

coupled with a long history of the dependence upon short-term, ill-financed, and ineffectual strikes as their principal means of action, leaves them passive.

Professor Lorwin gives a very satisfactory analysis of the structure and process of the labor movement in France with emphasis on the years since 1946. The efforts at collective bargaining, more unsuccessful than we have sometimes heard, the success in gaining social security, the organization of local plant unions, of industrial unions, and national federations all receive good treatment. He notes the rejection of the principle of compulsory arbitration in labor disputes and the substitution for it of compulsory conciliation. But there are shortcomings in any compulsory action in France, even in the practice of requisitioning of workers by the government as a means to break strikes.

The author's conclusion seems to be that the long tradition and special character of labor struggles in France are in themselves the chief blocks to the solution of current issues. He leaves it to the employers, to the government, and to the labor organizations to overcome their own past.

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LORD RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL. *The Scourge of the Swastika*. Pp. xii, 259. New York: Philosophical Library, 1954. \$4.50.

This "Short History of Nazi War Crimes" is a compact documentary of the unspeakable barbarity and depravity of which men are capable and which happened but a few years back in civilized Europe, where—on the lowest computation—12 million men, women, and children were done to death; not in battle, not in passion, but in the cold, calculated, deliberate attempt to destroy. The book is intended to "provide the ordinary reader with a truthful and accurate account," and the author, a distinguished member of the British bar, is well equipped to present it, for he served as a Deputy Judge Advocate General, British Army of the Rhine, at the war crime trials in the British zone of occupation.

This is a completely unemotional, almost irritatingly commentless presentation of the basic records of monstrous murder and

cruelty that still stagger the imagination and depress all optimism in the decency of man. Lord Russell seems to carry no personal grudge against the Germans, but he does feel that we should not too eagerly nor too soon forget the hideous horror of Belsen, Buchenwald, and Dachau, where almost three million prisoners were butchered in Auschwitz alone, with 10,000 people vanishing in the gas chambers per day. As a matter of fact, so strong does he feel about it that he refused to drop publication of this book even if it did result in his enforced resignation last August as Assistant Judge Advocate General in London. Perhaps the many books of apologia in behalf of the Nazis, which have recently appeared, have further irked his conscience to make these records known. There are sixteen frightening photographs, superfluous and yet necessary perhaps for those who still believe otherwise. The Nazis kept punctilious records—and while the author had access to them, he was wise not to try to encompass the entire sordid chapter, but offer just enough to make it a most damaging entry into the ledger of contemporary civilization. And it will take more than the expediency of the day, verbose politesse, and a favorable trade balance to atone for this so hurriedly evaporated genocide.

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ALFRED GROSSER and others. *Administration et politique en Allemagne occidentale*. Pp. xxi, 247. Paris: Librairie Armand Colin, 1954. No price.

This is volume fifty-seven of the *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques* and the first publication of the German section of the *Centre d'Études des Relations Internationales*, organized in 1952 as part of the *Fondation*. It is a highly selective compendium. If the nine chapters, written by seven French and German contributors, have anything in common, it is the theme of federal-state and municipal relations under the Basic Law of 1949. Several chapters, however, stress functional and operational aspects of state or municipal administration with only casual reference to the federal framework

while others, particularly the one on Lower Saxony, are almost exclusively devoted to the discussion of local government.

For the American student of German affairs, this volume contains much that is useful and new. It provides an insight into the practical aspects and real consequences of federalism in the second Republic. It points up some of the problems and difficulties arising from the operation of a state system, that is partly brand new, components of which are but artificial creations, lacking a *raison d'être* in the all-German frame of things, and hence is partly unreal, ephemeral, and transitory.

Second, the chapter on Lower Saxony and to some extent the introductory chapter on the first session of the Bundestag give a vivid picture of politics in the Federal Republic. In particular, the chapter on Lower Saxony unravels for the American reader the intricacies of coalition politics at the state and federal levels. It also sheds new light on the problem of correlating the activities of a centrally directed party organization, such as that of the *Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands*, with the conflicting and divergent requirements of local politics under a federal system. The example of Lower Saxony shows that the conflict between the party-liners and their comrades in high state offices can at times have rather amusing consequences.

Third, the American reader is provided with an insight into the juridical, structural, and functional problems of state and municipal administration in the new Germany. In the chapters dealing with state administrations, the treatment is rather sketchy and usually focussed on only one particular aspect or problem such as the role and function of the civil service. But in Part III, devoted to local self-government in a federal state, the coverage is more complete. Here are close-ups of Trier, Düsseldorf, Göttingen, and Heiligenhof (Holstein), discussions of the concept of *Selbstverwaltung*, its constitutional basis under the Basic Law, and a fairly exhaustive treatment of administrative, legal, and political problems encountered in these self-governing municipalities.

Appended is an annotated bibliography

on the Basic Law, the constitutional aspects of unification, and federal-state relations.

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### OTHER COUNTRIES

W. W. Rostow and others. *The Prospect for Communist China*. Pp. xx, 379. New York: Published jointly by the Technology Press of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and John Wiley and Sons, 1954. \$5.00.

This superb book should be read by every one concerned with United States foreign policy or with Far Eastern affairs. Like its predecessor, *The Dynamics of Soviet Society*, it is the work of a team, it is the summary of a great deal of specialized material, it is analytic rather than interpretive, and it affords open American scholarship a glimpse into the workings of that formidable rival of traditional academic work, the new and mysterious world of classified scholarship.

Studies like this have been prepared for some years in the old Research and Analysis Branch of the Office of Strategic Services, in the Office of Intelligence Research of the State Department, and in many other federal agencies. The simplification and collectivization of scholarship by characteristically American methods of teamwork is a phenomenon affecting the line of every scholar and man of affairs in this country. It can be said that this volume and its Soviet-area counterpart would be important landmarks in the history of American scholarship, whatever the subject matter. The fact that each deals with an extraordinarily sensitive and crisis-fraught area of American foreign policy and strategic position makes the two books all the more important.

The China volume does a great deal to dispel the myth of "the Far Eastern expert." The authors of this volume have consulted Far Eastern experts very widely, all the way from people whom Senator McCarthy admires to others whom the Senator abhors. They have demonstrated that