

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

ZELTNER, HERMANN. *Ideologie und Wahrheit. Zur Kritik der politischen Vernunft.* Friedrich Frommann Verlag (Günther Holzboog), Stuttgart - Bad Canstatt 1966. 162 pp. DM. 19.50.

In a philosophical disquisition the author contrasts the ideologies of liberalism, conservatism, Marxism and fascism on the one hand, and "political reason" on the other. Though the former are not devoid of rationality, they are all marred by "particularism"; it is the task of philosophy to find universal truth.

OTHER BOOKS

Michel Bakounine ou la vie contre la science. Présentation, choix de textes, bibliographie par Henri Arvon. [Philosophes de tous les temps.] Éditions Seghers, Paris 1966. 191 pp. Ill.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ABENDROTH, WOLFGANG. *Antagonistische Gesellschaft und politische Demokratie. Aufsätze zur politischen Soziologie.* Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1967. 578 pp. DM. 32.00.

In this volume a great number of – mostly short – essays and articles published in periodicals over some fifteen years have been collected. In conformity with the author's view that "political sociology" has a firm connection with practical politics many of these articles are strongly polemical – and are very critical of the German Federal policy at that. Professor Abendroth speaks for a "critically renewed Marxism" conceived of not as a doctrine of salvation but as a "realistic analysis of the chances" for mankind. Also – to mention one more out of many themes – he strongly opposes the tendency to explain Communism from its totalitarian substance as a (partial) companion movement to Fascism, as he evaluates Bolshevism as essentially producing a greater freedom as soon as the task of modernizing society has been fulfilled.

ARDIGÒ, ACHILLE. *La diffusione urbana. Le aree metropolitane e i problemi del loro sviluppo. Saggio sociologico.* Editrice AVE, Roma 1967. 221 pp. L. 2500.

A sociological study of the metropolitan areas in the contemporary world. The author pays relatively much attention to the Italian setting, but at the same time he presents a useful survey of the international literature on the subject.

BESHES, JAMES M. *Population Processes in Social Systems*. The Free Press, New York; Collier-Macmillan Limited, London 1967. x, 207 pp. \$ 6.95.

This study is peripheral from the viewpoint of social history, as it concentrates on methods and techniques of population research (fertility, mortality, migration, etc.). Subjects dealt with are the impact of demographic processes on various social systems, the different fertility of social classes and the significance of religious beliefs. The discussion of the causes of high fertility among Negroes in the USA and that of the different effects of a demographic explosion in underdeveloped countries with a more active and those with a more traditional pattern of ideology are relevant as a demonstration of the meaning of demographic findings for social history. That Lenin "turned the class system of Marx into a relation between nations, rich and poor", is a manifest exaggeration containing a grain of truth – it inspires the author to some observations on the issue of development.

The Case for Capitalism. Ed. by Michael Ivens & Reginald Dunstan. Publ. in association with Aims of Industry. Michael Joseph, London 1967. 264 pp. 63/-.

The "case for capitalism" is pleaded here from various angles and with unequal force of argument and eloquence. On the whole, the essays collected are of a high standard, and the seriousness of the views as well as the thoughtful way in which they are defended are very commendable. To give a few examples, we mention the contributions by C. Northcote Parkinson (on monopoly – nationalization is rejected because it means monopoly), Henry Hazlitt (a refutation of Galbraith) and former Austrian Minister of Finance Reinhard Kamitz (on the feasibility of a stable currency). Other items are, e.g., capitalism and war, capitalism and class, and capitalism and culture.

CLINARD, MARSHALL B. *Slums and Community Development. Experiments in Self-Help*. The Free Press, New York; Collier-Macmillan Limited, London 1966. xvi, 395 pp. Ill. \$ 7.95; 63/-.

The first part of this very interesting volume is a general analysis of the slum as a social and a cultural phenomenon, and then there follows a detailed study of urban community development which is presented as the best if not only solution of the slum problem. The author served as a consultant to the well-known Delhi Pilot Project and his experiences figure largely in his book. The situation in other countries, however, is time and again brought up for comparison.

Demographic Yearbook – Annuaire démographique 1965. Seventeenth Issue. Special Topic: Natality Statistics. United Nations, New York 1966. viii, 808 pp. \$ 15.00.

Apart from the usual, extremely valuable information, this volume of the Demographic Yearbook contains the following new tables on natality statistics: live births by age of mother and sex; live births and rates specific for age of mother and urban/rural residence; live births by occupation of father; and live births by type of birth. "A forty-five year trend of crude birth rates, a thirty-year trend of gross and net reproduction rates, and a twenty-year trend of numbers of live births are provided" as well as innumerable other data. To try and give particular details would be arbitrary; the trends in birth rates are, e.g., very illuminating and of eminent importance for scholars, politicians and social workers.

Faschismus und Kapitalismus. Theorien über die sozialen Ursprünge und die Funktion des Faschismus. Von Otto Bauer, Herbert Marcuse, Arthur Rosenberg u.a. Hrsg. von Wolfgang Abendroth. Eingel. von Kurt Kliem, Jörg Kammler und Rüdiger Griepenburg. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt; Europa Verlag, Wien 1967. 187 pp. DM. 12.00.

In the texts (all dating from the 'thirties) that make up this reader, August Thalheimer, Herbert Marcuse, Arthur Rosenberg, Otto Bauer and Angelo Tasca present Marxist interpretations of the origins and functions of Fascism – including Nazism, of course. These interpretations are of a more subtle kind, but all the authors agree that Fascism took its rise in and served the interests of capitalism.

Die gegenwärtige Situation der Soziologie. Bearb. von S. S. Acquaviva, J. Cazeneuve, G. Eisermann u.a. Hrsg. von Gottfried Eisermann. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1967. xii, 294 pp. DM. 39.40.

Twelve well-known sociologists report on the present situation of their science in the following areas: United States (W. Stark), Great Britain (V. Klein), France (J. Cazeneuve), Italy (the editor and S. S. Acquaviva), Austria (F. D. Heyt and L. A. Vaskovics), the Netherlands (S. Hofstra), Yugoslavia (O. Mandić), Poland (J. Szczepański), Bulgaria (I. Rankoff), and South America (L. C. Fuentealba W.). This is a useful reader; it can only be regretted that there is no index.

GODELIER, MAURICE. Rationalité et irrationalité en économie. François Maspero, Paris 1966. 295 pp. F.fr. 21.00.

These loosely connected studies, most of which have been published before in periodicals, together constitute something like a Marxist philosophy of economics. The familiar problem of what Marx really meant takes up much space, but besides that the author broaches questions of sociology, cultural anthropology, etc.

KING, PRESTON. Fear of Power. An Analysis of Anti-Statism in Three French Writers. Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1967. xx, 139 pp. 35/-.

All their mutual differences notwithstanding, Tocqueville, Proudhon and Sorel shared the view that power is inherently evil. Dr King, a young

American political scientist, uses their "anti-statism" primarily as a device for giving more relief to his own ideas on the inescapability and the right use of power. Which is why we mention his book here and not under the heading of *France*.

LANGE, OSKAR. *Ekonomia polityczna*. Tom II. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1966. 300 pp. Zł. 27.00.

The opening volume of this "Political Economy", published in 1963, was noticed in IRSH, IX, p. 497. Professor Lange, who died in 1965, has only been able to complete four chapters of the second volume (on production and reproduction). To round it off the editors have appended some relevant fragments.

Marxist Ideology in the Contemporary World – Its Appeals and Paradoxes. Ed. by Milorad M. Drachkovitch. Contributors: Sidney Hook, Lewis S. Feuer, Joseph M. Bochenski, Daniel Bell, Gottfried Haberler, Yuan-li Wu, Peter T. Bauer, Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, Washington; Pall Mall Press, London 1966. xvii, 192 pp. \$ 6.50; 55/–.

The seven essays collected in this volume illustrate the "polymorphism" of Marxism. One aspect of this polymorphism is the adoption of a politically a-Communist, but anti-Western version by many "alienated" intellectuals and students in the West (see the contributions by S. Hook – a very precise subtitle: "From 'Scientific Socialism' to Mythology" – and L.S. Feuer). The opposite development is observable in the Soviet Union: not yet an "End of Ideology", but in any case a loosening, even disintegration, of (another version of) Marxism (D. Bell). Two studies on Marxist economics also deny that Marxism would have its appeal derived from its economic teachings. The impact of Marxism on the "third world" is treated by P. T. Bauer.

SCHOECK, HELMUT. *Der Neid. Eine Theorie der Gesellschaft*. Verlag Karl Alber, Freiburg, München 1966. 432 pp. DM. 32.00.

Since the eighteenth century the erstwhile capital sin of envy has been institutionalized under the guise of human equality and social justice, and consequently tabooed as an object of social research; the job of "debunking" was left to reactionary philosophers such as Nietzsche, Scheler and Spengler. Professor Schoeck is the first sociologist to devote a monograph to the phenomenon in its many facets. The volume is based on wide reading, including novels. As a "neo-liberal" the author has a score to settle with socialism, but in spite of his bias he has many important things to say.

Social Theory and Economic Change. By Michael Argyle, Reinhard Bendix, M. W. Flinn, Everett E. Hagen. Ed. by Tom Burns and S. B. Saul. Tavistock Publications, London, New York, Sydney 1967. vii, 104 pp. 25/–.

The central theme of the studies in this volume is E. E. Hagen's conception of those personality or individuality differences among nations which are

relevant to an explanation of the differences in economic and technical development (cf. IRSH, VII (1962), p. 465). The same scholar here contributes a historical study on "British Personality and the Industrial Revolution" in which – not always convincing – generalizations of, e.g., Dutch and Swedish history in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries serve to demonstrate why in these countries no industrial revolution took place. M. Flinn, R. Bendix and M. Argyle write on Hagen's theory of change from the angles of the economic historian, the sociologist and the social psychologist respectively.

The Socialist Register 1967. Ed. by Ralph Miliband and John Saville. The Merlin Press, London 1967. 256 pp. 30/-. (Paper: 15/-.)

The present issue appears to register less nuanced, extremely left-wing opinion more exclusively than its predecessors. There is a contribution by M. Johnstone on Marx's and Engels's concept of the party, ushering in the belief that "there are no grounds for arguing that they would have favoured the suppression of political opposition and dissent as a normal feature of the dictatorship of the proletariat", but this thesis is argued along rather "orthodox" lines – and various other contributions seem to lack the quality of moderation. R. Miliband condemns the American policy in Viet Nam as outright criminal, E. Mandel deals with the attempts at European economic unity as capitalist ventures in the style of international trusts, and J. Mohan considers Nkrumah's "analysis of neo-colonialism" in Africa the "most creative aspect of his ideology" which otherwise is that of a "petty bourgeois" nationalist. M. Godelier discusses Marx's *Capital*, V. Kiernan writes on "Marx and India", J. Saville criticizes the "firm conservatism" of Mr Wilson's basic policies. There are also some smaller contributions.

Sociology: An Introduction. Ed. by Neil J. Smelser. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1967. xx, 744 pp. Ill. \$ 8.95; 68/-.

This umpteenth sociology textbook distinguishes itself in various respects from its predecessors: it is selective rather than comprehensive, it makes greater demands on the undergraduate reader, and the (original) contributions of the twelve authors have been carefully co-ordinated. We especially draw attention to the chapters on fundamental social processes (G. C. Homans), social stratification (L. Reissman), political sociology (S. M. Lipset), and social change (the editor).

Sowjetsystem und demokratische Gesellschaft. Eine vergleichende Enzyklopädie. Band I. Abbildtheorie bis Diktatur des Proletariats. Herder, Freiburg, Basel, Wien 1966. xx pp., 1276 columns. DM. 148.00.

This is the first of five volumes which will "take stock of the differences and controversies" between Marxism and Leninism on the one hand and democratic society on the other, in so far as "the fundamental conceptions, standards and norms of the various disciplines" are essentially influenced by them. Scholars of great renown from a number of countries (e.g., Z. K. Brzezinski, M. Fainsod, L. B. Schapiro, G. A. Wetter) have contributed

articles. It is a totally new encyclopedical approach that is attempted; unavoidably the specialist is likely to find his field underrepresented. On the whole, the work is a very commendable achievement. Some contributions are models of precision in defining exactly what is most relevant. The number of catchwords has been restricted as far as possible, perhaps too much; especially the references to encompassing articles could have been more numerous. The broadness of the approach itself has its obvious disadvantages; the contributions on the Soviet system and ideology appear to be most cohesive and useful.

Sozialer Wandel. Zivilisation und Fortschritt als Kategorien der soziologischen Theorie. Hrsg. und eingel. von Hans Peter Dreitzel. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1967. 514 pp. DM. 28.00.

Twenty-nine authors, both Germans and non-Germans, both sociologists and non-sociologists, are marshalled in this Vol. 41 of the *Soziologische Texte* series to shed theoretical light upon the problems of social change. Indeed they range from Condorcet to Collingwood, from Marx to Mannheim, and from Sartre to Schelsky. The compiler, a pupil of Helmuth Plessner (who is of course also one of the party), has provided a *problemgeschichtlich* introduction, a postface on the historical method in sociology, and a bibliography of 527 items.

WATERLOW, CHARLOTTE. Tribe, State and Community. Contemporary Government and Justice. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1967. x, 214 pp. 22/6. (Paper: 11/6.)

This is a popular survey of the genesis of modern political institutions: liberal democracy, communist "ideocracy", government in the developing countries, "pigmentocracy", international organization, and legal systems.

WOLFENSTEIN, E. VICTOR. The Revolutionary Personality. Lenin, Trotsky, Gandhi. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1967. x, 330 pp. \$ 7.50.

Given the relatively narrow limits of any explanatory value for historical insight to be obtained from purely psychological approaches, the present study is important: some factors making for revolutionary involvement and leadership are lucidly set forth. A comparative analysis of the three "revolutionaries" under discussion is performed with the help of Erikson's adaptation of the Freudian categories of personality development through the various stages in life. A model of the "revolutionary personality" is elaborated.

HISTORY

Actes du colloque Robespierre. XIIe Congrès international des Sciences historiques (Vienne, 3 septembre 1965). Avant-propos par Albert Soboul. [Bibliothèque d'Histoire Révolutionnaire, 3e série, No

7.] Société des Études Robespierristes, Paris 1967. xiii, 330 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

To unearth important data on Robespierre's life and influence in France is well-nigh impossible, at least the possibility seems improbable. But the debate goes on – in this volume most contributions deal with Robespierre as seen by his contemporaries in France (Girondists, Napoleon), in Holland, Switzerland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Latin America, etc., and with Robespierre's place in international historiography. Special mention is made here of the very full survey of French historiography by J. Godechot; a lengthy contribution by A. Abdel-Malek deals with "Robespierre, Jacobinism and Egyptian national consciousness". Similar (and generally very positive) accounts are given of Robespierre in Polish, Hungarian, Japanese etc. historiography.

Annales de Démographie Historique 1966 (Études, chronique, bibliographie, documents). Éditions Sirey, Paris 1967. 440 pp. F.fr. 32.00.

For the third time since 1964 the *Société de Démographie Historique* presents a yearbook consisting of papers, a critical survey of recent symposia and pioneering monographs, a bibliography (partly annotated), and a number of documents. In principle all continents and countries are covered, but in fact the focus is on France and on Europe. We draw attention to the paper on the labour movement and neo-Malthusianism at the beginning of the twentieth century, by André Armengaud.

BENEVOLO, LEONARDO. *The Origins of Modern Town Planning*. Transl. by Judith Landry. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1967. xiv, 154 pp. Ill. \$ 5.50; 28/–.

The argument in this book is that "even today town-planning technique invariably lags behind the events it is supposedly controlling". Curiously enough, it is the "utopian" Socialists who were the first to raise the issue. Half the book is devoted to their projects and dreams about town and village planning. Owen, the Saint-Simonians, Fourier, Considérant, Godin and Cabet are discussed from this angle. Since 1848, town planning has become more an affair of the specialist than a typically Socialist concern. The origins and early development of the relevant legislation in England and France are treated in some detail. This book is translated from the Italian.

BRAUDEL, FERNAND. *Civilisation matérielle et capitalisme (XVe-XVIIIe siècle)*. Tome I. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1967. 463 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 75.00.

The editor of the series of *Destins du Monde* has himself taken the social and economic history of the modern world. The present volume, which will be followed by one on the Industrial Revolution, is a powerful survey of pre-capitalist civilization inside and outside Europe such as perhaps only Professor Braudel could compose. Population, food, luxuries, living conditions, technology, finance and the towns, all these subjects are treated on the level of recent research, but at the same time with a vividness which holds its own

with the best of social history in the traditional sense. The well-chosen contemporary illustrations and the beautiful production make the volume a splendid possession.

BRAUNTHAL, JULIUS. *History of the International 1864-1914*. Transl. by Henry Collins and Kenneth Mitchell. Nelson, London 1966 [*recte* 1967]. xiii, 393 pp. Ill. 95/-.

This is the English translation of Mr Braunthal's "History", Vol. I, the German original of which was very favourably reviewed in *IRSH*, VI (1961), pp. 474f. It should be repeated that the work as a whole is admirably objective, which does not mean that the author has refrained from demonstrating his personal views – those of an insider. The First International has been given most attention, and here the author's researches have produced interesting data, such as those on the IWMA's real strength as opposed to contemporary exaggerations which served the political purposes of its enemies.

The Cambridge Economic History of Europe. Vol. I. The Agrarian Life of the Middle Ages. 2nd ed. Ed. by M. M. Postan. Vol. IV. The Economy of Expanding Europe in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Ed. by E. E. Rich and C. H. Wilson. Cambridge University Press, London 1966; 1967. xvi, 871 pp.; xxxii, 642 pp. Ill. Maps. 75/- per vol.

Although the Cambridge Economic History of Europe is by no means complete yet, a new edition of the opening volume which was first published in 1941 has in the meantime become necessary. Whereas all the bibliographies have been thoroughly updated (they now cover twice as much space), the editor has proceeded in different ways where the contributions are concerned. Some chapters, such as the famous studies by Koebner, Dopsch and Bloch, have been reprinted without modification, others have been recast or revised by their authors, while a number of contributions have been replaced by wholly new versions by different authors. Vol. IV will later form a rounded whole with Vol. V which is planned for publication in 1969. The focus is here on the social parameters of the economic development between the end of the Middle Ages and the Industrial Revolution. We mention the chapters on population, by K. F. Helleiner, on colonial settlement and its labour problems, by the first editor, and on the price rise, by Professors Braudel and Spooner.

COHN, NORMAN. *Warrant for Genocide. The myth of the Jewish world-conspiracy and the Protocols of the Elders of Zion*. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1967. 303 pp. Ill. 45/-.

The story of the so-called Protocols of the Elders of Zion has been told many times, and in this respect the new book by Norman Cohn is not conspicuous for its pioneering qualities. But the author also traces connections with earlier myths of a revolutionary world conspiracy on the one hand, and with Nazi antisemitism on the other. It should be stated that he places too much stress on Hitler's idea of the Jews as a conspirational body and too little on his idea of the Jews as bacilli ("Does the Jew act consciously and by calculation, or is he driven on by his instinct? I cannot answer that question",

Hitler said in 1942); the Nazis were not short of "warrants", for that matter. The volume cannot be considered the definitive monograph on the subject, but as a preliminary survey it is no doubt useful.

DUCLOS, JACQUES. *Octobre 17 vu de France*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1967. 382 pp. Ill. F.fr. 15.00.

Personal recollections and written sources have been worked up in this popular and highly enthusiastic story of – mainly – the impact of the Russian October Revolution on France and French Socialists and of the years of civil war in Russia and the SFIO's Congress of Tours, when the majority voted for adhesion to the Comintern. The author concludes by striking a balance of the achievements of fifty years' Communism in power.

DUNK, HERMANN VON DER. *Der deutsche Vormärz und Belgien 1830/48*. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1966. x, 411 pp. DM. 44.00.

The establishment of the Belgian State met with divergent reactions in Germany. While the official rulers disapproved of it, the oppositional elements spoke of a "hopeful injection" for their own cause; among the latter the Pan-Germans took a special interest in their Flemish "brethren". The present study, which covers both political and ideological history, throws some new light not only on the international predicament of the young Belgian State but also on the romantic and nationalist (the author even calls them *voelkisch*) currents in early German Liberalism.

GRUBER, HELMUT. *International Communism in the Era of Lenin. A Documentary History*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.); Fawcett Publications, Greenwich (Conn.) 1967. 512 pp. \$ 7.50; 0.95.

Documents pertaining to Lenin's Communism are reproduced in this volume mostly in extract form with short introductions. The first chapter contains extracts from Lenin's "What Is To Be Done?" and R. Luxemburg's critique, the second from the Zimmerwald and Kienthal conferences. From the period 1918-23 (the latter year the "end of world revolution") it is events and discussions outside Russia which are represented. Levi comes in for a relatively large share; the themes are, among others, the Bavarian and Hungarian Council Republics, the Italian split (including Bordiga's "Manifesto"), the German March Action (1921), the Bulgarian Communists spurning the united front with Stambolijski; further the Lenin-Gorter controversy.

HENSEL, WITOLD. *Die Slawen im frühen Mittelalter. Ihre materielle Kultur*. Deutsche Ausgabe besorgt von Siegfried Epperlein. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1965. xvi, 508 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 48.00.

This is a translation of the second edition of *Słowiańszczyzna wczesnośredniowieczna* (Warsaw 1956). The subject is the material civilization (agriculture, handicrafts, etc.) of the Slavs during the early Middle Ages. The volume is based on recent archaeological findings and richly illustrated. A threefold index has been appended.

MACKENZIE, DAVID. *The Serbs and Russian Pan-Slavism 1875-1878*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1967. xx, 365 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 10.00.

To a considerable extent this important study is based on unpublished material in Austrian, Russian and Yugoslav archives. Focusing on the Eastern crisis of 1875-78, the author describes the political background of the conflict and analyzes the growth of Serbian nationalism both in Serbia and among the Serbs of the adjacent regions. His treatment of Russian Pan-Slavism in its heyday is also authoritative, though the (not too favourable) picture of leading Pan-Slavists is drawn from the angle of their attitude toward Serbian aspirations – an attitude which was rather frustrating for the Serbs whose enthusiasm for the brother nation received severe blows.

STEARNS, PETER N. *European Society in Upheaval. Social History since 1800*. The Macmillan Company, New York; Collier-Macmillan Ltd, London 1967. xix, 425 pp. \$ 7.95. (Paper: \$ 3.50.)

To our knowledge the present volume is the first overall social history of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Europe to be published. This circumstance added to the fact that the volume is primarily designed as a "text-book" (it contains no footnotes, only a selected bibliography) should deter critics and readers from being too exacting. Professor Stearns focuses, in a supra-national approach, on the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the European class system. He does not only deal with the workers and the middle classes but also with the artisans, the aristocracy and the peasants. As a "primer" in more than one meaning this book might prove very useful.

THOMPSON, JOHN M. *Russia, Bolshevism, and the Versailles Peace*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1966. vii, 429 pp. \$ 11.50; 100/-.

The Paris Peace Conference, where Russia was not represented, intensified Allied attempts at a solution of the Russian problem. This thorough study, based on published materials of a wide variety as well as on unpublished papers of American statesmen and diplomats (Wilson, House, Bullitt and others), presents a full account of the failure of vacillating moves directed at some kind of accommodation, the equally hesitant intervention (1919) and the easing of tension symbolized by Lloyd George's proposal to enter into trade agreements with the Bolshevik regime (January 1920).

VITORIA, FRANCISCO DE. *Relectio de Indis o Libertad de los Indios*. Ed. crítica bilingüe por L. Pereña y J. M. Perez Prendes. [Corpus Hispanorum de Pace, Vol. V.] Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid 1967. cxcii, 134, 239 pp. Ptas 450.

Vitoria's famous lectures on colonization (*De Indis prior*) are now presented in a model critical edition. The text is accompanied by a Spanish translation, and supplemented by notes of earlier lectures on the subject, variants, letters and other documents. The introductory studies, written by V. Beltrán de Heredia and other scholars, are quite extensive.

WALLERSTEIN, IMMANUEL [Ed.]. *Social Change. The Colonial Situation*. John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1966. x, 674 pp. \$ 9.50; 76/-.

M. Gluckman's famous critique of B. Malinowski's views – which are represented in the first item of this “set of readings” – and G. Balandier's theoretical approach of “the colonial situation” constitute the more general evaluations by which the editor's choice was largely inspired. The first part, in which they are to be found, also contains definitions by people immediately involved: J. Nehru and T. Mboya. The other parts are devoted to more specific subjects, the common denominator being “the process of change in colonial societies within a world context of modernization” – as it is formulated in the editor's introduction. We mention, rather haphazardly, the social consequences of the migration of labour – here are studies both on Africa as a whole (by E. Colson and E. J. Berg) and on some tribal societies. Further, the rise of nationalism and the impact of Westernization. Interesting examples of the “rewriting of history” are the study on Indonesia by B. Oetomo or G. E. von Grunebaum's valuable, though now somewhat outdated, 1954 analysis of Muslim nationalism.

WALZER, MICHAEL. *The Revolution of the Saints. A Study in the Origins of Radical Politics*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1966. xii, 332 pp. 45/-.

The chapters in this book are historical demonstrations of general theses on the sociology of revolution. The discussion of the Huguenots serves comparative purposes, the (not very full) treatment of Calvinism as a doctrine provides the necessary background for an analysis of the factors making for a strong impact of “the Puritan saints” roughly between 1530 and 1660, when “security” became “a habit” and “the time of God's people” was over. Most attention is given to the Puritan ministers and other intellectuals, and to the gentry. How ideas may temporarily prevail over interests is argued with many examples. The author interestingly compares the “Puritan saints” with the Jacobins and the Bolshevik revolutionaries.

ZEMAN, Z. A. B. and W. B. SCHARLAU. *The Merchant of Revolution. The Life of Alexander Israel Helphand (Parvus) 1867-1924*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1965. xi, 306 pp. Ill. 45/-.

The German version (somewhat more extensive than the present English one) of this biography of Parvus (Helphand) was noticed in *IRSH*, X (1965), p. 132. It can be repeated that this study is of pioneer quality, that its shortcomings are in part due to the fact that Helphand systematically destroyed his papers, and that various misconceptions as regards the origins of his ideas and the changes in his political views are put right.

OTHER BOOKS

ARKEL, D. VAN. *Clio en Minerva. Sociale geschiedenis en sociale wetenschap*. Universitaire Pers Leiden, Leiden 1967. 26 pp.

- BLOCH, JOCHANAN. *Judentum in der Krise. Emanzipation, Sozialismus und Zionismus*. Mit einem Nachwort von Helmut Gollwitzer. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1966. 201 pp.
- FETSCHER, IRING. *Karl Marx und der Marxismus. Von der Philosophie des Proletariats zur proletarischen Weltanschauung*. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1967. 349 pp.
- Marxism and History. *A Bibliography of English Language Works*. Ed. by Lionel Munby and Ernst Wangermann. Lawrence and Wishart, London 1967. vii, 62 pp.
- PERDECK, ALBERT. *Nakend op de fiets. Aspecten, evenementen, gedaanten*. Kruseman's Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V., Den Haag 1967. 114 pp. Ill.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Coopération agricole et développement rural. Actes du colloque international de Tel-Aviv, Israël, mars 1965. Version française établie par H. Desroche. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VIe Section, Recherches Coopératives, I.] Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1966. 230 pp. F.fr. 28.00.

The conference at which the papers published in this volume in French were read was organized by an Israeli and a French research centre under the auspices of the universities of Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv. Representatives from twenty countries in East and West took part. As examples we mention J. Tauber's paper on the agricultural productive co-operations in Czechoslovakia, V. Stipetic's treatment of the coordination between national planning and local initiative in Yugoslavia, E. Hacoheh's contribution on the social structure and the economic evolution of the Israeli kibbutz, H. A. Oluwasanmi's paper on the role played by co-operatives in economic development in Nigeria, and that by C. D. Andrade on agrarian problems in North-East Brazil. Of general theoretical interest are the contributions by H. Desroche, G. St. Siegens and H. Halperin.

KARUNATILLEKE, KESERA. *Le Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance (F.I.S.E.-U.N.I.C.E.F.)*. Préface de Paul Reuter. Éditions A. Pedone, Paris 1967. 319 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

The Ceylonese author, who holds a Sorbonne doctorate in Law, has written the first full-fledged publication on the history, the structure, and the programme of UNICEF. The legal aspects are put into the foreground, but the motives which inspired the organization's founding are dealt with against the background of changing opinion on international relief work and assistance. The organization's funds and the various ways in which they are subsidized are also described in detail.

KÖHLER, HEINZ. *Economic Integration in the Soviet Bloc. With an East German Case Study*. Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1966. xxi, 402 pp. \$ 15.00.

This important study has its origins in a thorough analysis of the East German economy in its relations with the other "bloc" countries; and East Germany receives pride of place in the treatment of special issues (such as reparations, the operation of mixed corporations, the impact of the Comecon on national economies, etc.) for which it serves as the main example. But, though in a much more succinct way, even the (one-time) Asian "bloc" partners receive a share of the attention. Special mention should be made of the discussion of international agreements on the re-allocation of the factors of production and their effects on the countries concerned.

Mitarbeiten, Mitverantworten, Mitbestimmen. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1966. 293 pp. DM. 15.60.

The sixth symposium of the *Walter-Raymond-Stiftung* (November 1965) was devoted to the problems of codetermination inside and outside Germany. The papers and discussions of this meeting are here printed together with two statements on the subject by the *Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände*.

Soviet and Chinese Communism. Similarities and Differences. Ed. by Donald W. Treadgold. University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1967. xix, 452 pp. \$ 10.00; 75/-.

Twenty authorities have contributed to this timely volume which is the best over-all up-to-date comparative survey. The book has been divided into seven sections, each dealing with a major theme, such as the antecedents of Communism in both countries (R. Pipes and G. E. Taylor), the transformations undergone by the Communist Parties after their assumption of power (a.o. M. Fainsod and J. M. H. Lindbeck), Communist law and social change (among the authors: E. F. Vogel), and economic development. As a good example of what this volume offers, R. Lowenthal's study on Soviet and Chinese world views may be cited, in which the anti-Western nationalism of the Russian Communists is confronted in a very lucid way with that of their Chinese counterparts: in Russia it was at most a by-product of the Bolshevik revolution, in China Communism could almost be viewed as a by-product of anti-colonial nationalism.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: p. 327, Iran)

Congo

WEMBI, ANTOINE. La sécurité sociale au Congo. Origines, possibilités et difficultés de gestion. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1966. viii, 321 pp. F.fr. 59.00.

The Belgians had, especially since World War II, introduced in Congo a fairly comprehensive social security legislation for a broad range of workers. Since independence, the Congolese governments have expanded and revised various provisions. A thorough-going and systematic survey both of the origins and of the present system is given.

Egypt

O'BRIEN, PATRICK. *The Revolution in Egypt's Economic System. From Private Enterprise to Socialism, 1952-1965.* Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1966. xvii, 354 pp. 55/-.

The subtitle of this book only indicates part of its contents: its frame of reference is so broad as to encompass Egypt's economic history from the time of Mohammed Ali onward. On the other hand, the political (and military) objectives in the sense of power accumulation have largely been left out of the picture. The author gives a good account of the various phases in government economic policy since 1952, going from an acceptance of private enterprise to an increasing interference which led to an economy still largely privately run, but under growing state domination. The author analyzes cautiously the prospects for efficiency and economic growth.

SAAB, GABRIEL S. *The Egyptian Agrarian Reform 1952-1962.* Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1967. xvi, 236 pp. 50/-.

An excellent, soberly evaluating account, based on personal observation and a thorough use of the available documentation, is here presented of the land reform in Egypt, its stages and its effects. A good analysis is given both of the government policy and its pretended successes, and of the actual achievement, considered qualitatively and quantitatively. Moreover, the demographic, economic, social and political conditions bearing on the agrarian situation are lucidly discussed. The consequences of the stepped-up equalitarian character of the reform measures are set forth against the background of a survey of possible alternatives.

Kenya

ROSBURG, CARL G., JR., and JOHN NOTTINGHAM. *The Myth of "Mau Mau": Nationalism in Kenya.* Frederick A. Praeger, New York, Washington; Pall Mall Press, London 1966. xviii, 427 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 7.50; 55/-.

The historical and sociological approach to the problem of "Mau Mau" rather as a product of the specific situation of the Kikuyu (little opportunity for mobility, strong affinity to the "achievement-oriented values of the new white power élite") and of the colonial situation which prevented the KAU from gaining its ends than as an atavistic movement has rendered this lucid study an authoritative work on Kenyan nationalism. The complex nature of tribal traditions mixing up with modern ideologies and confronted with differently motivated resistance to African aims by settlers, administrators and missionaries is explained with much acumen.

South Africa

CARSTENS, PETER. *The Social Structure of a Cape Coloured Reserve. A Study of Racial Integration and Segregation in South Africa.* Oxford University Press, Cape Town, London, New York 1966. xiii, 264 pp. Ill. Maps. 74/–.

This book is in the main an ethnographic study, based on field work spread over a number of years, of the "coloured" (= mulatto) community of Steinkopf in the Northwest of the Cape Province and to a smaller extent of some other reserves. Particular interest attaches to the historical survey which evidences a process of racial and social integration (the population consists mainly of descendants of Hottentots and Dutch colonists) contrasting in essential respects with the present pattern of segregation. The author has brought together many facts which illuminate the causes of change from a simple to a more complex social structure – causes which are largely external to the community under consideration.

AMERICA

SCHLESINGER, BENJAMIN (Edit. Consultant: Florence Strakhovsky). *Poverty in Canada and the United States. Overview and Annotated Bibliography.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1967. xiii, 211 pp. \$ 5.00.

Four critical papers on the "War on Poverty" in Canada and the United States are followed by an annotated bibliography of 589 book publications and articles on the subject. Three equally useful appendices listing bibliographies related to poverty, etc., are included.

SILVERT, KALMAN H. *The Conflict Society. Reaction and Revolution in Latin America.* Rev. Ed. American Universities Field Staff, Inc., New York 1966. xiv, 289 pp. \$ 7.50.

Case studies covering a long period, theoretical dissertations and brilliant essays based on the author's personal experience are the contents of this book which nevertheless constitutes a unity. Mr Silvert, in his analyses, stresses the necessity of political and social reform as a necessary complement to economic development. Although there is a legitimate tendency towards generalizing conclusions, the enormous differences receive due attention, witness, for instance, the studies on Uruguay and Guatemala, or the discussion of the different appeal of Cuban Communism. As compared with the first edition of 1961 a few chapters have been added, whereas a smaller number has been omitted.

Canada

BERGERON, GÉRARD. *Le Canada-Français après deux siècles de patience.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1967. 281 pp. F.fr. 18.00.

In this well-written essay Professor Bergeron, a relatively young political scientist, makes himself to some extent a spokesman of the generation of French Canadians which have come to the fore since the death of Maurice Duplessis (1959). The author is equally critical of the Anglo-Saxon world (notably the United States) and of the traditional Quebec milieu, and he tries to fit the ideas for which he stands into the great emancipation movement of this day. He is no fanatic, however, and his book contains some solid bits of information.

Chile

Huachipato et Lota. Étude sur la conscience ouvrière dans deux entreprises chiliennes. Par Torcuato Di Tella, Lucien Brams, Jean-Daniel Reynaud, Alain Touraine. Éditions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1966. 295 pp. F.fr. 38.00.

The sociological study of two industries in the region of Concepción, based on questionnaires and interviews, is followed by a succinct appraisal of the historical development of the labour movement in Chile which provides a necessary frame of reference for an understanding of the subject proper. The two industries chosen are very different in various respects: Lota is a more traditional mining community, its coal industry is privately run; Huachipato is a state-founded steel plant, run in a modern way by "managers". The authors stress that these two industries represent two stages of evolution. Ties with the countryside are different, and so are professional mobility, cultural life, job satisfaction, political convictions and attitudes.

MORRIS, JAMES O. *Élites, Intellectuals, and Consensus. A Study of the Social Question and the Industrial Relations System in Chile.* New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1966. xviii, 292 pp. \$ 6.00.

This book deals mainly with the period from about 1900, when the social question began to obtain national importance, to 1938, when a Popular-Front president was elected and a legal industrial relations system, in which workers were represented on a par with management and the government, firmly established. A special chapter is devoted to the most recent developments. In a thorough analysis the lack of understanding for labour problems in part of the middle classes is indicated as an essential cause of unrest and antagonism. The various Socialist, Catholic, Liberal and Conservative standpoints are set forth in a survey of the political history of the country.

Jamaica

PATTERSON, ORLANDO. *The Sociology of Slavery. An Analysis of the Origins, Development and Structure of Negro Slave Society in Jamaica.* MacGibbon & Kee, London 1967. 310 pp. Maps. 63/-.

A very interesting sociological study of Negro slavery in Jamaica (1655-1834). All the elements of the system are treated in a balanced way; the subjects dealt with range from adjustment to rebellion, and from religion to sexual

behaviour. The author is highly familiar with the printed literature on the subject.

United States of America

ALTMeyer, ARTHUR J. *The Formative Years of Social Security*. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Milwaukee, London 1966. xiii, 314 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50; 50/-.

As Assistant Secretary of Labour (under Frances Perkins) in 1934-35, as a member of the Social-Security Board of which he eventually became the chairman (1934-46), and then as Commissioner for Social Security (1946-53) the author played a decisive role in the drafting of the Social Security Act of 1935 and in its administration. He is in a position to relate details on the New Deal programme not to be found elsewhere. Apart from this, he gives an authoritative history of the origins of the Act and of the improvements made in its provisions, as well as of the questions involved in putting it into operation.

BLUMBERG, DOROTHY ROSE. *Florence Kelley. The Making of a Pioneer*. Augustus M. Kelley, New York 1966. xii, 194 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

The author of this sympathetic biographical study does not present us with a full-fledged biography of Florence Kelley-Wischnewetzky, but with a solidly founded account of her formative years, taken very broadly. Mrs Kelley, who was to become General Secretary of the National Consumers' League, a fierce protagonist of the suppression of child labour, one of the founders of the NAACP and an American suffragette reared in Lincolnian traditions, was known before about 1900 as a staunch Socialist. Her relationship with Engels (and the Avelings) is recorded in some detail, as is her stay in Zürich, where as a student, in 1884, she joined the Socialist Party after having been strongly influenced by Bernstein. This very readable book is of a good scholarly standard.

BREITMAN, GEORGE. *The Last Year of Malcolm X. The Evolution of a Revolutionary*. Merit Publishers, New York 1967. v, 169 pp. Ill. \$ 4.50.

Mr Breitman, undoubtedly an authority on "Malcolm X", now presents a documented account of the latter's last year. As might be expected from an adherent of the (Trotskyite) Socialist Workers Party, the thesis of a growing understanding of revolutionary Socialism which implied dropping the exclusively racial position is pivotal. The evolution towards "internationalism" is also discussed as a factor in Malcolm X's increasingly critical attitude vis-a-vis the Black Muslims.

BURBANK, DAVID T. *Reign of the Rabble. The St. Louis General Strike of 1877*. Augustus M. Kelley, New York 1966. vii, 208 pp. \$ 7.50.

A day-to-day account is given here of the St Louis General Strike at the end of July, 1877, which was a consequence of a prolonged economic crisis. It started as a railway strike but spread to all the industries in the city. Re-

markedly unviolent in character, its very expansion and the over-all solidarity among the workers (the "rabble") alarmed the well-to-do and made it a milestone in the emancipation of American labour. Many contemporary sources are quoted.

CALVERT, MONTE A. *The Mechanical Engineer in America, 1830-1910. Professional Cultures in Conflict.* The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1967. xviii, 296 pp. Ill. \$ 8.50.

"The professionalization of the American mechanical engineer was complicated by the conflict of two distinct cultures for control of the process of selection, training and socialization of the young mechanical engineer" – shop and school. The first culture was of an elitist nature, based on traditions, family background and interpersonal relations. The second culture (pointing to the future) was rational, outspokenly professional, rather unpersonal, based on specialized education. The conflict was reflected in the policies of professional organizations such as the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The book, a valuable contribution to social history, is based largely on the convention minutes of these organizations.

EASTON, LOYD D. *Hegel's First American Followers. The Ohio Hegelians: John B. Stallo, Peter Kaufmann, Moncure Conway, and August Willich, with Key Writings.* Ohio University Press, Athens (Ohio) 1966. ix, 353 pp. \$ 7.00.

Biographies of four "Ohio Hegelians" are given: three German-born Americans and one non-German (Conway). Though the four were friends, their "Hegelianisms" are of different varieties. Stallo is the most theoretical; as a protagonist of democratic rights he is more of a "left Hegelian". Kaufmann deserves interest for his connections with Christian and Socialist communities. Conway was inspired by and wrote on D. F. Strauss. The least Hegelian is Willich, one-time member of the Communist League, then (1850) enemy of Marx and Engels, but in his new fatherland propagandist of a Socialism strongly Marxist in inspiration. A documentary appendix contains texts by the four men; Willich is represented by a dissertation *On Man, History, and Socialism*, in which he praises Marx's "Critique of Political Economy".

Echoes of Revolt: The Masses 1911-1917. Ed. by William L. O'Neill. Introd. by Irving Howe. Afterword by Max Eastman. Quadrangle Books, Chicago 1966. 303 pp. Ill. \$ 12.95.

Cartoonists such as Art Young, journalists such as John Reed, writers of standing such as Max Eastman or the American Socialist theoretician William English Walling made *The Masses* into a unique magazine of radical, irreverent opposition to capitalism, traditional morals, venerated styles in art and later to America's participation in the First World War. A broad selection of articles and cartoons is reproduced in this attractive commemorative album which indeed makes the title understandable that I. Howe chose for his introduction: "To *The Masses* – With Love and Envy".

ESTEY, MARTEN. *The Unions. Structure, Development, and Management.* Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., New York, Chicago, San Francisco 1967. xi, 125 pp. \$ 2.45.

An excellent primer on trade unionism in the United States which may also be of service to non-Americans. The social functions and the organizational problems are treated in conjunction with each other and with due regard to the historical background.

HOOS, IDA R. *Retraining the Work Force. An Analysis of Current Experience.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1967. ix, 281 pp. \$ 6.00.

This is a sociological study of the several occupational training and retraining programmes designed for combating the so-called hard-core unemployment. The resources and experiences of these programmes are surveyed and also analyzed. The focus is on the San Francisco Bay area, but the author considers her findings broadly applicable to the country as a whole.

KELLOGG, CHARLES FLINT. *NAACP. A History of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Vol. I. 1909-1920.* The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1967. xi, 332 pp. Ill. \$ 8.75.

This is the first of two volumes which together will constitute the complete and authoritative history of the NAACP. The present volume is confined to the first decade, a period by its own, characterized by "new abolitionism" and predominantly white leadership. Apart from the internal organization all issues in which the NAACP took a stand come up for discussion. The author has largely drawn on unprinted sources such as the Villard, the Du Bois and the Spingarn papers.

KORMAN, GERD. *Industrialization, Immigrants and Americanizers. The View from Milwaukee, 1866-1921.* The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison 1967. xi, 225 pp. Ill. \$ 4.50.

Milwaukee, whose polyglot immigrant population initially had a bad time at the hands of rampant capitalism, was turned into a trial-plot of rational efficiency and modern industrial relations in the early twentieth century. In what way this transformation came about and what parts employers, factory administrators, government officials, welfare workers and "Americanizers" had in it is lucidly described by Professor Korman. His book constitutes a good background to that by Thomas Gavett on the labour movement in Milwaukee.

KORNHAUSER, ARTHUR, with the collaboration of Otto M. Reid. *Mental Health of the Industrial Worker. A Detroit Study.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1965. xi, 354 pp. \$ 7.95; 64/-.

This book, based on an intensive study of Detroit automobile workers and comparison groups, is about mental conditions in modern mass-production

industry. The "outstanding" finding that mental health is better in high occupations than in low ones is not spectacular, but on the other hand this is only one of the many facts that are brought to light. The general picture is neither bright nor definitely unfavourable.

KRUEGER, THOMAS A. *And Promises to Keep*. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 1938-1948. Vanderbilt University Press, Nashville 1967. xii, 218 pp. \$ 6.50.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare had for its main purpose the propagation of the New Deal in the South. The present volume is a scholarly account of this "popular-front" organization and its reform activities; the question of its relations with the Communist Party is treated with balance.

Negro Protest Thought in the Twentieth Century. Ed. by Francis L. Broderick and August Meier. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis, New York, Kansas City 1965. xliii, 444 pp. \$ 3.45.

Both continuity and change in Negro thought are reflected in this praiseworthy selection of texts from Booker T. Washington (1895), W.E.B. Du Bois, Marcus Garvey, Martin Luther King Jr., Bayard Rustin, Malcolm X and many others. NAACP and CORE documents are included. This anthology is given a special flavour in that the editors have, on various issues, presented controversial opinions as well as reports from the press. Their introduction is a useful historical survey.

Negro Social and Political Thought 1850-1920. Representative Texts. Ed. by Howard Brotz. Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, New York, London 1966. ix, 593 pp. \$ 12.50.

In his preface the editor refers to the "purpose of this anthology to bring together the most serious thought of Negroes about the future of their race", polarized between civic assimilation and some kind of separation. The idea of emigration emerged as early as about 1850. The introduction deals with the views held by the authors represented in the documents, such as Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois ("cultural nationalism"), Marcus Garvey ("political nationalism") and others. In some cases excerpts are given, but as a rule the editor has selected unabridged (sometimes voluminous) texts. By concentrating on a not too large number of authors the book surpasses the average "reader".

The New Student Left. An Anthology. Ed. by Mitchell Cohen and Dennis Hale. With a Foreword by Carey McWilliams. Rev. and enl. ed. Beacon Press, Boston 1967. xvi, 339 pp. \$ 1.95.

"In these pages one can see the new left as the new left sees itself"; it is "a volume which examines and rejects values no longer relevant or acceptable, which gives direct voice to the new generation's dissatisfactions and discontents, and which recaptures for all of us a sense of the future". Thus Carey McWilliams in the foreword to this anthology. One of the sections is that on "Race and Poverty in American Politics"; an article by Stokely Carmichael

sums up the arguments for the "black power" slogan. Another section deals with "The Campus Revolt" (against impersonal bureaucratization) and contains, e.g., an account of the student riots at Berkeley.

REED, LOUIS S. *The Labor Philosophy of Samuel Gompers*. Kennikat Press, Inc., Port Washington 1966. 190 pp. \$ 6.50.

Gompers's "system of ideas" and its evolution from the 1870's to his death in 1924 is critically expounded in this well-written study. His service to the American labour movement by perseveringly building up trade unionism is described, but the most important sections deal with Gompers's attitude to more general problems, both national and international. Much is made of his "voluntarism" which brought him, a steady fighter against "state socialism", to hold views similar to those of the "guild socialists".

SALMOND, JOHN A. *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study*. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1967. vii, 240 pp. \$ 6.50.

The "CCC", one of the many "alphabet agencies" of the New Deal, is here studied with meticulous care. It is mainly the centre and its operations which are investigated, but examples are given of the work in the thousands of individual camps. The author has pictured the place of the CCC (as one of the most popular) among the whole of the organizations within the framework of the New Deal and goes into detail also as regards special problems such as the refusal in the South to select Negroes – contrary to the act which gave the CCC legal existence – and the federal actions to try and undo discriminatory practices.

SEIDLER, MURRAY B. Norman Thomas. *Respectable Rebel*. 2nd ed. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1967. xi, 394 pp. Ill. \$ 7.00.

Professor Seidler's biography of "Mr Socialist" was first published in 1961 and noticed in IRSH, VII (1962), p. 487. The present edition has been extended with a chapter on Thomas in the 'sixties and the bibliographical section has also been brought up to date.

UPHOFF, WALTER H. *Kohler on Strike. Thirty Years of Conflict*. Beacon Press, Boston 1966. xxi, 449 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

This is the story of two protracted strikes (1934-41 and 1954-60), probably the longest in duration and certainly among the most bitter of labour-management conflicts. The Kohler Company in Kohler Village (Wisconsin) had a reputation for paternalistic welfare policies as well as anti-unionism. The two parties in the strike adopted intolerable methods of fighting each other. Testimony of both sides and a wealth of other sources (newspapers, hearings, etc.) have been worked up into this unbiased account.

WARREN, FRANK A., III. *Liberals and Communism. The "Red Decade" Revisited*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1966. ix, 276 pp. \$ 6.95.

This book concerns the decade following the Great Depression and posits the problem of the American "liberals" attitudes towards the Soviet Union and towards the CP of the USA – two different things. On the basis of a scrutiny of contemporary publications – *The Nation*, *The New Republic* and *Common Sense* proved to be particularly rewarding – the author arrives at a finely drawn picture of various shades of "liberalism", including its left wing. There was a greater diversity of opinion than was generally assumed, although there remain some specific traits common to most of the "Left" (Beard, Bingham, Chase, Dewey and many others), viz., the destruction of faith in the opportunities for piecemeal reform because of the apparent failure of capitalism, and the impact of fascism. Dewey was not the only one who, impressed by the brutality of Stalinism, progressed from "a degree of sympathy for Russia to outright criticism".

OTHER BOOKS

- Employment, Race, and Poverty. [A critical study of the disadvantaged status of Negro workers from 1865 to 1965.] Ed. by Arthur M. Ross and Herbert Hill. Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., New York 1967. ix, 598 pp.
- FILENE, PETER. G. Americans and the Soviet Experiment, 1917-1933. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1967. xi, 389 pp. Ill.
- LENS, SIDNEY. Radicalism in America. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York 1966. xii, 372 pp. Ill.

ASIA

China

Chinese Society under Communism: A Reader. Ed. by William T. Liu. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1967. xi, 496 pp. \$ 8.50; 64/-. (Paper: \$ 5.50; 44/-.)

The collapse of traditional Chinese society and the building up of Communism with its consequences also for cultural life are unfolded in this broad selection which "represents an effort to give comprehensive coverage to a range of topics" destined for "intelligent laymen". Scholarly studies as well as Communist texts (especially Mao Tse-tung) have been made use of. Together with the introduction they constitute a commendable over-all orientation. Of outstanding value are the sections on the control apparatus and its mechanism under Communism.

DOOLIN, DENNIS J. and ROBERT C. NORTH. The Chinese People's Republic. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1966. 68 pp. \$ 2.00.

This booklet is part of a symposium on the fourteen Communist states, as J. F. Triska relates in his introduction. The very summary information on the factors which helped to prepare the Communist regime, the establishing of Communism, the country's international position and its economy (to enumerate a few topics) is useful as a first approach.

MAO TSE-TUNG. *Basic Tactics*. Transl. and with an *Introd.* by Stuart R. Schram. Pall Mall Press, London 1967. viii, 149 pp. 35/-.

This operational handbook for guerillas, which has its origin in lectures given before the Anti-Japanese Military-Political University in 1938, has hitherto remained entirely unknown and untranslated. Unlike Mao's contemporary writings on the subject (reprinted in Vol. II of his *Selected Works*) it is remarkably free from Marxist jargon but the Great Leader's style of thought is unmistakably there, even in the "methods for exhorting" soldiers in action. Dr Schram's historical introduction is extremely helpful.

MOSELEY, GEORGE. *The Party and the National Question in China*. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1966. ix, 186 pp. \$ 7.50; 60/-.

Properly speaking, the author's name should be Chang Chih-i, as it is a draft of a dissertation on the nationalities written by him but translated, introduced and annotated by Mr Moseley. It is a document remarkable for its relative freedom of expression; the official party jargon is largely avoided, though the author was a high CP functionary. The combination of Han-Chinese objectives with Communist ideology as regards the proper attitude towards minorities becomes clear, the differences between the Chinese position and Lenin's pre-1917 stress on "self-determination" are set forth. The theory adopted is that of "different paths" (and tempo) "of total socialist transformation".

SWARUP, SHANTI. *A Study of the Chinese Communist Movement*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1966. viii, 289 pp. 35/-.

The period of "exclusive emphasis on agrarian revolution" by the Chinese Communists is approached here in an original way. The central question is this: how did the national revolution merge with the social revolution, or how far was this objective, a condition for an eventual complete victory, reached during the years under consideration? The main thesis is that up to 1932 the Communists in the regions under their control could count on the whole-hearted co-operation of the people, but that the adoption of a "programme of excessive social revolution" for the time being spoiled their chances. Mao's tactics which, by winning over broad sections outside the poorest peasantry, created the climate favourable to successful guerilla warfare were temporarily abandoned. The author has also thoroughly studied the influence of Moscow, the impact of Japan's aggressiveness, the Kuomintang policy, etc. The book is a major contribution to various much-debated problems in connection with the Chinese Communists' rise to power.

TOWNSEND, JAMES R. *Political Participation in Communist China*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1967. x, 233 pp. \$ 5.50.

The author explores the historical background both in the Chinese tradition and in Soviet Marxism of the mobilization of the people for the achievement

of government or party aims. He then gives a fairly full description of the various agencies – the Communist party, other parties, mass organizations, etc., which have been used. The setbacks and successes are analyzed; although the “cultural revolution” is not dealt with, the problem of the succession of the present-day generation of leaders receives a great deal of attention.

WILSON, DICK. *A Quarter of Mankind. An Anatomy of China Today.* Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London 1966. xii, 308 pp. 45/-.

A vivid account is given here of Communist China's internal and foreign policy. As a journalist working in Hong Kong the author has had access to the sources of information concentrated in that city. He relates many details of life in China; the first chapters are devoted to the main classes: workers, peasants and intelligentsia. The economic problems receive thoughtful treatment. The rate of growth is assumed to be well below that of, e.g., Japan or Britain, and only little above that of India. As to political developments the book is far from up-to-date. The author's effort to explain and understand the Chinese Communist position is obvious and he cherishes optimistic expectations of a future “reconciliation with the world”.

OTHER BOOKS

- GITTINGS, JOHN. *The Role of the Chinese Army.* Oxford University Press, London 1967. xx, 331 pp.
- MEISNER, MAURICE. *Li Ta-chao and the Origins of Chinese Marxism.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1967. xvii, 326 pp.
- Who's Who in Communist China.* Union Research Institute, Hong Kong 1966. v, 754 pp.

India

PANT, S. C. *Indian Labour Problems.* Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad 1965. xi, 515 pp. Rs. 16.00.

This book contains a comprehensive survey of “labour problems” since independence (with due regard for historical causes and origins). At the same time the author offers a very interesting interpretation and a critical evaluation of some of these problems. For instance, he gives a lucid explanation of the weakness of trade unionism: “lack of experience, lack of resources, lack of faith of the workers”. The chapters on wages, social security provisions and agricultural issues are equally instructive.

RAMAN RAO, A. V. *Industrial Social Services in a Developing Economy.* Allied Publishers Private Ltd., Bombay, New Delhi, Calcutta 1966. xxxix, 468 pp. Rs. 30.00.

This comparative study of industrial social services and welfare has India (history and present situation) for its basic background; the USA, West- and East-European countries are dealt with in so far as they present models from which India could adopt elements. A good survey of the growth of

industrial development from the nineteenth century onward is followed by a picture of welfare (or the lack of it) under colonial rule: "The treatment accorded to the Indian labourer during the past century is subhuman." But also the achievement under independence comes up for sharp and motivated criticism, for instance as regards the dismal failure to carry out the Five Year Plans where housing is concerned. Human relations in industry and security systems of India as well as international aid are discussed in the following chapters.

Indonesia

Villages in Indonesia. Ed. by Koentjaraningrat. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1967. xi, 445 pp. Maps. \$ 10.00.

Thirteen Indonesian, Dutch and American scholars, most of them anthropologists, deal with an equal number of representative Indonesian villages. The editor has added a survey of social studies on rural Indonesia and a general chapter on the Indonesian village today; a bibliography is appended. The volume has been prepared under the auspices of the Modern Indonesia Project of Cornell University.

WEATHERBEE, DONALD E. Ideology in Indonesia: Sukarno's Indonesian Revolution. [Monograph Series, No 8.] Southeast Asia Studies, Yale University, New Haven 1966. x, 135 pp. \$ 3.75.

This is an able analysis, well-balanced in all respects, of the ideology of the Indonesian Revolution. Though it was primarily a creation of the romanticism of Sukarno, the post-1965 "neorevolutionaries" have felt no need to jettison this ideology. Professor Harry J. Benda has contributed a prefatory note.

Iran

MONTEIL, VINCENT. Les tribus du Fârs et la sédentarisation des nomades. Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1966. 156 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 19.00.

The longest of the three parts in this book is entitled "Nomadism and Permanent Settlement (from the Atlantic to Turkestan)". It places the two other parts which deal with the tribes of South Iran in a wider framework; one of these parts is a translation of a Persian monograph by Bahman Bahman-Begi (1945).

Japan

COLE, ALLAN B., GEORGE O. TOTTON [and] CECIL H. UYEHARA. Socialist Parties in Postwar Japan. With a contributed chapter by Ronald P. Dore. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1966. xvii, 490 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50; 90/-.

Being a companion volume to *The Social Democratic Movement in Prewar Japan* (cf. IRSH, XI (1966), p. 483) the present work offers a detailed account of the postwar Socialist parties and "cliques", their connections

with trade unionism (Sōhyō and Zenrō), and the evolution of their standpoints on a wide range of issues. The "chronic opposition" since 1948 is analyzed in its effect on radicalism. Another problem is that of the economic prosperity and the long-range influence it could have on Socialist opinion.

SCALAPINO, ROBERT A. *The Japanese Communist Movement, 1920-1966*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1967. ix, 412 pp. \$ 6.50.

As one of the best scholars in the field of Japanese parties and their history the author is well qualified to write this essential book which, besides being descriptive (and not neglecting seemingly obscure details) is also analytical. Though the (partly illegal) party's history before 1945 is given due attention, the developments since the last war are the central subject. The Japanese CP, one of the first to be established in Asia, started auspiciously: there was a strong working class, there were intellectuals trained in German thought and largely frustrated. Among the factors which prevented the CP ever to obtain more than 7 per cent of the votes is the barrier of the Neo-Confucian ideology transmitted to the masses by general education and, generally, the strength of tradition. The book gives a very balanced evaluation which renders it a major contribution to the discussion of the factors influencing Communist chances.

Malaysia

O'BALLANCE, EDGAR. *Malaya: The Communist Insurgent War, 1948-60*. Faber and Faber Ltd, London 1966. 188 pp. 30/-.

As compared with the French catastrophe in Viet Nam and America's intervention there, the successful British action in (then) Malaya has been largely forgotten: unjustly so, as this well-written book amply demonstrates. It is an authoritative history of the suppression of the Communist rebellion, based on a variety of sources (it is to be regretted that the note apparatus is weak). A thoughtful survey of the resistance movements against the Japanese precedes a history of Communism in Malaya and of the insurrection. It is proved beyond doubt that "Mao Tse-tung's formula for Communist insurrection in Asian countries is not infallible".

Viet Nam

NIGHSWONGER, WILLIAM A. *Rural Pacification in Vietnam*. Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1967. xvii, 321 pp. \$ 12.50.

The author, who served as a development officer in South Viet Nam from 1962 to 1964, provides first-hand information on the (American-sponsored) pacification and socio-economic counter-insurgency programmes. Starting from an exposé of the Diem regime's self-isolation and the opportunities it created for Viet Cong infiltration, he discusses the rural situation in the early 1960's. National pacification having met with failure, provincial projects have been in part successful. The author argues that it is necessary to evolve

“an adequate *raison d'être* for political development in a democratic sense”, and strongly advocates a “rural revolution”.

PIKE, DOUGLAS. Viet Cong. The Organization and Techniques of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1967. xxii, 490 pp. Ill. \$ 8.95; 72/-.

This is the first full study of the history of the NLF of South Viet Nam up to about 1965. The author draws on a wealth of documents and on many interviews with former Viet Cong members. For many years an USIA officer, he is familiar with the country and its people as few others are. With painstaking care he avoids any interpretation not based on firmly established facts. The work is indeed more of a documentation – and a thorough one at that – than an evaluating piece of historiography. Much attention is paid to all kinds of regional, sectarian and other non-ideological forces as well as to the problems of the strength of Communist domination and the potential cleavages between Hanoi and portions of the Viet Cong leadership.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

GILSON, MIRIAM and JERZY ZUBRZYCKI. The Foreign-language Press in Australia 1848-1964. Australian National University Press, Canberra 1967. xiv, 233 pp. Ill. A\$ 6.90.

Since 1848, hundreds of non-English periodicals in more than thirty different languages have been published in Australia. The present sociological study of this curious phenomenon should be of great interest to the social historian; we draw attention particularly to the Bibliography of the foreign-language press printed on pp. 179-223.

WALKER, R. B. Old New England. A History of the Northern Tablelands of New South Wales 1818-1900. Sydney University Press, Sydney 1966; Methuen, London. x, 187 pp. Ill. Maps. A\$ 4.50; 36/-.

“New England”, in the North-East of New South Wales, was settled by white colonists from the 1830's onwards. Drawing his material from a great variety of sources Dr Walker presents a very readable study of these hard years which is at the same time a valuable contribution to the social history of the region.

EUROPE

IONESCU, GHITA. L'Avenir politique de l'Europe orientale. S.É.D.É.I. S., Paris 1967. 387 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

The thesis that in the Communist countries of Eastern Europe (East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria are here dealt with) there is a strong pressure from the "forces of society" on the state and party apparatuses in control can easily be defended; what matters more is the measure of that pressure and especially the nature of these forces. In some respects the author has succeeded in offering specific data relevant to the argument. The consistently erroneous spelling of a number of proper names (of persons whose roles are fairly essential from the author's point of view) proves a rather characteristic inaccuracy.

Albania

SKENDI, STAVRO. *The Albanian National Awakening 1878-1912*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1967. xvi, 498 pp. \$ 13.75; 100/-.

Much archival material (in Austria, Italy as well as France) has been worked up into this fundamental and original study of the beginnings of Albanian nationalism. The role played by Austria and Italy, also in supplying educational opportunities, the Albanians' attitude towards the Ottoman Empire (including the intricate problem of the difference in inclination between the country's Moslems and Christians) and last but not least the impact of social conditions on the process of national awakening are set forth in detail. The questions involved are discussed with scholarly objectivity.

Austria

Verbände und Wirtschaftspolitik in Österreich. Wissenschaftliche Leitung: Theodor Pütz. [Schriften des Vereins für Socialpolitik, Neue Folge, Band 39.] Verlag von Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. xxvi, 713 pp. DM. 93.00.

In a sense this is an Austrian counterpart to the volume *Das Selbstbild der Verbände* which was noticed in IRSH, XI (1966), pp. 321f. There are, however, important differences. On the one hand the focus is here on the impact of the economic organizations (including the several kinds of chambers) on the Austrian economic policy; on the other hand the organizations have not been approached by means of questionnaires, but they are here directly introduced by distinguished representatives. The systematic parts have been written by Professor Gertrud Neuhauser and by Professor Pütz. The volume will no doubt remain the standard work on the subject for many years to come.

Belgium

COSEMANS, A. *Bijdrage tot de demografische en sociale geschiedenis van de stad Brussel 1796-1846*. Pro Civitate, Brussel 1966. vi, 163 pp. B.fr. 250.

The censuses of 1796, 1816, 1829 and 1842 as well as the works of early statisticians such as Ducpétiaux constitute the main sources of this "contribution" to the demographic and social history of Brussels. The focus is on the rapid growth and the changing structure of the population and on the attendant problems. A summary in French is appended.

150 Jaar Katholieke Arbeidersbeweging in België (1789-1939). Onder redactie van S. H. Scholl. Deel I. Het Sociaal-Katholicisme (1789-1886). Deel II. De Christen-Democratie (1886-1914). Deel III. De Katholieke Arbeidersbeweging (1914-1939). De Arbeiderspers, Brussel 1963; 1965; 1966. 323 pp.; 400 pp.; 448 pp. Ill. B.fr. 1100.

Dr Scholl and a number of other historians have written a monumental work on the Roman Catholic labour movement in Belgium. Each of the three volumes has been divided into the following parts: "Economy and Civilization", "Church and State", and "Strikes and Organizations". Vol. III has been illustrated with wood-cuts by Frans Masereel and contains an index on the whole work.

Eire

Leaders and Men of the Easter Rising: Dublin 1916. Ed. by F. X. Martin. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1967. xii, 276 pp. \$ 5.95.

The nineteen papers making up the present volume have their origin in talks held over the Dublin Radio by Irish and British historians and writers; short bibliographies have been appended. We specially mention "Larkin, Connolly, and the Labour Movement", by Edward MacLysaght, and "Markievicz and the Women of the Revolution", by Brian Farrell.

Finland

HODGSON, JOHN H. Communism in Finland. A History and Interpretation. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1967. xi, 261 pp. \$ 6.00; 48/-.

A remarkably broad account is given here of the history of Communism in Finland – broad also in that it pictures the social and political background with much acumen. The book has thus become a major contribution to the history of Finland as an independent state, and especially to the role of Social Democracy which is one of the factors explaining the paradoxical rise in strength of the Communist-dominated SKDL since the end of the Soviet-Finnish war in 1944. Another factor is the tradition of the early years which are given equal prominence in this balanced treatment. Special attention is devoted to the political biographies of Otto Kuusinen and Yrjö Sirola.

France

CHARLOT, JEAN. L'Union pour la Nouvelle République. Étude du pouvoir au sein d'un parti politique. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 153.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1967. 362 pp. Maps. F.fr. 32.00.

Intra-party power relations is the special subject of this study of the Gaullist *Union pour la Nouvelle République*. The volume is based on many primary materials and much inside information, and therefore has, apart from

its politicological scope, a considerable source value for the student of contemporary history. Professor René Rémond has contributed a preface.

CHOURY, MAURICE. *La Commune au cœur de Paris d'après les documents inédits de la Préfecture de police, les Archives nationales, les Archives historiques de l'armée et les sources imprimées*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1967. 447 pp. F.fr. 32.00.

The scope of this book is somewhat broader than the title suggests; it encompasses the year 1870 as well as the aftermath of the Commune. The central theme is, however, how the "proletariat", after going through an accelerated ripening process, executed its "democratic dictatorship". A number of primary sources not yet published are quoted at length.

CLARK, JAMES M. *Teachers and Politics in France. A Pressure Group Study of the Federation of l'Education Nationale*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1967. xv, 197 pp. \$ 6.50.

"The history, aims, structure, cohesion, and methods" of the principal teachers' organization in France are described here as a contribution to the examination of the functioning of a pressure group. The FEN, a federation of primary, secondary and technical school teachers' unions, among whose members different shades of opinion are represented, has nevertheless carried out a firm policy. The author gives a good account especially of the various methods of action as well as of the questions (wages, government policy, etc.) which have been dealt with by the FEN. The Federation's (unsuccessful) campaigns against the school laws of 1951 and 1959 are instructive: they evidenced the strong republican and anticlerical tradition among the teachers.

Démocratie et liberté. Semaine de la pensée marxiste (Paris, 9-15 mars 1966). Préface de Roger Garaudy. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1966. 249 pp. F.fr. 10.00.

The conference organized by the *Centre d'Études et de Recherches marxistes* (under Communist auspices) was addressed by representatives of various currents of thought, such as F. Mitterrand, P. Cot, J. Cogniot, J. Duclos and W. Rochet; indeed the Communists were most strongly represented, also in the discussions, and introduced a new form of "party pluralism" – which, for instance, did not reassure F. Mitterrand. The book is especially relevant for the present party line of the PCF, and, less so, for the debates among its members on polycentrism, independence and democracy.

DOMINIQUE, PIERRE. *Les journées de juin*. Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1966. 250 pp. Ill. F.fr. 21.00.

A lively, popular account is given here of the "first proletarian revolt" – including its causes and origins as well as the consequences of its suppression by Cavaignac. Many quotations from contemporary sources (Tocqueville, Blanqui, various members of the Provisional Government, etc.) are interspersed among the story of the events. A summary bibliography is appended. The volume contains beautifully reproduced portraits.

DOMMANGET, MAURICE. Histoire du drapeau rouge des origines à la guerre de 1939. Éditions Librairie de l'Étoile, Paris n.d. [1967.] 503 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

This history of the red banner as the symbol of the proletarian struggle is of necessity tentative – it starts with the Roman slaves' revolt led by Spartacus, for whom red seems to have been a colour of resistance, and goes on through peasant rebellions in the Middle Ages to the French Revolution. From there on the story becomes less fragmentary. The author's intimate knowledge of many chapters in the history of the French revolutionary and labour movements has enabled him to enhance from this special angle the insight into the special character especially of French Socialist currents. He relates numerous incidents in connection with the red banner as a token of proletarian consciousness and as an object of hatred for its enemies.

GUERRAND, ROGER-H. Les origines du logement social en France. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1967. 359 pp. F.fr. 24.30.

The author has studied the housing of "the suffering classes" in nineteenth-century France; the abominable conditions are, in part, explained by the fact that housing rents constituted a considerable proportion of "bourgeois" (in the broader sense!) incomes. Many data are presented. Moreover, the book deals with various plans to promote housing projects on a non-profit basis. In this connection the efforts of the Fourierists are discussed, while the beginning of legislation (1850), Napoleon III's policy (Hausmann!) and the activities of the – rather paternalistic – *Société française des Habitations à Bon Marché*, reinforced by a law of 1894, are set forth in detail. A very useful list of primary sources and a selective bibliography are appended.

GUILBERT, MADELEINE. Les femmes et l'organisation syndicale avant 1914. Présentation et commentaires de documents pour une étude du syndicalisme féminin. Éditions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1966. 507 pp. Ill. F.fr. 35.00.

This volume is of eminent importance for an understanding of the role played by women in trade unions, in so far as industry is concerned, for the pre-1914 period. The author has collected an impressive number of documents on a wide variety of industries and, in her "analysis and comments", offers the best survey available, for instance of the unions' attitudes toward women's participation, issues concerning special treatment (working hours, differential wages, etc.) and the women's relations with general emancipation movements. Special women's syndical organizations receive attention.

JOHNSON, DOUGLAS. France and the Dreyfus Affair. Blandford Press, London 1966. xi, 242 pp. Ill. 25/-.

The Dreyfus affair has become more and more a kind of hobby-horse for several types of "true believer"; from the point of view of historical scholarship this is scarcely a satisfactory development. Professor Johnson's study of the subject is distinguished by a sober approach. It aims at a wide readership but meets high professional standards.

MEYER, JEAN. *La noblesse bretonne au XVIIIe siècle*. S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1966. 1292 pp. (in 2 vols.) Maps. F.fr. 200.00.

This is an extremely circumstantial and not too well organized doctorate thesis. The enormous quantity of source materials worked up, however, guarantees that the two volumes contain much interesting information on the social history of the Breton nobility on the eve of the Revolution. The second part, entitled "Economy and Society", is most extensive on agriculture and feudal rights, while some attention is paid to attitudes, psychology and way of life.

OUZOULIAS, ALBERT. *Les Bataillons de la jeunesse*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1967. 495 pp. Ill. F.fr. 20.00.

The author, who himself took a leading part in the Communist-dominated underground movement which became increasingly active since 1941, describes in detail and on the basis of contemporary sources the political and military (partisan) struggles against the German occupation and the Vichy regime. Various old accounts are settled, or attempts are made to do so. Thus, the Paris insurrection of 1944 as against German threats to destroy the city is justified, whereas the Warsaw rising of the same year is criticized in full agreement with the Soviet viewpoint. The discussion of De Gaulle's military conceptions, which are denied originality and stamped as impracticable, is interesting.

PHILIP, ANDRÉ. *Les Socialistes*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1967. 255 pp. F.fr. 6.00.

Professor Philip deals – at times brilliantly – with some chapters in the history of French Socialism: the sectarian origins of the united party before World War I, the congress of Tours (1920), the efforts at reconstruction and the debates of the early 1930's (influence of H. de Man), and the process of degeneration since 1944 as well as the attempts at revival until the present day. The author, himself expelled from the SFIO in 1956 because of his opposition to Mollet in the Suez affair and over Algeria, also makes some proposals towards a rejuvenation of Socialism. On a basis, for instance, of lessons supposedly drawn from the (condemned) American policy in Viet Nam, a European community is suggested, only associated with the USA and with strong links with the developing countries.

RAINVILLE, JEAN-MARIE. *Condition ouvrière et intégration sociale*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1967. 230 pp. F.fr. 15.90.

The author, a Canadian sociologist, has carried out an investigation into living conditions and attitudes in a predominantly working-class municipality near Paris. One of his most interesting findings is that the prosperity of the past ten years has hardly altered the workers' feeling of societal isolation and their mutual solidarity.

SAINT-SIMON, CLAUDE-HENRI DE. *Œuvres*. Tome VI. Éditions Anthropos, Paris 1966. 527 pp. Not singly obtainable; six-volume set, cloth: F.fr. 300.00; paper: F.fr. 240.00.

The present volume collects a number of writings by Saint-Simon not included in the *Œuvres de Saint-Simon et d'Enfantin*. From the *Œuvres choisies* (ed. by Ch. Lemonnier) have been taken, among others, the important *Introduction aux travaux du XIXe siècle*. Further, the volume contains the curious *Lettres au Bureau des Longitudes* (1808), as they are usually called, *Histoire de l'homme* (1810), and extracts from the second (*Lettre à Messieurs les ouvriers*) and the third parts of *Du système industriel*. Of the other items we mention *Des Bourbons et des Stuarts* (1822). The volume does not fill all major gaps; e.g., *L'Industrie*, Vol. III, No 4 (which caused Saint-Simon's rupture with wealthy supporters because of its open criticism of Catholicism) is lacking. A continuation of the work undertaken would be valuable.

SIEBURG, HEINZ-OTTO. Die Grubenkatastrophe von Courrières 1906. Ein Beitrag zur Sozialgeschichte der Dritten Republik und zum deutsch-französischen Verhältnis um die Jahrhundertwende. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1967. viii, 192 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 36.00.

The pit disaster of Courrières had several aspects, of which the extent of the catastrophe (unique of its kind), the German share in the rescue work and the subsequent strike were the most conspicuous. It even gave rise to a whole cluster of myths, from "The Germans to the Front" through the mirage of Franco-German rapprochement to the vision of proletarian solidarity *versus* capitalist class-war (Jaurès, G. W. Pabst's *Kameradschaft*). Dr Sieburg thoroughly deals with all these aspects in a spirit, not of debunking, but of sound historical scholarship. A name list of the 1,099 victims and a number of documents are appended.

THOREZ, MAURICE. Œuvres choisies en trois volumes. I. 1924-1937. II. 1938-1950. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1967; 1966. 470 pp.; 564 pp. F.fr. 15.00 per vol.

For the general plan of this three-volume edition we refer to IRSH, X (1965), p. 508. The years 1940 and 1941 are only represented by two short items (of course not the notorious diatribe against Blum), and there is a gap over the years 1950-53, largely due to Thorez's protracted illness.

WOLF, DIETER. Die Doriot-Bewegung. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des französischen Faschismus. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1967. 408 pp. DM. 28.00.

The eventful life of Jacques Doriot is the real subject of this stupendously *gruendlich* monograph: the record of the *Parti Populaire Français* is almost wholly brought into relation with his personality and activities. As a biography of the "spoilt child of French Communism" and "Red King of Saint Denis" who turned into a renegade, a self-styled fascist and a collaborator *à outrance* the volume will probably remain authoritative for many years to come. On the basis of printed, written and oral evidence the author disposes of all kinds of myths.

Germany

BERNSTEIN, EDUARD. Ein revisionistisches Sozialismusbild. Drei Vorträge. Hrsg. und eingel. von Helmut Hirsch. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH., Hannover 1966. 56, 50, 29, 48 pp. DM. 12.80.

This book contains an introduction of some 50 pages in which, partly by means of a critical evaluation of some works in West and East that deal with him and with his "Revisionism", Bernstein's importance is defined. Then follow three texts in photomechanical reprint: *Wie ist wissenschaftlicher Sozialismus möglich?* (1901), *Der Revisionismus in der Sozialdemokratie* (1909) and *Was ist Sozialismus?* (1918).

CECIL, LAMAR. Albert Ballin. Business and Politics in Imperial Germany, 1888-1918. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1967. xxi, 388 pp. \$ 9.00; 72/-.

This book on the famous managing director of the Hamburg-America Line is not primarily in the field of biography or entrepreneurial history. Professor Cecil rather presents a case study, based on an intimate knowledge of the available sources, of the *haute bourgeoisie* in Wilhelmine Germany. The author sheds new light on the position and the attitudes of this upper middle class vis-a-vis the "Junker establishment", and also on the problem of Anglo-German relations.

EDINGER, LEWIS J. Kurt Schumacher. Persönlichkeit und politisches Verhalten. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1967. 531 pp. Ill. DM. 40.00.

The American edition of Professor Edinger's political study of Schumacher was reviewed favourably in *IRSH*, X (1965), pp. 511f. The present translation by Elisabeth M. Esser is of excellent quality. The original index has been omitted.

ELBOGEN, ISMAR [und] ELEONORE STERLING. Die Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland. Eine Einführung. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1966. 344 pp. DM. 28.00.

In 1935 the Jüdische Buch-Vereinigung, Berlin, published Professor Elbogen's *Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland*, a dignified testimony of Jewish self-consciousness and at the same time a scholarly reply to rampant antisemitic slander. Eleonore Sterling has not only carried this history forward to 1945, but she has revised and partly rewritten it, while she has also added footnotes and a bibliography. The present volume is virtually a new book which in quality is not inferior to the original.

EPSTEIN, KLAUS. The Genesis of German Conservatism. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1966. xiii, 733 pp. \$ 17.50; 140/-.

Conservatism usually takes shape when an "establishment" is seriously threatened or overruled, and since the danger generally comes from the "Left" it often has anti-humanitarian overtones. A classic example is the so-called Old Oligarch in ancient Athens. In pre-Napoleonic Germany the

ancien régime was primarily challenged by the ideas of the Enlightenment, and consequently the response of conservatives such as Möser and Rehberg was ideological rather than organizational in nature. Professor Epstein, whose sudden death at the age of forty was announced in June of this year, wrote a very detailed survey of early German (and Austrian) conservatism which is based on an intimate knowledge of contemporary books, pamphlets and periodicals. This record of ideological currents and controversies is embedded in, and sometimes engulfed by, what may well be called a political and social history of Germany between 1770 and 1806.

ERDMANN, GERHARD. *Die deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände im sozialgeschichtlichen Wandel der Zeit*. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1966. 395 pp. Ill. DM. 45.00.

Dr Erdmann held a number of posts both in the *Vereinigung* and in the *Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände*. It would be interesting to compare his book with the one by Roswitha Leckebusch (*vide* IRSH, XI (1966), p. 318). Apart from the fact that his treatment is more comprehensive in that it carries the story up to 1965, the present author is, for obvious reasons, less critical and tends to view the employers' organizations as products rather than as subjects of history.

ESTERS, HELMUT und HANS PELGER. *Gewerkschafter im Widerstand*. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1967. 180 pp. Ill. DM. 19.80.

Although modest in both its scope and its effects, active resistance to the Nazi regime was offered by trade unionists at least until World War II. Here is the story of those transport (especially railway) workers who did so and of their relations with the very active International Transport Workers' Federation. In a good survey the situation around 1933 and a number of cases of resistance are sketched. Roughly speaking, half of the book consists of documents.

Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Chronik. Teil I. Von den Anfängen bis 1917. Teil II. Von 1917 bis 1945. Teil III. Von 1945 bis 1963. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1965; 1966; 1967. 366 pp.; 552 pp.; 863 pp. DM. 7.50; 10.50; 12.50.

These three volumes can be considered to complement the *Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung* which was reviewed in IRSH, XI (1966), pp. 315f. The same "authors' collective" is responsible. What was said then on the *Geschichte* also applies to this "Chronicle". Many data are given in a clearly arranged order; the selection and interpretation are indicated by the fact that the third volume alone, which deals with the period 1945-63 and mainly takes into consideration the history of, or German developments seen from the angle of, the DDR, comprises about the same number of pages as the other two taken together.

GOTTHEIL, FRED M. Marx's economic predictions. Northwestern University Press, Evanston 1966. xv, 216 pp. \$ 7.50.

None but English translations of a number of works by Marx and some by Marx and Engels have been used for this catalogue of Marx's forecasts. These – 172 are summed up in a “compendium of predictions” – are dealt with in the framework of a survey of Marx's economic theory (mainly *Capital*). The predictions themselves are discussed in a thoughtfully conceived topical order.

HAMEL, IRIS. Völkischer Verband und nationale Gewerkschaft. Der deutschnationale Handlungsgehilfen-Verband 1893-1933. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1967. 289 pp. DM. 24.00.

The *Deutschnationaler Handlungsgehilfen-Verband* was founded in 1893 by a number of Hamburg office-clerks in order to preserve the German *Mittelstand* to which they belonged from sinking into the proletariat. This curious white-collar union had links with all kinds of nationalist and *voelkisch* organizations, and notably in the Weimar era it developed an antisemitic ideology of its own. With a focus on the political record of the DHV the present monograph sheds much new light on this particular unit of the “Conservative Revolution” and its social background.

HARTWICH, HANS-HERMANN. Arbeitsmarkt, Verbände und Staat 1918-1933. Die öffentliche Bindung unternehmerischer Funktionen in der Weimarer Republik. Mit einem Vorwort von Georg Kotowski. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1967. xvi, 488 pp. DM. 78.00.

In the Weimar Republic industrial arbitration developed into an important instrument of wage policy, and one to the benefit of the workers: the Socialist Rudolf Wissell played an important part in this development, both as an arbitrator and as a *Reich* Minister of Labour. The present volume is a pioneering monograph on the subject, and especially on the “labour market” in the Berlin metal industry which is investigated by way of case study. This is Vol. 23 of the *Veröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission zu Berlin beim Friedrich-Meinecke-Institut der Freien Universität Berlin*.

HINTZE, OTTO. Regierung und Verwaltung. Gesammelte Abhandlungen zur Staats-, Rechts- und Sozialgeschichte Preussens. Hrsg. und eingel. von Gerhard Oestreich. 2., durchges. Aufl. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1967. 31*, 676 pp. DM. 48.00.

The present Vol. III completes Dr Oestreich's new edition of Hintze's *Gesammelte Abhandlungen*; an author and a subject index covering the whole work are appended. Unlike the other volumes, this is a reprint of Hartung's edition (*Geist und Epochen der preussischen Geschichte*, Leipzig 1943) but for the new introduction and the omission of the paper *Bismarcks Stellung zur Monarchie und zum Beamtentum*.

JENSEN, JÜRGEN. *Presse und politische Polizei. Hamburgs Zeitungen unter dem Sozialistengesetz 1878-1890.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1966. 193 pp. Ill. DM. 22.80.

The Social Democratic press during the *Sozialistengesetz* is the main subject of attention, but the liberal press organs also come up for discussion in so far as they, too, suffered from the harsh press regulations introduced by Bismarck. For Hamburg, the situation was complicated by the Prussian government exerting pressure on the Free City's administration. With great lucidity the author pictures the (largely successful) efforts at maintaining a Socialist press; the data procured on dissensions within Socialist ranks are also instructive.

KAELBLE, HARTMUT. *Industrielle Interessenpolitik in der Wilhelminischen Gesellschaft. Centralverband Deutscher Industrieller 1895-1914. Mit einem Vorwort von Gerhard A. Ritter.* [Veröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission zu Berlin beim Friedrich-Meinecke-Institut der Freien Universität Berlin, Band 27.] Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1967. xv, 268 pp. DM. 38.00.

The organizational history of the *Centralverband Deutscher Industrieller* and its social position in Wilhelmine Germany, rather than its record as a pressure group, is the subject of this very interesting study. The general trend was that the CVDI moved increasingly away from the agrarians and the Conservatives while approaching other industrial groups, so that its amalgamation with the *Bund der Industriellen* during the First World War was only a logical conclusion.

KEHRER, GÜNTER. *Die religiöse Bewußtsein des Industriearbeiters. Eine empirische Studie.* R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1967. 210 pp. DM. 18.00.

Dr Kehler has exhaustively interviewed fifty Württemberg factory workers in order to obtain information about their attitudes towards religion and the Evangelical Church. The result does not, of course, say a great deal concerning "the" religious sense of "the" factory worker, but it is interesting enough in itself. Notably there is the finding that the sample largely reasoned along the lines of the functional interpretation of religion by American sociologists.

KOSZYK, KURT. *Deutsche Presse im 19. Jahrhundert.* [Geschichte der deutschen Presse, Teil II.] Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1966. 372 pp. DM. 34.00. (Paper: DM. 24.00.)

This commendable study of the German press in the nineteenth century (the second part of three devoted to the German press from its origins up to the present day) is published as Vol. VI in the series of *Abhandlungen und Materialien zur Publizistik*. The author presents an impressive wealth of information, focusing on the relation between press and politics (struggle for liberty of the press, party press), the origins and flourishing of press concerns (e.g., Ulstein, the first was the Cotta firm), and the closely connected

appearance of a mass press. Very instructive remarks are made on the negative influence of the latter on the liberty of the press (a factor in a process which could lead to a Nazi dictatorship). The significance of 1848 is stressed; much attention is also given to regional and local newspapers.

KOSZYK, KURT, unter Mitarbeit von Gerhard Eisfeld. *Die Presse der deutschen Sozialdemokratie. Eine Bibliographie.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1966. xi, 404 pp. DM. 54.00.

This important publication of the *Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung* consists of three parts: a historical outline of the Socialist press in Germany, a bibliography proper, and a list of over 2,000 publications on the subject. The bibliography proper, compiled by Gerhard Eisfeld, has been arranged geographically and covers the years 1863-1945. Needless to say that the volume will prove an indispensable tool for any student of German Socialism. Unfortunately no indications are given as to where files can actually be found.

MEHRING, FRANZ. *Gesammelte Schriften. Band 8. Zur Kriegsgeschichte und Militärfrage. Band 15. Politische Publizistik 1905 bis 1918.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967; 1966. 18*, 502 pp.; 834 pp. DM. 8.00; 12.50.

These are the last volumes to be published in the East German edition of Mehring's Collected Works. Both consist of contributions to *Die Neue Zeit* and other periodicals. Vol. 8 is about military affairs, whereas Vol. 15 covers political issues since 1905.

NARR, WOLF-DIETER. *CDU - SPD. Programm und Praxis seit 1945.* W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1966. 328 pp. DM. 29.00.

In this book relatively simple and (in part) obvious theses are put forward in an effort at mobilizing the language (or jargon) of sociology, political science and philosophy to build up the argument that the CDU and the SPD are both in need of a programme if they are to maintain democracy. The practice is demonstrated to have moved ever farther away from the theoretical foundations towards a pragmatism which makes it appear that the "C" has been omitted from the CDU's policy, the "S" from that of the SPD. A certain irritation over the seemingly learned definitions and a display of terminology and knowledge suggesting the not very ripe doctorate thesis should not make the reader overlook the fact that the least conspicuous aspect of this study is its best one: the accurate and cautious assessment of facts and trends in the recent evolution of both parties. Whenever the author treads the path of contemporary history he provides valuable information.

NUSSBAUM, HELGA. *Unternehmer gegen Monopole. Über Struktur und Aktionen antimonopolistischer bürgerlicher Gruppen zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1966. ix, 254 pp. DM. 28.50.

A survey of the German economy round 1900 and the emergence of cartels, trusts and monopolies is followed by a chapter on the entrepreneurial

opposition (*Handelsvertragsverein* and *Bund der Industriellen*) up to 1902. The author does not pay very much attention to Stresemann; she is not familiar with the relative study by Donald Warren (cf. IRSH, XI (1966), p. 158).

ROHE, KARL. Das Reichsbanner Schwarz Rot Gold. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte und Struktur der politischen Kampfverbände zur Zeit der Weimarer Republik. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1966. 494 pp. DM. 48.00.

Among the "fighting associations" of the Weimar Republic the *Reichsbanner* holds a place of its own. Unlike the *Stahlhelm*, the SA and the *Rotfrontkämpferbund* it had the defence of the "System" for its distinctive purpose. The present volume is far more than a political history of this organization. The second and longest part is a careful analysis of its structure, its ideology and its political concepts. Owing to his typological and comparative approach Dr Rohe is able to make important contributions to the phenomena of para-military organizations, fascism and anti-fascism as well as to the history of the Weimar Republic.

SHELLHOSS, HARTMUT. Apathie und Legitimität. Das Problem der neuen Gewerkschaft. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1967. 198 pp. DM. 18.00.

The author, a pupil of Dahrendorf, has investigated in how far the West German workers suffer from organizational and participational apathy, and in how far the DGB and its affiliated unions still have their confidence. As a matter of fact the one turns out not to exclude the other.

SCHLEIER, HANS. Sybel und Treitschke. Antidemokratismus und Militarismus im historisch-politischen Denken großbourgeoiser Geschichtsideologen. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1965. 317 pp. DM. 28.00.

An East German study of two prominent historians of the "Little German" school. Both are decried as bourgeois ideologists who "betrayed" the cause of democracy to reactionary Prussia. The author devotes at least twice as much attention to v. Treitschke as to v. Sybel, yet it is hard to see how notably the former could betray anything but the interests of the Saxon nobility. Problems like this (raised by such Marxist students as Arthur Rosenberg) are eclipsed by non-stop torrents of abuse; even the "Bonn court philosopher" Karl Jaspers is given a rap on the knuckles.

SCHORR, HELMUT J. Adam Stegerwald. Gewerkschaftler und Politiker der ersten deutschen Republik. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der christlich-sozialen Bewegung in Deutschland. Kommunal-Verlag, Recklinghausen 1966. 350 pp. Ill. DM. 26.80.

That Mr Schorr has been able to write this study of the well-known Roman Catholic trade unionist as a politician is partly due to his discovery of the Stegerwald papers in 1963. The story centres on the Weimar era when Stegerwald was a cabinet minister several times, first of Prussia and then, from 1929 to 1932, of the *Reich*. The author devotes much attention to Stegerwald's concept of democracy.

SCHWARZ, HANS-PETER. Vom Reich zur Bundesrepublik. Deutschland im Widerstreit der außenpolitischen Konzeptionen in den Jahren der Besatzungsherrschaft 1945-1949. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1966. xxxvi, 884 pp. DM. 38.00.

The impressive volume of this work is fully justified by its contents: the author has written, in great detail and with much critical acumen, the history of the Allied policies and political conceptions toward Germany's future after the Second World War (including the Soviet policy), and the various different German reactions. His main question is this: how could the "great measure of readiness on the German side to be prepared to accept the unavailability of a German partition as a consequence of the partition of Europe" – an "astonishing" phenomenon indeed – be brought about? The struggle between those who gave priority to unity (as an aim eventually to be realized by observing strict neutrality between East and West) and those who decided in favour of integration into a Western alliance is treated with full attention for the many shades of opinion among the participants in the debate. For instance, the account of the – materially not so deep – controversy between Schumacher and Adenauer is excellent.

WEGNER, MATTHIAS. Exil und Literatur. Deutsche Schriftsteller im Ausland 1933-1945. Athenäum Verlag, Frankfurt/M., Bonn 1967. 247 pp. DM. 18.00.

Dr Wegner, a young German philologist, presents a valuable analysis of the social, political and psychological situation of the German authors who had left the Third *Reich*. The literature which came into being under these difficult circumstances is only discussed in so far as it directly reflects the experience of exile.

WIEDEMANN, HERBERT. Die Rationalisierung aus der Sicht des Arbeiters. Eine soziologische Untersuchung in der mechanischen Fertigung. 2., überarb. und erw. Aufl. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1967. xv, 214 pp. DM. 29.00.

This is a revised edition of a book that was first published in 1964. The subject is the (German) workers' attitudes towards industrial "rationalization" in the sense of increasing the productivity of labour. The focus is on merit-rating, and the attendant problems are carefully analyzed.

ZWINGMANN, KLAUS. Zur Soziologie des Richters in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1966. xx, 164 pp. DM. 25.50.

Apart from a number of commendable historical observations the author mainly deals with the present (and very recent) position of the judges in the Federal Republic. He gives an accurate account of their social backgrounds, of their prestige, of the impact of experiences from the Nazi times. Special mention should be made of the discussion of various views on the existence or non-existence of "class justice" (*Klassenjustiz*).

OTHER BOOKS

- LERNER, FRANZ. *Bürgersinn und Bürgertat. Geschichte der Frankfurter Polytechnischen Gesellschaft 1816-1966.* Verlag Waldemar Kramer, Frankfurt/M. 1966. 602 pp. Ill.
- MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. Studienausgabe in 4 Bänden. Hrsg. von Iring Fetscher. Band I. Philosophie. Band II. Politische Ökonomie. Band III. Geschichte und Politik 1. Band IV. Geschichte und Politik 2: Abhandlungen und Zeitungsaufsätze zur Zeitgeschichte. Fischer Bücherei, Frankfurt/M. 1966. 255 pp.; 287 pp.; 255 pp.; 284 pp.
- Die Münchner Rätorepublik. Zeugnisse und Kommentar. Hrsg. von Tankred Dorst. Mit einem Kommentar versehen von Helmut Neubauer. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1966. 192 pp.
- VIETZKE, SIEGFRIED und HEINZ WOHLGEMUTH. *Deutschland und die deutsche Arbeiterbewegung in der Zeit der Weimarer Republik 1919-1933.* Mit einem Anhang. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1966. 524 pp.

Great Britain

The Agrarian History of England and Wales. Vol. IV. 1500-1640. Ed. by Joan Thirsk. Cambridge University Press, London 1967. xl, 919 pp. Ill. Maps. 140/-; \$ 25.00.

This is the opening volume of a new work that will be published, under the general editorship of Professor H. P. R. Finberg, in seven volumes. It is not just a synthesis of existing knowledge, but it is largely based on a pioneering research of primary sources. The present volume on the beginning of the modern era contains chapters on the farming regions of England and Wales, separate chapters on the landlords and a combined chapter on the farm labourers, while farming techniques, enclosure, marketing, prices, profits, rents and rural housing also get their due. A statistical appendix and a select bibliography are included. The volume is magnificently illustrated.

ARCH, JOSEPH. *The Autobiography of —.* With a Preface by Frances Countess of Warwick. Ed. by John Gerard O'Leary. MacGibbon & Kee, London 1966. 147 pp. 30/-.

The first edition of Joseph Arch's autobiography was published in 1898. The present new edition has been considerably shortened; thus, parliamentary speeches have been excluded. But the story of the activities of J. Arch (1826-1919) as an organizer of rural trade unionism has been reproduced integrally, and it remains an important source on social history. The preface by the "red Countess", Frances of Warwick, has been included, too.

BULLOCK, ALAN. *The Life and Times of Ernest Bevin. Vol. II. Minister of Labour 1940-1945.* Heinemann, London 1967. xii, 407 pp. Ill. 63/-.

Contrary to his original intention the author will finish this biography in three volumes; the readers will be grateful to him that the five years during which Bevin was Minister of Labour and a member of the War Cabinet come

up for full treatment now, and not as sort of a prologue to his six years in the Foreign Office. Meticulous research has produced a wealth of data which made it possible to describe Bevin's remarkable achievement as a consequence of his strong character and clear conception of Britain's task. It is interesting to note how little like a bureaucrat he was and how intense his contacts were with the ordinary workers. The book is also a standard work on Britain's labour recruiting policy during the war and on the gradual revival of party politics on subjects such as the nationalization of the coal industry.

CHILD, JOHN. *Industrial Relations in the British Printing Industry. The Quest for Security.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1967. 387 pp. 65/-.

This well-documented history of the organizations of the employers and the employed in the printing industry is especially valuable for the picture of continuous elements characterizing the attitudes of the workers in a non-specific trade. From the first (seventeenth century) craft guilds up to the present day a somewhat elitist conception of their profession is characteristic, as is also a generally strong consciousness of the advantages of organization. This is not true for such categories as the paper-mill workers which are also dealt with.

Class. A Symposium. Ed. by Richard Mabey. [The Great Society.] Anthony Blond, London 1967. 176 pp. 30/-.

"This symposium is an attempt to map some of the major change-points in the relationships between our social classes." Indeed it offers the results of fresh and stimulating approaches to the subject, witness for instance the contribution by M. Murray on the ways in which the classes make use of the facilities provided by the Welfare State. Other contributions are equally revealing in that they criticize commonly accepted notions. We mention, more or less at random, the following papers: "School, Class and the Parent Dilemma" (D. Marsden), "Class and the Mass Media" (S. Hall) and "Class in Britain and Abroad" (R. Postgate). A useful bibliography is appended.

The Correspondence of Edmund Burke. Vol. VI. July 1789 – December 1791. Ed. by Alfred Cobban and Robert A. Smith. Cambridge University Press, London; University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1967. xxvi, 495 pp. 120/-.

This volume contains 225 letters, of which 164 were written wholly or in part by Burke. The period, contrary to the longer ones of previous volumes, is two and a half years, roughly the opening years of the French Revolution. On this revolution Burke has remarkable things to say both in his letters to English correspondents and in those to Frenchmen in France and in the emigration, for instance the former minister Calonne. It is interesting to note differences, at least of nuance, between Burke's interpretation in his letters and in his publications, notably in the *Reflections* (e.g., distrust of Marie Antoinette). An excellent introduction shows the connection between Burke's political position in England and his gradually growing interest in events in France.

CROSS, COLIN. Philip Snowden. Barrie and Rockliff, London 1966. xii, 356 pp. Ill. 50/-.

In this first full political biography of Philip Snowden the author has performed a difficult task in a balanced way. He has managed to explain (not to justify) the curious breaks in this life of a man who, originating from a poor family, became the protagonist of the ILP, a leader of Labour's left wing and an opponent to Britain's entry into the First World War, and who then, after having served as Chancellor of the Exchequer in two Labour Governments, joined MacDonald in opting for a "National Government". Snowden, who after that attacked Labour for advocating a "Bolshevism run mad", remained an active writer and speaker almost up to his death in 1937. His greatness and weaknesses are ably confronted with the inspiration he drew from the British political scene.

GRUNFELD, CYRIL. Modern Trade Union Law. Sweet & Maxwell, London 1966. xii, 517 pp. 45/-.

The juridical issues – of the broadest scope – connected with trade unionism are treated here in such a way as to interest and inform both the lawyer and the non-specialist reader. A wealth of material has been collected from scores of cases from a period of some 75 years, but mostly from recent years; this material has been well arranged and gives insight into the structure and internal organization of unions, members' rights, the measure in which union rules are binding or enforceable, problems connected with the right to strike (picketing, etc.), the political role played by the unions, and various other questions.

The Left. A Symposium. Ed. by Gerald Kaufman. [The Great Society.] Anthony Blond, London 1966. 182 pp. 30/-.

The contributors to this volume are newspaper correspondents and columnists as well as radio and television broadcasters. Their approach is, on the whole, a practical one: their "Left" is not restricted to an extremist fringe, but has at its centre the Labour Party and the post-war Labour Governments. I. Aitken summarizes the "structure of the Labour Party", I. Coulter deals with the actual situation of the trade unions, R. L. Leonard with the role played by the co-operatives in politics. Among the others we cite the contribution by F. Hope on "The Intellectual Left", which is a thought-provoking and thoughtful essay, from which one statement may be quoted: "the writer [under the circumstances of increasing prosperity] has not only lost a subject; he has gained an income."

MAYOR, STEPHEN. The Churches and the Labour Movement. Independent Press Ltd, London 1967. 414 pp. 36/-.

"Christian Socialism has been the driving force of the Labour Movement ever since it began" – this sentence, which in its absoluteness is open to challenge, is to be found in the preface written by Minister of State G. Thomas for the present book. Although the author avoids such general evaluations, his own approach may have helped to overstress the importance of religion and especially the churches for the labour movement in its broadest

sense, including the co-operation movement and the Friendly Societies. This approach is defined as being concerned more with the attitude of the churches toward labour than with that of the workers toward religion. Two main lines are to be discerned: first, the outspokenly Christian Socialism (dealt with in detail from F. D. Maurice's campaign in 1848 up to World War I); second, the impact of the Christian faith and the Christian churches on Labour at large. The religious press has provided the author with most of his very interesting material which is presented in a lucid way.

NORDLINGER, ERIC A. *The Working-Class Tories. Authority, Deference and Stable Democracy.* MacGibbon & Kee, London 1967. 276 pp. 55/-.

On the basis of an enquiry into the workers' voting habits, attitudes towards political issues and social behaviour and aspirations the author arrives at the conclusion that the sections of workers in Britain deserving to be called "working-class Tories" are broader than is generally assumed. Partly with the help of interviews, he analyzes in which occupations and in which parts of the country Conservatism has its (relatively) strongest hold on workers. In a concluding chapter the author develops a theory of "stable political democracy", using Britain and France as contrasting examples for factors of stability and instability.

RAMELSON, MARIAN. *The Petticoat Rebellion. A Century of Struggle for Women's Rights.* Lawrence and Wishart, London 1967. 208 pp. Ill. 42/-.

Although the author considers women's equality only safeguarded under a Communist social order, she recognizes the winning of the vote in 1918 as a milestone. Her story includes the pioneer efforts as far back as the later eighteenth century, centres round the suffragette movement and concludes, apart from a section on "How free is woman today?", with 1918. Much attention is paid to the social position of women (especially those of the working class) as an essential element in the struggle for emancipation.

SPOOR, ALEC. *White-Collar Union. Sixty Years of NALGO.* Heinemann, London 1967. xi, 625 pp. Ill. 70/-.

This commemorative study is remarkable because it focuses on a less spectacular but influential union which never went on strike, stressed its non-political character, yet contributed firmly to TUC history (NALGO affiliated to the TUC in 1921) and exerted strong pressures on parliament. As the work is of scholarly standing, it is to be regretted that an appropriate apparatus is lacking, although the sources used are mentioned in the text.

STURT, GEORGE. *The Journals of —, 1890-1927. A Selection ed. and introd. by E. D. Mackerness.* Vol. 1: 1890-1904. Vol. 2: 1905-1927. Cambridge University Press, London 1967. viii, 453 pp.; v, 461 pp. 120/-.

The present selection from the journals of G. Sturt is a more comprehensive version of the text contained in the volume edited by Mr Grigson in 1941, and unlike the latter is continued beyond 1902. The first part of the journals reflects the influence of Morris, Ruskin and Thoreau as having been of special significance for Sturt's strongly ethical and religious (not Christian) Socialism. Sturt was the owner of a wheelwright shop – a dying craft in which he tried to cling to traditional, and uneconomic, methods of work. There is the special flavour of typical English country-life – and the story of how World War I infringed upon it is moving. The work is a source for social history in the broadest sense.

STURT, MARY. *The education of the people. A history of primary education in England and Wales in the nineteenth century.* Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1967. xii, 432 pp. Ill. 60/-.

The Education Act of 1902 established education as a right of every child. It concluded a century of growing consciousness that primary education should be provided to all by the state. This well-documented, valuable study gives a good account not only of the gradual change of opinion, but also of the changes in the system of education and the conditions in the schools. Among the materials used are also minutes of school boards which often contain striking details. The training and selection of teachers are also dealt with.

TURNER, H. A., GARFIELD CLACK and GEOFFREY ROBERTS. *Labour Relations in the Motor Industry. A Study of Industrial Unrest and an International Comparison.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1967. 365 pp. 55/-.

Many tables and diagrams illustrate the text of this book which unites the results from various sociological studies, statistical data, numerous interviews and – for one of the authors – practical experience as an operative in a car plant. A very detailed survey is given of labour-management relations, the fact (and the explanation) of strike-proneness, which is compared with the situation in the automobile industry abroad, and the effects of automation. A special topic is the role of the shop stewards. The authors have been very careful to avoid generalizations and have rather stressed differences between British firms.

VINCENT, J. R. *Pollbooks. How Victorians Voted.* Cambridge University Press, London 1967. xi, 194 pp. 55/-.

Prior to the introduction of the ballot individual voting behaviour was recorded in so-called pollbooks, most of them printed, some even mentioning the occupations of those who voted. It goes without saying that the latter category is an important and relatively easily workable source for social historians and political sociologists. Dr Vincent has analyzed and tabulated the results of over 150 elections, mainly in medium-sized constituencies, between 1826 and 1872. In his introductory essays he argues that the voting patterns were related to "class" in Dahrendorf's sense rather than to social stratification or Marxist classification.

OTHER BOOKS

BEST, GEOFFREY. Bishop Westcott and the Miners. The Bishop Westcott Memorial Lecture 1966. Cambridge University Press, London 1967. 40 pp.

Hungary

RÉVAI, JÓZSEF. Válogatott történelmi írások. Kossuth Könyvkiadó, Budapest 1966. 2 vols. 327 pp.; 510 pp. Ft 65.

As a Minister of Culture József Révai played a leading role in the bolshevization of Hungary; nevertheless, the dissident authors Aczel and Meray paid homage to him as a "Communist aristocrat" in 1959 (the year he died). The present publication contains a number of his shorter historical writings on social and national problems mainly, but not exclusively, in Hungary.

OTHER BOOKS

LASZLO, ERVIN. The Communist Ideology in Hungary. Handbook for Basic Research. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht 1966. viii, 351 pp.

Italy

Il delitto Matteotti tra il Viminale e l'Aventino. Dagli Atti del processo De Bono davanti all'Alta Corte di Giustizia. A cura di Giuseppe Rossini. Societa' Editrice Il Mulino, Bologna 1966. 1039 pp. L. 6000.

In December 1924 the Roman Catholic Giuseppe Donati accused the ex-chief of the *Pubblica Sicurezza*, De Bono, of a series of crimes (including the murder of Matteotti) which had been committed under his responsibility. The Senate constituted itself into Supreme Court and, although De Bono was never convicted, the record of his trial by the committee of inquiry remains an important historical source. It is now published for the first time, together with a detailed introduction.

SALVADORI, RINALDO. La repubblica socialista mantovana da Belfiore al fascismo. Edizioni del Gallo, Milano 1966. 459 pp. Ill. L. 4000.

This is a valuable monograph on the history of Socialism in the province of Mantua from the beginnings to about 1922. The author has in general confined himself to the use of printed sources.

Il socialismo nella storia d'Italia. Storia documentaria dal Risorgimento alla Repubblica. A cura di Gastone Manacorda. Editori Laterza, Bari 1966. xii, 873 pp. L. 8000.

About 75 documents and readings concerning Socialism and Communism in Italy, some of them written by opponents such as Cavour and Croce, have been collected in this very useful volume. Some attention is also paid to the international ramifications. Each item has been provided with a short introduction.

SURACE, SAMUEL J. *Ideology, Economic Change, and the Working Classes: The Case of Italy*. Foreword by Reinhard Bendix. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1966. xiii, 196 pp. \$ 5.00.

This study is a good specimen of a sociological approach to (social) history: the historical facts are done full justice and do not serve exclusively as examples. The author, starting from the influence of the *Risorgimento*, examines the related impact of ideology and social change in a relatively underdeveloped country and, more specifically, analyzes the attitudes of the working classes (both industrial and agricultural) vis-a-vis economic change. It is demonstrated that up to the First World War – where the study ends – the general trend was toward acceptance of compromise and the general feeling one of gradual improvement, both making for moderation.

OTHER BOOKS

ORFEI, RUGGERO. Antonio Gramsci. *Coscienza critica del marxismo. Relazioni Sociali*, Milano 1965. xi, 253 pp.

VERNETTI, LUCIANO. *Rodolfo Mondolfo e la filosofia della prassi 1899-1926*. Morano Editore, Napoli 1966. 247 pp.

The Netherlands

GORTZAK, WOUTER. *Kluiven op een buitenbeen. Kanttekeningen bij enige naoorlogse ontwikkelingen van het Nederlandse communisme*. Polak & Van Genneep, Amsterdam 1967. 271 pp. Hfl. 9.50.

Partly on the basis of inside information (the author's father was a leading member of the CP until 1958) Mr Gortzak deals with some chapters in the history of the Dutch CP, especially with the phenomenon of Paul de Groot, once the fiercest of Stalinists, now a protagonist of independence vis-a-vis Russia without completely endorsing the Chinese line. Many details are related in a vivid style.

HARMSSEN, GER. *Daan Goulooze. Uit het leven van een communist*. Ambo-boeken, Utrecht 1967. 208 pp. Ill. Hfl. 8.90.

From Anarchism to Communism, from Communism to oblivion – thus Goulooze's "career" might be summarized. In this political biography the author sheds light on the always rather enigmatic problems concerning Communist organizations and Communists: here we are confronted with a man who was ready to sacrifice his life (during the first years of the German occupation he organized radiocommunication with Moscow) and was later besmirched by his party as a traitor to its cause. The book is well documented and based in part on the author's knowledge resulting from his intimate contact with Goulooze.

KOEJEMANS, A. J. *David Wijnkoop. Een mens in de strijd voor het socialisme*. Moussault's Uitgeverij N.V., Amsterdam 1967. 314 pp. Ill. Hfl. 18.90.

The author, himself an ex-Communist and one-time editor of the daily of the Dutch CP, in this biography of Wijnkoop does not offer new vistas, but gives a well-founded picture – although some problems are omitted. Thus, Wijnkoop's reaction to the Moscow trials is not discussed and even the tragicomical ritual of his repenting in 1930 (after five years of opposition to Comintern decisions) is dealt with in a manner reminiscent of hagiography.

WERINGH, JAC. VAN. *Het maatschappijbeeld van Abraham Kuyper*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1967. viii, 223 pp. Ill. Hfl. 13.90.

The Dutch theologian and statesman A. Kuyper (1837-1920) is a chameleonic figure, a Calvinist full of a boisterous optimism that has an almost American flavour. Any attempt to foist a systematic "social-conservative" philosophy *à la* de Maistre and Maurras on this man is doomed to failure, but that has not kept the young sociologist v. Weringh from making such an attempt. For the historian the result has chiefly curiosity value.

OTHER BOOKS

JONG, A. DE. *Domela Nieuwenhuis*. Kruseman, Den Haag, 1966. 86 pp.

Poland

KALICKA, FELICJA. *Z zagadnień jednolitego frontu KPP i PPS w latach 1933-1934*. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1967. 546 pp. Zł. 50.00.

In a sense this is a companion volume to the same author's book on the united front problem in the international workers' movement, which was mentioned in *IRSH*, IX (1964), p. 501. From the same vantage point the problem is here studied in the specifically Polish setting (KPP and PPS).

KORZEC, PAWEŁ. *Pół wieku dziejów ruchu rewolucyjnego Białostoczczyzny (1864-1914)*. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1965. 370 pp. Zł. 45.00.

After two chapters on local economic development and social relations the author traces the revolutionary movement in the district of Białystok (North-East Poland) from 1864 to 1914. A short summary in Russian is appended.

LEŚNODORSKI, BOGUSŁAW. *Les Jacobins polonais. Société des Études Robespierriistes*, Paris 1965. 367 pp. Ill. F.fr. 40.00.

The author, who is a professor at Warsaw University, describes the reception of "Jacobinism" in Poland, its impact on the Warsaw insurrection of 1794 and, in general, the inspiration drawn by the Polish national movement from the French experience. The infiltration of Jacobin, or, for that matter, French revolutionary ideas, including not only directly political ones, but also Rousseau's philosophy, Kosciuszko's reactions, the founding of "clubs" and the comparison drawn between the Polish adoption of Jacobinism and that in other countries such as Holland or Switzerland are among the topics

treated here, and the discussion of the social ideas of Polish revolutionaries such as Kollataj is very instructive. Contemporary documents have been appended to some of the chapters.

Prasa tajna z lat 1861-1864 – Podpol'naja pressa 1861-1864 gg. Cześć/Čast' 1. [Powstanie Styczniowe. Materiały i Dokumenty.] Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, Wrocław 1966. xli, 640 pp. Ill. Żł. 130.00.

This work collects most of the Polish underground press round the insurrection of 1863. Some items could not be recovered, nor are the "official" documents included which may be found in works like the forthcoming *Dokumenty Komitetu Centralnego i Rządu Narodowego*. In the present opening volume the stress is on the years preceding the insurrection.

Spain

GARCÍA VENERO, MAXIMIANO. Historia del Nacionalismo catalan (segunda edicion definitiva). Editora Nacional, Madrid 1967. 2 vols. 479 pp.; 564 pp. Ptas 325 per vol.

The second edition of this history of the Catalan movement is in fact a new one; the author now refers to the first edition as "urgent and provisional". Mr García Venero, who has published a lot of books on modern Spanish history, writes from the view-point of the Spanish nationalists. As always, he gives an important amount of information and documentation, but only very few references or notes. There is no bibliography or index. The volumes deal with the period 1800-1939. The appendices contain a useful list of Catalan members of the Cortes 1873-1923, and the Catalan Statute.

GARCÍA VENERO, MAXIMIANO. La Falange en la guerra de España: la Unificación y Hedilla. Ruedo Ibérico, Paris 1967. xv, 501 pp. F.fr. 51.00.

SOUTHWORTH, HERBERT RUTLEDGE. Antifalange. Estudio crítico de «Falange en la guerra de España: la Unificación y Hedilla» de Maximiano García Venero. Traducción de José Martínez. Ruedo Ibérico, Paris 1967. xxiii, 286 pp. Ill. F.fr. 30.00.

The Hedilla affair has always been one of the mysteries of the Spanish Civil War. Manuel Hedilla, who assumed the leadership of the Falange after the deaths of more prominent predecessors, was arrested in 1937 shortly after Franco's "Unification Decree" and accused of plotting against the Caudillo. German intervention saved Hedilla from execution, but he spent many years in prison. Mr García Venero has written a political biography which contains a defense of Hedilla's ideas and his position, and which could not see the light in Spain. Now Ruedo Ibérico has published the book because of its informative and documental value (it is based on many personal testimonies), but in a note both the publisher and the author each state their "reservations". Mr Southworth's *Antifalange* contains an important analysis of the Falange, 201 critical notes on the Hedilla biography, and a number of unique photographs and facsimiles.

MUSTE, JOHN M. *Say That We Saw Spain Die. Literary Consequences of the Spanish Civil War.* University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1966. xi, 208 pp. \$ 5.95; 45/-.

In this interesting account of the British and American literature on the Spanish Civil War the author attempts to prove that the "encounter with violence" – directly or indirectly – "was to change drastically" the attitudes of writers towards ideology and violence. Thus the Civil War was a major factor in the disillusionment and the "lack of a credible ideology" – one of the handicaps of the West in the Cold War. The scope of the book is such as to encompass not only writers of great reputation, but also many of minor influence. This broad approach is rewarding; the material worked up is valuable in itself, independently from the author's thesis which is well argued.

PAYNE, STANLEY G. *Politics and the Military in Modern Spain.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1967; Oxford University Press, London. xiii, 574 pp. Maps. \$ 12.50.

In this first full-fledged history of the Spanish military in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries a wealth of material is presented which illustrates an astonishing continuity in traditions and habits. The army, whose wartime performance was restricted to colonial enterprises, the disastrous Spanish-American War and the Civil War, proved strong as a social institution. Of Franco's army it is said: "No other military-based regime of the twentieth century has demonstrated such endurance." The crucial role played by the officers in the many political crises of 150 years is the central theme of the book in which the years 1917-39 have been given a lion's share. The chapter on "the military conspiracy of 1936", for instance, contains data not to be found elsewhere.

TUÑÓN DE LARA, MANUEL. *La España del Siglo XX.* Librería Española, Paris 1966. 726 pp. Maps. F.fr. 36.00.

The present volume, which links up with the same author's *La España del Siglo XIX* (Paris 1961), is a political history of Spain from 1914 to 1939. The Civil War is given more than one third of the space, and the preceding chapters may be read as a prelude to this drama. The author is very critical of the Nationalist camp.

TUÑÓN DE LARA, MANUEL. *Introducció a la història del moviment obrer.* Editorial Nova Terra, Barcelona 1966. 372 pp. Ptas 160.

This book gives a short but very useful and well-balanced picture of the Spanish labour movement, its organizations and its struggles, from the beginnings in 1840 up to the outbreak of the Civil War. The author pays much attention to facts (membership figures, etc.), but there are only very few references and no index.

Switzerland

HÖGGER, RUDOLF MARTIN. Charles Naine 1874-1926. Eine politische Biographie. Juris Druck + Verlag, Zürich 1966. 235 pp. Ill. S.fr. 25.00.

Charles Naine's career is interesting for several reasons: it reflects the "storm and stress" of nineteenth-century Socialism, the confrontation of extreme antimilitarism with the reality of 1914, the gradual adaptation of Socialism to national values and the abandoning of radicalism. Naine had an outspokenly international orientation; a one-time "Jurassian" Anarchist, he passed through Marxism to become a protagonist of "solidarist Socialism" based on ethical values – which he held in common with H. de Man – and gradualism. In this well-documented biography an interesting question is given due consideration: how Naine, a partisan of the Left in 1914 and a "Zimmerwaldian" in 1915, resolutely opposed Communism and any move to join the Comintern.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

AVRICH, PAUL. The Russian Anarchists. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1967. ix, 303 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

This standard work presents an account of the history of the various groups and movements which can be brought under the common denominator of "Anarchism". The book deals with older Russian Anarchists only in an introductory way; the story proper is that of the period from 1903, when a new Anarchism originated especially in the border regions (Bialystok – many Jewish adherents) through 1917, when the Anarchists (now with their main centre in Petrograd) first supported the Bolsheviks, to the end of their activities in Russia (about 1921). An epilogue treats of Russian Anarchists in emigration. What is particularly important is the exact delineation of the many groups and currents. The Anarcho-Communists, the Anarcho-Syndicalists, their reaction to Kropotkin's teachings (considered by many "terrorists" to be distastefully respectable), further the (1917) Federation of Anarchists (paper: *Kommuna*), an attempt at unity, and the Machno movement come up for close scrutiny.

AVTORKHANOV, ABDURAKHMAN. The Communist Party Apparatus. Henry Regnery Company, Chicago 1966. xiv, 422 pp. \$ 10.00.

"Bolshevism is not an ideology, it is an organization" – Lenin's "main thesis" (viz., that there cannot be a revolutionary movement without a revolutionary theory) is "undoubtedly anti-Marxist" – Lenin was a "Nietzschean to the core": it is to be regretted, that this otherwise informative book suffers from such exclamations and that a sober discussion of the "party machine" repeatedly makes way for seemingly deep interpretations. The author, who experienced life in the Soviet Union, gives interesting details on the party structure, especially on the lower levels, and on such organizations as the Komsomol or the trade unions. The purely descriptive portions of the work are recommended.

BAZYŁOW, LUDWIK. *Polityka wewnętrzna caratu i ruchy społeczne w Rosji na początku XX wieku*. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1966. 427 pp. Zł. 80.00.

A Polish study of domestic politics and social movements in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century. There are separate chapters on populism, the labour movement, the students' movement and the liberal opposition, "police socialism", and Gapon. The author gives evidence of a remarkable familiarity with Western literature on the subject.

CRANKSHAW, EDWARD. *Khrushchev. A Biography*. Collins, London 1966. 317 pp. Ill. 42/-.

Mr Crankshaw, in this popularly written biography which is more of an integrated collection of essays, balances Chruščev the executor of Stalin's policy (in the Ukraine, in Moscow, in Poland 1939, etc.) and Chruščev the "visionary imprisoned by his past", the statesman whose relative moderation is recognized ("it says a good deal for Khrushchev that he did not shoot") and contrasted with his earlier ruthlessness.

DOBB, MAURICE. *Soviet Economic Development Since 1917*. International Publishers, New York 1966. viii, 515 pp. \$ 3.25.

In this revised and enlarged edition new topically arranged chapters have been added, while the historically arranged chapters which still constitute the bulk of the volume have undergone a few corrections, some of which are of an interpretative nature. Thus, Stalin's guilt is now admitted as regards the errors of the too hasty collectivization of agriculture. The book avoids to a great extent the language of engaged politics and concentrates on purely economic questions such as the planning system, wages and employment. As probably the best Marxist analysis of the phenomenon of Soviet economic development and growth the work deserves attention.

DODGE, NORTON T. *Women in the Soviet Economy. Their Role in Economic, Scientific, and Technical Development*. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1966. xviii, 331 pp. \$ 10.00.

Russian and American source materials and field work done in the USSR have enabled the author to present a balanced account of the position (rather than of the evolution which led to it) of women in the Soviet economy. The aim of rapid growth explains the policy of the authorities; the effects and successes of this policy are analyzed here. Woman's role in science, engineering, medicine and technology is given special attention, as is the problem of balancing career and family duties. The meticulous treatment of demographic data is also rewarding. A comparison is made with the USA.

OBERLÄNDER, ERWIN. *Sowjetpatriotismus und Geschichte. Dokumentation*. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1967. 255 pp. DM. 35.00.

The rehabilitation of the Russian past under Stalin, its impact upon historiography and its basic continuation since 1953 can be traced excellently

in the present collection of eighty relevant documents. All the famous items are represented: the "new" Soviet patriotism, the Pokrovskij case, and the controversies from the Norman theory to Šamil. The documents are preceded by a useful introduction.

Russian Philosophy. Ed. by James M. Edie, James P. Scanlan, Mary-Barbara Zeldin. With the collab. of George L. Kline. Vol. I. The Beginnings of Russian Philosophy. The Slavophiles. The Westernizers. Vol. II. The Nihilists. The Populists. Critics of Religion and Culture. Vol. III. Pre-Revolutionary Philosophy and Theology. Philosophers in Exile. Marxists and Communists. Quadrangle Books, Chicago 1965. xx, 434 pp. ; xx, 312 pp. ; xx, 521 pp. \$ 7.50 ; 6.50 ; 8.50.

It is well-known that Russian philosophy is conspicuous for its anthropological concern and that its boundaries with the fields of social criticism and *Kulturkritik* are indeterminate. The editors of the present anthology have even thought it appropriate to include such authors as Bakunin, Tolstoj, Dostoevskij and Rozanov. Although opinions on this wide criterium may differ, the three volumes are eminently suitable as a direct introduction to Russian intellectual history since the eighteenth century. They start with Skovoroda, Radiščev and Čadaev, and end with A. G. Spirkin, the only contemporary Soviet philosopher to be given the floor. Solov'ev, Berdjaev, Šestov, Frank and Losskij will be found in Vol. III.

SCHÜTTE, EHRENFRIED. Das Versicherungswesen der Sowjet-Union ohne Berücksichtigung der Sozialversicherung. Mit einem Rückblick auf das vorrevolutionäre Erbe. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. xviii, 552 pp. DM. 68.00.

After an introductory chapter on pre-revolutionary patterns, in which public institutions and mutual insurance associations receive most of the attention, the author sets forth some "theoretical" points: what did Marx say on the subject of insurance and how did the Soviet authorities adapt theory to practice? Of value are the chapters which give a good account of the forms and organization of property, crop insurance, life insurance, etc., or of the way in which the state makes profits out of the insurance industry, which is thoroughly monopolized.

SETON-WATSON, HUGH. The Russian Empire 1801-1917. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1967. xx, 813 pp. Maps. 55/-.

This political and social history is destined for the non-specialist reader. It should, however, also interest the specialist as it presents – e.g., on the emancipation of the serfs – a succinct treatment based on a wide knowledge of sources, both Russian and Western. A remarkable characteristic is the fact that the author deals with his subjects (grouped in a chronological and in a topical order) from the angle of contemporary questions, not from that of the outcome; thus, he does not focus on the 1917 revolutions. The book is a reliable guide to Russian history in (roughly) the nineteenth century; the first part offers a bird's eye view of the eighteenth century.

OTHER BOOKS

- BURDŽALOV, E. N. Vtoraja russkaja revoljucija. Vosstanie v Petrograde. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1967. 407 pp.
- ERMAN, L. K. Intelligencija v pervoj russkoj revoljucii. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1966. 373 pp. Ill.
- GRILLE, DIETRICH. Lenins Rivale. Bogdanov und seine Philosophie. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1966. 264 pp.
- PERŠIN, P. N. Agrarnaja revoljucija v Rossii. Istoriko-ekonomičeskoe issledovanie. Vol. I. Ot reformy k revoljucii. Vol. II. Agrarnye preobrazovanija velikoj oktjabr'skoj socialističeskoj revoljucii (1917-1918 gg.). Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1966. 490 pp.; 576 pp. Maps.
- POTECHIN, M. N. Pervyj sovet proletarskoj diktatury. Lenizdat, Leningrad 1966. 339 pp. Ill.
- SEMANOV, S. N. Peterburgskie rabočie nakanune pervoj russkoj revoljucii. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva, Leningrad 1966. 171 pp.
- Stalin's Works. An Annotated Bibliography. Compiled by Robert H. McNeal. [Hoover Institution Bibliographical Series, XXVI.] The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1967. xi, 197 pp.
- Vospominanija o Nadežde Konstantinovne Krupskoj. Pod redakciej A. M. Arsen'eva, V. S. Dridzo, A. G. Kravčenko. Izdanie "Prosvješćenie", Moskva 1966. 495 pp. Ill.

Yugoslavia

- ST. ERLICH, VERA. Family in Transition. A Study of 300 Yugoslav Villages. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1966. xx, 469 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 12.50.

Thirty years ago the author, a Yugoslav psychologist, started her study of traditional family life by distributing, with the help of teachers, questionnaires all over the countryside. In this way she assembled a colourful documentation which, since the patriarchal social system is now a thing of the past, can count as a primary historical source. The present volume, of which a Yugoslav edition was published in 1964, makes very fascinating reading, not in the last place because the author quotes freely from the spontaneous answers she obtained.

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