by a new one between the leading states", without obscuring, however, the intricacy and complexity of the problem. This avoidance of one-sidedness is indeed the outstanding feature of the treatment given here in an expert way to highly controversial issues.

Historical Studies, IV. *Papers read before the Fifth Irish Conference of Historians*. Ed. by G. A. Hayes-McCoy. Bowes & Bowes, London 1963. vii, 125 pp. 21/-.

Four of the seven papers that make up this publication deal with Irish history, and among them that on Gaelic Society in the late sixteenth century, by the editor, and that on O'Connell and the Repeal Association, by K. B. Nowlan, are of interest to the social historian. In the remaining papers C. M. D. Crowder deals with "Henry V, Sigismund, and the Council of Constance", Prof. G. Barraclough with "German Unification" (which, according to him, constitutes, in any form and at any time, a danger to Europe), and Prof. H. R. Trevor-Roper with "Religion, the Reformation and Social Change". The last contribution, without doubt the most important one, gives a new interpretation of the rise of modern capitalism and the share of "Calvinism" in it. As against Max Weber the author states that capitalism is not an original product of "Protestant ethics": it existed already in the Middle Ages, and was then quite consistent with Roman Catholicism, but on account of the latter's "hispanisation" during the Counter-Reformation its bearers (mainly Flemings, but also Italians and Jews) were obliged to seek refuge in the Protestant North. Some of Prof. Trevor-Roper's arguments (for instance: "Calvin was nurtured on Erasmian teaching. Some of his writings are almost plagiarisms of Erasmus.") sound fanciful, but it is unquestionable that in subsequent investigation his main thesis cannot be disregarded.

Die Juden und die Kultur. Eine Vortragsreihe des Bayerischen Rundfunks. Hrsg. von Leonard Reinisch. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1961. 144 pp. DM. 9.80.

A highly remarkable and sympathetic preface of no more than four pages – heavy with deep and constructive thought – precedes the texts on the contribution Jews have made to a number of special sections of art and scholarship. The texts are based on a series of lectures held for the Bavarian Broadcasting network; their general trend is, of course, the special role of Jewish culture as a catalysator and extremely important stimulus of European culture as a whole. In this journal mention should be made notably of the chapters on sociology (R. König), philosophy (H. G. Gadamer) and literature (M. Wehrli).

Marx vs. Russia. Ed. with an introduction by J. A. Doerig. Afterword by Hans Kohn. Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., New York 1962. viii, 198 pp. \$ 1.45.

This is the English edition of the originally German version reviewed in this journal, Vol. VII (1962), Part 1, p. 116. The articles from the New York Daily Tribune as reproduced in "The Eastern Question" (ed. by E. Marx-Aveling) have been written not only by Marx, but also by Engels. The portions which are published here offer a very clear picture of Marx' attitude towards Russia during the Crimean war. The afterword by Hans Kohn deals with the missionary and expansionist spirit of much in 19th century Russian thought and policy, as well as with Marxists rejecting despotism under the Soviets.

OESTREICH, GERHARD. Die Idee der Menschenrechte in ihrer geschichtlichen Entwicklung. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1963. 46 pp. DM. 2.80.

Beginning with the doctrine of natural law in Graeco-Roman antiquity and the Middle Ages Prof. Oestreich gives a historical survey of the various versions of the Rights of Man. The volume, No 11 of the series *Zur Politik und Zeitgeschichte*, is written for the general reader and provided with a bibliography of German titles.

PHILIP, ANDRÉ. Histoire des faits économiques et sociaux de 1800 à nos jours. Aubier, Éditions Montaigne, Paris 1963. 2 vols. 383 pp.; 235 pp. NF. 21.00.

This economic and social history of the industrialised world has its origin in a course of lectures, which the well-known socialist leader has given to junior students as a professor at the University of Paris. He deals exclusively with the big countries, to each of which he devotes separate chapters; Italy, for instance, is excluded, but the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and Communist China are included. Within each chapter he discusses the economic development and the labour movement successively, with some remarks on the living conditions of the workers in between. In the second volume he goes extensively into the developing countries, the unification of Europe and the position of France in it. The author does not bring any new viewpoints to the fore; he has only set out to impart to young people some understanding of the world in which they live, and in this he has largely succeeded.

RUNES, DAGOBERT D. Despotism. A Pictorial History of Tyranny. Philosophical Library, New York 1963. 269 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

This beautifully produced album with pictures and text mixes stories and illustrations of ancient and very recent cruelty, ordered more or less systematically according to

subjects. Thus, the blight of slavery is represented by pictures on ancient Egypt, the Byzantine court, Arabia and 18th and 19th century America. The author's comments are coloured by very strong personal opinions and are often open to criticism. Marx, for instance, is called a "vehemently anti-Semitic German philosopher", whose charges are even connected with the wellknown forgery, the "Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion". Anti-Semitism and clerical tyranny are given much relief.

SCHNEE, HEINRICH. Rothschild. Geschichte einer Finanzdynastie. Musterschiedt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1961. 87 pp. DM. 3.60.

After a chapter on the role played by the Jews at the courts of the German princes (the so-called *Hofjuden* or *Hoffaktoren*) the author gives an account of the lives and activities of Meyer Amschel Rothschild and his five sons. In agreement with the nature of the series in which it appears (*Persönlichkeit und Geschichte*, No 23), the book is popularly written, but it does meet scholarly standards.

SHOTWELL, JAMES T. The Long Way to Freedom. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis, New York 1960. 639 pp. \$ 7.50.

In the evening of his life Prof. Shotwell has undertaken to write a history of freedom, conceived negatively as emancipation from taboo, war and exploitation, and positively as a fullness of life for all men. Beginning with primitive society he treats the past as a "prelude" to a better future. This progressist approach more than once leads the author into unfair judgments, but at the same time he gives evidence of a sense of the ambivalence of history, when he points out, that all agents of emancipation (religion, politics, economics, science) may be instruments of oppression as well. Particularly with regard to our own time the emphasis is put on responsibility and social justice as prerequisites of freedom.

SYRKIN, MARIE. Nachman Syrkin: Socialist Zionist. A Biographical Memoir. Selected Essays. Herzl Press and Sharon Books, New York 1961. 332 pp. \$ 5.00.

In describing the life of her father, the ideological founder of Socialist Zionism, who was born in White Russia in 1868 and died in New York in 1924, the author proceeds in a more or less domestic manner and relates many interesting anecdotes. At the end some essays by Nachman Syrkin are printed in translation, among other things *Der sozialistische Judenstaat* (1898) and a shorter one on Moses Hess.

TREUE, WILHELM. Wirtschaftsgeschichte der Neuzeit. Im Zeitalter der Industriellen Revolution 1700 bis 1960. Alfred Kröner Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. xv, 788 pp. DM. 19.80.

Professor Treue offers no economic history in a narrow sense, but treats his subject in this very useful, reliable and stimulating book in the broader connection of political, social and cultural factors. He also discusses economic theories and pays due attention to demographic and technological developments. The excellent extensive bibliography deserves special mention. As a general handbook the work will meet with the requirements not only of specialists, but of all those who in some way or the other are interested in aspects of economic history.

Die Volksmassen Gestalter der Geschichte. Festgabe für Prof. Dr. h.c. Leo Stern zu seinem 60. Geburtstag. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 576 pp. DM. 29.50.

The title is an ambiguous Communist slogan, but hardly representative for the varied contents of this celebration volume, in which twenty-two contributions on the political and social history of various peoples and periods have been collected. We mention some, in which unpublished material has been used. W. Kowalski writes on the irregularities in Frankfort-on-Main in 1833 and 1834; E. Neuss on the democratic Left at Halle-on-Saale in 1848; A. S. Erusalimsky on the diplomatic preliminaries of the international intervention in China in 1900; M. Steinmetz on the painter Hans Baluschek; and E. Stein on the Communist Party in Central Germany in 1919 and 1920.

WINTER, EDUARD. *Der Josefismus. Die Geschichte des österreichischen Reformkatholizismus 1740-1848.* [Beiträge zur Geschichte des Religiösen und Wissenschaftlichen Denkens, Band 1.] Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 380 pp. DM. 19.80.

When Dr Winter's outstanding study on Josephism was first published under the title *Der Josefismus und seine Geschichte* at Brno in 1943, it did not receive the attention it deserved, least of all abroad. It is therefore much to be welcomed, that the book is now available in a new edition; one gladly takes the rather silly retouchings along Marxist lines (symbolically at the end: enter Engels, exit Nietzsche) into the bargain. Josephism, studied from its Jansenist origins onwards and pursued as Post-, resp. Late Josephism up to 1848, is here treated as a Catholic Enlightenment of a high moral standard, not necessarily heretical, but fiercely opposed by Rome and the Jesuits. Besides Austria the author has included Bohemia and Moravia into his study; the ambivalent attitude of the Czechs towards Josephism is done full justice, and the well-known Slavist Dobrovsky is introduced as a religious man and an educator. Dr Winter, who is proficient in the Slavonic as well as the Romance languages, has used many unpublished sources. In a postface to the present edition he criticizes the new five-volume work on Josephism by the Jesuit Ferdinand Maass.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

BOTTOMLEY, ARTHUR. *The Use and Abuse of Trade Unions.* Ampersand Books, London 1963. 89 pp. 3/6.

The author, a Labour M.P., presents an eloquent defence of traditional British trade-unionism, and passes on to a severe criticism of the Leninist stand vis-a-vis unions inside and outside the Communist realm. Most attention is paid to the well-known, but ever resourceful infiltration tactics in Britain (the ETU case) and on an international scale (the World Federation of Trade Unions).

Capital Punishment. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York 1962. v, 76 pp. \$ 0.50.

The present report was prepared by Justice Marc Ancel of the French Supreme Court on the basis of two U.N. questionnaires. It gives a factual review of the application of capital punishment in the various countries, of the various crimes that are considered capital, etc. In a final chapter the present state of the controversy on capital punishment and the problem of its deterrent effect are dealt with.

CATANE, MOCHÉ. *Les Juifs dans le monde*. Éditions Albin Michel, Paris 1962. 316 pp. NF. 12.00.

In the framework of the series of *Présences du Judaïsme* the author gives a survey of the present-day situation of the Jews in all five continents. Though he speaks of a "Hebrew message" with a religious overtone he can appreciate positively the motley variety of Jewish forms of life in and outside the State of Israel; he takes a pronouncedly critical attitude towards the phenomenon of assimilation as well as towards the "Communist desert".

Communist Education. Ed. by Edmund J. King. Methuen & Co. Ltd., London 1963. 309 pp. 25/-.

In this volume eleven educationalists from the British Commonwealth deal with various forms and aspects of school education in Communist countries (including China), while a twelfth contributor, Prof. Suchodolski of Warsaw University, deals with the state of affairs in Poland. The new orientation initiated by Khrushchev is sufficiently taken into account. Undoubtedly all the authors are experts in their own field, but alas most of them appear less competent when they touch on the social and ideological backgrounds; examples to this effect might be quoted from p. 10ff., where the editor attributes ideas of Karl Mannheim to Karl Marx, to p. 301, where it says, that the "socialist" principle in Art. 12 of the Soviet Constitution has already been altered into "to each according to his need".

CURLE, ADAM. *Educational Strategy for Developing Societies. A Study of Educational and Social Factors in Relation to Economic Growth*. Tavistock Publications, London 1963. xi, 180 pp. 25/-.

Prof. Curle states the case for a more comprehensive approach to the problems of under-development. Taking as a starting-point that men are more important than money he argues that education is a cardinal prerequisite; it should be conceived as a means not only to achieve the necessary technical skill, but especially to fight gross social inequality, traditionalism and superstition.

Development Guide. *A Directory of Development Facilities provided by non-commercial organisations in Britain*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1962. 268 pp. 25/-.

The Overseas Development Institute (founded in 1960) has composed a useful alphabetic survey of close on two hundred organisations in Britain that provide some kind of facility for development work. In each instance the relevant activities are enumerated; educational establishments and commercial concerns have been excluded. A comprehensive index enables the reader to see at a glance what facilities are available in each field.

DOBB, MAURICE. *Economic Growth and Underdeveloped Countries*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1963. 64 pp. 3/6.

Taking the Soviet Union as his main example, the author holds a cleverly argued plea for "Socialist planning" also as the surest means for economic growth in the underdeveloped countries. Besides, he cites many figures on the rate of growth in the 19th and 20th centuries' capitalist West. The existence of surplus labour in the underdeveloped countries is said to be a possible source of development if productive employment can be found – a solution apparently reserved to Socialism.

Entwicklungsländer. Eine Einführung in ihre Probleme. Hrsg. von Burghard Freudenfeld. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1961. 159 pp. Maps. DM. 8.80.

This collection has its origin in a series of lectures on the development countries, which was sent out in 1960 by the Bavarian Broadcasting Service. Egypt is dealt with by Heinrich v. Loesch, Greece by Gustav Adolf Fischer, Congo by Peter Scholl-Latour, Afghanistan and India by Hans Wilfried v. Stockhausen, Pakistan and Burma by Franz Kollmann, Ceylon by Heinz Bechert, and Indonesia by Jürgen Pechel. In some of the contributions the stress is on the political, in others on the social and economic problems.

IDIART, PIERRE. *La quantité humaine*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1962. 245 pp. NF. 11.40.

The author discusses from a Roman Catholic viewpoint some contemporary issues, of which the position of the workers and the "acceleration of history" are the most important. Marxism is criticised in a discriminating manner, particularly in the final part, which deals with the question of whether there is a meaning in History. The volume is published in the *Collection "Points d'Appui"*.

INGRAM, DEREK. *The Commonwealth Challenge*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1962. 291 pp. 30/-.

The author, a journalist of the *Daily Mail*, gives an enthusiastic exposition of how the Commonwealth works, what it has achieved so far, and how it can develop in the future; as to this last he appears to be very optimistic. The new African members are given pride of place, and many suggestions are made regarding development problems.

KING-HALL, STEPHEN. *Power Politics in the Nuclear Age. A Policy for Britain*. Victor Gollancz Ltd., London 1962. 224 pp. 25/-.

An argument is made here for unilateral nuclear disarmament of the West in general and of Britain in particular. The author is of the opinion that the Soviet Union is not out for world domination, that to rely on a nuclear balance is increasingly dangerous and that power politics without the most terrible physical violence are possible. His strongest argument is about the moral aspects of nuclear war, whereas the weakest point seems to be the thesis that consequent unilateralism in the West would not invite disaster of another kind.

Oswin illustriert Parkinsons Gesetz. Kommentiert und fortgeführt von Robert Neumann. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1963. 96 pp. Ill. DM. 9.80.

The cartoons in this booklet are drawn with humour. They constitute a rather good-natured mocking comment on the workings of modern bureaucracies. The drawings were originally made for the German television.

Rassendiscriminatie. Samengesteld door J. W. Schulte Nordholt. N.V. De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam 1961. 148 pp. Ill. Hfl. 11.75.

Dr Schulte Nordholt has selected over two hundred historical prints and recent

photographs and provided them with a concise text, for the purpose of exposing the discrimination of Jews and coloured people. Although he has generally succeeded in keeping the text free from a sort of bias to the contrary, the very method makes for one-sidedness. A *Kijkboek* like this is liable to cater for what its compiler recently called the "romanticism of being shown things, which is the great, predominating sentimentality of our time"; nothing is said or shown of racial discrimination in Communist countries, except that it is "hard to trace", and that "there is not much pictorial material obtainable concerning it".

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. United Nations, New York 1962. iv, 442 pp. \$ 5.00.

The first comprehensive report of the U.N. Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation was published in 1958; the present one is an entirely new and self-contained document to be submitted to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. The report proper deals concisely with the biological effects of atomic radiation on man and his environment; in a number of extensive annexes a scientific account for the statements made in the main text is given.

Ruimte. Driemaandelijks cahier. No 15-16, april 1962. Uitgeverij Paul Brand N.V., Hilversum 1962. 212 pp. Ill. Hfl. 7.90.

Ruimte is a Dutch quarterly published by left-wing Roman Catholics. The present issue is devoted to co-existence, a problem which, in the editors' view, touches the "deepest layers of human existence"; they wish to try "to force a minimum of trust". Most of the contributions are by foreign Roman Catholics; the general tendency is one of self-scrutiny, in which two standards are used for measuring: the "Christian" West has not lived up to its principle of selfless charity, whereas the Communists appear to embody the "historic law" of progress. Among the collaborators we mention Leszek Kolakowski, H. Brugmans, Heinrich Böll and Friedrich Heer.

SCHLAMM, WILLIAM S. Die jungen Herren der alten Erde. Vom neuen Stil der Macht. Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart-Degerloch 1962. 303 pp. DM. 17.80.

This essay is very critical of the generation now in power, at least in the USA. Their ideal is said to be coolness, the main characteristic of their policy cynicism. This rejection of Mr Kennedy's administration is not weakened by the statement that Roosevelt is the fate of our century - his cynicism in Teheran is considered indicative for opinions and views which have a strong formative influence on the people now at the helm or about to do so. Pragmatism instead of strict moral values - such is the curse of our time and the ideals held by present-day youth are in conformity with them. These are a few outstanding judgments pronounced in this highly provocative, but in some points very intelligently written book.

STRACHEY, JOHN. On the Prevention of War. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London 1962. ix, 334 pp. 40/-.

Mr Strachey gives a balanced and well argued opinion on the prospects for international relations. He foresees the necessity of some kind of cooperation between the two biggest powers in order to restrict the possibility of an expansion in the number of

nuclear powers. He promotes the idea of some kind of international authority. In so doing, he nevertheless rejects unilateralism as unrealistic and utterly harmful for the interests of the West. A major point is also the stress laid on the importance of strength in the field of conventional weapons, and in this connection he criticises some aspects of the policy of most Western European countries.

YOUNG, GEORGE K. *Masters of Indecision. An Inquiry into the Political Process.* Methuen & Co. Ltd., London 1962. v, 202 pp. 21/-.

In the more or less essayistic chapters which constitute this book the notion of the unity of the human race is criticised: the concept of diversity is said to give a better clue, which also means a definite difference in intellectual capacities between races. From this angle, for instance, the situation in South Africa is dealt with. Liberal-humanitarian ideals no longer meet with political realities. This is not to say that democracy is rejected: it is argued that Parliament in Britain should be reinstated to its former power. Thus a great many important categories of problems are commented on and in some cases the nonconformist views expressed appear to be at least original.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

GARDNER, BRIAN. *German East. The Story of the First World War in East Africa.* Cassell, London 1963. x, 213 pp. Ill. Maps. 25/-.

A vivid account is given of World War I in German and Portuguese East Africa, where the Germans under v. Lettow-Vorbeck succeeded in holding their own against tremendous odds for four years. The allied war effort is severely criticized and the sufferings of the troops are enlarged on. Except the *Reminiscences* of v. Lettow-Vorbeck only British and South-African printed sources are used.

GUIBERT, ARMAND. Léopold Sédar Senghor. *L'Homme et l'Oeuvre. Présence Africaine*, Paris 1962. 178 pp. Ill. NF. 8.50.

In this opening volume of the *Collection Approches* the President of Senegal is represented as a poet and philosopher of the *négritude*, i.e. the specifically Negro contribution to world civilization. An anthology from his poems is printed, where necessary with a commentary, and followed by an elucidating interview and a bibliography.

Kolonien unter der Peitsche. Eine Dokumentation von Fritz Ferdinand Müller. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 173 pp. DM. 9.80.

Documents from the archives of the German Colonial Office (now in the German Central Record Office at Potsdam), which relate to the practice of punishing the natives of the former German colonies in Africa by flogging. The aim of this one-sided publication, which brings few things to light that have not been known for a long time, is, of course, to paint colonialism as black as possible, and also to have a cut at West-German "neo-colonialism".

MOREIRA, ADRIANO. *Portugal's Stand in Africa*. University Publishers, New York 1962. viii, 265 pp. \$ 3.95.

Prof. Moreira, who has been acting as Portugal's Minister for Overseas Affairs since 1961, has collected a number of lectures and addresses for the purpose of convincing the American ally, that the anti-colonial movements have been prompted by international Communism, and that Portugal, by her unflinching attitude, is vitally contributing to the defence of the West. The "450-Year Tradition of Prince Henry" is defended in terms of Christian civilization and multi-cultural solidarity.

Die Völker Afrikas. Ihre Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. Unter der Redaktion von D. A. Olderogge und I. I. Potekhin. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1961. 2 vols. xii, 436 pp.; viii, 426 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 24.00 per vol.

The German edition of *Narody Afriki* (originally published in Moscow in 1954) has been brought up to date as much as possible under the editorship of Prof. Olderogge and Prof. Potekhin. After three chapters on oldest population, anthropological types, resp. languages and writing systems the various regions of Africa are dealt with separately; the bulk of the text was provided by the editors themselves. Each of the main chapters begins with an exposition on physical setting and historical background, after which economy, culture and contemporary issues of the region are elucidated from a Communist viewpoint. The struggle for independence is of course followed with great sympathy, whereas the European impact is depicted in the blackest colours: no theory of the "lesser evil" here. The handbook aims at a wide reading public, but undoubtedly represents the best that Soviet "ethnology" can offer.

Algeria

Die Algerische Revolution. Von einem Mitglied des Politischen Büros der Obersten Heeresleitung der Algerischen Nationalen Befreiungsarmee (ALN). Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart n.d. 94 pp. Ill. DM. 7.80.

The anonymous author gives a first-hand survey of the struggle for independence since 1954. He pays much attention to the organisational issues and to the backgrounds of the conflict between Ben Bella and Ben Khedda in 1962. A number of documents are printed, partly in the French text and partly in facsimile.

FAVROD, CHARLES-HENRI. *Le F.L.N. et l'Algérie*. Plon, Paris 1962. v, 349 pp. NF. 13.50.

The original edition of this book was entitled *La Révolution Algérienne* and was published in 1959; the author has now revised it and brought it up to the summer of 1962. On the history of Algeria since 1830, but especially since 1954, the volume contains a wealth of facts and documents often difficult of access. The author severely judges the French rule and takes an understanding view of the Algerian nationalist effort.

KESSEL, PATRICK et GIOVANNI PIRELLI. *Le peuple algérien et la guerre. Lettres et témoignages d'Algériens 1954-1962*. François Maspero, Paris 1962. xviii, 757 pp. NF. 45.00.

Mr Kessel and Mr Pirelli have collected hundreds of letters and statements by Algerian nationalists, the majority of whom were in French captivity. The pieces, dating from

the years 1955-1962 and partly published for the first time, are personal in character, but are here presented as instruments of the struggle for independence: in the editors' view human misery is only a function of anti-colonial policies. However this may be, the volume has been arranged with care and is of great historical importance; an index of names has been appended.

Angola

Angola: A Symposium. Views of a Revolt. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Cape Town 1962. 160 pp. 9/6.

The ten essays collected here were written in 1961 with regard to the civil war in Angola, which had just broken out. The London Institute of Race Relations, under whose auspices the booklet is issued, has called on supporters as well as on opponents of the Salazar regime to give their opinions; all connect, each in his own way, the conditions in the home country and in the colonies.

OKUMA, THOMAS. Angola in Ferment. The Background and Prospects of Angolan Nationalism. Beacon Press, Boston 1962. xxii, 137 pp. \$ 3.50.

The author is an American minister who, after 1950, worked in Angola as a teacher and a Protestant missionary for many years, and who therefore speaks from his own experience. He discusses the Portuguese colonial policy as well as the rise of native nationalism, and distinguishes myths and realities in both cases. A separate chapter is devoted to the civil war. The volume is well-documented and prefaced by Prof. Rupert Emerson.

Congo

GAVSHON, ARTHUR L. The Last Days of Dag Hammarskjöld. Barrie and Rockliff with Pall Mall Press, London 1963. 259 pp. Maps. 25/-.

"The man in the dark glasses and rumpled gabardine suit took leave of his companions and moved towards the white-painted DC-6B" – these opening lines set the tone for the following story of Mr "Hammarskjöld's" tragic mission. The author combines a ready pen with a great veneration for his hero, but though discounting the official Rhodesian and U.N. reports by *cui bono* arguments he does not offer any fresh evidence on the latter's death.

Libya

KHADDURI, MAJID. Modern Libya. A Study in Political Development. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1963. vii, 404 pp. \$ 7.50.

With obvious sympathy for the young Libyan Kingdom the author outlines its short political history, stressing the positive achievements of uniting the three parts of the country with their diverse traditions and often sharply opposed interests, Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fazzan, and shaping it into a going concern. The Cyrenaican Sanussi Amirate has developed into a national institution of authority (King Idris I started his career as a tribal Chieftain). The various administrations under rather strict royal supervision are dealt with in detail and the prospects of economic and political reform are discussed.

Morocco

WATERSTON, ALBERT. *Planning in Morocco. Organization and Implementation.* [The Economic Development Institute]. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1962. viii, 72 pp. \$ 2.50.

Some experience with planning under the French administration, but especially the economic development policy since independence make of Morocco an interesting testing ground for planning under conditions of under-development. The Biennial Plan of 1958-1959 and the Five-Year Plan which started in 1960 have made it clear that plans of shorter duration are preferable to long-term plans. The book is well suited for a general (and trustworthy) introduction to the problems which face the country.

Tanganyika

GULLIVER, P. H. *Social Control in an African Society. A Study of the Arusha: Agricultural Masai of Northern Tanganyika.* [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1963. xiv, 306 pp. 35/-.

With reference to field work in the years 1956-1958 Dr Gulliver describes how, in the society of the Arusha, social control is achieved without courts or judges. Many actual cases are quoted to illustrate the nature of the process, in which the patrilineal system plays a great role. In a separate chapter the importance of modern imposed local government as an alternative is discussed.

AMERICA

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM APPLEMAN. *The United States, Cuba, and Castro. An Essay on the Dynamics of Revolution and the Dissolution of Empire.* Monthly Review Press, New York 1962. 179 pp. \$ 3.25.

Prof. Williams concurs with the well-known "radical" interpretation of the Cuban Revolution and its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union; especially the Kennedy administration is blamed for its antagonistic attitude and held responsible for Castro's alliance with Communism. Much attention is paid to the Cuban Constitution of 1940, and Mr Draper's essays (noticed in the previous issue of this journal, on p. 128) are criticised at length.

Costa Rica

BUSEY, JAMES L. *Notes on Costa Rican Democracy.* University of Colorado Press, Boulder (Colorado) 1962. vi, 84 pp. \$ 2.50.

Lacking an "extremely wealthy parasitic class" and with an increasingly vigorous tradition of freedom and controlled government Costa Rica sets an example of democracy and political ripeness to Latin America. Such is the general trend of argument of this book which provides detailed information on the working of the country's constitution (there is, remarkably enough, a sound balance between the executive and the legislative powers) and on its economic and social structure. It is demonstrated that the country is not as "white" as is generally assumed, and this is not the only myth destroyed in the commendable study presented here.

Cuba

ARNAULT, JACQUES. *Cuba et le Marxisme. Essai sur la révolution Cubaine.* Les Éditions de la Nouvelle Critique, Les Éditions Sociales, Paris 1962. 215 pp. Ill. NF. 9.50.

After a short survey of Cuban history the author from a communist angle discusses the ideological, social and political meaning of the revolution realized by Castro. One of his main problems is the attitude of the Cuban C.P. which comes in for vigorous criticism. The gradual adoption by Castro of Marxist-Leninist positions is set forth with great clarity.

Mexico

BLAISDELL, LOWELL L. *The Desert Revolution. Baja California, 1911.* The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1962. 268 pp. \$ 6.00.

Besides giving a full account of a curious episode of the Mexican Revolution this book offers a political and intellectual biography of Ricardo Flores Magón (1873-1945), the anarchist opponent of Madero. Magón and his so-called Liberal Party of which he made a tool to propagate his anarchist views, temporarily held power in a part of Lower California, enjoying the support of the IWW and many North American radicals such as Jack London. Adventurers helped to spoil any chances for prolonged success by separatist activities. The book is a well documented, lucid interpretation of the events and of Magón's role as a poor politician and an able theoretician.

United States of America

American Social Thought. Ed. by Ray Ginger. Hill and Wang, New York 1961. 203 pp. \$ 1.65.

The twelve selections in this volume appeared at the turn of the 20th century with the exception of Thorstein Veblen's essay "The Intellectual Pre-eminence of Jews in Modern Europe" which dates from 1917. The conception of "social thought" is rather broad and includes, for instance, the evolution of natural science. The earliest study included is the famous one on "The Significance of the Frontier in American History" by Frederick Jackson Turner (1893); it might well be considered a classic in its evaluation of the significance of the age-long Westward move for the moulding of the American character. Mention should be made in this bibliography also of John Dewey's essay on "The School and Social Progress", that by Edward Alsworth Ross on "The System of Social Control", an election speech held by the Socialist candidate for presidency, Eugene V. Debs, and Samuel Gompers' "Unionism versus Socialism". A general introduction and short bio- and bibliographical notes have been written by the editor.

CLARK, DENNIS. *The Ghetto Game. Racial Conflicts in the City.* Sheed & Ward, Inc., New York 1962. 245 pp. \$ 4.00.

The author, who is the executive secretary of the New York Catholic Interracial Council, gives a good survey of racial segregation in the large American cities. Basing himself on an extensive sociological literature he demonstrates how this segregation is maintained artificially, and what tensions it evokes. In his concluding chapters he enters into the possibilities of desegregation.

DELANEY, ROBERT FINLEY. *The Literature of Communism in America. A Selected Reference Guide.* The Catholic University of America Press, Washington (D.C.) 1962. xii, 433 pp. \$ 6.50.

This is a reasoned bibliography on Communism mainly in the United States. It covers, in 1,700 entries, reference and general works, current international Communist literature, and, in greater detail, the history of American Marxism and Communism (including splinter groups) and pro- as well as anti-Communist books and periodicals from that country. Although in some cases question marks may be put as to why some titles have been included and others not, the book as a whole can serve very useful orienting purposes, especially as the short observations of the author on the publications included are objective and to the point.

EPSTEIN, BENJAMIN R. and ARNOLD FORSTER. "Some of My Best Friends...". Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York 1962. xii, 274 pp. \$ 4.50.

"Some of my best friends...are Jews"—this rather common expression is very frequently used to conceal or weaken the conspicuousness of a fundamental anti-Semitic attitude. Basing themselves on material provided by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the authors deal in a very lucid way with a number of anti-Semitic practices which are almost exclusively American. These practices include various forms of social discrimination, notably the discrimination against Jews in hotels, clubs, even professional organizations. Although separately discussed, discrimination in housing is very much akin in its motives and results. Then there are more or less subtle forms of discrimination in higher education and in employment. The authors prove their point beyond the shadow of doubt. Theirs is, however, a balanced interpretation and evaluation, and they see the problem as part of the over-all discrimination issue. It is argued that education is essential to further eliminate discrimination, considerable progress having been made already.

FISCHER, WOLFRAM. *Neuere Forschungen zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte der USA.* Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1963. 98 pp. DM. 12.00.

Dr Fischer gives a reasoned survey of the monographs on the economic and social history of the United States, that have appeared in the country from 1958 to 1962; doctoral dissertations are also included. The part on social history covers two-fifths of the space and is very varied. The volume is an offprint from the *Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, Vol. XLIX (1962), Part 4.

JONES, LEWIS W. *Cold Rebellion. The South's Oligarchy in Revolt.* MacGibbon & Kee, London 1962. 203 pp. 30/-.

The title of this book refers to the endeavour of the white population in the South of the United States to uphold their own traditional way of life against federal power; their resourcefulness and their ability to win over "fellow-travellers" are indeed astounding. The author, who is a professor at Fisk University, extensively demonstrates how the Negroes suffer at their hands, and how they set themselves against it. As to the future he is moderately optimistic.

NICHOLS, CHARLES H. *Many Thousand Gone. The Ex-Slaves' Account of their Bondage and Freedom.* E. J. Brill, Leiden 1963. xvi, 229 pp. Hfl. 24.00.

On the basis of numerous narratives written or dictated by ex-slaves Mr Nichols reconstructs the fate of the American Negroes before and after Abolition. Successively their status of chattels, their feelings and longings, their liberation, and their pursuit of full citizenship are dealt with. This useful contribution is the opening volume of the *Studien zur Amerikanischen Literatur und Geschichte*, edited by the America Institute of the Free University, Berlin.

PEAR, RICHARD H. *American Government. Its Theory and Practice explained for the English Reader.* 2nd ed. MacGibbon & Kee, London 1963. 256 pp. 30/-.

First published in 1955, Prof. Pear's guide to the U.S. political system has now been considerably extended, not in the last place with reference to the Kennedy administration. After a historical introduction the Constitution (also printed as an appendix), the parties, the presidency, the legislation, the administration, the Supreme Court, and state and local government are successively dealt with. In spite of the subtitle the volume should also be of considerable aid to non-British readers.

Proceedings of New York University. Fifteenth Annual Conference on Labor. Emanuel Stein, Editor. Matthew Bender & Company Inc., Albany (N.Y.), San Francisco, New York 1962. x, 419 pp. \$ 13.50.

The twenty-seven papers collected in this volume deal with a large number of U.S. labour issues, of which we mention the most important here: the regulation, by the federal government, of internal union affairs according to the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959, the "new" National Labor Relations Board, jurisdictional disputes, arbitration procedure and practice, and social security. Various indices, e.g. of court cases and N.L.R.B. cases, have been included.

SALE, RANDALL D. and EDWIN D. KARN. *American Expansion. A Book of Maps.* The Dorsey Press, Inc., Homewood (Ill.) 1962. iv, 28 pp. \$ 1.50.

By means of twelve uniform coast-to-coast maps and a short explanatory text the political and demographic shape of the United States at the end of each decade is represented from 1790 up to and including 1900. A useful "embriology" primarily intended for educational purposes.

WEBB, BEATRICE. *American Diary 1898.* Ed. by David A. Shannon. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1963. xv, 181 pp. \$ 4.50.

Beatrice Webb's diary, in so far as it refers to her journey through the United States in 1898, is now published for the first time; the notes by her husband have been printed in italics. Their interest was so much concentrated on the American government system (especially local government), that trade-unionism, on which they had published two books shortly before, no longer had their attention. The tenor of the book is well summarised in the following quotation: "In the U.S.A. we watch a great aggregate of men and women, individually endowed with courage, humane feeling, self-control and

mental energy, who nevertheless in association with each other produce a Government which is at once sordid and shallow, corrupt and inefficient". Truly English, but slightly perplexing in a Socialist (albeit a Fabian), is the criticism of the "Protestant" fallacy, according to which all citizens should have an equal say in political matters.

WELLMAN, PAUL I. *A Dynasty of Western Outlaws*. Museum Press Ltd., London 1962. 384 pp. Ill. 25/-.

This is an fascinating book on the banditti, who infested the area between Iowa and Texas for decades in the aftermath of the Civil War. Although the author does his best to distil the actual facts from the abundantly flourishing legend – an evaluated bibliography has been included –, he has little use for the so-called debunkers. The volume is directed to the average reader.

WHITE, THEODORE H. *The Making of the President 1960*. Jonathan Cape, London 1962. ix, 400 pp. 38/-.

The author, a well-known American reporter, has closely followed the last presidential election campaign from its opening stages in the autumn of 1959 onwards, and written an absorbing book about it. On the basis of his own observations and inside information he gives a vivid picture of the nomination of the two main candidates, their television debates and their exhaustive election tours. The personal as well as the organisational factors are brought out clearly.

ASIA

ABDEL-KADER, A. RAZAK. *Le conflit judéo-arabe. Juifs et Arabes face à l'avenir*. 2e éd. François Maspero, Paris 1962. 436 pp. NF. 21.60.

The Jewish-Arabian conflict was provoked by England, who wished to use it for her own ends in the Middle East. The Jewish nationalism turned out to be genuine and made Israel independent in a war against England and her allies, the Arabian feudals who have never undertaken anything against English domination. The conflict gives the Arabian rulers, who denaturate nationalism in their own countries, an opportunity of exploiting it for the preservation of their class rule. These are the views of this Arabian author, who describes at great length the political, economic and social development after the Second World War in the Middle East from a standpoint of the extreme Left, with many details and many critical, anecdotal particulars on the personalities who came successively to power. Of Israel, which might have become the avant-garde of the revolution in the Middle East if it had set its course more to the Left, the author is critical, but his judgment is positive; his admiration for its military achievements is unlimited. It has a common future with the other countries of the Middle East.

BERGER, MORROE. *The Arab World Today*. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London 1962. 480 pp. 36/-.

As a general introduction to the history and especially to the present social and political institutions as well as the major economic, ideological and political trends in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq, this book is very useful indeed. Although there are important issues which seem to be largely neglected (for instance, the relations with Israel and also those with other Arab countries), the method of comparative sociological approach handled by the author with skill has rendered good results as to the discussion

of patterns of living, value systems, or the impact of ideology on political and social programs. The nature of the approach itself and the relatively small compass would make it, moreover, rather arbitrary to mention missing subjects.

Cooperative Leadership in South-East Asia. International Cooperative Alliance; Asia Publishing House, London 1963. xii, 134 pp. 21/-.

In November 1960 a seminar on the role of leadership in the cooperative movement in South-East Asia was held, under the auspices of the International Cooperative Alliance, at New Delhi; the present volume contains the papers and also the report and the recommendations. Among the contributors there are such prominent figures as the Indian ministers Nehru and Dey; much attention is paid to the problems of economic planning and the relation to the welfare state.

Politics and Society in India. Ed. by C. H. Philips. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1963. 190 pp. 25/-.

Nine papers have been included in this volume. The first three of them deal with the roots of traditional elements in Hindu and Moslim theories. For recent history the study by S. R. Mehrotra (on the Montagu Declaration of 1917) is of importance. An excellent contribution is that made by C. von Fürer-Haimendorf on the impact of caste on politics in South Asia (including Ceylon). In some other papers the often overwhelming influence of the caste system is also demonstrated. The standard of all contributions is high and the volume is, both for this reason and for the range of subjects, valuable for layman and specialist on the countries of the subcontinent.

Politics in Southern Asia. Ed. by Saul Rose. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St Martin's Press, New York 1963. ix, 386 pp. 42/-.

At the end of 1961 a symposium on "The Political Evolution of South and South-East Asia since Independence" was held at St Antony's College, Oxford; the sixteen papers read on this occasion have been collected in the present volume. The general introduction is by Prof. Rupert Emerson; in conclusion Francis Carnell deals with political ideas and ideologies, Saul Rose with political institutions, and Maurice Zinkin with operative forces. In between, the separate countries are discussed, including Nepal, Malaya, and the Philippines. Some of the participants' comment to the first-named group of papers has been appended.

RONDOT, PIERRE. The Changing Patterns of the Middle East. Chatto & Windus, London 1961. 221 pp. Maps. 25/-.

The original edition of this essay, which aims at a large readership, appeared under the title of *Le destin du Proche-Orient* (Paris 1959). After a chapter on the crisis of 1958 and an outline of the geographical background the author deals with the contemporary history of the Middle East in three periods: the awakening of Arab nationalism, the genesis of Arab-Israeli tension (since 1936), and the years of Soviet intervention (1955 and after). The treatment of the subject is rather selective, but creates a very expert impression; the emphasis is on the political relations.

ROSE, SAUL. Britain and South-East Asia. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1962. 208 pp. \$ 5.00.

Since this volume is published as No 2 of the series *Britain in the World Today* it

is only too natural that preponderance has been given to British influences in Southeast Asia and that former British dependencies have been given most attention, though the general problems of the region as a whole (including Siam, Indo-China and Indonesia) are presented as well. The history of the territories in the region, especially their struggle and the preparation for independence, and their present situation are dealt with competently and in a balanced way.

SHARABI, H. B. *Governments and Politics of the Middle East in the Twentieth Century*. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.), Toronto, London 1962. xiii, 296 pp. Ill. Maps. 37/6.

Dr Sharabi, Associate Professor of History and Government at Georgetown University, gives a lucid survey of the patterns of political development in the Middle East. Except in the opening and concluding parts (on the general framework, resp. the failing of democracy) he deals with the countries separately; Turkey, Iran and Egypt receive most attention. The volume is indeed, as one reviewer already observed, an "admirably objective and well-balanced appraisal".

Ceylon

LUDOWYK, E. F. C. *The Story of Ceylon*. Faber & Faber Ltd., London 1962. 328 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Comprehensive studies on the history of Ceylon are scarce, and therefore the present volume by Prof. Ludowyk, himself a native of the island, is in any case a useful publication; though it is popular in nature it does not offend against scholarly standards. The author begins with what is known of the first inhabitants and concludes with the contemporary issues. Attention is concentrated on religion, society and foreign impact (both Indian and Western).

China

Communist China 1955-1959. Policy Documents with Analysis. With a Foreword by Robert R. Bowie and John K. Fairbank. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1962. xi, 611 pp. \$ 10.00.

The 48 important documents in an English translation contain the most significant official views on ideological and political questions which were under discussion in the years 1955-1959. Among them are the "Hundred Flowers", the First and Second Five-Year Plans, the various phases of the "People's Communes" movement and the ideological issues involved in the pretention of their full-fledged Communist character, and also - though domestic questions are given the most attention - the official attitude towards events in other countries of "the Socialist camp". Each document is preceded by a comment and the volume as a whole opens with a lucid general introduction on "domestic policy trends" for the years under discussion. The book was prepared at Harvard University under the auspices of the "Center for International Affairs" and the "East Asian Research Center".

LEWIS, JOHN WILSON. *Leadership in Communist China*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1963. xiv, 305 pp. \$ 5.00.

This is a well balanced treatment of ideology, structure and operation of the Communist Party, special attention being given to various aspects of leadership and organ-

izational structure. The book is a true mine of information and is particularly commendable because of the unbiased scrupulous presentation of relevant lines of thought and their very cautious interpretation. It is demonstrated that, whatever the special qualities of Chinese Communism may be compared with its Soviet counterpart, there is no theoretically important deviation from, or enrichment of, traditional Marxism-Leninism.

PURCELL, VICTOR. *China*. Ernest Benn Limited, London 1962. 340 pp. 37/6.

After a historical introduction, which covers one third of the volume, Dr Purcell gives a fairly complete survey of the People's Republic. Social and economic policy, foreign relations and culture successively come up for treatment; we specially draw attention to the chapter entitled "Overpopulation - Threat or Bogey?" and to the section on language reform. The author meets the Communist regime with great goodwill; the U.S. policy towards China is severely criticized. The volume is one of the well-known *Nations of the Modern World* series.

India

Administration and Economic Development in India. Ed. by Ralph Braibanti and Joseph J. Spengler. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.); Cambridge University Press, London 1963. viii, 312 pp. \$ 7.50.

The ten papers on the administrative and economic problems of Indian development collected in this volume have been written under the auspices of the Duke University Commonwealth-Studies Center and published as No 18 of its Publications. The last-named editor deals with Kautilya as an economist, the first-named very extensively with the Indian bureaucratic system. There are two papers by Prof. S. P. Jagota of the National Academy of Administration of India, one on the training of public servants, and one on the constitutional aspects of planning. The non-economic aspects of economic development are entered into by Robert O. Tilman and N. V. Sovani. Of the further contributors we mention Hugh Tinker ("The Village in the Framework of Development") and Wilfred Malenbaum ("Leadership Tasks in India's Economy").

BARVE, S. G. *With Malice Toward None. A Critique of New India's Plans and Aspirations*. Asia Publishing House, London 1962. xvi, 372 pp. 45/-.

Mr Barve, who was attached to the Indian Civil Service up to 1961, and now is an active member of the Congress Party, critically surveys the numerous problems of the "infant" democracy of his country. Most attention is paid to economic planning and social reconstruction, but administration, culture and foreign policy also get their due. The author makes no secret of his personal insights and preferences, but he gives them in the spirit expressed in the title of his book.

DESAI, M. B. *Co-operation in Karjan (A Report on the Working of the Co-operative Movement in Karjan Taluka)*. The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay 1961. x, 131 pp. Rs. 5.00.

The present report of the co-operative movement in the Karjan taluka (Baroda district) was commissioned by the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics. The credit and other-purpose societies are extensively gone into; the necessity of strengthening the Supervising Union is urged.

DEY, S. K. Nilokheri. Asia Publishing House, London 1962. xiv, 129 pp. Ill. 27/6.

Nilokheri is a pilot agro-industrial township to the north of Delhi, which was built for and by refugees from Pakistan after 1947. The present Indian Minister for Community Development, under whose guidance it came into being, gives a good description of this socialist experiment.

DRIVER, EDWIN D. *Differential Fertility in Central India*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1963. xx, 152 pp. \$ 4.50.

The heads of 3,000 households in Nagpur City and a number of towns and villages in Central India were interviewed in order to collect very important material on differential fertility. Recent changes in a previously very static social structure, notably a greater mobility, land reform, Five-Year Plans and social legislation, have indeed a definite bearing on the fertility rate. The latter is influenced by income and education, and adherents of minority religions are more interested in birth control than the Hindus, among whom a majority still rejects birth control devices for religious or economic reasons.

EMBREE, AINSLIE THOMAS. *Charles Grant and British Rule in India*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1962. 320 pp. 42/-.

Charles Grant (1746-1823) was a remarkable figure: though a staunch defender of the monopoly of the East India Company, which he served all his life, he was no short-sighted moneymaker; as a supporter of christianisation and moral elevation of the Indian population he collaborated with the Clapham Sect, and as an opponent of further territorial expansion he showed a sharp insight into the political causes and consequences of imperialism. These are the three main themes of Mr Embree's excellent study, which is largely based on unpublished sources from both British and Indian archives; an extensive bibliography has been appended.

MISRA, ATMANAND. *Educational Finance in India*. Asia Publishing House, London 1962. xvii, 616 pp. 100/-.

On account of the figure material alone, which, in the form of tables, covers no less than 130 pages, the present volume on the financing of education in India since the seventeenth century is an important acquisition. Moreover, the author knows how to analyse historical as well as contemporary, educational as well as financial problems lucidly and penetratingly. More than half the text is taken up with a historical survey; the rest is an evaluation of present trends and practices, with valuable suggestions for the future.

MUKERJEE, HIREN. *India and Parliament*. People's Publishing House, New Delhi 1962. xxi, 163 pp. Rs. 8.50.

The author, who since 1952 has been a deputy leader of the Communist Party in the Indian parliament, expresses his belief in the possibility of an unbloody transition to Socialism by parliamentary procedure. According to him also Lenin and Stalin preferred this possibility, and the bloodshed in 1917 and after only originated from the resistance made by a handful of reactionaries against the Bolsheviks, who were supported by the great mass of the people. The criticism of the British parliamentary

system offered by Prof. Mukerjee bears witness to a better knowledge of history, but is nonetheless one-sided. For India he recommends *one-party government without opposition as a higher form of democracy.*

NANDA, B. R. *The Nehrus. Motilal and Jawaharlal.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1962. 357 pp. Ill. 30/-.

The author, who has won his spurs with his book on Gandhi, makes a new contribution to the history of the Indian national movement with this conjoint biography of Nehru father and son up to 1931. The volume, based on much unpublished material (among which the Nehru family papers), graphically describes the similarities and contrasts in the characters and political views of the two chief personages. Justice is done to both: the one is not presented as the father of the now famous son any more than the other as the son of the then famous father.

Nehru's Letters to His Sister. Ed. with an introduction by Krishna Nehru Hutheesing. Faber and Faber, London 1963. 191 pp. 21/-.

The letters collected in this volume were written by Mr Nehru to his sister Krishna (alias "Betty") since the year 1930; they are here introduced and provided with a commentary by the addressee. Largely written from prison they chiefly have personal affairs for their subject; the buoyancy of the author is admirable indeed.

PALEKAR, SHREEKANT A. *Problems of Wage Policy for Economic Development. With Special Reference to India.* Asia Publishing House, London 1962. xx, 343 pp. 80/-.

Under the auspices of the Inter-University Study of Labor Problems in Economic Development (cf. the previous issue of this journal, p. 114) Dr Palekar has made a thorough study of the difficult problem of wages and capital formation in the developing countries, notably India. After an analysis of the trends of real wages during the First Five-Year Plan the author declares himself for an "authoritarian" wage policy involving, among other things, commandeering and controlled distributing, at fixed prices, of essential wage goods. The volume contains a mass of statistical material and several appendices.

PATRA, ATUL CHANDRA. *The Administration of Justice under the East-India Company in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.* Asia Publishing House, London 1962. vii, 233 pp. 25/-.

The author, who approaches the subject in the manner of a jurist of the functional school, has largely had to base himself on unpublished material. Although the stress is, of course, on the administration of law in the areas mentioned in the title at the time of the Company, connecting lines are drawn with the rest of India and the present state of affairs. Prof. Roscoe Pound has written a very appreciative introduction.

REDDAWAY, W. B. *The Development of the Indian Economy.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1962. 217 pp. 30/-.

The author has divided his book into two main parts. After an analysis of the fundamental problems and handicaps of the Indian economy he presents a model of the prospects during the Third Five-Year Plan; finally some relevant statistics and appendices are printed. The volume opens the new series of *Studies in the Economic Development of India.*

SEN, BHOWANI. *Evolution of Agrarian Relations in India. Including a Study of the Nature and Consequences of Post-Independence Agrarian Legislation.* People's Publishing House, New Delhi 1962. xv, 295 pp. Rs. 8.50.

After an extensive historical introduction the author discusses the gradual transition from "feudal" to capitalist relations of production in Indian agriculture. The agrarian legislation of the Government is commented upon from a Communist viewpoint. The volume contains a fair amount of statistical material.

Israel

MAIMON, ADA. *Women Build a Land.* Transl. from the Hebrew by Shulamith Schwarz-Nardi. Herzl Press, New York 1962. 294 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

The role played by women in the creation of a Jewish state is studied by the author from the very beginning – which was prior to the First World War – onward. The mostly educated women who came to Palestine in the first three decades of the 20th century were nationalist as well as feminist pioneers. It is curious to note how university girls obstinately demanded the right to be labourers, or how the girls' farm at Kinneret was operated. It is made clear in the book which traditions were to lead eventually to the phenomenon of fighting women who contributed to the military as well as to the economic efforts which characterize the struggle for Israel. The various organizations of women are fully discussed.

Pakistan

STEPHENS, IAN. *Pakistan.* Ernest Benn Limited, London 1963. 288 pp. Maps. 30/-.

After a general description of Pakistan, especially of her geography and her social problems, there follow two major parts on the history immediately preceding the partition in 1947 and on the country as an independent state. The author, who came to the subcontinent as early as 1930, has been able to draw on much inside information, which he collected as an editor of the Indian daily *The Statesman* (1942-51) and as a historian to the Pakistan army (1957-60). The volume is one of the *Nations of the Modern World* series.

WILLIAMS, L. F. RUSHBROOK. *The State of Pakistan.* Faber & Faber Ltd., London 1962. 254 pp. Ill. Maps. 25/-.

Like Mr Stephens in the volume noticed above, Mr Rushbrook Williams aims, among other things, at fostering goodwill for the Pakistanis, who are less proficient in the art of public relations than Mr Nehru and his Indians. He goes deeply into the relations between the two peoples before and after 1947, but he does it with an understanding for the mutual standpoints. The Pakistani revolution of 1958 is greeted as the beginning of a renaissance, and the "basic democracies", a subject on which the author is the leading British expert, are extensively dealt with.

Thailand

INSOR, D. *Thailand. A Political, Social, and Economic Analysis.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1963. 188 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Mr Insor, who has lived in Bangkok for several years, presents a popular survey rather than an analysis, in which the reader can find much information on the Thai people, their way of life, social and political relations, and Western influence. Marshall Sarit's administration is assessed in very positive terms.

Turkey

DEVEREUX, ROBERT. *The First Ottoman Constitutional Period. A Study of the Midhat Constitution and Parliament.* The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1963. 310, x pp. \$ 6.00.

In 1875 and 1876 the first attempt to establish constitutional government in Turkey was undertaken. In 1876 "Midhat's Constitution" was proclaimed - it was named after Midhat Pasha, the leader and symbol of a small, but intellectually very important group of Ottoman liberals. Sultan Abdul Hamid suppressed Parliament already in February 1878. Basing himself on a wide range of sources, the author analyses the causes of the reform movement's temporary success (foreign pressures, especially after the insurrection of Herzegovina of 1875, and, on the domestic scene, financial, administrative and dynastic problems). Whereas the performance of the Senate remained largely in the dark, the short-lived Chamber gave a very good account of itself and contributed eventually to a renewal of parliamentary government procedure.

MARDIN, ŞERİF. *The Genesis of Young Ottoman Thought. A Study in the Modernization of Turkish Political Ideas.* Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1962. viii, 456 pp. \$ 10.00.

This is a careful study on liberal and modern thought in Turkey in the 19th century. With great care the changes in Turkish society, the influence of ideas from abroad and the political events of the time are discussed as causes of intellectual unrest. Whereas, for instance, Namik Kemal introduced the notion of popular sovereignty and a separation of powers, Ali Suavi, though in praxis more radical, stuck to a kind of political theology adapting Islamic political conceptions to the demands of reform. The Young Turks of 1908 gave up religious dogma for political activism. These few examples may indicate the wide scope of the book which is a well documented and elucidating contribution to the history of the political ideas.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

CLARK, C. M. H. *A History of Australia. Vol. I. From the Earliest Times to the Age of Macquarie.* Melbourne University Press, Melbourne; Cambridge University Press, London, New York 1962. 422 pp. Ill. Maps. 40/-.

In spite of the title of the first volume the author of this broadly planned history of Australia gives relatively little attention to the period prior to 1788; the continent and its aborigines are wholly seen as objects of discovery and colonisation. The difficult life of the British convicts and their gaolers, as well as their gradual emancipation are all the more extensively gone into; the present volume ends with the death of Governor Macquarie in 1824. Much attention is paid to the relations with the home country and the role played by the church ministers. The author has used an impressive quantity of published and unpublished sources.

EUROPE

ANDERLE, ALFRED. *Die deutsche Rapallo-Politik. Deutsch-sowjetische Beziehungen 1922-1929*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 248 pp. DM. 14.80.

In this Communist study on the German-Soviet relations 1922-1929 much is made of the salutary effect and the current importance of the "Rapallo policy". With regard to the economic relations with the Soviet Union the author argues, that these were in the interest not only of the popular masses, but also of the "patriotic" capitalists in Germany; he makes no reference whatever to the collaboration of the Reichswehr and the Red Army. The book is extremely biased and often weakly argued; sources from East-German archives are quoted as it suits the author's convenience.

BLANSHARD, PAUL. *Freedom and Catholic Power in Spain and Portugal. An American Interpretation*. Beacon Press, Boston 1962. ix, 300 pp. \$ 3.95.

With great analytical power and piercing observation the author describes the conditions obtaining in Spain and Portugal. The interrelation between the special position of the Roman Catholic Church and the dictatorial regimes is demonstrated in great detail. As a matter of fact, the discrimination, in Spain, against Protestants and Jews, the peculiar attitudes in questions of sex and marriage and the historical roots of the power of the church are dealt with, but also the propagandistic value of Fatima is shown in an exploring chapter. American support for both countries is questioned.

L'Europe des personnes et des peuples. [Semaines Sociales de France, 49e session.] *Chronique Sociale de France*, Lyon; distr. by Le Centurion, Paris; Sirey, Paris 1962. 416 pp. NF. 19.00.

The present volume is the official report of the forty-ninth session of the *Semaines Sociales de France*, held at Strasbourg in 1962. Besides a letter from John XXIII and an introductory address by the Archbishop of Strasbourg it contains eighteen papers by prominent French Roman Catholics, who, in a personalist spirit, each deal with a certain aspect of contemporary Europe and its unification. We specially mention the contributions on the enterprises, by André Lebreton, on Labour, by Théo Braun, and on the farmers, by Albert Genin.

NEARING, SCOTT. *Socialism in Practice. The Transformation of East Europe*. New Century Publishers, New York 1962. 104 pp. \$ 2.50.

It is in a spirit of enthusiasm that the "Socialist" transformation of the communist states of Eastern Europe is hailed in this book. The author, stressing the importance of the cultural and social revolution going on, denies that there is inequality vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and that the latter helps and has always helped these countries with "genuinely brotherly assistance free of political or financial conditions". Thus there is no place in this book for questions as to, for instance, the Berlin Wall or the Hungarian Revolution.

STEINDORFF, ERNST. *Problèmes des prix imposés dans le Marché Commun*. A. W. Sythoff, Leiden 1962. 45 pp. Hfl. 5.40.

The author deals with the juridical problems attached to Article 85 of the Rome Treaty, in which the impeding of competition by any system of fixed prices is pro-

hibited. He recommends not to go too fast here. The pamphlet is No 1 of the new series of *Europese Integratie*, which appears under the auspices of the *Europa Instituut* of Leyden University.

THOMSON, ERIK. *Baltische Bibliographie 1945-1956*. Holzner-Verlag, Würzburg 1957. x, 218 pp. DM. 12.00.

–. *Baltische Bibliographie 1957-1961 und Nachträge 1945-1956*. Holzner Verlag, Würzburg 1962. vi, 150 pp. DM. 12.00.

The present bibliography is more or less hybrid in character: while the first parts of the two volumes list 1639, resp. 501 original books and translations by persons of Baltic-German provenance published since 1945 irrespective of subject, the second parts contain 610, resp. 679 books and articles on the Baltic countries in the Germanic languages (including English). The volumes, *Bände V* and *XXIII* of the *Ostdeutsche Beiträge aus dem Göttinger Arbeitskreis*, cater for the Baltic Germans and their descendants and for the specialists, but in individual cases they may be of help to the student and the librarian.

Austria

CZEIKE, FELIX. *Liberale, Christlichsoziale und Sozialdemokratische Kommunalpolitik (1861-1934)*. Dargestellt am Beispiel der Gemeinde Wien. [Österreich Archiv.] R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1962. 118 pp. DM. 9.00.

The extensions of the franchise in Vienna in 1861, 1885 and 1919 successively brought to power the Liberals, the Christian Socialists and the Marxist Socialists, who ruled along varying lines according to the wishes of their adherents. The Liberal period is characterised by town-planning, the Christian Socialist period by municipalization, the Marxist Socialist period by welfare policy.

STURMBERGER, HANS. *Der Weg zum Verfassungsstaat. Die politische Entwicklung in Oberösterreich von 1792-1861*. [Österreich Archiv.] R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1962. 118 pp. DM. 9.00.

Beginning by the influence of the French Revolution the author outlines the liberal movement in Upper Austria and the reactions of the Government; the Constitution of 1861 forms a suitable closing-point. The use of much unknown source material contributes to the vividness as well as the value of this short study.

Finland

RINTALA, MARVIN. *Three Generations: The Extreme Right Wing in Finnish Politics*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington 1962. 281 pp. \$ 5.00.

Basing himself largely on an impressive amount of printed sources in the Finnish language, the author deals thoroughly with the extreme right wing tendency in Finnish policies from the First World War up to the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939, when traditional enmities were temporarily solved in a truce of national solidarity. Of course, the Lapua Movement is given very much attention, but it is demonstrated beyond doubt that it was a direct continuation of trends already in existence for a long time. The Greater Finland concept – connected sometimes with dreams of a future big power position for the country – and a virulent anti-“materialism” were character-

istic for broad layers of intellectuals, middle-class people and farmers. The role played by Svinhufvud and, in another sense, by Paasikivi among the conservatives in forestalling victory of the extreme right wing is stressed.

France

ALBERT, HENRI. *Petite histoire de l'artisanat du bâtiment*. Les Éditions du Scorpion, Paris 1962. 223 pp. Ill. NF. 8.80.

The author records the history of the building-trade in France (particularly Paris) before 1789 in a pleasant and popular style. Most attention is paid to the technical aspects of the various handicrafts, but their economic and social organisation is also gone into. Mr Al. Ry has made attractive little drawings after old manuscripts, murals and the like.

ANCEL, ALFRED. *5 ans avec les ouvriers. Témoignage et réflexions*. Éditions du Centurion, Paris 1963. 506 pp. NF. 13.90.

Mgr Ancel, bishop suffragan of Lyons, lived in the working-class district of Gerland for five years, earning his own living. Although his approach was less radical than that of the worker priests (he worked at home, not in the factory), he too was ordered by Rome in 1959 to discontinue his activities. In the present volume he analyses his experiences with the Lyonnese workers who have become estranged from the Church; irrespective of the author's pastoral concern his observations on their mentality and their view of life are valuable.

ARON, ROBERT. *Les grands dossiers de l'histoire contemporaine*. Librairie Académique Perrin, Paris 1962. 317 pp. Ill. NF. 13.90.

The author discusses some controversial figures and events from the years 1940-1945, and he does this with the same admirable combination of detachment and understanding that characterises his two previous books on the period: "Every human reality is complicated: to wish to ignore this, even in the name of freedom, is to play the game of the spirit of totalitarianism". There are essays on Pétain, Laval, Pucheu, Brasillach, Mandel, de Latre de Tassigny and Oradour-sur-Glane, but also on the no less tragic origins of the Algerian revolution and, as an almost idyllic contrast, on the British Channel Islands during the German occupation.

BELLEVILLE, GERMAINE. *Morphologie de la population active à Paris. Étude des catégories socio-professionnelles par Arrondissements et Quartiers*. [École Pratique des Hautes Études (VI^e Section), Centre d'Études Économiques, Études et Mémoires, 52.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1962. 343 pp. NF. 28.00.

Chiefly basing herself on the 1954 census the author gives a very detailed analysis of the economically active population of Paris (55% of the total). Distinguishing nine groups she demonstrates by means of numerous charts, how the population of each of the *arrondissements* and *quartiers* is constituted, and then how the various groups are distributed over the city as a whole. The volume is prefaced by Prof. Jean Lhomme.

BLOCH-MORHANGE, JACQUES. *Fonder l'avenir. Une dynamique sociale pour les Français*. Librairie Arthème Fayard, Paris 1962. 187 pp. NF. 8.00.

Instead of De Gaulle's Plan of Modernization and Productivity which is criticized for its lack of vision the author propagates a Ten Years Plan which should be based on social dynamism and realize the target of increasing real average income by 50 percent and guaranteeing full employment, besides greatly expanding social security and solving the housing problem. De Gaulle's nuclear armament policy is sharply indicted especially because of its involving a very serious burden on France's capacity for economic and social transformation.

CAMUS, ALBERT. *Carnets mai 1935-février 1942*. Éditions Gallimard, Paris 1962. 252 pp. NF. 9.50.

This collection of mostly short notices is of importance more for an understanding of Camus's literary work than for the evolution of his thought. The abandonment of Communism falls within the years treated of and it, as well as the outbreak of the Second World War, is reflected in some comments.

CHAPMAN, GUY. *The Third Republic of France. The First Phase 1871-1894*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St Martin's Press, New York 1962. xxii, 433 pp. Maps. 50/-.

With the present volume Prof. Chapman commences a fairly comprehensive history of the Third Republic. Like other English historians he is extremely sceptical of the claim of Renan, that the French Revolution marks the supersession of the irrational and the instinctive by the rational and the conscious. The record of the Third Republic is here conceived in terms of decline and fall, a process strongly influenced by two phenomena, viz. the low birth-rate and the backwardness of the agricultural system. This is not to say that the author works with such conventionalities as "degeneration", on the contrary, his treatment of the subject bears witness to a wide erudition. We hope it will be given to him to complete his work as a whole.

CONTENS, PIERRE. *Gaullisme et prolétariat. Les Éditions du Scorpion*, Paris 1960. 94 pp. NF. 4.40.

The author, an authentic French proletarian, declaims in unvarnished prose against "*ces Messieurs*", viz. the employers, the government functionaries, and especially the clever boys and the profiteers. As a Roman Catholic he holds them, and the conservative clergy, responsible for the success of Communism. The author's sense of discomfort and rebelliousness, which is undoubtedly representative of broad layers of the population, shows some contradictory traits, as for instance authoritarian puritanism besides libertarian socialism, and (moderate) xenophobia besides European-mindedness.

DUCLOS, JACQUES. *Gaullisme, technocratie, corporatisme*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1963. 198 pp. NF. 5.00.

Big Business technocracy is said to be the essence of Gaullism which, by destroying liberty and such freedoms as still existed on the communal and departmental levels by its tendency towards corporatism and the submission of the trade unions to the state apparatus, comes ever nearer to a fascist dictatorship. Many historical parallels are drawn with Bonapartism and the Vichy regime.

DURAND, PAUL. *De medezeggenschap van de werknemers met betrekking tot de organisatie van het economisch en sociaal leven in*

Frankrijk. [Eurolibri, 7.] H. E. Stenfert Kroese N.V., Leiden 1962. 72 pp. Hfl. 4.50.

Prof. Durand, a great expert on labour law, tragically died in 1960; the present volume constitutes his last contribution to the High Authority of the E.C.S.C., who publish it as No 1 of their *Publikaties over het Arbeidsrecht*, with commemorative introductions by Paul Finet and Prof. Marius G. Levenbach. The author begins with a historical survey and then deals with the share of the French workers in the control of economic and social affairs within and outside the framework of the body politic.

ESTIER, CLAUDE. *La Gauche hebdomadaire 1914-1962*. Armand Colin, Paris 1962. 288 pp. Ill. NF. 7.50.

Since the First World War the daily press of the French Left has more and more lost its opinion-forming function to the weekly papers. Mr Estier, a member of the editorial committee of *France-Observateur*, gives, by means of many quotations and reproductions, a selective but excellent picture of this development up to the present. Alphabetical surveys of the weeklies and their chief collaborators have been included. The volume is No 21 of the well-known *Collection Kiosque*.

GAGLIARDI, JACQUES. *Les Hexagonaux ou la liberté consommée*. [Tribune Libre.] Plon, Paris 1962. xii, 314 pp. NF. 9.00.

In 1959 two young Frenchmen, Gagliardi and Rossillon, caused a stir with their pamphlet *Survivre à de Gaulle*. They introduced themselves as "socialists without sentimentalism and Frenchmen without conservatism", and, to press home their ideas, they founded the *Patrie et Progrès* club. The title of the present volume might be freely translated as "The French, or the Affluent Society": Gagliardi approaches the problems raised by J. K. Galbraith from a socialist point of view. Incidentally the socialism advocated by him is not so much an ideal of social justice as a means towards making France great again and an example to other peoples (Gagliardi and Rossillon were Gaullists up to 1958 at least). It centres round drastic planning, also of consumption. The ambitious programme is preceded by a very extensive and excellently written essay on the history of the last fifty years.

GUÉRIN, DANIEL. *Front Populaire, révolution manquée. Témoignage*. René Julliard, Paris 1963. 325 pp. Ill. NF. 18.50.

The well-known author, a personal friend of the late Marceau Pivert, makes an important contribution on the history of the Popular Front. He speaks, in fact, of *two* Popular Fronts, and represents the official one as an opportunist and chauvinist degeneration of the primitive one, which was started by Pivert and himself on the basis of revolutionary action and strict internationalism. The relations of their small group (constituted as the P.S.O.P. in 1938) with the „Stalinists" were of course as bad as those with the P.O.U.M. in Spain, the I.L.P. in Britain, and even with Trotsky were cordial. The author gives a very vivid, though necessarily biased account of these turbulent and confused years.

GUILLEMIN, HENRI. *L'Énigme Esterhazy*. Éditions Gallimard, Paris 1962. 263 pp. NF. 16.50.

On the basis of extensive investigations in the *Archives Nationales* the author throws new light on the record of Major Esterhazy. It is shown, that the latter's treason was

made possible by others (probably also Generalissimo Saussier), and that it was wittingly laid to Dreyfus' charge by the Generals Mercier, de Boisdeffre and Gonse. The notorious *bordereau*, however, never was an instrument of treason.

MOLLET, GUY. 13 mai 1958-13 mai 1962. [Tribune Libre.] Plon, Paris 1962. vii, 245 pp. NF. 8.40.

In the present volume Mr Mollet has collected fragments from his speeches, articles, letters and interviews from the period mentioned in the title. Some pieces are here published for the first time; in an epilogue written in May 1962 the Socialist leader draws up a balance of the De Gaulle administration.

Le Parti Communiste Français, la culture et les intellectuels. Présentation de Léo Figuères. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1962. 315 pp. Ill. NF. 8.50.

A selection has been made from writings of various Communists and sympathizers with Communism on the relation between the CP and the intellectuals. Most contributions bear a directly propagandistic character, but in some of them the Marxist-Leninist attitude towards intellectual freedom is dealt with thoroughly. This is partly true for the introduction by L. Figuères which, on the other hand, contains also the immediate political demands of reflecting the party line of the present moment. Among the authors represented we mention Aragon, H. Barbusse, G. Cogniot, R. Garaudy, F. Joliot-Curie, G. Politzer, W. Rochet and M. Thorez.

RIEBER, ALFRED J. Stalin and the French Communist Party 1941-1947. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1962. xiv, 395 pp. \$6.50.

The author has solved in a remarkable way the problems involved in presenting an integrated picture of the different factors and influences (the Big Three, the Free French, etc.) that shaped French communist policies in the years under discussion. Shifts in Soviet policy and subordination of the French C.P. to Moscow – both obvious facts, of course – had to be neutralized as far as possible in their negative impact on French public opinion which for other reasons was increasingly favourable to Communism. The French C.P.'s failure to gain decisive power is set forth and explained in great detail. The documentation comprises French and Russian sources; full use has been made of interviews with French politicians.

The Right in France 1890-1919. Three Studies. Ed. by David Shapiro. [St Antony's Papers, Number 13.] Chatto & Windus, London 1962. 144 pp. 18/-.

Each of the studies collected in this volume in its own way deals with the position of the Right in the French political system about the turn of the century. The editor discusses the Roman Catholic overtures towards the Republican Centre in the 1890's, the so-called *Ralliement*. D. R. Watson writes on the Nationalist movement in Paris, 1900-1906, the years when the town shifted to the Right. The last study, by Malcolm Anderson, is titled "The Right and the Social Question in Parliament, 1905-1919". A useful check list of printed biographical material on the parliamentarians of the Third Republic has been compiled by the editor.

ROCHET, WALDECK. Ceux de la terre. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1963. 370 pp. Ill. NF. 7.00.

In a certain sense this book makes the impression of defending smallscale, technically backward agriculture against larger units which are operating on an economically sound basis. The author, however, argues, on a firm communist basis, the political implications inherent in the circumstances under which the small farmers are living, and explains the C.P.'s "defence of the peasants". Thus the book acquires a substantially propagandistic quality which includes such items as Gaullism as well as the Common Market which is said to be harmful to the agriculturists' interests.

ROCQUE, ÉDITH et GILLES DE LA. *La Rocque tel qu'il était*. Librairie Arthème Fayard, Paris 1962. 298 pp. NF. 15.00.

The widow and the son of Colonel de la Rocque have composed this volume on the basis of notes made at various times, recollections by others and such speeches made by the Colonel which fitted into the framework of the eulogic set-up of the book. A sympathetic biography, the story told here is that of a man who devoted his life to ideals shaped largely by front experience in the First World War. The political role played in the 'thirties and 'forties is explained to a large extent by the anti-nazism and republican patriotism which inspired the *Croix de Feu* and its offshoots.

ROLAND, CHARLOTTE. *Du Ghetto à L'Occident. Deux générations yiddiches en France*. Préface de Louis Chevalier. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1962. 293 pp. NF. 19.50.

Of the Jewish population of the Parisian district of Belleville, Eastern European immigrants and their children, the author investigates how they have succeeded socially and economically, and to what extent they are integrated into their new surroundings, in their own view and in that of others. Also bringing the original environment fully within the scope of her enquiry, she uses the concept of culture as it has been developed in cultural anthropology, and indicates factors promoting and checking social success and integration into the new surroundings. Besides many interviews with those concerned the author has had an even greater number of ordinary, unobtrusive conversations with them and with other inhabitants of the district. Pictures of street and living environment have also been included into her exposition.

SAINT PIERRE, MICHEL DE. *L'école de la violence*. La Table Ronde, Paris 1962. 251 pp. NF. 12.50.

The author, who, in his *La nouvelle race*, gave a fairly optimistic picture of the adolescent youth of France, now presents a separate essay on its seamy side, viz. *blousons noirs* and juvenile delinquency. It is not work by a social scientist, but by a novelist who has done his own research. He shows himself to be a man of the Right (interesting details are given on Communist, so-called "anti-fascist", practices on the campus), but apparently sees more purpose in positive measures (human understanding, better housing, sporting facilities) than in negative ones. Some relevant annexes have been included.

THOREZ, MAURICE. *Oeuvres*. Livre cinquième. Tome vingt-et-unième (juin 1945-mars 1946). Éditions Sociales, Paris 1963. 253 pp. NF. 4.80.

Three major points are made repeatedly in the writings and speeches of the months June 1945-March 1946 by the Communist Party leader: the international position of France - with much stress on the friendship with the East -, the necessity to reinforce the endangered economy of the country, including the urge to work harder and speed up productivity, and the cooperation with the Left. Other issues are that of the Resistance, "the German people should pay", and the unity of the trade unions.

TOURNOUX, J.-R. *L'Histoire secrète*. Plon, Paris 1962. 396 pp. Ill. NF. 13.90.

Partly on the basis of verbal information and as yet unpublished material, especially diaries, the author gives a detailed description of the origins, aims, organisation, composition and methods of the pre-war Cagoule. He traces its contacts with persons in key positions and with foreign reactionaries, fascist organisations and official bodies. He describes how, in the war, the Cagouleurs, who were then in various camps, used their foreign relations for diametrically opposed purposes. It is further investigated which Cagouleurs played a role in the post-war secret organisations and coups – described elsewhere by the author – and what in these cases was adopted from methods and techniques of the Cagoule.

VAILLANT-COUTURIER, PAUL. *Vers des lendemains qui chantent. Choix de textes*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1962. 317 pp. NF. 8.00.

This anthology from the works of the late Paul Vaillant-Couturier (he died in 1937) is introduced by Jacques Duclos. Short comments by Marcel Cachin, Maurice Thorez and Aragon have been included. Among the texts there are short stories, but also speeches and essays of an immediately political nature, especially those which are related to his Communist conviction and to his experiences in the Soviet Union.

VANNEREAU, GABRIEL. *Le District de Moulins-Engilbert pendant la Révolution. Tome I. Moulins-la-République*. Éditions du Val du Loire, Cosne-sur-Loire 1962. iv, 327 pp. NF. 13.00.

The Reverend Vannereau has executed a diligent study in regional history, which is based on much unpublished source material. The present volume deals with the secular history of the District of Moulins-Engilbert (Moulins-la-République from 1793 to 1795) in the Department Nièvre during the French Revolution; a separate volume on the ecclesiastical history will appear later.

Germany

ARENDR, HANNAH. *Rahel Varnhagen. Lebensgeschichte einer deutschen Jüdin aus der Romantik*. R. Piper & Co. Verlag, München 1962. 298 pp. Ill. DM. 25.00.

Most of this book was written before 1933, the last chapters twenty years ago. The subject is a very remarkable personality whose role in Berlin cultural life can hardly be overrated. The problem in the foreground is that of the assimilation of the Jews. To be a Jewess, was for Rahel Varnhagen a "particular misfortune", from which there was for her no escape. For the author this theme gives occasion to many extremely lucid and thought-provoking comments on the position of the elite of the Jewish minority in general and on the situation in Germany in the first third of the 19th century in particular.

BADER, KARL SIEGFRIED. *Dorfgenossenschaft und Dorfgemeinde. [Studien zur Rechtsgeschichte des Mittelalterlichen Dorfes, Teil II.]* Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz; Hermann Böhlau Nachf., Weimar 1962. xii, 508 pp. DM. 32.50.

The first volume of Dr Bader's studies in the institutional history of the medieval village was noticed in this journal, Vol. III (1958), Part 2, p. 338. In the present volume

it is explained, how the village *Genossenschaft*, characterized by co-existence, gradually changed to a village *Gemeinde*, characterized by co-operation. Also such variants as the *Markgenossenschaft* and the parish *Gemeinde* are discussed. The author is admirably familiar with the available source material and with the local relationships, particularly in Southern Germany, Switzerland and Austria.

BLUMENFELD, KURT. *Erlebte Judenfrage. Ein Vierteljahrhundert deutscher Zionismus*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1962. 224 pp. Ill. DM. 18.60.

At the age of seventy-eight Kurt Blumenfeld has placed on record his recollections of a career as a Zionist propagandist and organizer up to 1933. At an early age he was obsessed by what he calls "the objective Jewish question"; he came to regard Zionism as the only possible solution, and conversely he believed he had found in Zionism the key to the insight into the Jewish situation. Although the atrocities after 1933 apparently have borne him out, the way in which he represents those Jews who sought other solutions (e.g. Walther Rathenau) as "characterless assimilants" does not argue a genuine historical insight. More important are Blumenfeld's recollections when he speaks about allies and political associates, as for instance Weizmann, Ruppin, Turnowski and last not least Einstein, whom he succeeded in winning over to the cause of Zionism. Hans Tramer acted as editor and provided an introduction.

BOCK, HELMUT. *Ludwig Börne. Vom Gettojuden zum National-schriftsteller*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 501 pp. Ill. DM. 14.80.

This is a sympathetic biography which brings to light a great many details on Börne's literary and especially on his political work and views. The intense debates between writers and philosophers of the time are given due relief. The author, although approaching his subject from a Marxist angle, nevertheless deals elaborately with particulars that do not come under common denominators of theoretical categories. Thus the book is a vivid account and schematic approaches are avoided to a large extent. Stress is laid on Börne's role as an advocate of Franco-German understanding.

CONZE, WERNER. *Der 17. Juni. Tag der deutschen Freiheit und Einheit*. Athenäum Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, Bonn 1960. 61 pp. DM. 3.50.

On the basis of their fanatical belief in the irresistible advance of "Socialism" the Communists deny the inhabitants of East Germany the right of self-determination; in Khrushchev's words, if free elections were held, the majority would prevail, and not the "truth". Prof. Conze, however, sees some no less irresistible forces at work: the advance of the right of self-determination outside Europe and the gradual crumbling of Communist fanaticism. Consequently the chances of a German re-union in freedom, which, in Prof. Conze's view, is fully compatible with the real interests of the Slav peoples, increase all the time. These lucid expositions were pronounced in an abbreviated form in 1959 in remembrance of the East German rising in June 1953; the Federal Chancellor wrote a foreword.

Der deutsche Kommunismus. Dokumente. Hrsg. und kommentiert von Hermann Weber. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1963. 679 pp. DM. 38.00.

Some 200 KPD and SED documents have been collected in this volume which in an

appendix also contains essentials on all party congresses and on the composition of the party leadership as well as a useful bibliography. The documents have been systematically arranged and a good balance has been struck between domestic and international issues, between the internal controversies and the shifts in the official party line towards other parties (including the NSDAP) and the trade union movement, etc. The introductions and the useful annotation equally deserve praise. As a matter of fact, the totally different position of the SED is reflected in the selection of documents for that party – it includes a section on economic policy –, but the ideological dissensions are given much attention.

Das Deutsche Parlament. Hrsg. von Ferdinand Siebert und Kurt G. Wernicke. Athenäum Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, Bonn 1962. 100 pp. Ill. DM. 24.00.

The bulk of this volume consists of over two hundred well-chosen illustrations, which relate to the German parliaments from the National Assembly in the *Paulskirche* up to and including the Federal Diet. The text was arranged by the two editors, who wrote essays on, resp., German parliaments in historical perspective, and the Federal Diet. The book is directed to a wider public.

DÜBBER, Ulrich. Parteifinanzierung in Deutschland. Eine Untersuchung über das Problem der Rechenschaftslegung in einem künftigen Parteiengesetz. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1962. xi, 98 pp. DM. 11.80.

In Article 21 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic it says that the political parties have to answer publicly for the sources of their financial means, and that further provision is to be made by law. As yet no law to this effect has come into being. Dr Dübber first traces down as far as possible how, since 1949, the political parties have come by their funds, and then discusses the various suggestions towards legal implementation of Article 21. This valuable study is No 1 of the new series *Staat und Politik*, which is edited by professors Fraenkel, Von der Gablentz and Bracher.

FRICKE, DIETER. Bismarcks Prätorianer. Die Berliner politische Polizei im Kampf gegen die deutsche Arbeiterbewegung (1871-1898). Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 398 pp. Ill. DM. 25.60.

Dr Fricke gives a vivid and well-documented, though at the same time biased account of the actions of the Berlin political police against the Socialist Party in the first decades of the Hohenzollern Empire as well as of the way in which the persecuted showed fight. He has used many unpublished sources, the most important of which come from the Head-Quarters of the Berlin Police, the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, and the estate of Julius Motteler (now in the International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam).

FRICKHÖFFER, WOLFGANG. Mehr Nüchternheit in der Konjunktur- und Lohndiskussion. Stabiles Preisniveau ohne Dirigismus. Eigentumsstreuung ohne Zwang. Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln-Marienburg 1962. 88 pp. DM. 3.80.

This is No 6 of the *Schriftenreihe der Aktionsgemeinschaft Soziale Marktwirtschaft*. The new president of this action committee discusses the causes of the inflatory trend in the Federal Republic, for which he holds Government, political parties, trade unions and

entrepreneurs equally responsible. He demonstrates how, in his view, a stable price level may be assured without government interference with the economic system, and discusses property distribution.

Gibt es noch ein Proletariat? Hrsg. von Marianne Feuersenger. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt am Main 1962. 101 pp. DM. 6.80.

According to the six sociologists who have contributed to this small volume (No 15 of the *Sammlung "res novae"*) the question raised in the title is really topical. They argue, that many employes still earn subsistence wages, and that the social misery of the past has been replaced by new forms of dependence. Three of the eight contributions are by Hans Paul Bahrdt, who successively deals with the white collar workers, the blue collar workers and the civil servants.

GÖRLITZ, WALTER. Adolf Hitler. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1960. 148 pp. DM. 5.80.

It is above all the nihilistic aspect in National Socialism and in Hitler in particular which the author has underlined in this vividly written political biography. Understanding of, not agreement with, the position taken by many conservatives in the early 'thirties, follows from his general approach. With commendable frankness weaknesses in the body politic of Germany and in the mind of the population at large are dealt with.

HARTENSTEIN, WOLFGANG und GÜNTER SCHUBERT. Mitlaufen oder Mitbestimmen. Untersuchung zum demokratischen Bewusstsein und zur politischen Tradition. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt am Main 1961. 103 pp. DM. 15.00.

In November 1960 the *Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft*, Bad Godesberg, organised an enquiry in Hamburg, in which roughly seven hundred representative persons were interviewed. The results are here summarised in Vol. 2 of the Institute's *Veröffentlichungen*; they give a good, if not always gladdening, picture of the existing attitudes towards democracy, minorities with deviating opinions, and the national-socialist past. In conclusion an interpretative essay is provided by Alexander Mitscherlich.

HELBICH, WOLFGANG J. Die Reparationen in der Ära Brüning. Zur Bedeutung des Young-Plans für die deutsche Politik 1930 bis 1932. [Studien zur Europäischen Geschichte aus dem Friedrich-Meinecke-Institut der Freien Universität Berlin, Band V.] Colloquium Verlag, Berlin-Dahlem 1962. 139 pp. DM. 16.00.

The author offers an entirely new interpretation of Brüning's policy of retrenchment. In his opinion it was not dictated by untenable financial and economic insights, but by an intentional primacy of foreign policy: by minutely complying with the provisions of the Young Plan the Chancellor wished to convince the world of Germany's inability to discharge the reparation payments. Against the weakness of this primacy of foreign policy, which was penetratingly seen through and exploited by Hitler, the author puts, that otherwise, as was the case in 1923, Germany would have been at the discretion of France. The study is largely based on unpublished source material and certainly worthy of consideration.

HERRMANN, E. M. *Zur Theorie und Praxis der Presse in der Sowjetischen Besatzungszone Deutschlands. Berichte und Dokumente.* Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1963. 158 pp. DM. 20.00.

The author has not intended to write a handbook of the press in the German Democratic Republic, but only wished to create a picture of its functions and its organisation. In this he has succeeded admirably: the reader receives a good impression of what is understood over there by information and indoctrination, criticism and self-criticism, scientific character and objectivity (viz. the "party spirit"); in two shorter chapters the structure of the (daily) press and the Faculty of Journalism at the Karl Marx University in Leipzig are discussed. In the annexes some important documents, mainly resolutions, are printed. The volume is *Band 2* of the *Abhandlungen und Materialien zur Publizistik*.

Jahrbuch der Schlesischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Breslau. Band VIII. Holzner-Verlag, Würzburg/Main 1963. 378 pp. DM. 14.00.

Since 1955 the *Göttinger Arbeitskreis* publishes a year book intended to keep alive the memory of the German University of Breslau (now Wrocław) and of the German part of Silesia; besides that, a revisionist ("revanchist" in Communist idiom) tendency is undeniable. The present volume is largely devoted to the cultural and intellectual history of the city and the district. In the framework of our journal we mention the contributions of Gerhard Webersinn on the Silesian clock-making industry, and of Kurt Koszyk on Lassalle as an organiser.

JENKE, MANFRED. *Verschwörung von rechts? Ein Bericht über den Rechtsradikalismus in Deutschland nach 1945.* Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1961. 496 pp. DM. 29.80.

Parties, groupings, pressure groups within other parties and organizations, publishing firms and the press at large in so far as they manifested tendencies toward radical Rightist views have been thoughtfully and precisely examined. Moreover, the author reviews the general political background against which the extremist groups should be seen for the years since 1945 – with a short-lived culmination of an even then very modest success of those strivings during the early 'fifties. It is, besides his great familiarity with the impressive body of sources (mostly pamphlets, periodicals and books published by a medley of often rapidly disappearing publishing firms, veterans' unions, political or quasi-nonpolitical associations), in particular the author's frank, but measured interpretations which make the book an excellent guide to the controversial subject. The relative unimportance and lack of weight of the right-wing splinter organizations is demonstrated beyond doubt without denying the very strivings' real or potential harmfulness.

KLASS, GERT VON. *Aus Schutt und Asche. Krupp nach fünf Menschenaltern.* Rainer Wunderlich Verlag Hermann Leins, Tübingen 1961. 315 pp. Ill. DM. 24.00.

The author's main story is that of the catastrophe and the come-back of Krupp in the last twenty years, but besides that he has inserted flash-backs into the history of the concern since 1811. The Krupps are represented as paragons of German *Tüchtigkeit* and human virtuousness; their role in the Third Reich is treated in a strongly apologetic vein. The volume is directed at a wider public and has been produced with great care.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. *Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter unter dem*

Kapitalismus. Teil I. Band 15. Studien zur Geschichte der zyklischen Überproduktionskrisen in Deutschland 1918 bis 1945. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1963. viii, 200 pp. DM. 21.00.

–. Band 16. Studien zur Geschichte des staatsmonopolistischen Kapitalismus in Deutschland 1918 bis 1945. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1963. vii, 287 pp. DM. 26.00.

–. Band 18. Studien zur Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiterin in Deutschland von 1700 bis zur Gegenwart. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1963. viii, 390 pp. DM. 35.00.

Vol. 15 completes the history of economic depressions in Germany. Apart from the impressive amount of data the most interesting point is the comparison of Marxist and “bourgeois” theories on and interpretations of the depressions, especially that of 1929 and the following years. Vol. 16 contains studies on the “State-monopolist” capitalism that got special momentum during the Nazi reign. It is argued that this system fitted completely into the dictatorship of the most influential sections of the capitalist class.

Vol. 18 is devoted to the position of the woman worker in the course of some 250 years, including the situation in Western Germany since 1945.

KZ-Verbrechen vor Deutschen Gerichten. Dokumente aus den Prozessen gegen Sommer (KZ Buchenwald); Sorge, Schubert (KZ Sachsenhausen); Unkelbach (Ghetto in Czenstochau). Hrsg. von H. G. van Dam und Ralph Giordano. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt am Main 1962. 584 pp. DM. 25.00.

The present volume contains documents relating to the trials of the ex-SS-men Martin Sommer, Gustav Sorge and Wilhelm Schubert, and of the ex-policeman Wilhelm Unkelbach before West German courts of law in 1958 and 1959. These were cases of torture and murders, which the accused had committed on a wide scale and on their own in concentration camps, resp. in the ghetto of Czenstochowa (Poland). The indictments and the sentences are given most space; with reference to the trials of Sorge and Schubert a number of depositions of witnesses are included.

LASSALLE, FERDINAND. Eine Auswahl für unsere Zeit. Hrsg. und eingel. von Helmut Hirsch. Carl Schünemann Verlag, Bremen 1963. xi, 451 pp. DM. 17.80.

The editor has made the present selection in order to give the reader a good idea of the qualities of Lassalle the man (the famous manuscript letter in a German translation from the French and other personal documents), the thinker (represented among other things by the essay on Lessing), and the fighter (under this heading some of the best known political writings are reproduced). To each of these three chapters the editor has written an introduction, and a general introduction of some 25 pages mainly on Lassalle's curious personality. He has appended opinions on Lassalle by Heine, Bismarck, Mehring, Masaryk, Oncken, Mayer and modern authors, including the writer of the relevant article in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia.

LEHMANN, HEINZ R. Grundsätze und Methoden der Organisationsarbeit in sozialistischen Industriebetrieben. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1963. 135 pp. DM. 7.80.

The author wishes to make a contribution to the "socialist organisation doctrine". Although he regards the superiority of the social system in the German Democratic Republic as proved, his booklet fairly clearly brings out the specific problems and bottle-necks of its industry.

LIESER, KARL-THEODOR. *Sowjetzoniales Strafrecht und Ordre Public*. Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, Berlin 1962. 256 pp. DM. 28.00.

By a systematical comparison of criminal law and jurisdiction in the German Democratic Republic and in the Federal Republic the author brings into clear relief the primacy of Communist policies in the former. Relevant pronouncements by East German authorities, in which objectivity is overtly identified with the "party spirit", are quoted in the annexes. Although the study is strictly juridically planned, it is of importance to the social historian on account of its thorough documentation.

LOUGEE, ROBERT W. *Paul de Lagarde 1827-1891. A Study of Radical Conservatism in Germany*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1962. viii, 357 pp. \$ 7.50.

The special nature of Lagarde's radical conservatism is clearly established in this thoughtful and unbiased, critical, intellectual biography. Lagarde's scholarly achievement, especially his critical edition of the Septuagint, and in general his fundamentally Christian outlook have to be taken into account for an understanding of the meaning of his political thought. The second part of the book offers a systematic treatment of this political thought, the elements of which are scattered through Lagarde's political, philological and theological writings, and traces his influence on, for instance, the later Pan-German and youth movements, as well as national socialism.

MAMPEL, SIEGFRIED. *Die Verfassung der Sowjetischen Besatzungszone Deutschlands. Text und Kommentar*. Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, Berlin 1962. 453 pp. DM. 27.60.

Article by article Dr Mampel compares the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic with the actual situation there. The volume owes its importance to the fact, that it shows not only the clamant contrasts, but even more how the Communists dialectically explain these contrasts away. The author commands a thorough knowledge of the East German sources.

MARX, KARL. *Early Writings*. Transl. and ed. by T. B. Bottomore. C. A. Watts & Co. Ltd., London 1963. xix, 227 pp. 30/-.

With great preciseness three important early writings by Marx have been translated here: "On the Jewish Question", "Contribution to the Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right", and the "Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts". Originally English quotations have been restored. In an excellent introduction the author-translator discusses Marx' concept of "humanism" and his relation to Hegel's thought, critically appraising some of Marcuse's and Lukács' interpretations in the process.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *Werke*. Band 18; Band 19; Band 20; Band 21; Band 23. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. xxxii, 863 pp.; xxviii, 679 pp.; xxv, 767 pp.; xxx, 726 pp.; 955 pp. DM. 12.50; DM. 11.50; DM. 12.50; DM. 11.50; DM. 10.00.

The 18th volume (March 1872-May 1875) contains, among other things, Engels' "Housing Problem" which is in part a refutation of anarchist views, and several immediate attacks on Bakunin and the "Bakunists". Vol. 19 (March 1875-May 1883) is interesting not only for a number of more voluminous writings (for instance, Marx' critique of the Gotha Program and Engels' popular extract from his polemical work against Dühring – the "*Anti-Dühring*" is reproduced in full, together with the "*Dialektik der Natur*" in Vol. 20), but also for various shorter articles and prefaces, some of them dealing with Russia. Vol. 21 (May 1883-Dec. 1889) contains Engels' writings of the period (among them various prefaces to re-editions). Vol. 23 is a carefully prepared re-edition of the first volume of Marx "Capital"; it is the first popular edition in which the quotations in foreign languages are reproduced, viz. in an appendix, whereas in the text a German translation of former editions has been maintained. An identical edition of the first vol. of "Capital" is also available separately, i.e. outside the "Works"-series.

Mit Herz und Hand. Willy Brandt. Ein Mann in der Bewährung. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH, Hannover 1962. 250 pp. Ill. DM. 16.80.

This volume collects a number of speeches held by the mayor of Berlin and leader of the Socialist Party. They are prefaced by Klaus Schütz and Karl Garbe and are dated from October 8, 1960, to December 28, 1961. Naturally many speeches had as their theme the Berlin issue. Other speeches deal with social democratic views on various domestic and international questions. Their style is vivid and their contents often betray a new approach of major problems facing the country.

PRÜFER, G. und W. TORMIN. Die Entstehung und Entwicklung der Weimarer Republik bis zu Eberts Tod. 4. Aufl. [Hefte zum Zeitgeschehen, 2.] Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH, Hannover 1962. 66 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 2.80.

In a small compass this booklet offers a wealth of essential information on the origins and the first years of the Weimar Republic. Objectively, but with obvious sympathy for truly democratic values, the authors describe the rise of new parties – which partly represented old tendencies in a new and often more rabiate form –, the significance of the November Revolution and the calamity of the struggle on various fronts (extremists on the Left and on the Right), to mention only a few outstanding examples.

RAUMER, KURT VON. Freiherr vom Stein. Reden und Aufsätze. Verlag Aschendorff, Münster/Westf. 1961. 269 pp. DM. 19.50.

On the occasion of Prof. v. Raumer's sixtieth birthday, friends, colleagues and pupils have collected six of his papers, all devoted to the work and the personality of Baron vom Stein. In the first three papers Stein's youth and his place in the diversity and the whole of the Germany of his time are dealt with; then follows a comparison with Bismarck. The fifth paper is a reprint of the introduction, which Prof. v. Raumer wrote in 1954 for his edition of the fair copy of Stein's autobiography (1823). Finally the present importance of the Baron is set forth. An extensive apparatus of notes is added.

Der Reichstag. Aufsätze, Protokolle und Darstellungen zur Geschichte der parlamentarischen Vertretung des deutschen Volkes 1871-1933. Hrsg. von Ernst Deuerlein. Athenäum Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, Bonn 1963. 307 pp. Ill. DM. 8.80.

In the first part of this volume Prof. Deuerlein and nine other authors (historians and parliamentarians) deal with various aspects of the *Reichstag* during the Hohenzollern Empire and the Weimar Republic. They are followed by the stenographic reports of some important and characteristic sessions, viz. the opening sessions of 1871 and 1914, and the debates on the Daily Telegraph Affair (1908), the murder of Rathenau, and Hitler's *Ermächtigungsgesetz*. Finally the reader finds some extracts on the construction and furnishing of the *Reichstag* building burnt down in 1933.

RITTER, GERHARD A. *Die Arbeiterbewegung im Wilhelminischen Reich. Die Sozialdemokratische Partei und die freien Gewerkschaften 1890-1900. 2. durchgesehene Auflage.* Colloquium Verlag, Berlin-Dahlem 1963. 255 pp. DM. 24.00.

This is a reprint, in which only a few minor corrections have been made in comparison with the first edition of 1959. The latter was reviewed in Vol. IV of this journal, Part 3, pp. 525-526. It was said then, among other things, that the book "may attain the rank of the most authoritative work on the crucial last decade of the 19th century and the history of the SPD in particular." Four years later this statement could only be formulated even more positively.

ROBERTSON, E. H. *Christians against Hitler.* SCM Press Ltd., London 1962. 136 pp. 6/6.

Mr Robertson presents a sympathetic appraisal of the Confessing Church and also brings the resistance culminating on July 20, 1944 into the picture; the meetings of Schönfeld and Bonhoeffer with the Bishop of Chichester in 1942 form a convenient connecting link. The booklet aims at a British readership and bases itself wholly on the existing literature.

ROEHL, FRITZMICHAEL. *Marie Juchacz und die Arbeiterwohlfahrt. Überarb. von Hedwig Wachenheim.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1961. 204 pp. Ill. DM. 14.80.

Life and work of Marie Juchacz are popularly described by her nephew, who was assisted by Hedwig Wachenheim, a close collaborator in the *Hauptausschuss für Arbeiterwohlfahrt*. This socialist welfare organisation, started by Marie Juchacz in 1919, of course receives the most attention, but her activities in the SPD and in the emigration after 1933 are also entered into.

ROLOFF, ERNST-AUGUST. *Bürgertum und Nationalsozialismus 1930-1933. Braunschweigs Weg ins Dritte Reich.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH, Hannover 1961. 176 pp. Ill. DM. 8.50.

The son of the leader of the "*Bürgerliche Einheitsliste*" (a combination of DNVP, DVP and a few minor parties of the non-extremist Right) is the author of this very instructive study on the coalition between Nazis and *Einheitsliste* which governed the *Land* Brunswick from 1930-1933. It is argued – on the basis of strong evidence – that Brunswick was a test-case for Hitler on the question whether he could eventually easily subdue "bourgeois" partners in a coalition government on the national scale. The role of the other parties, notably the SPD, and that played by the coalition partners are discussed with equal acumen.

RÜE, PHILIPPE AUBERT DE LA. *Mutation allemande. Essai sur la position internationale de la République Fédérale Allemande.* Les Éditions du Scorpion, Paris 1962. 191 pp. NF. 8.80.

A lucidly and soberly written essay on the German Federal Republic as an object and as a subject of international politics. Separate chapters are devoted to the Berlin question and to the European integration. The author criticises the rigidly legalist attitude of the Federal Republic, but trusts that, unless unforeseen developments occur, the mutation mentioned in the title will be for the better.

SCHENK, FRITZ. *Im Vorzimmer der Diktatur. 12 Jahre Pankow.* Verlag Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1962. 412 pp. DM. 16.80.

In this book Mr Schenk vividly relates his career in East Germany, which started in 1945 when as a youngster he became a member of the SPD (later submerged in the SED) and was employed as a printer, and went through various stages until he became a high functionary in the planning department of the government. The account he gives of party methods, increasing pressure, small-scale resistance and hopelessness contains no important new insights into the operation of the system, but it has the definite advantage of offering a sincere and very readable interpretation which makes the book very useful for readers not familiar with details of communist theory and practice.

SCHREMMER, ECKART. *Die Bauernbefreiung in Hohenlohe.* Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. xii, 208 pp. DM. 37.50.

The author deals with the emancipation of the peasants in the former Principality of Hohenlohe, which was situated on the middle reaches of the river Jagst and mediatized by the Kingdom of Württemberg in 1806. After an extensive chapter on the social and economic position of the peasants under the feudal system the emancipation process is described, which, on account of the opposition of the Princes, ran much less smoothly here than in the old Württemberg; this delay in its turn was the cause of the agrarian character of the region being preserved to this day. The volume, *Band IX* of the *Quellen und Forschungen zur Agrargeschichte*, is based on meticulous research into many unpublished sources.

SCHREUDER, OSMUND. *Kirche im Vorort. Soziologische Erkundung einer Pfarrei.* Verlag Herder KG, Freiburg i.Br. 1962. 511 pp. DM. 39.50.

Intensive fieldwork in a partly agrarian suburb of a big German city has enabled the author, a Roman Catholic priest, to write this sociology of a parish. Many interviews produced ample material on the intensity of religious feelings, on the influence of the church on matrimonial behaviour (an increasing disobedience toward the birth regulation prescriptions is evident), political convictions, etc. Apart from offering many data on the economic, demographic and social structure of the community and throwing much light on attitudes of its inhabitants the book is of general methodological interest and opens new vistas for a very pragmatic sociology of religion.

SONTHEIMER, KURT. *Antidemokratisches Denken in der Weimarer Republik. Die politischen Ideen des deutschen Nationalismus zwischen 1918 und 1933.* Nymphenburger Verlagshandlung, München 1962. 414 pp. DM. 45.00.

The two standards on the ideas of the radical Right in the Weimar Republic, viz. Aurel Kolnai's *The War against the West* and Armin Mohler's *Die Konservative Revolution*, are now joined by the present volume, which is midway between the polemical tone of the former and the sympathetic approach of the latter. Dr Sontheimer has arranged the extensive matter according to common basic ideas, not according to separate schools; the spokesmen in question are given the floor themselves by means of numerous quotations, so that their inconceivable absurdities are all the more apparent. They are rightly presented as grave-diggers of the Republic rather than as precursors of Hitler's *Reich*; their baneful influence stands out none the less.

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. Hrsg. Max Richter. Loseblattausgabe in Lieferungen. 26. Lieferung – Dezember 1962; 27. Lieferung – Februar 1963. Asgard Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1962; 1963. 134 pp.; 278 pp. DM. 15.40; 34.75.

The 26th issue contains resolutions of the three large political parties on social policy; the *Sozialbericht 1962* of the Federal Government and reports on the harmonisation of the social services within the European Economic Community are appended. The 27th issue prints a number of draft bills, of which the one for a revision of the legal health insurance (with explanatory memorandum) is by far the longest.

STENKEWITZ, KURT. "Immer feste druff!" Zabernaffäre 1913. Rütten und Loening, Berlin 1962. 163 pp. Ill. DM. 1.85.

The Story of the Zabern-affair of 1913, when a Prussian officer's insult of the Alsatians became the starting point for a press campaign and an unfair lawsuit is told here within the frame-work of a general evaluation of the social and political situation in Germany. In accordance with the political views of the author the Social Democrats are singled out for particularly harsh criticism.

STIASNY, HANS H. TH. Die strafrechtliche Verfolgung der Täufer in der freien Reichsstadt Köln 1529 bis 1618. [Reformationsgeschichtliche Studien und Texte, Heft 88.] Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Münster/Westf. 1962. xviii, 158 pp. DM. 16.50.

The choice of the subject, the criminal prosecution of the Anabaptists in Cologne 1529-1618, was not only determined by the fact that the author is a lawyer, but also by the fact, that there is hardly any evidence available on the life itself of this local group. The study is chiefly based on unpublished source material, and divided into a historical part and three shorter juridical parts. The prosecution, which was in the hands of the secular authorities, appears to have been very moderate in comparison to what the Anabaptists had to suffer in the neighbouring Netherlands.

TREUE, WOLFGANG. Die Deutschen Parteien. 2. durchges. Aufl. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1962. v, 103 pp. Ill. DM. 6.80.

In a convenient arrangement the author deals with the history of the German political parties in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Their aims are often elucidated by well-chosen quotations from programmes and such; for the rest, notes and bibliography are lacking. As regards the last period, the course of affairs in East as well as in West Germany is outlined; the present edition has been brought up to 1961.

ULBRICHT, WALTER. Zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Aus Reden und Aufsätzen. Band VI: 1956-1957. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. 736 pp. Ill. DM. 6.50.

Several speeches and essays included in this volume deal, directly or indirectly, with the issues produced by the XXth Party Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian Revolution. The "special way to Socialism" to be followed by the East German state is stressed time and again and it is made clear that this way of its own means a continuation of "watchfulness" and consciousness of the particularly dangerous situation of the "German Democratic Republic" as compared with, for instance, the Soviet Union.

VOGELSANG, THILO. Reichswehr, Staat und NSDAP. Beiträge zur deutschen Geschichte 1930-1932. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1962. 507 pp. DM. 36.00.

After a sober introduction on the position and role of the *Reichswehr* during the Weimar Republic until the depression of '29 a detailed history of the Brüning-Papen-Schleicher era is given, written from the angle of the increasing politization of the *Reichswehr*, and, in particular, the curious figure of Schleicher. The analysis and interpretation are unbiased, and this quality as well as the very full documentation based on admirable knowledge of the sources renders this book an essential contribution to recent history. More than 80 pages have been reserved for a reproduction of important documents.

WEBER, ROLF. Kleinbürgerliche Demokraten in der deutschen Einheitsbewegung 1863-1866. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 305 pp. DM. 25.00.

The author deals with the political activities of some petit bourgeois groups in the 1860's, which were aimed at the unification of Germany in a democratic sense. The interest centres in the group round Ludwig Eckardt, which agitated from Baden, and the Württemberg People's Party. Much attention is paid to their relations to Bismarck and the later National Liberals on the one hand, and the labour movement on the other. Dr Weber attributes their failure to objective as well as to subjective factors. He uses Marxist standards, but his book stands out very favourably from the bulk of the East German studies in modern history.

Westdeutscher Neokolonialismus. Untersuchungen über die wirtschaftliche und politische Expansion des westdeutschen Imperialismus in Afrika und Asien. Hrsg. v. Heinz Tillmann und Werner Kowalski. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 280 pp. DM. 24.00.

Wholly in agreement with the official propaganda of the German Democratic Republic the Federal Republic is accused of "neo-colonialism", viz. its systematic design to make itself the successor of the former Western colonial empires. H. Drechsler and H. Schorr interpret the political and economic relations of Bonn with Africa and India in this sense; W. Kowalski writes on "neo-colonialist" propaganda in the West German schools; G. Weinberger on the policy of the West-German "imperialism" at the time of the Suez crisis; and J. Glasneck represents the reparation payments of the Federal Republic to Israel as a profitable game for ex-Nazis. The volume is *Band I* of another new "historical" series, *Schriftenreihe des Instituts für Allgemeine Geschichte an der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg*.

WINKLER, HANS-JOACHIM. *Die Weimarer Demokratie. Eine politische Analyse der Verfassung und der Wirklichkeit.* Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1963. 111 pp. DM. 2.80.

The author has chosen a political approach to the Weimar constitution and the functioning of democracy under the Republic 1918-1933. He has a very attractive way of writing, giving a lucid survey and discussing weaknesses with acumen and full openness. Interesting are the comparisons drawn here and there with the situation in the Federal Republic which is demonstrated to be much healthier.

Great Britain

BAGWELL, PHILIP S. *The Railwaymen. The History of the National Union of Railwaymen.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1963. 725 pp. Ill. 70/-.

Mr Bagwell has written a semi-official history of the National Union of Railwaymen and its predecessor, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants; he has had full access to its records. Of course he deals most extensively with the questions of organisation and the activities of the two unions, but he also pays attention to the labour conditions in British Railways; a contribution by Frank Moxley on railwaymen and working-class education has been appended. The volume is well-written and attractively produced.

BROCKWAY, FENNER. *Outside The Right. A Sequel to "Inside the Left".* With "A Lost Play" by G. Bernard Shaw. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1963. 231 pp. Ill. 25/-.

This second volume of Mr Brockway's autobiography deals with the Second World War and after. His interest in and sympathy for the various African independence movements constitute what is perhaps the major theme of the book. The chapters on Jomo Kenyatta and Kenya have the special flavour of giving a strong opinion on a very controversial issue. A second recurrent theme is the author's anti-nuclear view and his neutralism. An appendix of some 40 pages contains unpublished letters from the late G. B. Shaw to the author. They deal with a great number of subjects, partly on the ILP.

CHALONER, W. H. *People and Industries.* Frank Cass and Co., Ltd., London 1963. viii, 151 pp. Ill. 25/-.

The author has collected seventeen essays on British economic history, which all but one appeared before in periodicals. The first part consists of short biographies of entrepreneurs, inventors and engineers like Sir Thomas Lombe, the Cartwright brothers, the two Stephensons and the two Monds. In the second part the history of some light industries in Britain is outlined. At the end of each essay a select bibliography is given.

CHRISTIE, IAN R. *Wilkes, Wyvill and Reform. The Parliamentary Reform Movement in British Politics 1760-1785.* Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St Martin's Press, New York 1962. xii, 247 pp. 25/-.

The parliamentary reform movement in the age of the American Revolution is here described in its peculiar features as distinct from the radical movements of later times. It is shown that the Wilkite and Wyvillite agitation was still a case of "country vs. court" and that social dissatisfaction played a very minor role. The author has had access to many unpublished and hitherto unused sources.

HAILSHAM, Lord. *Science and Politics*. Faber and Faber Ltd., London 1963. 110 pp. 13/6.

The author, who was entrusted with the newly created Ministry of Science in 1959, discusses in the first place a number of issues directly concerning his work, viz. the political, educational and economic aspects of scientific research. In two concluding chapters he pleads for an international system of law and for the importance of Christian religion to-day.

How They Lived. An Anthology of original accounts written before 1485. Compiled by W. O. Hassall. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1962. xvi, 356 pp. Ill. 35/—.

This book makes a trilogy with the opening volumes of *They Saw It Happen and Who's Who In History* (also by Dr Hassall). It has been compiled from original documents bearing upon daily life in England and Wales in the Middle Ages. The compiler has set out to give social history in the traditional English sense; the topics range from handicrafts to relaxation, and from farming to war, disasters and religion. Statutes and chronicles take the foremost place besides Chaucer among the sources; when the original is in Latin a translation in modern English is provided. With each topic some further reading is suggested. The numerous illustrations follow the text closely.

HYDE, DOUGLAS. *J'ai été communiste*. Éditions du Centurion, Paris 1962. 282 pp. NF. 9.85.

This is a translation (by Jacques Potin) of Mr Hyde's well-known autobiography *I believed*, first published in 1951. The author, a news editor of the *Daily Worker* who broke with Communism and became a Roman Catholic in 1948, gives a straightforward account of his role and his experiences in the Party since 1928. Father Jean-Yves Calvez wrote an introduction.

KAHN, HILDA R. *Salaries in the Public Services in England and Wales*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1962. 428 pp. 60/—.

In the first part of her study Dr Kahn describes the post-war salaries in seventeen public services in England and Wales, including the National Health Service and some of the nationalised industries. The second part is a critical analysis, in which the lack of consistency comes to the fore, and the remuneration in the private sector is compared. The book is provided with numerous tables; the Baroness Wootton of Abinger (better known as Barbara Wootton) has written a preface.

MCELWEE, WILLIAM. *Britain's Locust Years 1918-1940*. Faber and Faber, London 1962. 292 pp. 25/—.

Critical, well-written, betraying a spirit of balanced judgment, this account of the years between the two wars makes very attractive reading. No completely new vistas are opened up, but some rather obstinate myths held by the public at large or by politically coloured sections are fought with elegance and wit. Thus, McDonald is pictured as a man of greatness, Baldwin is held less responsible for later set-backs than is often done, the social achievements of the period are favourably compared with those of previous decades, not only unfavourably with what became possible only later on. Nevertheless, the author strongly feels that the period was one of many missed opportunities, of failures and frustrated hopes; responsibility for them is

shared by not a few individuals or special classes. It is the obvious search for impartiality which renders a flavour of mildness to statements which otherwise might sound rather harsh.

MARWICK, ARTHUR. *The Explosion of British Society, 1914-62*. Pan Books Ltd., London 1963. 160 pp. 3/6.

The author, a young Scottish historian, presents a popular and extremely readable picture of British society since 1914. The growth of the welfare state and the advance of science are the dominant themes, but much attention is also given to literature and the arts. The two World Wars are said to have caused "explosions".

MINGAY, G. E. *English Landed Society in the Eighteenth Century*. [Studies in Social History.] Routledge and Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1963. x, 292 pp. 40/-.

On the basis of thorough research into unpublished estate records, letters and diaries Mr Mingay offers a fresh account of the English landed interest in the eighteenth century. After three chapters on its structure (from the great landlords down to the lesser freeholders) and its gradual transformation, its political, social, agricultural and industrial functions are discussed. Much attention is paid to social history in the traditional English sense.

Nationalization. *A Book of Readings*. Ed. by A. H. Hanson. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1963. 475 pp. 45/-.

Mr Hanson has compiled about seventy extracts on the problems of nationalisation and State-owned industry in Britain; the sources include socialist and non-socialist pamphlets as well as official reports and specialist papers. The readings have been conveniently arranged under subjects, with guiding comments and a general introduction by the editor. Though primarily directed to the student of public administration, the volume may also be a valuable aid to the social historian.

PERRY, THOMAS W. *Public Opinion, Propaganda, and Politics in Eighteenth-Century England. A Study of the Jew Bill of 1753*. [Harvard Historical Monographs, LI.] Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1962. xii, 215 pp. Ill. \$ 4.75.

After the "Jew Bill", which aimed at making possible the naturalisation of non-baptised Jews, had been accepted by Parliament in 1753, the Tories yet created an enormous election row, with the result that the Whig Government dissociated itself from it and the act was repealed. Mr Perry demonstrates, how the Tories succeeded in rousing public opinion; he rightly regards the episode as an expression of latent or "negative" democracy rather than of endemic anti-semitism. The volume is well-documented.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM. *The Secondary Modern School*. Faber and Faber, London 1963. 254 pp. 32/6.

The English Secondary Modern School was originally intended as a new type of secondary education catering for the average child, and less scholastic, less "examinational" than the Grammar and Technical Schools. Although since 1944 it has surpassed the last two in importance, little has come of the new educational ideals. Dr Taylor traces out in detail the course of this process and the social factors entering into it. His valuable study is one of the "Society Today and Tomorrow" series.

THOMPSON, F. M. L. *English Landed Society in the Nineteenth Century*. [Studies in Social History.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1963. xiii, 374 pp. 45/-.

The present volume links up with the companion study of the eighteenth century by G. E. Mingay, noticed above on p. 338. Besides the same kinds of unpublished sources Mr Thompson has principally used the well-known reference works by Sir J. Bernard Burke, parliamentary materials, and newspapers; he puts a stronger emphasis on the economic history, but the other aspects are by no means neglected. An original interpretation is given of the decline of the landed interest, pursued down to 1939.

WARD, J. T. *The Factory Movement 1830-1855*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St Martin's Press, New York 1962. xi, 515 pp. 50/-.

This is the first history of the movement for the regulation of industrial working conditions to be published since the one written by its participant Samuel Kydd (1857). Dr Ward has studied an impressive quantity of published and unpublished sources, and composed a book which is as readable as it is thorough, and which does full justice to the movement and its medley composition. Numerous quotations from contemporary articles and speeches contribute highly to the vividness of the story. The notes cover over fifty pages.

Hungary

Ökonomische Geographie der Ungarischen Volksrepublik. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1963. 235 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 9.80.

A geographical description of Hungarian economy, compiled by the Institute of Economic Geography of the Karl Marx School of Economics, Budapest. The parts on the economic reconstruction of the country are strongly propagandistic in nature.

ZINNER, PAUL E. *Revolution in Hungary*. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1962. xii, 380 pp. \$ 6.00.

This important contribution to contemporary history is based on a full knowledge of documentary sources, familiarity with the literature and a great number of interviews held by various persons and the author himself. The latter's is a very thoughtful analysis of the building up of a totalitarian system, in which the particular situation of the country after the last war provides the starting point. Although the Rakosi dictatorship did in many points have its own character, the study is of immense importance for an understanding of the general pattern of the Communists' rise to power in Eastern Europe. What is more special for Hungary is the way in which the crisis of the regime in the years after Stalin's death materialized in the intellectual unrest preceding the Revolution and, of course, the Revolution itself. The description and discussion of the Revolution and of the various groups (intellectuals, workers, communist cadres, adherents of other parties that rose again) present a model of clarity, as does the story of the fate that befell the government, and of the crushing of the Revolution.

Italy

LEPRE, AURELIO. *Contadini, borghesi ed operai nel tramonto del feudalesimo napoletano*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1963. 304 pp. L. 3.800.

This No 18 of the *Studi e ricerche storiche* of the Feltrinelli Institute collects a number of

studies in the social and economic history of the Kingdom of Naples towards the end of the eighteenth century. The author successively deals with the thought of Giuseppe Palmieri, the problems of the silk industry, the wool-weavers at Arpino, a crisis in the olive-oil trade, and the issue of free trade vs. protectionism in the corn trade. With each of the studies a number of documents are printed.

PARIS, ROBERT. *Histoire du fascisme en Italie*. Vol. I. *Des origines à la prise du pouvoir*. François Maspero, Paris 1962. 366 pp. NF. 18.80.

After a brief outline of the general character of Italian politics in the period of the First World War and a description of the circumstances in which Italy entered that war the author traces the rise of fascism in detail. With reference to abundant printed material he considers the economic, human and political situation, in which he closely follows Gramsci's analysis, especially as regards the assessment of the political action. He studies the way in which Mussolini, without scruple and without principle, in the course of ever changing standpoints succeeds more and more in introducing the idea of an imminent revolution in a tottering Italy, and, in spite of the even then apparent weaknesses of his personality, manages to get himself and his movement accepted as the only guarantee against it. This eventually leads to the commission, carried through behind the backs of the political forces by the real social powers, to form a government, which was fabricated into the heroic March on Rome in fascist legend.

TERSEN, ÉMILE. *Garibaldi*. Le Club Français du Livre, Paris 1962. 305 pp. Ill. NF. 18.50.

The author, a Communist historian, has written a biography of Garibaldi, which at any rate bears witness to a great veneration and has been attractively produced. The emphasis given to the *histoire-bataille* impresses the reader as old-fashioned, and the numerous reproductions after old prints are completely in keeping. Garibaldi's relations with Marx are briefly, those with France extensively gone into.

The Netherlands

DREES, W. *Zestig jaar levenservaring*. N.V. De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam 1962. xvii, 345 pp. Ill. Hfl. 14.50.

These memoirs of the former Socialist Prime Minister are interesting because of details related on political events (for instance, on the conflict with Indonesia), but more so as a reflexion of the spirit of Dutch democratic Socialism in one of its most outstanding representatives. Idealism and soberness, honesty, no extravagance and no brilliant insights, but hard and devoted work are characteristic of the man and his role as a politician and statesman, whose strong principles firmly stood the test of the Nazi occupation and its impact on faith in democratic values.

HOEVEN, P. J. A. TER. *Havenarbeiders van Amsterdam en Rotterdam*. Sociologische analyse van een arbeidsmarkt. H. E. Stenfert Kroese N.V., Leiden 1963. xii, 454 pp. Ill. Hfl. 22.50.

The author has executed a sociological investigation, commissioned by the *Sociologisch Onderzoek in de Rotterdamse en Amsterdamse Havens* Foundation, into the (unsatisfactory)

labour markets in the harbours of Amsterdam and Rotterdam from 1959 to 1962; he has embodied the results in the present volume, with which he also took his degree at the Rotterdam School of Economics. The study is divided into four parts, resp. on the position of dock labour in the framework of the local labour markets; the market behaviour of the dock workers; their attitudes towards their work and pay; and their relations with the trade-unions and with the on the whole traditionally minded entrepreneurs. Many annexes, but no summary in any foreign language, have been included.

Kluwer's Zakboek Sociale Verzekering. Supplements 25, 26 and 27; Voorlopige Mededelingen – Januari 1963. N.V. Uitgevers-Maatschappij AE. E. Kluwer, Deventer 1962; 1963. Hfl. 2.33; 4.48; 4.61; o.68.

The above supplements contain all the recent additions and amendments in the social insurance legislation to be included in the original looseleaf edition. In the *Voorlopige Mededelingen* the reader finds a summary of the supplements and amendments, which have come into operation on January 1, 1963, but have not been published in the *Staatsblad* in time.

LAND, L. VAN DER. Het ontstaan van de Pacifistisch Socialistische Partij. Uitgeverij De Bezige Bij, Amsterdam 1962. 191 pp. Hfl. 4.50.

By means of a questionnaire, interviews and relevant literature the origins of the Pacifist Socialist Party have been analysed. A number of documents have been added. Founded in 1957, the PSP combined different elements, and a survey of the background of the first hundred members demonstrates the overwhelming importance of the pacifist elements over against the radical socialism which is protested in most official documents of the party. It is also for this reason that the PSP has proved to be stronger than any previous left-wing socialist movement which stressed the socialist aspect.

Mensen op Zondag. With a Summary in English. [Rijksdienst voor het Nationale Plan, Publikatie nr. 14.] Staatsdrukkerij- en Uitgeverijbedrijf, 's-Gravenhage n.d. 166 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 7.90.

The weekend – and especially Sunday morning and afternoon recreation in four Dutch cities and towns (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hilversum, Zaandam) – is made the subject of this interesting study. The survey was carried out in June and July 1956 and about 15,000 persons were interviewed. Although many results obtained are fully in line with general observation, others are revealing and all are on a high level of exactness. The influence of churchgoing, and the percentages for the various age groups as regards church attendance, the influence of motorization on recreation patterns and the role of the family in Sunday activities are among the subjects on which most rewarding data were collected. The book was written by Miss A. Hessels, who, for the collecting of data, was assisted by various civil authorities.

POLAK, EDUARD. De weg omhoog. Uitgeverij De Bezige Bij, Amsterdam 1962. 284 pp. Ill. Hfl. 9.75.

This book is based on a series of radio speeches and edited by a daughter of the late Eduard Polak who played a leading role in the Socialist Democratic Labour Party. The story related here is a eulogy on the achievements of social democracy. The history

of the party is told in a very popular style. Relatively few details are mentioned which throw some new light on even those questions with which the author was directly concerned. A number of cartoons by A. Hahn have been included.

TULDER, J. J. M. VAN. *De beroepsmobiliteit in Nederland van 1919 tot 1954. Een sociaal-statistische studie.* H. E. Stenfert Kroese N.V., Leiden 1962. xii, 296 pp. Hfl. 20.00.

Social mobility is studied for the first time for the country as a whole in this sociological and statistical work. It is based on a country-wide research into professional mobility. Methodologically, the book is of great importance, since a historical reconstruction is achieved of the evolution of mobility over a considerable span of time. 2,500 Males were interviewed, making a representative average of the age groups, professional, religious etc. sections of the population. The very important data obtained throw much light on the process of group and inter-generation mobility. There is, for instance, a very clear difference between small and large families and also between the adherence to the various different religions. As a whole, the trend upward is pronounced.

WARMBRUNN, WERNER. *The Dutch under German Occupation 1940-1945.* Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.); Oxford University Press, London 1963. xiii, 338 pp. \$ 7.50; 42/-.

Unbiased in its treatment of the subject, bold and thoughtful in its conclusions, this study offers a good description of the eventful years during which the country was under Nazi occupation. Of great interest are, among other things, the discussion of the scope and significance of the Resistance movement, the role played by such high civil servants as remained in office and whose motives are carefully scrutinized, and the reactions of the populations at large. The self-destructive policy of collaboration for humanitarian reasons by the Jewish Council is dealt with in a way which demonstrates the author's capacity for understanding the most intricate situations of which there were many during the years under discussion.

Poland

Im Feuer vergangen. Tagebücher aus dem Ghetto. Mit einem Vorwort von Johann Christoph Hampe. [Der Siebenstern.] Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München 1963. 314 pp. DM. 10.80.

In the present volume five young Jewish people give an account of what happened to them during the Second World War. Four of the accounts were written by women (among whom a twelve-year-old girl), and already published in 1958 by Rütten and Loening in Berlin. The reader is given a varied, but always life-like picture of the fate of the Polish Jews under the Nazi Occupation. The introduction by Mr Hampe is dignified in tone.

KRANNHALS, HANNS VON. *Der Warschauer Aufstand 1944.* Bernard & Graefe Verlag für Wehrwesen, Frankfurt am Main 1962. 445 pp. Maps. DM. 36.00.

"Sooner or later the truth about the group of criminals who have embarked on the Warsaw adventure in order to seize power will become known to everybody". These words were written by Stalin to Churchill and Roosevelt on August 22, 1944. Dr v.

Krannhals' thorough monograph on the rising of the *Armia Krajowa* against the Germans is an important contribution towards the fulfilment of the above prophecy, though in a sense quite different from what the prophet had in mind. As it turns out, General Bor-Komorowski and his men were no "criminals", but patriots who wished to forestall a mere change of foreign masters. It has long been known that the Russians had no use for such an independent Polish struggle for freedom and left the rising to bleed to death, but it is here set forth again on the basis of all the available evidence. The author expresses himself no less critically on the methods used by the SS to strike down the rising, and on the destruction of Warsaw after the capitulation. The documentation, chiefly based on German and Polish sources, is excellent; in an appendix the reader finds 73 pieces, when necessary in German translation.

LESLIE, R. F. Reform and Insurrection in Russian Poland 1856-1865. [University of London Historical Studies, XIII.] The Athlone Press, London 1963. xi, 272 pp. 45/-.

The author, who already has a book on the Polish rising of 1830 to his name (*vide* this journal, Vol. I (1956), Part 2, p. 368), now deals with the preliminary history, the course and the aftermath of the rising of 1863. In the centre are the peasant question and the attitudes of the *szlachta* and the Russian authorities towards it; the intersection of the national by the social factors; and the curious quadrangular situation of the "Reds", the "Whites", Wielopolski, and the Russians. Attention is also paid to the international repercussions. The study, which is based chiefly on Polish and Russian sources, is an important contribution to our knowledge of the subject.

STAAR, RICHARD F. Poland 1944-1962. The Sovietization of a Captive People. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge 1962. x, 300 pp. \$ 7.50.

Careful treatment is given by the author to the development of political institutions during the period 1944-1962. He discusses "governmental dynamics", including the gradual suppression of non-communist parties in the first years, policies of the communists, the structure of the party and affiliated organizations, shifts in leadership, and the Roman Catholic Church. The book is based on an impressive amount of sources. The author minimizes the importance of 1956 and argues that since then the approximation of the social and political structure of the Soviet model has been further stepped up.

Portugal

RODRIGUES, EDGAR e ROBERTO DAS NEVES. A Fome em Portugal. (Análise da obra económico-político-financeira do corporativismo português). Editôra Germinal, Rio de Janeiro 1959. 387 pp. Ill.

The authors indict the Salazar regime on a charge of misrule, paying special attention to the miserable fate of the workers and to the role played by the Roman Catholic clergy. The final chapter contains documents on the opposition and critical newspaper cuttings. Prof. Josué de Castro wrote a preface.

Rumania

Răscoala din 1821. Izvoare narative, Vol. V. [Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Institutul de Istorie. Documente privind Istoria

Romîniei.] Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romîne, Bucureşti 1962. 626 pp. Lei 23.40.

This fifth and last volume of the sub-series on the rising of 1821 of the series Documents on Rumanian History contains narrative sources. An important place among these is taken by Russian sources. They are presented in the original with a translation added. They are in the first place unpublished writings of the Russian officer and historian I. P. Liprandi, who at that time was head of the information and counter-information services of the 16th division at Kişinev. The volume is edited by Prof. A. Oteţea. It is provided with a glossary and an index.

RURA, MICHAEL J. *Reinterpretation of History as a Method of Furfuring Communism in Rumania*. Georgetown University Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. xi, 123 pp. \$ 2.50.

With commendable acumen the author has drawn comparisons between partisan historiography as it is now obligatory in Rumania with less biased historiography and objective facts. The inclination to serve Soviet purposes has fully obscured, for instance, the contribution made to the country's history by Bessarabia and Bukovina, and unduly stressed Slav influences. A good survey is given, too, of the scope of subjects dealt with and of the various journals in which Communist authors set forth the official theories.

Spain

DAHMS, HELLMUTH GÜNTHER. *Der Spanische Bürgerkrieg 1936-1939*. Rainer Wunderlich Verlag Hermann Leins, Tübingen 1962. 356 pp. Ill. DM. 18.50.

Although this book is announced as unbiased, a certain preference for the insurgents' side in the Civil War is unmistakable. The confusion reigning under the Second Republic and the revolutionary developments before July 1936 are given a great deal of stress. Interesting details make the survey of political events valuable and the examination of various kinds of tensions both among the Republicans and the Nationalists is rewarding. The international complications are given much thought. The military features are related very fully.

MAISKI, I. M. *Neuere Geschichte Spaniens 1808-1917*. Deutsche Ausgabe hrsg. v. Manfred Kossok. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1961. 406 pp. DM 14.50.

The author's interest for his subject dates from the years 1936-1939, when, as Soviet Ambassador in London, he represented his country in the Non-Intervention Committee. As a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences he has continued his studies on modern Spain and written a book on it, of which the present volume is the German translation. Mr Maisky's approach is, of course, Communist (that he makes his story end just in 1917 is suggestive enough), but he emerges as a very vivid narrator. For the first years after 1808 he has used some unpublished material from the archives of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Switzerland

BIGLER, ROLF R. *Der libertäre Sozialismus in der Westschweiz*. Ein

Beitrag zur Entwicklungsgeschichte und Deutung des Anarchismus. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1963. 343 pp. DM. 28.00.

Organisation, character, ideology and history of the *Fédération Jurassienne* are described extensively in this book. It is pointed out, that this movement, libertarian-socialist, has risen unconnected with socialist organisations in German Switzerland, while also the connections with the movements in the remaining part of French Switzerland were incidental. The role played by the Federation in the International(s) before and after the Hague Congress of 1872, which role is certainly not underestimated by the author, is traced in great detail, with a pronounced bias against Marx. Ideas and fortunes of the organisation are related to the whole mentality of the world of artisans in which it was active. The book contains nearly one hundred pages of notes, which here and there, however, are nothing but a continuation of the text.

PEDROLI, GUIDO. Il socialismo nella Svizzera italiana (1880-1922). Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1963. 189 pp. L. 2.000.

The author deals with the history of the autonomous Tessino Socialist Party and its precursors up to its entry into the Cantonal Government in 1922. Due attention is paid to its curious intermediate position between the Italian Socialist Party and the Swiss Socialist Party. The volume is No 17 of the *Studi e ricerche storiche* of the Feltrinelli Institute.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics-Russia

AMBURGER, ERIK. Geschichte des Protestantismus in Russland. Evangelisches Verlagswerk, Stuttgart 1961. 210 pp. Maps. DM. 14.80.

Except in the case of the Baptists, Protestantism in Russia has always remained a question of immigrants and their descendants, among whom the German nationals were the most important. It is to the latter, that Dr Amburger, who was himself born in the former St Petersburg, pays the greatest attention. Being a "profane" historian by origin he is also able to impart much of interest on them as a social group. The volume has been written with expert knowledge.

ARCHER, PETER. Communism and the Law. The Bodley Head, London 1963. 112 pp. 10/6.

Mr Archer, a young barrister belonging to the Labour Party, discusses theory and practice of "Socialist legality" in a historical setting; Communist sources are regularly quoted, from the Communist Manifesto to Khrushchev's secret speech at the Twentieth Party Congress. The essay is a *Background Book* and aims at a wider public.

BAILEY, GEOFFREY. Verschwörer um Russland. Intrigenkampf der Geheimmächte. Paul List Verlag, München 1961. 312 pp. Ill. DM. 16.80.

Originally published under the title *The Conspirators* (Harper, New York 1960) this book presents an engrossing account of the underground struggle against the Soviet regime between the two world wars. The author successively deals with the "Monarchist Union of Central Russia", the abduction of Kutiepov, the role played by Skoblin, and the Tukhachevsky affair; the latter's "treason" is still represented as such

in spite of his rehabilitation after Stalin's death. The book aims at a wider public, but an extensive apparatus of notes has been appended.

Basic Russian Publications. An Annotated Bibliography on Russia and the Soviet Union. Ed. by Paul L. Horecky. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1962. xxvi, 313 pp. \$ 6.50.

This is a most welcome and important publication for everyone interested in Slavic studies. It is restricted to publications in the Russian language, of which it lists 1820 items in 1396 entries. The difference between these two figures is caused by the fact that a number of entries list either additional material on the same subject or translations. Both in the book as a whole and within the divisions the general works and serials come before the monographies. The editor was assisted in preparing the book by over thirty specialists, whose names suggest a high level of competence. While it is always easy and often irrelevant to disagree on the inclusion or exclusion of individual items, the one more general remark one could make is that, in a few fields, one would have liked the inclusion of more serials. The editorial method left a measure of freedom to the contributors in the making up of the entries; the resulting differences in treatment do not impair the usefulness of this publication.

Bibliographie der sowjetischen Philosophie. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht 1959; 1962. 3 vols. vii, 72 pp.; iii, 109 pp.; x, 73 pp. Hfl. 12.25; 15.75; 18.50.

The three bibliographical volumes published in the series *Sovietica – Veröffentlichungen des Osteuropa-Instituts, Universität Freiburg* in Switzerland (general editor: J. M. Bochenski) have an obvious value for the study of Soviet philosophy and ideology. The first vol. offers a list of the contents of the *Voprosy Filosofii* for the years 1947-1956, the second books for the period 1947-1958 and articles for that of 1957-1958 and the third books and articles for the years 1959-1960 (the articles are from the *Voprosy Filosofii* and the *Filosofskie Nauki*). The first and second volumes contain indexes. Titles given are only in Russian (in an international transcription); foreign translations have not been taken into account.

BLAKELEY, THOMAS J. Soviet Scholasticism. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht 1961. xiii, 176 pp. Hfl. 19.75.

This original approach to the methodology of Soviet philosophy is based on sources dating from 1947 to 1960. Extracts from the more important texts are given in a 65-page "appendix of quotations" in an English translation (many are made accessible for the first time to readers not familiar with the Russian language). It is argued that the fundamental premises were not changed by de-Stalinization, and contemporary Soviet philosophy has remained, in its pattern of thought, a recurrence of "Scholasticism" in a very strict sense. Both strive towards a system characterised by a very strong teleology. The treatment given to this difficult theme is a model of lucidity.

BOFFA, GIUSEPPE. Les étapes de la Révolution Russe. Traduit de l'italien par J. et G. Bourbousson. François Maspero, Paris 1962. 91 pp. NF. 4.80.

Mr Boffa, who in *La grande svolta* presented a Communist analysis of the de-Stalinisation (*vide* this journal, Vol. V (1960), p. 535 f.), discusses in the present booklet some central

issues of the preceding decades. "The revolutionary Truth was that of Lenin", and the record of Stalin is approved in so far as he abided by that (viz. as against Trotsky, etc.); the subsequent deviation is partly explained from "Socialist" growing-pains and psychological tensions. The volume has been written in a popular style but with shrewd insight.

CHRISTOFF, PETER K. An Introduction to Nineteenth-Century Russian Slavophilism. A Study in Ideas. Vol. I. A. S. Xomjakov. [Slavistic Printings and Reprintings, XXIII.] Mouton & Co., 's Gravenhage 1961. 301 pp. Ill. Hfl. 33.00.

With the present volume Prof. Christoff commences a series of monographs on the ideology of the early Moscow Slavophiles, viz. Khomiakov, Ivan Kireevsky, Samarin, and Konstantin Aksakov. Until now there existed no comprehensive study in English on these curious nobles, who in their own way set themselves against Western influences under Nicholas I. Prof. Christoff therefore fills a need here, although he consciously exercises some restraint: his scope is ideology rather than biography, and exposition rather than interpretation. The present volume makes an excellent impression; on the basis of wide reading the development of Khomiakov's ideology and his relations with the other Slavophiles are described, and subsequently his ideas are separately dealt with, the interest centring on the concepts of *sobornost'* (wholeness, togetherness) and *obschchina* (village community). A translation of Khomiakov's Message to the Serbians (1860) has been included.

Current Soviet Policies, IV. The Documentary Record of the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Ed. by Charlotte Saikowski and Leo Gruliov. From the transl. of The Current Digest of the Soviet Press. With a Who's Who of the Central Committee. Compiled by Mark Neuweld. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1962. 248 pp. \$ 8.50; 63/-.

The title of this book itself sufficiently indicates its importance. Like in the previous volumes the careful presentation deserves praise and the choice of some extra items is rewarding: for instance, the text of the *Pravda*-notice announcing the early departure of Chou En-Lai is reproduced.

DAVIDSON-HOUSTON, J. V. Russia with Your Eyes Open. The Bodley Head, London 1962. 123 pp. 10/6.

The author, a British army officer, who in various functions has been in contact with the Russians, gives a reliable picture of the Soviet society and way of life. The self-advertising of the regime is discounted soberly and without malice. The little volume (published in *Background Books*) is especially designed for tourists, for whose benefit it contains many useful tips.

HAYIT, BAYMIRZA. Sowjetrussische Orientpolitik am Beispiel Turkestans. Verlag Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1962. 289 pp. DM. 16.80.

Much source material which is not available outside the Soviet Union has been worked up in this thorough-going survey of the Soviet occupation of Turkestan and the latter's role as an outpost from which to influence the Islamic countries. More than 30 pages of documents have been appended. The opening chapters provide a good insight into the national question in Turkestan, the communist theory of self-determination and the way Soviet nationalities policy was and is operating.

Kleines Textbuch der kommunistischen Ideologie. Auszüge aus dem Lehrbuch "Osnovy marksizma-leninizma" mit Register. Ausgew. und übers. von Helmut Fleischer. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht 1963. xiii, 116 pp. Hfl. 17.50.

Dr Fleischer has prepared, for the series of *Sovietica*, a selection from *Osnovy Marksizma-Leninizma*, the authoritative text-book published in Moscow in 1959, a complete German translation of which appeared in East Berlin in 1960. The present selection is very summary indeed: no text is continued for more than half a page, and the first part (on dialectical materialism) is passed over with six pages. Although the Communists will probably speak of an "imperialist provocation" the booklet is a useful primer.

LENIN, W. I. Werke, Band 37. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. i, 712 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

The 37th volume of Lenin's Works contains private letters, telegrams and notes to Lenin's mother, sisters, brother-in-law and his wife dating from the years 1893-1922. Together, there are 274 letters, most of which were published before (so far as the letters were preserved). In an appendix 54 letters from Lenin's wife to his relatives are published; they reflect the conditions of life under banishment and emigration. The notes are extensive and contrary to the other volumes there is in this volume also an index of names.

MAICHEL, KAROL. Guide to Russian Reference Books. Vol. I. General Bibliographies and Reference Books. Ed. by J. S. G. Simmons. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace. Stanford University, Stanford (Cal.) 1962. 92 pp. \$ 5.00.

This is the first volume of a selective guide which is going to be of very much value to scholars and librarians. Russian history from the eleventh century onward is covered. The work will include bibliographies, but also biographical dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, statistical handbooks, etc. Important bibliographies published in article form or appended to books are included. The first volume contains bibliographies on reference works, among them of English works on Russia, Russian national bibliographies and bibliographies of the Soviet Republics, bibliographies of publications in Russian published outside the USSR, bibliographies of works in English, German and French, and bibliographies of dissertations, catalogues of manuscripts, periodicals and newspapers, etc.

MAWRIZKI, SERGEJ. Planung und Leitung der Schwerindustrie in der Sowjetunion. Athenäum Verlag, Frankfurt a/M., Bonn 1962. 155 pp. DM 29.50.

The priority given by the Communists to heavy industry is only too well known, and therefore the importance of a study like the present one is evident. The author offers a mainly economic analysis of management and planning since 1917. Besides on the Western literature he bases himself on the Russian literature, also paying attention to the Communist theory, which, however, he considers inexact and incomplete.

MÖNNICH, HORST. Reise durch Russland. Ohne Plan im Land der Pläne. Paul List Verlag, München 1961. 251 pp. DM. 13.80.

Together with two German compatriots Mr Mönnich motored through the West of the Soviet Union in 1960, and the result is another travelogue, this time one with

literary pretensions. The author's interest was specially directed to the life of the common Soviet citizen, and in that respect he shows himself a sharp observer.

Perspektiven der sowjetischen Politik. Der XXII. Parteitag und das neue Parteiprogramm. Eine Dokumentation. Hrsg. und kommentiert von Curt W. Gasteyer. Verlag Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1962. 340 pp. DM. 16.80.

More than three quarters of this volume consist of documents on Soviet communism, such as the programs of the C.P. of 1919 and 1961, the resolution of the 22nd Party Congress on the removal of Stalin's corpse from the Lenin mausoleum and a number of short biographies of leading people, including people who are now in disgrace. The documents are preceded by a good introduction of some 90 pages in which a careful treatment is given to various important aspects of Soviet policy before and after the said Congress, as well as a rewarding critical exposé of the newly adopted Party Program. Developments in international relations (with the West and with other countries of the Communist bloc – the end of the monolithic structure is demonstrated in the examples of Albania, China, and new tendencies in economic cooperation) are given as much attention as the changes in leadership and the economic problems facing the Soviet home policy.

PIPES, RICHARD. Social Democracy and the St. Petersburg Labor Movement, 1885-1897. [Russian Research Center Studies, 46.] Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1963. xvi, 154 pp. Ill. \$ 4.25.

Prof. Pipes has written an important book on the Populist and Social Democratic groups in St Petersburg before 1897. He allows especially the local labour elite, which in the Soviet historiography has been eclipsed or "mediatised" by the powerful figure of Lenin, to appear in its own right. The specific attitudes of these people are convincingly reconstructed: their urge for intellectual and economic self-improvement simultaneously with an aversion from the radical intelligentsia, their apolitical and non-revolutionary mood, in short, what Lenin, during and after his exile in Siberia, came to decry as "economism". Not necessarily before, as Prof. Pipes demonstrates; that Lenin's record in this period is reduced to normal (mainly literary) proportions is another merit of this outstanding and well-documented study.

SALISBURY, HARRISON E. A New Russia? Secker & Warburg Ltd., London 1963. vii, 146 pp. 18/-.

The well-known correspondent of the *New York Times* groups together the impressions gained during a recent visit to the Soviet Union and Mongolia (1961-62) under a number of headings, e.g. the "Lost Generation", the new "Men of the Sixties", anti-semitism, religion, and the conflict with China. The expositions on the struggle between the "liberals" and the "neo-Stalinists" deserve special mention. The author, who is fully proficient in the Russian language, as usual relates characteristic conversations, in which the attitudes of the average Soviet citizen come to the fore.

SCHAPIRO, LEONARD. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union. [University Paperbacks]. Methuen & Co. Ltd., London 1963. xiv, 631 pp. 21/-.

This paperback edition of Mr Schapiro's admirable work is a full reprint from the original one in cloth binding. The policies of the Russian Communist Party are explained against the background of the prevailing general conditions in the country: an over-all

analysis of the communist system as a phenomenon to be delineated from other societal institutions has been avoided. New and interesting details are provided, especially on the Great Purge. Party history is traced back to the very beginnings and carried up to the years after Stalin's death.

Die sowjetische Bildungspolitik seit 1917. Dokumente und Texte. Hrsg. u. erl. von Oskar Anweiler und Klaus Meyer. Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1961. 424 pp. DM. 26.00.

Dr Anweiler and Dr Meyer have prepared a very useful documentation on the Soviet educational policies. It includes, firstly, decrees and ordinances of the highest Party and State authorities; most of these have been printed in full. The reader further finds extracts from more detailed regulations, and from relevant pronouncements of Lenin, Krupskaja, Lunacharsky, Stalin and Khrushchev. All the documents and texts have been translated directly from the Russian; in the introduction their historical relation is elucidated.

Sowjetunion. Werden und Gestalt einer Weltmacht. In Verbindung mit dem Institut für kontinentale Agrar- und Wirtschaftsforschung der Justus Liebig-Universität Giessen hrsg. von Herbert Ludat. Wilhelm Schmitz Verlag, Giessen 1962. 323 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 7.80.

After three historical chapters (the longest of which is from the pen of the editor) nine specialists deal with the chief domestic aspects and problems of the Soviet Union; most attention is paid to the ideological and economic sectors. The volume is addressed to the educated lay reader and is provided with an extensive bibliography.

Yugoslavia

HOPTNER, J. B. Yugoslavia in Crisis 1934-1941. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1962. xvi, 328 pp. \$ 6.50.

The foreign policy of Yugoslavia during the regency of Prince Paul and the premier-ships of Stojadinović, Cvetković and Sinović is here set forth in great detail. Although there are some minor inaccuracies, the factual basis of the book is sound and extensive; it includes, for instance, German and Italian sources, and, as regards quite a few data, information given to the author by persons who held important positions during the period under discussion. To a certain extent, inner developments of the country have been given attention, especially the minorities problem and the economic position. Both were increasingly influential in their bearing on the diminishing freedom of action of the Belgrade government. It is argued that the Cvetković line of policy of trying to avoid certain defeat at the hands of the Axis was the most acceptable and responsible one under the circumstances.

WATERSTON, ALBERT. Planning in Yugoslavia. Organization and Implementation. [The Economic Development Institute]. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1962. ix, 109 pp. \$ 3.00.

A good survey is given here of the evolution of planning in communist Yugoslavia. The trend of decentralisation which is not only obvious in the economic field may, according to the author, well be irreversible. The pragmatic attitude of the leading authorities which, among other things, led them to an ever increasing positive evaluation of the functions of the market, is set forth with convincing clarity.