

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ESSAY

(Revised as of August, 1958)

FOR the period from 1871 to 1900, national histories, rather than general histories, constitute the outstanding feature of historiography and the scattered stuff from which any synthesis has to be constructed. This is as true of economic or cultural as of political developments. They are usually set forth as British or French or German or Russian, and only incidentally as European. Within each national category there is an amazing number of highly specialized monographs—a tribute to the technological advance of printing and likewise to the mass production of scholars whose enthusiasm for “fact-finding” has been fed by the positivist heritage of the Generation of Materialism. Besides, the national state itself has latterly gone into the business of research and publication on a large scale, with the result that for the period here under discussion we have a wealth of official documents and statistics relating to almost every human activity within the framework of a particular nation. No historian or anyone else can possibly read, let alone master and appraise, all such material, both official and monographic.

The following bibliography is, therefore, a very select one. It aims merely at citing those works which have provided some data for the account of European (rather than national) history attempted in the preceding pages, or which, in the author's judgment, may throw additional light upon it.

First are listed the few general works—chiefly co-operative—which come nearest to surveying Europe as a whole during the period. Next are presented the titles of the most significant national histories. Thereafter, in order roughly corresponding to the succession of chapters in the present book, are noted the most pertinent works, both general and special, on diplomacy, constitutional government, industry, science, religion, art, etc., etc.

General Works

Vol. XII of the *Cambridge Modern History, Latest Age* (Cambridge, 1910), covers the years from 1870 to 1900, but it is almost wholly political and will presently be replaced by a broader treatment in Vol. XI, *Material Progress and World-Wide Problems, 1870-1901*, of the *New Cambridge Modern History* (1938 ff.), planned by Sir George Clark. Other important co-operative treatments of the period include: Robert Schnerb, *Le XIX^e siècle: l'apogée de l'Expansion européenne, 1815-1914*, vol. VI of *Histoire générale des civilisations* (Paris, 1955), social, economic, and intellectual; J. R. Sals, *Die historischen Grundlagen des 20. Jahrhunderts, 1871-1904*, vol. I of *Weltgeschichte der neuesten Zeit* (Zurich, 1955); Paul Schmitthenner, *Geschichte der Zeit seit 1871*, vol. V of the *Weltgeschichte* newly ed. by Wilhelm Schaefer, Arnold Reimann, and Schmitthenner (Leipzig, 1933); and vols. VIII-X of *Propyläen-Weltgeschichte*, ed. by Walter Goetz (Berlin, 1933). An elaborate *Oxford History of Modern Europe* is projected in 16 vols. under the editorship of Alan Bullock and F. W. Deakin, of which the first to appear is A. J. P. Taylor, *The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, 1848-1918* (Oxford, 1954). A thoughtful brief survey is J. W. Swain, *Beginning the Twentieth Century, a History of the Generation that made the War* (New York, 1933).

Much historical data, and some excellent historical articles, covering a wide range, are furnished by the great standard encyclopedias. For the period from 1871 to 1900, the 11th ed. of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 28 vols. (1910-1911), is vastly superior to the later editions.

Many useful articles by competent authorities, and with helpful bibliographies, are to be found in the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, 15 vols. (New York, 1930-1935), in *The Columbia Encyclopædia*, 2nd ed. (New York, 1950), in *An Encyclopedia of World History*, ed. by W. L. Langer (Boston, 1948), and in the *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften*, 4th ed., 8 vols. (Jena, 1921-1929). The annual *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das deutsche Reich* (Berlin, 1880 ff.) includes a wealth of comparative statistics of other countries. Certain well-known annuals furnish convenient and fairly detailed summaries of current events in Europe at large, as well as in the particular countries where they are published: the *Annual Register* (London, 1761 ff.); *Europäischer Geschichtskalender* (Munich, 1861 ff.); and *L'Année politique* (Paris, 1875 ff.).

The well-known bibliographical *Guide to Historical Literature*, ed. by G. M. Dutcher and others for the American Historical Association (New York, 1931), is somewhat out of date, but a new version, ed. by G. F.

Howe and others, is promised for 1959. Among other aids are: L. J. Ragatz, *A Bibliography for the Study of European History, 1815-1939* (Ann Arbor, 1942, and later supplements); Alan Bullock and A. J. P. Taylor, *A Select List of Books on European History, 1815-1914* (Oxford, 1957); H. L. Roberts, ed., *Foreign Affairs Bibliography* (New York, 1955); and the *International Bibliography of Historical Sciences* (Paris 1930 ff.).

National Histories, Political and Economic

German. The masterly guide to German historiography, and model for all others, is, of course, Dahlmann-Waitz, *Quellenkunde der deutschen Geschichte*, 9th ed. (Leipzig, 1931). The best surveys in English are: K. S. Pinson, *Modern Germany, Its History and Civilization* (New York, 1954); and Veit Valentin, *The German People, Their History and Civilization from the Holy Roman Empire to the Third Reich*, Eng. trans. by Olga Marx (New York, 1946). Of histories devoted more specifically to the Hohenzollern Empire, the best or most typical are: Johannes Ziekursch, *Politische Geschichte des neuen deutschen Kaiserreiches*, 3 vols. (Frankfort, 1927-1930), republican in tone, but judicious and well documented; Adalbert Wahl, *Deutsche Geschichte von der Reichsgründung bis zum Ausbruch des Weltkriegs*, 4 vols. (Stuttgart, 1926-1936), comprehensive and scholarly; K. G. Lamprecht, *Deutsche Geschichte der jüngsten Vergangenheit und Gegenwart*, 2 vols. (Berlin, 1912-1913), treating, in the author's peculiar sociological and often suspect manner, of industrial and social developments and of inner and outer politics; Arthur Rosenberg, *The Birth of the German Republic, 1871-1918*, Eng. trans. by I. F. D. Morrow (New York, 1931), a condemnatory interpretation of Bismarck and especially of William II; W. H. Dawson, *The German Empire, 1867-1914* 2 vols. (London, 1919), an excellent account by a liberally minded and sympathetic Englishman, whose *Evolution of Modern Germany* (London, 1908) is also illuminating on a variety of special topics; and Erich Eyck, *Das persönliche Regiment Wilhelms II, politische Geschichte des deutschen Kaiserreiches von 1890 bis 1914* (Zurich, 1948).

Bismarckian literature is very copious. The beginning of a bibliography of it has been made by Arthur Singer, *Bismarck in der Literatur* (Würzburg, 1909). Here, mention can be made of only a few of the most important titles: Bismarck's own memoirs, *Gedanken und Erinnerungen*, 2 vols. (Stuttgart, 1899), with the originally suppressed third volume (Stuttgart, 1921); the diaries, *Tagebuchblätter*, of his indefatig-

able attendant and secretary, Moritz Busch, 3 vols. (Leipzig, 1899); the articles written or inspired by Bismarck after his dismissal and collected in Hermann Hofmann, *Fürst Bismarck, 1890-1898*, 11th ed. (Stuttgart, 1922); Friedrich Thimme, ed., *Die gesammelten Werke von Fürst Otto von Bismarck*, 15 vols. to date (Berlin, 1929 ff.); Heinrich von Poschinger, *Fürst Bismarck und die Parlamentarier*, 3 vols. (Breslau, 1894-1896), and *der Bundesrat, 1876-1890*, 5 vols. (Stuttgart, 1896-1901), and *die Diplomaten, 1852-1890* (Hamburg, 1900); Horst Kohl, ed., *Die politischen Reden*, 14 vols. (Stuttgart, 1892-1904); the patriotic biography by Gottlob Egelhaaf, 3rd ed. (Stuttgart, 1922); the scholarly and now standard biography by Erich Eyck, *Bismarck, Leben und Werk*, 3 vols. (Zurich, 1941-1944), with an abridged one-volume Eng. trans., *Bismarck and the German Empire* (London, 1950); and the critical reevaluation by Wilhelm Mommsen, *Politische Geschichte von Bismarck bis zur Gegenwart, 1850-1933* (Frankfurt, 1935). A remarkably informing monograph on Bismarck's readiness to execute a *coup d'état* in 1890 is Egmont Zechlin, *Staatsstreichpläne Bismarcks und Wilhelms II, 1890-1894* (Stuttgart, 1929).

Biographies or memoirs of other German statesmen are frequently illuminating, for example: Hermann Oncken, *Rudolf von Bennigsen*, 2 vols. (Stuttgart, 1910), the leader of the National Liberals; Siegfried von Kardorff, *Wilhelm von Kardorff* (Berlin, 1936), the leader of the Free Conservatives; Ludwig von Pastor, *August Reichensperger*, 2 vols. (Freiburg, 1899), a founder of the Center party; Prince Chlodwig zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, *Denkwürdigkeiten der Reichskanzlerzeit*, ed. by K. A. von Müller (Stuttgart, 1931); Graf Alfred von Waldersee, *Denkwürdigkeiten*, 3 vols. (Stuttgart, 1923), diaries of the military favorite of William II in the 1890's; Philipp Fürst zu Eulenburg-Hertefeld, *Aus fünfzig Jahren* (Berlin, 1923), memoirs of William II's closest confidant; Johannes Haller, *Philip Eulenburg, the Kaiser's Friend*, Eng. trans., 2 vols. (New York, 1930); Richard Berkeley, *The Empress Frederick, Daughter of Queen Victoria* (New York, 1957, and Sir Frederick Ponsonby, ed., *Letters of the Empress Frederick* (New York, 1928), the mother of William II. There is also an invaluable dictionary of German national biography, with articles mainly by scholars of the first rank: *Allgemeine deutsche Biographie*, ed. by Rochus, Freiherr von Liliencron, etc., 56 vols. (Leipzig, 1875-1912).

German economic developments of the period are depicted in: Gustav Stolper, *German Economy, 1870-1940* (New York, 1940) and W. F. Bruck, *Social and Economic History of Germany from William II to Hitler, 1888-1938* (London, 1938), both emphasizing the continuity of

state ascendancy over the economic life of the nation; Georg Steinhausen, *Deutsche Geistes- und Kulturgeschichte von 1870 bis zur Gegenwart* (Halle, 1931), maintaining that the internal economic and technical revolution from 1875 to 1900, rather than external imperialism, was responsible for Germany's break with her previous idealist tradition; A. Zimmermann, *Die Handelspolitik des deutschen Reiches, 1871-1900* (Berlin, 1901), classic treatment of German trade policy; T. von der Goltz, *Geschichte der deutschen Landwirtschaft*, 2 vols. (Stuttgart, 1902-1903); Sarah R. Tirrell, *German Agrarian Politics after Bismarck's Fall*, (New York, 1951); R. H. Bowen, *German Theories of the Corporative State, with special reference to the period 1870-1919* (New York, 1949); Thorstein Veblen, *Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution*, new ed. by J. Dorfman (New York, 1939); W. O. Henderson, *The Zollverein* (Cambridge, 1939), an admirable monograph bringing the story of the customs union down into the period of the Hohenzollern Empire.

Austro-Hungarian. The guide to writings on the history of the Habsburg Empire is Richard Charnatz, *Wegweiser durch die Literatur der österreichischen Geschichte* (Stuttgart, 1912). The same author has also produced a pretentious political history of the empire during our period: *Österreichs innere Geschichte, 1848-1895*, 3rd ed., 2 vols. (Leipzig, 1918), and *Österreichs äussere und innere Politik von 1895 bis 1917* (Leipzig, 1918). Useful and more recent accounts are provided by A. J. May, *The Hapsburg Monarchy, 1867-1914* (Cambridge, Mass., 1951); A. J. P. Taylor, *The Habsburg Monarchy, 1809-1918*, 2nd ed. (London, 1948); and Hugo Hantsch, *Die Geschichte Österreichs*, vol. II, 1648-1918, 2nd ed. (Graz, 1955). The most thorough and judicious treatment of the nationalities problem is R. A. Kann, *The Multinational Empire: Nationalism and National Reform in the Habsburg Monarchy, 1848-1918*, 2 vols. (New York, 1950). The standard treatment of the constitutional relationship between Austria and Hungary is Louis Eisenmann, *Le compromis austro-hongrois de 1867, étude sur le dualisme* (Paris, 1904), and a standard text on subsequent Austrian public law is Alfons Huber, *Oesterreichische Reichsgeschichte: Geschichte der Staatsbildung und des öffentlichen Rechts*, 2nd rev. ed. by A. Dopsch (Vienna, 1901). Noteworthy biographies are: Joseph Redlich, *Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria*, Eng. trans. (New York, 1929); Otto Ernest, *Franz Joseph as Revealed by his Letters*, Eng. trans. (London, 1927); and a variety of others in Anton Bettelheim, ed., *Neue österreichische Biographie, 1815-1918*, 3 vols. (Vienna, 1923-1925).

On Hungary note may be made of the strongly nationalist ten-volume

co-operative *History of the Magyar Nation* [in Hungarian], ed. by Sandor Szilágyi (Budapest, 1895-1898); the almost as nationalist two-volume *Political Evolution of the Hungarian Nation* by C. M. Knatchbull-Hugesson, Baron Brabourne (London, 1908); Count Paul Teleki, *The Evolution of Hungary* (New York, 1923), with an important bibliographical appendix by Charles Feleky; D. G. Kosáry, *A History of Hungary* (Cleveland, N. Y., 1941); Louis Eisenmann, *La Hongrie contemporaine, 1867-1918* (Paris, 1921), excellent on the political side; and Sandor Jaszniagi, *Das geistige Ungarn, biographisches Lexikon*, 2 vols. (Vienna, 1918), a biographical dictionary for Hungary. For the country's economic position, useful data are supplied by A. von Matlekovits, *Das Königreich Ungarn volkswirtschaftlich und statistisch dargestellt*, 2 vols. (Leipzig, 1900).

On the nationalities problem in Austria-Hungary, see also the bibliography under Chapter VII, below.

English. The national history of England from 1871 to 1900 is recounted, in whole or in part, in almost a superfluity of volumes: R. C. K. Ensor, *England, 1870-1914*, in the "Oxford History" (Oxford, 1936), comprehensive treatment of political, economic, social, and cultural factors; G. M. Trevelyan, *British History in the Nineteenth Century* (London, 1922), well-written, chiefly political; Sir J. Marriott, *England since Waterloo and Modern England, 1885-1932, a History of My Own Times*, vols. VII and VIII in the series ed. by Charles Oman (London, 1912, 1934); G. M. Young, *Victorian England, Portrait of an Age* (New York, 1954), an "Anchor" book; H. W. Paul, *A History of Modern England*, 5 vols. (London, 1904-1906), covering years from 1846 to 1895, lively style with some shrewd judgments; Justin McCarthy, *A History of Our Own Times*, 7 vols. (London, 1880-1909), contemporaneous narrative by a liberal parliamentarian; Sir Spencer Walpole, *The History of Twenty-Five Years, 1856-1880*, 4 vols. (London, 1904-1908), urbane and optimistic; Esmé Wingfield-Stratford, *The Victorian Sunset* (London, 1932), "debunking"; Elie Halévy, *Histoire du peuple anglais au XIX^e siècle: Epilogue*, vol. I, *Les Impérialistes au pouvoir, 1895-1905* (Paris, 1926), a lucid synthesis. Somewhat more specialized are: Helen M. Lynd, *England in the 1880's* (New York, 1945), on the socializing drift; E. P. Cheyney, *Modern English Reform, from Individualism to Socialism* (Philadelphia, 1931); and E. Guyot, *Le socialisme et l'évolution de l'Angleterre contemporaine, 1880-1911* (Paris, 1913).

Biographies of all Englishmen of note of the period are included in

the monumental *Dictionary of National Biography*, ed. by Leslie Stephen and Sir Sidney Lee, 63 vols. (London, 1885-1900), with numerous supplements: 3 vols. (1901), 22 vols. (1908-1909), 5 vols. (to 1940), etc. Among innumerable separate biographies and memoirs, the following are particularly pertinent and valuable: G. E. Buckle, ed., *Letters of Queen Victoria*, 2nd series, 1862-1885, 3 vols. (London, 1926-1928), and 3rd series, 1886-1901, 3 vols. (London, 1930-1932); Hector Bolitho, *The Reign of Queen Victoria* (New York, 1948), worshipful; Lytton Strachey, *Queen Victoria* (New York, 1921), quite disrespectful; W. F. Monypenny and G. E. Buckle, *Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield*, 6 vols. (London, 1910-1920); Hesketh Pearson, *Dizzy, Life and Nature of Benjamin Disraeli* (London, 1951), amusing; John Viscount Morley, *The Life of William Ewart Gladstone*, 3 vols. (London, 1903); W. P. Hall, *Mr. Gladstone* (New York, 1931); Sir Philip Magnus, *Gladstone* (London, 1954), now the best biography of the Liberal leader; Philip Guedalla, *The Queen and Mr. Gladstone* (Garden City, 1934); F. W. Hirst, *Gladstone as a Financier and an Economist* (London, 1931); Paul Knaplund, *Gladstone and Britain's Foreign Policy* (New York, 1927); T. P. O'Connor, *Memoirs of an Old Parliamentarian*, 2 vols. (London, 1929); G. M. Trevelyan, *The Life of John Bright* (London, 1913); Lady Gwendolen Cecil, *Life of Robert, Marquis of Salisbury*, 4 vols. to 1892 (London, 1921-1932); J. L. Garvin and Julian Amery, *Life of Joseph Chamberlain*, 4 vols. to 1903 (London, 1932-1951); Stephen Gwynn and Gertrude Tuckwell, *Life of the Right Honorable Sir Charles W. Dilke*, 2 vols. (London, 1917); W. S. Churchill, *Lord Randolph Churchill*, 2 vols. (London, 1906); A. G. Gardiner, *Life of Sir William Harcourt*, 2 vols. (London, 1923).

For the economic history of England: G. R. Porter, *The Progress of the Nation, in its various social and economical relations, from the beginning of the nineteenth century*, rev. ed. brought up to date by F. W. Hirst (London, 1912), invaluable handbook of statistical information regarding population, pauperism, emigration, education, trade, manufacturing, currency, banking, taxation, etc.; A. L. Bowley, *Wages and Income in the United Kingdom since 1860* (Cambridge, 1937), a standard and indispensable work; J. H. Clapham, *An Economic History of Modern Britain*, vol. II, *Free Trade and Steel, 1850-1886*, and vol. III, *Machines and National Rivalries, 1887-1914* (Cambridge, 1932-1938), a masterpiece of research and writing; L. C. A. Knowles, *The Industrial and Commercial Revolutions in Great Britain during the Nineteenth Century*, 4th rev. ed. (London, 1926), well-balanced discussion; Pauline

Gregg, *A Social and Economic History of Britain, 1760-1955*, rev. ed. (London, 1956); F. C. Dietz, *Economic History of England* (New York, 1942); R. E. Prothero, Baron Ernle, *English Farming Past and Present*, 5th ed. by Sir A. D. Hall (London, 1936).

On British imperialism and on the Irish question, see the bibliographies, below, under Chapters VI and VII respectively.

French. Bibliographical aids are furnished by Pierre Caron, *Bibliographie des travaux publiés de 1866 à 1897 sur l'histoire de la France depuis 1789*, 6 parts (Paris, 1907-1912) and its various continuations. Louis Halphen, *L'Histoire en France depuis cent ans* (Paris, 1914), is a clear survey of nineteenth-century French historiography. The standard descriptive and statistical work is P. B. Joanne, ed., *Dictionnaire géographique et administratif de la France*, 7 vols. (Paris, 1890-1905).

Of general histories of the Third French Republic, the quantity exceeds the quality. In one way or another the following are notable: Charles Seignobos, *Le Déclin de l'empire et l'établissement de la troisième république, 1859-1875*, and *L'Évolution de la troisième république, 1875-1914*, vols. VII and VIII of Lavissee, *Histoire de France contemporaine*, the best and most detailed, though with obvious republican bias and some inaccuracies; D. W. Brogan, *France under the Republic* (New York, 1940), both sane and brilliant, though pretty strictly political; R. W. Hale, Jr., *Democratic France, the Third Republic from Sedan to Vichy* (New York, 1941), a reasonably objective survey; J. P. T. Bury, *France, 1814-1914*, 3rd rev. ed. (London, 1949), a readable sketch; Edgar Zévort, *L'Histoire de la troisième république*, 4 vols. (Paris, 1898-1901), concerned only with administrative and parliamentary details and ending with the presidency of Carnot; Gabriel Hanotaux, ed., *Histoire de la nation française*, 15 vols. (Paris, 1920-1929), each vol. devoted to a single topic—art, science, etc.—vol. V by the editor, treating of *Histoire politique de 1804 à 1920*, Gambettist in outlook and more literary than factual; J. Labusquière, *Histoire socialiste, 1871-1900*, vol. XII in the series ed. by Jean Jaurès (Paris, 1909), largely partisan polemic; J. Héritier, ed., *Histoire illustrée de la troisième république*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1933), very uneven co-operative work, with good discussion of social developments in vol. II and with some refreshing viewpoints; Jean Galtier-Boissière, *Histoire de la troisième république*, 3 vols. (Paris, 1935), a Leftist recounting of various scandals, in muck-raking fashion; Jacques Bainville, *La troisième république* (Paris, 1935)

and Léon Daudet, *Panorama de la troisième république* (Paris, 1936), royalist tirades against the Republic; R. David, *La troisième république* (Paris, 1934), the view of a conservative republican who deploras almost everything which happened after 1870; J. E. C. Bodley, *France*, new ed. (London, 1907), interesting commentary rather than history, critical of republican politicians.

More specialized works include: Léon Cahen and Albert Mathiez, *Les lois françaises de 1815 à 1914*, 3rd ed. (Paris, 1927), a useful collection of principal legislation; A. Pilenko, *Les mocurs du suffrage universel en France, 1848-1928* (Paris, 1930), indispensable for study of French electoral procedure; Léon Jacques, *Les partis politiques sous la troisième république* (Paris, 1913), useful for party programs and organization; Maurice Deslandres, *Histoire constitutionnelle de la France*, vol. III, *L'Avènement de la troisième république* (Paris, 1937); E. S. Mason, *The Paris Commune* (New York, 1930) and F. Jellinek, *The Paris Commune of 1871* (New York, 1937), both excellent on a celebrated episode; J. T. Joughin, *The Paris Commune in French Politics, 1871-1880: the History of the Amnesty of 1880*, 2 vols. (Baltimore, 1955), also a valuable study; F. H. Brabant, *The Beginning of the Third Republic in France* (London, 1940), a distinguished monograph on the early days of the National Assembly in 1871; Gabriel Hanotaux, *Histoire de la fondation de la troisième république*, 4 vols. (Paris, 1925-1926), definitive treatment of the crucial years 1871-1876, if supplemented by Robert Dreyfus, *La république de Monsieur Thiers* (Paris, 1930), by Maurice Réclus, *L'Avènement de la troisième république* (Paris, 1930), and by D. Halévy, *La Fin des notables* (Paris, 1930) and *La république des ducs* (Paris, 1937); Émile Simond, *Histoire de la troisième république*, 4 vols. (Paris, 1913-1922), a Rightist study of the years 1887-1906, which should be checked by the series of monographs by Adrien Dansette, *Les affaires de Panama* (Paris, 1934), *L'affaire Wilson et la chute du président Grévy* (Paris, 1936), and *Le Boulangisme, 1886-1890* (Paris, 1938), and by G. Charensol, *L'affaire Dreyfus et la troisième république* (Paris, 1930), Armand Charpentier, *Histoire de l'affaire Dreyfus* (Paris, 1933), D. C. McKay, ed., *The Dreyfus Case by the Man Alfred Dreyfus and His Son Pierre Dreyfus* (New Haven, 1937), and Guy Chapman, *The Dreyfus Case: a Re-assessment* (New York, 1955). Other valuable monographs include: Evelyn Acomb, *French Laie Laws, 1879-1889* (New York, 1941); T. F. Power, Jr., *Jules Ferry and the Renaissance of French Imperialism* (New York, 1944); Mildred J. Headings, *French Freemasonry under the Third*

French Republic; Charlotte T. Muret, *French Royalist Doctrines since the Revolution* (New York, 1933).

Among numerous biographies and memoirs relating to the period, the following merit mention: Adrien Dansette, *Histoire des Présidents de la République* (Paris, 1956); H. Malo, *Thiers, 1797-1877* (Paris, 1932); J. M. S. Allison, *Monsieur Thiers* (New York, 1932); Maurice Réclus, *Jules Favre, 1809-1880* (Paris, 1912); Paul Deschanel, *Gambetta*, Eng. trans. (London, 1920); P. G. Gheusi, *La vie et la mort singulière de Gambetta* (Paris, 1932); Gabriel Hanotaux, *Mon Temps*, especially vol. II, *Gambetta et Jules Ferry* (Paris, 1938); P. de Luz, *Henri V* (Paris, 1931); *Mémoires du Duc de Broglie*, vol. I (Paris, 1938); Charles de Freycinet, *Souvenirs, 1878-1893*, 8th ed. (Paris, 1913); Geoffrey Bruun, *Clemenceau* (Cambridge, Mass., 1943); G. Michon, *Clemenceau* (Paris, 1931); Jérôme and Jean Tharaud, *La vie et la mort de Déroulède*, 2nd ed. (Paris, 1925); Georges Suarez, *Briand*, vol. I (Paris, 1938).

The best survey of French economic developments is S. B. Clough, *France, a History of National Economics, 1789-1939* (New York, 1939). Other significant general works in this field are: Gaston Jèze, *Cours de science des finances et de législation financière française*, 6th ed. (Paris, 1922); Léon Say, *Les finances de la France sous la troisième république*, 4 vols. (Paris, 1898-1901); Gaëtan Pirou, *Les doctrines économiques en France depuis 1870* (Paris, 1925); F. A. Haight, *A History of French Commercial Policies* (New York, 1941); E. O. Golub, *The Meline Tariff: French Agricultural and Nationalist Economic Policy* (New York, 1944); Émile Levasseur, *Histoire du commerce de la France*, vol. II (Paris, 1912), and, by the same author, *Questions ouvrières et industrielles en France sous la troisième république* (Paris, 1907); Georges Weill, *Histoire du mouvement social en France, 1852-1910*, 2nd ed. (Paris, 1911); Augé Laribe, *L'Évolution de la France agricole* (Paris, 1912).

Italian. A suggestive history and criticism of Italian historiography is Benedetto Croce, *Storia della storiografia italiana nel secolo decimo nono*, 2 vols. (Bari, 1921). *Cinquanta anni di storia italiana*, 3 vols. (Milan, 1911) comprises valuable monographs on various aspects of Italian life from 1861 to 1911—population, army and navy, industry, commerce, finance, emigration, etc. Valuable surveys in English for the period are René Albrecht-Carrié, *Italy from Napoleon to Mussolini* (New York, 1950); Luigi Salvatorelli, *A Concise History of Italy*, Eng. trans. by Bernard Miall (New York, 1940); and C. M. S. Sprigge, *The*

Development of Modern Italy (New Haven, 1944). Among major Italian works are Alfredo Comandini, *L'Italia nei cento anni del secolo XIX*, vol. V, 1871-1900 (Milan, 1939); Antonio Monti, *Il Risorgimento, 1814-1914*, 2 vols. (Milan, 1948) in the series *Storia politica d'Italia delle origini ai giorni nostri*; Gioacchino Volpa, *Italia moderna*, vol. I 1815-1898, vol. II 1898-1910 (Florence, 1943, 1952); Carlo Morandi, *I partiti politici nella storia d'Italia* (Florence, 1945). Benedetto Croce, *A History of Italy 1871-1915*, Eng. trans. (Oxford, 1929) is a characteristic interpretation rather than a history. The *Memoirs* of Francesco Crispi, Eng. trans., 3 vols. (London, 1912-1914), are important, but partisan and not always trustworthy, and those of Giovanni Giolitti, Eng. trans. (London, 1923), are less significant for the period before 1900 than for that after. Other significant works: Robert Michels, *Italien von heute, politische und wirtschaftliche Kulturgeschichte von 1860 bis 1930*, vol. V in the series *Der Aufbau der modernen Staaten* (Zurich, 1930); Bolton King and Thomas Okey, *Italy Today*, rev. ed. (London, 1909); Epicarmo Corbino, *Annali dell' economia italiana, 1861-1900*, 4 vols. (Perugia, 1931-1934); Ernest Lémonon, *L'Italie économique et sociale, 1861-1912* (Paris, 1913).

Spanish and Portuguese. For our period, much less study has been made of the Iberian peninsula than of any other part of Europe. Among the few apposite studies of Spain are: Antonio Ballesteros y Beretta, *Historia de España y de su influencia en la historia universal*, vols. VII-VIII, 2nd ed. (Barcelona, 1943-1950); Rafael Altamira, *Historia de España y de la civilización española*, vols. V-VI (Barcelona, 1930); C. E. Chapman, *A History of Spain*, new ed. (New York, 1948), a survey based on Altamira; E. H. Strobel, *The Spanish Revolution, 1868-1875* (Boston, 1898), terse and too favorable to Castelar; J. A. Brandt, *Toward the New Spain* (Chicago, 1933), much better than the preceding on the revolutionary years 1868-1874; J. B. Trend, *The Origins of Modern Spain* (Cambridge, 1934), emphasizing the enduring legacy of German-inspired Spanish liberals of the 1850's and 1860's; Charles Benoist, *Canovas del Castillo, la restauration rénovatrice* (Paris, 1930), a sympathetic biography. Helpful aids are Germán Bleiberg, ed., *Diccionario de historia de España desde sus orígenes hasta el fin del reinado de Alfonso XIII*, 2 vols. (Madrid, 1952, 1956), and Vicens Vives, ed., *Bibliografía histórica de España y Hispanoamérica* (Barcelona, 1953 ff.).

H. V. Livermore, *A History of Portugal* (Cambridge, 1947) has largely superseded H. M. Stephens, *Portugal*, 4th ed. with continuation by M. A. S. Hume (London, 1908). Richard Pattee, *Portugal and the*

Portuguese World (Milwaukee, 1957) contains still later bibliographies.

Belgian. Henri Pirenne, *Bibliographie de l'histoire de Belgique*, 3rd ed. (Brussels, 1931), and, by the same author, *Histoire de la Belgique contemporaine*, vol. I (Brussels, 1928); Léon van der Essen and others, *Atlas de géographie historique de la Belgique*, 13 vols. to date (Brussels, 1919 ff.); J. A. Goris, ed., *Belgium* (Berkeley, 1945); Louis Bertrand, *Histoire de la démocratie et du socialisme en Belgique depuis 1830* (Brussels, 1906); Comte Louis de Lichtervelde, *Léopold of the Belgians*, Eng. trans. (New York, 1929).

Dutch. P. J. Blok, *Geschiedenis van het nederlandsche Volk*, vol. VIII (Groningen, 1908), of which the Eng. trans., *History of the People of the Netherlands* (New York, 1912) omits most of the social and cultural sections; Jan A. van Houtte, ed., *Algemene Geschiedenis der Nederlanden*, vol. X, 1840-1885, vol. XI, 1885-1914 (Utrecht, 1949-1956); B. H. M. Vlekke, *Evolution of the Dutch Nation* (New York, 1945).

Swiss. Wilhelm Oechsli, *Geschichte der Schweiz im neunzehnten Jahrhundert*, vol. II (Leipzig, 1913); Hans Schneider, *Geschichte des schweizerischen Bundestaates, 1848-1918* (Stuttgart, 1931); E. Fueter, *Die Schweiz seit 1848* (Leipzig, 1928), stressing social forces; *Dictionnaire historique et biographique de la Suisse*, ed. by Marcel Goder and others, 7 vols. (Neuchâtel, 1921-1936); André Siegfried, *Switzerland, a Democratic Way of Life*, Eng. trans. (New York, 1950).

Scandinavian. B. A. Arneson, *The Democratic Monarchies of Scandinavia* (New York, 1939); Povl Drachmann and Harold Westergaard, *Industrial Development and Commercial Policies of the Three Scandinavian Countries* (Oxford, 1915); Aage Friis and others, *Det danske folks Historie*, vol. VII (Copenhagen, 1928); Knut Gjerset, *History of Iceland* (New York, 1924); Emil Hildebrand, ed., *Sveriges historia*, new ed., vol. XIII (Stockholm, 1945); Ingvar Andersson, *A History of Sweden*, Eng. trans. by Carolyn Hannay (New York, 1956); A. A. Stromberg, *A History of Sweden* (New York, 1931); Karen Larsen, *A History of Norway* (Princeton, 1948); Knut Gjerset, *History of the Norwegian People*, 2nd ed. (New York, 1932); J. E. W. Sars, *Norges politiske Historie, 1814-1884*, vol. VI in the series ed. by Alexander Bugge (Christiania, 1909-1917); Björn Collinder, *The Lapps* (Princeton, 1949).

Russian. Important general histories: Karl Stählin, *Geschichte Russlands*, vol. IV (Berlin, 1939), a monumental account of the reigns of Alexander II, Alexander III, and Nicholas II, not so much concerned with details as with major ideas and personalities, chiefly political, social,

and cultural, short on economic and nationalist developments; Alexander Koronov, *Modern Russian History*, Eng. trans., new ed. (New York, 1951); M. T. Florinsky, *Russia, a History and an Interpretation*, 2 vols. (New York, 1953); Hugh Seton-Watson, *The Decline of Imperial Russia, 1855-1914* (London, 1952); George Vernadsky, *A History of Russia*, 3rd rev. ed. (New Haven, 1951); B. H. Sumner, *A Short History of Russia*, rev. ed. (New York, 1949).

More specialized works: M. M. Kovalevsky, *Russian Political Institutions* (Chicago, 1902); Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, *The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians*, Eng. trans. from Fr., 3 vols. (London, 1902-1903), descriptive of the population, institutions, and religion; P. N. Mihukov, *Outlines of Russian Culture*, ed. by Michael Karpovich, Eng. trans., 3 vols. (Philadelphia, 1942); T. G. Masaryk, *The Spirit of Russia, Studies in History, Literature, and Philosophy*, Eng. trans. from Ger., 2 vols. rev. ed. (New York, 1955); D. S. Mirsky, *Russia, a Social History*, ed. by C. G. Seligman (London, 1931); J. F. Hecker, *Russian Sociology* (New York, 1915), containing an intelligent discussion of Slavophiles and Westernizers; George Fischer, *Russian Liberalism: from Gentry to Intelligentsia* (Cambridge, Mass., 1957); A. Yarmolinsky, *Road to Revolution, a Century of Russian Radicalism* (London, 1957); D. W. Treadgold, *The Great Siberian Migration* (Princeton, 1957); George Kennan, *Siberia and the Exile System*, abridged from original ed. of 1891, with introd. by G. F. Kennan, 2nd ed. (Chicago, 1958); J. F. Baddeley, *Russia in the Eighties* (London, 1921), interesting and instructive memoirs; V. I. Kovalevsky, ed., *La Russie à la fin du 19^{me} siècle* (Paris, 1900); K. P. Pobèdonostsev, *Reflections of a Russian Statesman*, Eng. trans. (London, 1898); Friedrich Steinmann and Elias Hurwicz, *K. P. Pobjedonoszew, der Staatsmann der Reaktion unter Alexander III* (Königsberg, 1933); *The Memoirs of Count Witte*, ed. by A. Yarmolinsky (New York, 1921), incomplete and not wholly reliable; W. von Korostowetz, *Graf Witte* (Berlin, 1929); V. I. Gurko, *Features and Figures of the Past*, Eng. trans. (London, 1939), illuminating memoirs of an important official, very anti-Witte; Richard Hare, *Pioneers of Russian Social Thought* (London, 1951).

On economic conditions and developments in the Russian Empire during our period, the following are useful: M. M. Kovalevsky, *Le Régime économique de la Russie* (Paris, 1898); Valentin Wittschewsky, *Russlands Handels-, Zoll-, und Industrie-Politik* (Berlin, 1905); M. I. Tugan-Baranovsky, *Geschichte der russischen Fabrik*, Germ. trans. from Rus. (Berlin, 1900); G. T. Robinson, *Rural Russia under the Old*

Régime (New York, 1932); James Mavor, *An Economic History of Russia*, 2nd ed., 2 vols. (London, 1925).

Ottoman and Balkan. Convenient surveys are provided by Ferdinand Schevill, *The History of the Balkan Peninsula*, rev. ed. by W. M. Gewehr (New York, 1933); J. N. Dulescu, *L'Évolution économique contemporaine des pays balkaniques* (Paris, 1915), with abundant statistical data; J. S. Rouček, *Politics in the Balkans* (New York, 1939); and William Miller, *The Ottoman Empire*, 3rd rev. ed. (Cambridge, 1927), which narrates the political story not only of the empire, but of Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro.

Specifically on the Ottoman Empire there are two important general works: Nicholas Jorga, *Geschichte des osmanischen Reiches*, vol. V, 1774-1912 (Gotha, 1913), and A. Vicomte de La Jonquière, *Histoire de l'empire ottoman*, vol. II, 1862-1913 (Paris, 1914). There are also some special studies of value: A Heidborn, *Manuel de droit public et administratif de l'empire ottoman*, 2 vols. (Vienna, 1908-1912); G. Pélassié du Rausas, *Le Régime des capitulations dans l'empire ottoman*, 2nd ed., 2 vols. (Paris, 1910-1911); A. O. Sarkissian, *History of the Armenian Question, 1869-1885* (Urbana, 1938); E. E. Ramsauer, *The Young Turks, Prelude to the Revolution of 1908* (Princeton, 1957); D. C. Blaisdell, *European Financial Control in the Ottoman Empire* (New York, 1929).

On Greece: E. S. Forster, *A Short History of Modern Greece, 1821-1956*, 3rd ed. (London, 1958); William Miller, *A History of the Greek People, 1821-1921* (London, 1922); Nicholas Kaltchas, *Introduction to the Constitutional History of Modern Greece* (New York, 1940); J. A. Levandis, *The Greek Foreign Debt and the Great Powers, 1821-1898* (New York, 1944).

On Rumania: Nicholas Jorga, *Geschichte des rumänischen Volkes im Rahmen seiner Staatsbildungen*, vol. II (Gotha, 1905); Frédéric Damé, *Histoire de la Roumanie contemporaine, 1822-1900* (Paris, 1900); J. S. Rouček, *Contemporary Roumania and Her Problems* (Stanford Univ., 1932), with helpful bibliography; R. W. Seton-Watson, *History of the Rumanian People* (London, 1930); H. L. Roberts, *Rumania, Political Problems of an Agrarian State* (New Haven, 1951); *Aus dem Leben König Karls von Rumänien*, 4 vols. (Stuttgart, 1894-1900); Constantin Xeni, *Take Ionescu* (Bucharest, 1932).

On Serbia: Stanoje Stanojević, *Istorija srpskoga naroda* [History of the Serb Nation], 2nd rev. ed. (Belgrade, 1910), documented political history by native scholar; Vasic Čubrilović and Vladimir Čorović, *Srbija od 1858 do 1903 godine* (Belgrade, 1938), a volume in a co-operative

national history: H. W. V. Temperley, *History of Serbia* (London, 1917), very pro-Serb; R. J. Kerner, ed., *Yugoslavia* (Berkeley, 1949).

On Bulgaria: Nikola Stanev, *Histoire de Bulgarie, 1878-1912* (Paris, 1924), valuable account by native scholar; C. E. Black, *The Establishment of Constitutional Government in Bulgaria* (Princeton, 1943); H. R. Madol, *Ferdinand of Bulgaria*, Eng. trans. from Germ. (London, 1933).

Chapter I

The militarism—and armed peace—which characterized Europe after the Franco-Prussian War is illuminated by these volumes: E. A. Pratt, *The Rise of Rail-Power in War and Conquest, 1833-1914* (London, 1915); Colmar Freiherr von der Goltz, *Nation in Arms*, Eng. trans., 2nd ed. (London, 1907); Johannes Kundler, *Das deutsche Heeresetat* (Leipzig, 1930); G. A. Craig, *The Politics of the Prussian Army, 1640-1945* (New York, 1955); R. D. Challener, *The French Theory of the Nation in Arms, 1866-1939* (New York, 1955); E. M. Earle, ed., *Makers of Modern Strategy* (Princeton, 1943); Alfred Vagts, *History of Militarism* (New York, 1937), and *Defense and Diplomacy, the Soldier and the Conduct of Foreign Relations* (New York, 1956); Bertrand de Jouvenel, *On Power, Its Nature and the History of Its Growth*, Eng. trans. (New York, 1949).

Of all aspects of European history from 1871 to 1900, the diplomatic is the one whose source material is now most readily available and the one, therefore, which has been most thoroughly explored and debated. It would almost seem as if every historian of the period has produced at least an article on diplomatic history.

The public debate about responsibility for the World War of 1914 led first the German government, and presently the British and the French, to publish a vast deal of the diplomatic correspondence of their several foreign offices for the preceding period, and the resulting collections constitute an unusually rich store of raw material for the mills of diplomatic historians. The major collections now are *Die grosse Politik der europäischen Kabinette, 1871-1914*, ed. by Johannes Lepsius, A. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, and Friedrich Thimme, 40 vols. (Berlin, 1922-1926), of which the first sixteen cover the period to 1900; *British Documents on the Origins of War, 1898-1914*, ed. by G. P. Gooch and Harold Temperley, 11 vols. (London, 1926-1938), of which the first two are here pertinent; *Documents diplomatiques français, 1871-1914*, published by the French foreign ministry, First Series, 1871-1900, 12 vols. to 1896 (Paris, 1929 ff.). In addition, disclosures at Vienna have been em-

bodied in A. F. Pribram, *The Secret Treaties of Austria-Hungary, 1879-1914*, 2 vols. (Cambridge, Mass., 1920-1921), with texts; Federico Chabot is now editing a series of Italian diplomatic documents covering the years from 1861 to 1943; and various political treaties of the period (to 1891) are available in the well-known Hertslet, *Map of Europe by Treaty*, vols. III and IV (London, 1875-1891).

The most exhaustive—and “definitive”—narrative history of all this international diplomacy is W. L. Langer, *European Alliances and Alignments, 1871-1890*, 2nd ed. (New York, 1950), and *The Diplomacy of Imperialism, 1890-1902*, 2 vols. (New York, 1935). Briefer but satisfactory surveys in English are R. J. Sontag, *European Diplomatic History, 1871-1932* (New York, 1933); René Albrecht-Carrié, *A Diplomatic History of Europe since the Congress of Vienna* (New York, 1958), Part II, *The Era of Stability, 1871-1914*; and A. J. P. Taylor, *The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, 1848-1918* (Oxford, 1954). There are numerous parallel narratives by European scholars, each colored by the national predilections of its author. One of the best is Pierre Renouvin, *Histoire des relations internationales*, vol. VI, *De 1871 à 1914: l'apogée de l'Europe* (Paris, 1955).

Among a multitude of more specialized studies of diplomatic relations, the following may here be cited: *Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy*, ed. by Sir Adolphus W. Ward and G. P. Gooch, vol. III, *1866-1919* (Cambridge, 1923); G. P. Gooch, *Franco-German Relations, 1871-1914* (London, 1923); A. C. Coolidge, *The Origins of the Triple Alliance*, rev. ed. (New York, 1926); Charles Bloch, *Les relations entre la France et la Grand-Bretagne, 1871-1878* (Paris, 1955); P. B. Mitchell, *The Bismarckian Policy of Conciliation with France, 1875-1885* (Philadelphia, 1935); J. V. Fuller, *Bismarck's Diplomacy at its Zenith* (Cambridge, Mass., 1922); Federico Chabod, *Storia della politica estera italiana del 1870 al 1896*, vol. I, *Le promesse* (Rome, 1951); A. F. Pribram, *England and the International Policy of the European Great Powers, 1871-1914* (Oxford, 1931). Certain other monographs, relating to the decade of the 1890's, are listed under Chapter VIII, below.

In particular, international relations concerning the Balkans, before and after the Russo-Turkish War, have latterly been re-explored with great thoroughness: J. A. R. Marriott, *The Eastern Question, an Historical Study in European Diplomacy*, 4th ed. (Oxford, 1940); B. H. Sumner, *Russia and the Balkans, 1870-1880* (Oxford, 1937); David Harris, *A Diplomatic History of the Balkan Crisis of 1875-1878, the First Year* (Stanford Univ., 1936), and, by the same author, *Britain*

and the Bulgarian Horrors of 1876 (Chicago, 1939); R. W. Seton-Watson, *Disraeli, Gladstone, and the Eastern Question* (London, 1935); M. D. Stojanović, *The Great Powers and the Balkans, 1875-1878* (Cambridge, 1939); W. N. Medlicott, *The Congress of Berlin and After*, and, as a supplement, *Bismarck, Gladstone, and the Concert of Europe* (London, 1956); Hajo Holborn, *Deutschland und die Türkei, 1878-1890* (Berlin, 1926); C. L. Smith, *The Embassy of Sir William White at Constantinople, 1886-1891* (London, 1957); Edouard Driault and Michel Lhéritier, *Histoire diplomatique de la Grèce*, vol. IV, 1878-1908 (Paris, 1926).

Supplementing the strictly diplomatic histories, some enlightening histories of "public opinion" have appeared: E. M. Carroll, *French Public Opinion and Foreign Affairs, 1870-1914* (New York, 1931), and, by the same author, *Germany and the Great Powers, 1866-1914* (New York, 1938); W. G. Wirthwein, *Britain and the Balkan Crisis, 1875-1878* (New York, 1935); R. J. Sontag, *Germany and England, Background of Conflict, 1848-1894* (New York, 1938); O. J. Hale, *Publicity and Diplomacy, with special reference to England and Germany, 1890-1914* (New York, 1940); Pauline R. Anderson, *The Background of Anti-English Feeling in Germany, 1890-1901* (Washington, 1939).

Additional memoirs and biographies of special interest: Ferdinand Graf von Beust, *Memoirs*, Eng. trans., 2 vols. (London, 1887); Eduard Wertheimer, *Graf Julius Andrássy*, 3 vols. (Stuttgart, 1910-1913); Winifred Taffs, *Ambassador to Bismarck, Lord Odo Russell* (London, 1938); Sir Edwin Pears, *Forty Years in Constantinople, 1873-1915* (London, 1916); Sir Thomas Barclay, *Thirty Years, Anglo-French Reminiscences* (Boston, 1914); Baron Roman Rosen, *Forty Years of Diplomacy*, 2 vols. (New York, 1922); Prince Bernhard von Bülow, *Memoirs*, Eng. trans., vol. I, 1897-1903 (Boston, 1931); Gaetano Salvemini, *La Politica estera di Francesco Crispi* (Rome, 1919), antidote to Crispi's *Memoirs*; C. W. Porter, *The Career of Théophile Delcassé* (Philadelphia, 1936).

Chapter II

There is no adequate history of liberalism, whether "general" or "sectarian." Guido de Ruggiero, *The History of European Liberalism*, Eng. trans. (London, 1927) is too partial to the radical intellectual variety; and H. J. Laski, *The Rise of Liberalism, the Philosophy of a Business Civilization* (New York, 1936) is too fragmentary and too partial to a Marxian interpretation. Luis Diez del Corral, *El Liberalismo Doctrinario* (Madrid, 1945) is an elaborate and highly critical Spanish

work. The best available brief introductions to the general subject are J. S. Schapiro, *Liberalism, Its Meaning and History* (Princeton, 1958), an "Anvil" booklet, and T. M. Greene, *Liberalism, Its Theory and Practice* (Austin, 1957). Among peripheral studies may be cited: Alan Bullock and Maurice Shock, eds., *The Liberal Tradition from Fox to Keynes* (London, 1956), English source material; Roscoe Pound, *The Development of Constitutional Guarantees of Liberty* (Oxford, 1957); J. Heyderhoff and Paul Wentzcke, eds., *Deutscher Liberalismus im Zeitalter Bismarcks*, 2 vols. (Bonn, 1926); Karl Eder, *Der Liberalismus in Altösterreich: Geisteshaltung, Politik und Kultur* (Vienna, 1955).

Liberal "thought" of the period is expounded, usually with much else, in a variety of works: G. H. Sabine, *A History of Political Theory*, new ed. (New York, 1950); Yves Simon, *Philosophy of Democratic Government* (Chicago, 1951); Crane Brinton, *English Political Thought in the Nineteenth Century*, new ed. (Cambridge, Mass., 1949); R. H. Soltau, *French Political Thought in the Nineteenth Century* (New Haven, 1931); C. T. Muret, *French Royalist Doctrines since the Revolution* (New York, 1933); H. A. L. Fisher, *The Republican Tradition in Europe* (London, 1911). How "liberal" was the "conservatism" of the era, at least in England, may be gathered from F. J. C. Hearnshaw, *Conservatism in England, an analytical, historical, and political survey*, (London, 1932).

On the political aspect of liberalism—that of constitutional government—the historical output has been large and weighty. The constitutions of the era are conveniently assembled in W. F. Dodd, *Modern Constitutions, a Collection of the Fundamental Laws of Twenty-Two of the most important Countries*, 2 vols. (Chicago, 1909). The first edition of F. A. Ogg, *The Governments of Europe* (New York, 1913) provides a better synopsis of the constitutions in force in 1900 than does any later edition of the same work. On the parliamentary governments and parties of the various nations, the following are valuable: A. L. Lowell, *The Government of England*, new ed., 2 vols. (London, 1916), and *Governments and Parties in Continental Europe*, 5th ed., 2 vols. (Boston, 1900); A. V. Dicey, *Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution*, 9th ed. by E. C. S. Wade (London, 1939), a famous Whig commentary on the English constitution as it was in the later Victorian years, and, by the same author, the suggestive *Lectures on the Relation between Law and Public Opinion in England during the Nineteenth Century*, 2nd ed. (London, 1914); J. A. Thomas, *The House of Commons, 1832-1901, a Study of Its Economic and Functional Character*

(Cardiff, 1939), containing tabulations of economic interests of British M. P.'s; W. R. Sharp, *The Government of the French Republic* (New York, 1938); Joseph Barthélemy, *Le gouvernement de la France*, 3rd rev. ed. (Paris, 1939), by leading French authority; Léon Duguit, *Traité de droit constitutionnel*, 2nd ed., 4 vols. (Paris, 1921-1925), the most elaborate discussion of French theory and practice; P. Laband, *Staatsrecht des deutschen Reiches*, 5th ed., 4 vols. (Tübingen, 1911-1914), standard for the Hohenzollern Empire; R. C. Brooks, *Government and Politics of Switzerland* (Yonkers, 1918); D. V. Verney, *Parliamentary Reform in Sweden, 1866-1921* (Oxford, 1957); H. F. Gosnell, *Why Europe Votes* (Chicago, 1930); R. H. Soltau, *French Parties and Politics, 1871-1921* (London, 1922); Friedrich Meinecke, *Deutscher Staat und deutsche Parteien* (Munich, 1922); Felix Salomon, ed., *Die deutschen Parteiprogramme*, 3rd ed., 3 vols. (Leipzig, 1920).

Chapter III

The best surveys of industrial development during our period are: S. B. Clough and C. W. Cole, *Economic History of Europe*, 3rd ed. (New York, 1952); Herbert Heaton, *Economic History of Europe*, rev. ed. (New York, 1948); E. L. Bogart, *Economic History of Europe, 1760-1939* (London, 1942); Witt Bowden, Michael Karpovich, and A. P. Usher, *An Economic History of Europe Since 1750* (New York, 1937). A fuller account is presented in L. C. A. Knowles, *Economic Development in the Nineteenth Century: France, Germany, Russia, and the United States* (London, 1932), and, for two important countries, in J. H. Clapham, *The Economic Development of France and Germany, 1815-1914*, 4th ed. (London, 1936). For individual countries, see titles of economic works listed under *National Histories*, above.

For the progress of technology in general, see A. P. Usher, *A History of Mechanical Inventions*, 2nd ed. (Cambridge, Mass., 1954); René Dugas, *A History of Mechanics* (New York, 1957); J. U. Nef, *War and Human Progress, an Essay on the Rise of Industrial Civilization* (Cambridge, Mass., 1950).

On transportation: L. G. McPherson, *Transportation in Europe* (New York, 1910); W. T. Jackman, *The Development of Transportation in Modern England*, 2 vols. (Cambridge, 1916); J. G. H. Warren, *A Century of Locomotive Building by Robert Stephenson & Co., 1823-1923* (Newcastle, 1923); E. Kech, *Geschichte der deutschen Eisenbahnpolitik* (Leipzig, 1911); Lord Monkswell, *French Railways* (London, 1911); Great Britain, Board of Trade, *Merchant Shipping, 1901, Tables Show-*

ing the Progress of Merchant Shipping in the United Kingdom and the Principal Maritime Countries, House of Commons Reports and Papers, 329 (London, 1902); J. D. Whelpley, *The Trade of the World* (New York, 1913); A. W. Kirkaldy, *British Shipping, Its History, Organization, and Importance* (London, 1914); D. B. Tyler, *Steam Conquers the Atlantic* (New York, 1939); Rollo Appleyard, *Charles Parsons, His Life and Work* (London, 1933); André Siegfried, *Suez and Panama*, Eng. trans. (New York, 1940); St. John C. Nixon, *The Antique Automobile* (London, 1956); C. L. M. Brown, *The Conquest of the Air* (London, 1927); Hugo Eckner, *Graf Zeppelin, sein Leben* (Stuttgart, 1938).

On textile and other industries: M. S. Woolman and E. B. McGown, *Textiles, a Handbook for the Student and the Consumer* (New York, 1916); G. von Schulze-Gävernitz, *Cotton Trade in England and on the Continent* (London, 1895); R. M. R. Dehn, *The German Cotton Industry* (Manchester, 1913); R. B. Forrester, *The Cotton Industry in France* (Manchester, 1921); J. H. Clapham, *The Woollen and Worsted Industries* (London, 1907); D. L. Burn, *The Economic History of Steel-making, 1867-1939* (Cambridge, 1940); G. I. H. Lloyd, *The Cutlery Trades* (London, 1913); B. Lepsius, *Deutschlands chemische Industrie, 1888-1913* (Berlin, 1914); A. D. Spicer, *The Paper Trade* (London, 1907); C. F. Marsh, *Reinforced Concrete* (New York, 1904).

The outstanding historical treatment of industrial capitalism is Werner Sombart, *Der moderne Kapitalismus*, 4th ed., 3 vols. in 6 parts (Munich, 1921-1928), supplemented by the same author's *Wirtschaftsleben im Zeitalter des Hochkapitalismus*, 2 vols. (Tübingen, 1928). The former of these works has been cleverly and faithfully condensed in an English version: F. A. Nussbaum, *A History of the Economic Institutions of Modern Europe* (New York, 1933). Other comparable works on the same subject are Henri Sée, *Modern Capitalism*, Eng. trans. (New York, 1928), and J. A. Hobson, *The Evolution of Modern Capitalism*, new rev. ed. (London, 1926). Different aspects of capitalistic development are treated in: G. W. Edwards, *The Evolution of Finance Capitalism* (New York, 1939); F. W. Hirst, *The Stock Exchange* (London, 1911); A. Andréadès, *History of the Bank of England*, Eng. trans., 3rd ed. (London, 1935); Karl Helfferich, *Georg von Siemens*, 3 vols. (Berlin, 1923), detailed biography of a prominent German banker; L. H. Jenks, *Migration of British Capital, to 1875*, 2nd ed. (New York, 1938); Herbert Feis, *Europe, the World's Banker, 1870-1914, an Account of European Foreign Investment and the Connection of World Finance with Diplomacy before the War* (New Haven, 1930).

The era's trend toward industrial combination is described in: J. W. Jenks, *Industrial Combinations in Europe*, vol. XVIII of U. S. Industrial Commission (Washington, 1901); A. Plummer, *International Combines in Modern Industry*, 2nd ed. (New York, 1938); R. Liefmann, *Kartelle, Konzerne, und Trusts*, Eng. trans. (New York, 1932); A. H. Stockder, *Regulating an Industry, the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate, 1893-1929* (New York, 1932). Prosperity and depression are discussed in Joseph Schumpeter, *Business Cycles, a Theoretical, Historical, and Statistical Analysis of the Capitalist Process*, Eng. trans., 2 vols. (New York, 1939); Wesley Mitchell, *Business Cycles, the Problem and Its Setting* (New York, 1927); Sir William Beveridge, *Unemployment, a Problem of Industry*, 4th ed. (London, 1930). On the question of the gold standard: J. H. Curle, *The Goldmines of the World*, 3rd rev. ed. (London, 1905); L. Darwin, *Bimetallism* (London, 1897), most balanced contemporaneous discussion; N. G. Pierson, *Principles of Economics*, Eng. trans., vol. I (London, 1907), containing best short account of the monetary history of the later nineteenth century, by a Dutch scholar.

On urban growth and life and on emigration: A. F. Weber, *The Growth of Cities in the Nineteenth Century* (New York, 1899); Charles Booth and others, *Life and Labour of the People in London*, 18 vols. (London, 1903), a monument of sociological inquest; Émile Levasseur, *La Population française*, 3 vols. (Paris, 1889-1892), including full analysis of nineteenth-century French vital statistics; R. Gonnard, *L'Émigration européenne au XIX^e siècle* (Paris, 1906); J. D. Whelpley, *The Problem of the Immigrant* (London, 1905); H. P. Fairchild, *Immigration, a World Movement and its American Significance*, rev. ed. (New York, 1933); F. Foerster, *The Italian Emigration of Our Times* (Cambridge, 1919); W. F. Adams, *Ireland and Irish Emigration to the New World* (New Haven, 1932); S. Joseph, *Jewish Immigration to the United States from 1881 to 1910* (New York, 1914); P. Berne, *L'Immigration européenne en Argentine* (Paris, 1915).

An excellent encyclopedia on science and scientists of the era is Eugen Korschelt and others, *Handwörterbuch der Naturwissenschaften*, 2nd ed., 10 vols. (Jena, 1931-1935). See also F. S. Taylor, *The Century of Science* (London, 1941). The development of medical science is traced in Charles J. Singer, *A Short History of Medicine* (Oxford, 1928); R. H. Shryock, *The Development of Modern Medicine, an Interpretation of the Social and Scientific Factors Involved*, new ed. (Philadelphia, 1947); C. D. Haagensen and W. E. B. Lloyd, *A Hundred Years of Medicine*, rev. ed. (New York, 1943); B. J. Stern, *Social Factors in Medical Progress* (New York, 1927); M. E. M. Walker, *Pioneers of*

Public Health (London, 1930). In addition, there are several noteworthy biographies of leading contributors to medical science: R. J. Dubos, *Louis Pasteur, Free Lance of Science* (London, 1951); W. W. Cheyne, *Lister and His Achievement* (London, 1925); C. Posner, *Rudolf Virchow*, 2nd ed. (Vienna, 1921); Karl Wezel, *Robert Koch* (Leipzig, 1912).

The chief manual for the general history of physical and biological science is W. T. Sedgwick and H. W. Tyler, *A Short History of Science*, rev. ed. (New York, 1939), and the most illuminating account is Sir William C. Dampier, *A History of Science in its Relations with Philosophy and Religion*, 4th ed. (Cambridge, 1948). Specifically on physical science, the standard text is F. Cajori, *History of Physics*, rev. ed. (New York, 1929), and on chemistry, Eduard Farber, *The Evolution of Chemistry* (New York, 1955) and F. S. Taylor, *A History of Industrial Chemistry* (London, 1957).

On biology and Darwinian evolution: Charles J. Singer, *A History of Biology*, rev. ed. (New York, 1950); G. G. Simpson, *The Meaning of Evolution* (New Haven, 1949); Geoffrey West, *Charles Darwin, a Portrait* (New Haven, 1938), one of the best of innumerable lives of the evolutionist; Sir P. C. Mitchell, *Thomas Henry Huxley* (New York, 1900); W. Bölsche, *Ernst Haeckel*, Eng. trans. (London, 1906); August Weismann, *The Evolution Theory*, Eng. trans. (London, 1904); Karl Pearson, *National Life from the Standpoint of Science* (London, 1901), which means, in this case, from the standpoint of racial and social Darwinism; Hugo Iltis, *Life of Mendel* (New York, 1932).

On physiological psychology: E. G. Boring, *A History of Experimental Psychology*, 2nd ed. (New York, 1950); H. G. Kurella, *Cesare Lombroso, a Modern Man of Science*, Eng. trans. (London, 1911).

The materialism and mechanism of the era are explicit or implicit, in a rather eulogistic manner, in the well-written classic, J. T. Merz, *A History of European Thought in the Nineteenth Century*, 2nd ed., 4 vols. (Edinburgh, 1912-1928). More questioning works on the subject are F. A. Lange, *The History of Materialism and Criticism of its Present Importance*, Eng. trans., 3rd ed. (New York, 1950); Ernst Mach, *Die Mechanik in ihrer Entwicklung historisch-kritisch dargestellt*, 9th ed. (Leipzig, 1933), with abridged Eng. trans. as *The Science of Mechanics* by T. J. McCormack, 5th ed. (La Salle, 1942); and with particular brilliance, Jacques Barzun, *Darwin, Marx, Wagner, the Fatal Legacy of "Progress,"* 2nd ed. (New York, 1954).

Strangely enough, little specific study has been devoted to the history of positivism and its manifold influence in our era. There is a monograph on English positivism as a religion: J. E. McGee, *A Crusade for Humanity, the History of Organized Positivism in England* (London, 1931); and there is a bibliography in Italian by F. Valsecchi (Milan, 1957). Positivist influence on the social sciences can be gathered from such notable works as Charles Gide and Charles Rist, *History of Economic Doctrines*, Eng. trans. (Boston, 1915); G. P. Gooch, *History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century*, new ed. (New York, 1952); Pieter Geyl, *From Ranke to Toynbee* (Northampton, Mass., 1952); Antoine Guillaud, *Modern Germany and Her Historians*, Eng. trans. (London, 1915); Rudolph Metz, *A Hundred Years of British Philosophy*, Eng. trans. (Cambridge, 1938); Crane Brinton, *Ideas and Men: the Story of Western Thought* (New York, 1950).

Chapter IV

The principal reference books on religion are *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, ed. by C. G. Herbermann and others, 15 vols. (New York, 1907-1912); *Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche*, ed. by J. K. Herzog and Albert Hauck, 3rd ed., 24 vols. (Leipzig, 1896-1913); *Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics*, ed. by James Hastings and others, 13 vols. (Edinburgh, 1908-1927); V. T. A. Ferm, *A Protestant Dictionary* (New York, 1951); *Encyclopædia Judaica*, 10 vols. through letter L (Berlin, 1928-1934); H. A. R. Gibb and J. H. Kramer, *Shorter Encyclopædia of Islam* (Ithaca, 1956); *Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, ed. by H. Gunkel and L. Zscharnack, 2nd ed., 6 vols. (Leipzig, 1927-1932); Christopher Dawson, *Religion and Culture* (London, 1947).

K. S. Latourette, *Christianity in a Revolutionary Age, a History of Christianity in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*, projected in 5 vols., of which vol. I, *The 19th Century in Europe: Background and the Roman Catholic Phase*, has already appeared (New York, 1958) and vols. II and III on the *Protestant and Orthodox Phases* in Europe and outside are expected in 1959, a notably comprehensive work by a distinguished Protestant scholar; Fernand Mourret, *History of the Catholic Church*, Eng. trans., vols. VIII *1823-1878* and IX *After 1878* (St. Louis, 1930, 1957), a standard Catholic work; J. H. Nichols, *History of Christianity, 1650-1950: Secularization of the West* (New York, 1956), part III, *1870-1914*, a brief Protestant survey; Philip Hughes, *A Popular History of the Catholic Church*, 3rd rev. ed. (London, 1947), a brief Catholic survey.

Illuminating on the "warfare" between science and theology: A. D. White, *Autobiography*, 2 vols. (New York, 1905); Sir Edmund Gosse, *Father and Son*, 10th ed. (London, 1930); Basil Willey, *More Nineteenth-Century Studies: a Group of Honest Doubters* (New York, 1956); Ferdinand Buisson, *La Foi laïque, 1878-1911* (Paris, 1913); Crane Brinton, *Nietzsche* (Cambridge, Mass., 1941); H. de Dorlodot, *Darwinism and Catholic Thought*, Eng. trans. (London, 1914); Arnold Lunn and J. B. S. Haldane, *Science and the Supernatural* (New York, 1935).

On "Church and State": J. N. Figgis, *Churches in the Modern State*, 2nd ed. (London, 1914); S. W. Baron, *Modern Nationalism and Religion* (New York, 1947); Georg Franz, *Kulturkampf: Staat und Katholische Kirche in Mitteleuropa* (Munich, 1956); Georges Goyau, *Bismarck et l'église, le Kulturkampf, 1870-1887*, 4 vols. (Paris, 1911-1913); Karl Bachem, *Vorgeschichte, Geschichte, und Politik der deutschen Zentrumspartei*, vols. III-VI, 1870-1906 (Cologne, 1927-1930); E. Hüsgen, *Ludwig Windthorst*, 2nd ed. (Cologne, 1911); Adrien Dansette, *Histoire religieuse de la France sous la III^e République*, rev. ed., 2 vols. (Paris, 1948-1951); S. W. Halperin, *Italy and the Vatican at War, a Study of their Relations from the Outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War to the Death of Pius IX* (Chicago, 1939), and, by the same author, *The Separation of Church and State in Italian Thought from Cavour to Mussolini* (Chicago, 1937); A. C. Jemolo, *Chiesa e stato in Italia dal Risorgimento ad Oggi* (Turin, 1955); Lillian P. Wallace, *The Papacy and European Diplomacy, 1869-1878* (Chapel Hill, 1948); R. Aubert, *Le pontificat de Pius IX, 1846-1878* (Paris, 1952).

On the Catholic Church and Pope Leo XIII: Count Eduardo Soderini, *Il pontificato di Leone XIII*, 3 vols. (Milan, 1932-1933), utilizing Vatican archives, with an abridged Eng. trans. by Barbara Carter, *Leo XIII* (London, 1935); Josef Schmidlin, *Papstgeschichte der neuesten Zeit*, vol. II, *Pius IX und Leo XIII, 1846-1903* (Munich, 1934), a monumental work, also utilizing Vatican archives; Charles Pichon, *The Vatican and Its Role in World Affairs, 1878-1946*, Eng. trans. (New York, 1950); E. Perrier, *The Revival of Scholastic Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century* (New York, 1909).

On "social Christianity": E. Troeltsch, *Die Soziallehren der christlichen Kirchen und Gruppen* (Tübingen, 1912); J. N. Moody, ed., *Church and Society: Catholic Social and Political Thought and Movements, 1789-1950* (New York, 1953); A. M. P. Fogarty, *Christian Democracy in Western Europe, 1820-1953* (South Bend, 1957); P. T. Moon, *The Labour Movement and the Social Catholic Movement in France* (New

York, 1921); Georgiana P. McEntee, *The Social Catholic Movement in Great Britain* (New York, 1927); D. O. Wagner, *The Church of England and Social Reform since 1854* (New York, 1930); Gabriele de Rosa, *L'Azione Cattolica: storia politica dal 1874 al 1919*, 2 vols. (Bari, 1953-1954); W. O. Shanahan, *German Protestants Face the Social Question*, 2 vols. (South Bend, 1956-1958).

On the Anglican Church and newer religious movements in England: F. W. Cornish, *History of the English Church in the Nineteenth Century*, vols. VIII and IX of series ed. by W. R. Stephens and W. Hunt (London, 1899-1933); Harold Begbie, *Life of William Booth, the Founder of the Salvation Army* (London, 1920).

On the Eastern Orthodox Church: Adrian Fortescue, *The Orthodox Eastern Church*, 2nd ed. (London, 1908); R. L. James, *A Dictionary of the Eastern Orthodox Church* (London, 1923); F. C. Conybeare, *Russian Dissenters* (Cambridge, Mass., 1921).

On Judaism: S. W. Baron, *The Social and Religious History of the Jews*, 8 vols. (New York, 1951-1958), of which vol. VII covers the period 1870-1900, best and most comprehensive treatment; S. M. Dubnow, *Weltgeschichte des jüdischen Volkes*, Germ. trans. from Rus., vols. IX and X (Berlin, 1929). On the Moslems: W. C. Smith, *Islam in Modern History* (Princeton, 1957).

Much information on Christian missionary enterprise during the period may be gleaned from the Catholic biennial, published at Rome, *Missiones Catholicae cura S. Congregationis de Propagande Fide descriptae*, and from the Protestant *Encyclopædia of Missions*, ed. by H. O. Dwight and others, 3rd rev. ed. (New York, 1910). K. S. Latourette, *A History of the Expansion of Christianity*, 7 vols. (New York, 1937-1945), vol. IV on *The Great Century 1800-1914*, is the best general treatment. Specially pertinent is the same author's *History of Christian Missions in China* (New York, 1929); and likewise W. A. Young *Christianity and Civilization in the South Pacific*, (London, 1922), and G. D. Kittler, *The White Fathers* (New York, 1957) on Cardinal Lavigerie and his missionaries in Africa.

The best general history of art during the period is vol. VIII of the co-operative French work ed. by André Michel, *Histoire de l'art* (Paris, 1929). See also B. S. Myers, *Art and Civilization* (New York, 1957). Scholarly articles on artists are available in Ulrich Thieme and Felix Becker, *Allgemeines Lexikon der bildenden Künstler*, 33 vols. (Leipzig, 1907-1935). E. Waldemann, *Die Kunst des Realismus und des Impressionismus im XIX Jahrhundert* (Berlin, 1927), deals fairly with the

major "schools" of the period. Among numerous surveys of the several arts, the following are typical: B. and B. F. Fletcher, *History of Architecture on the Comparative Method*, 7th rev. ed. (London, 1924); Richard Muther, *The History of Modern Painting*, Eng. trans., rev. ed., 4 vols. (New York, 1907); W. H. Wright, *Modern Painting* (New York, 1930); Alfred Leroy, *Histoire de la peinture française, son évolution et ses maîtres, 1800-1933* (Paris, 1934); G. G. Dehio, *Geschichte der deutschen Kunst*, 2nd ed., vol. IV (Berlin, 1934); G. H. Chase and C. R. Post, *A History of Sculpture* (New York, 1924); Louis Reau, *L'art russe de Pierre le Grand à nos jours* (Paris, 1922); P. H. Lang, *Music in Western Civilization* (New York, 1941), chaps. xvi-xix; Sir George Grove, *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, ed. by H. C. Colles, 5 vols. (London, 1927-1928); Ernest Newman, *The Life of Richard Wagner*, 4 vols. (New York, 1933-1946), an exhaustive work, which, however, might be checked with Jacques Barzun, *Darwin, Marx, Wagner, the Fatal Legacy of "Progress"* (Boston, 1941).

Histories of literature all follow a national pattern, and few of them relate literature to contemporaneous social or intellectual developments. Among the better ones are: *Cambridge History of English Literature*, ed. by Sir A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller, vols. XII-XIV, *The Nineteenth Century* (Cambridge, 1925-1931); J. W. Cunliffe, *English Literature during the Last Half Century* (New York, 1919); G. K. Chesterton, *Victorian Age in Literature* (London, 1913), brief, but brilliant and very well related to contemporaneous intellectual currents; R. Lalou, *Histoire de la littérature française contemporaine, 1870 à nos jours*, rev. ed. (Paris, 1931); Kuno Francke, *History of German Literature as Determined by Social Forces*, 4th rev. ed. (New York, 1901); E. J. Simmons, *Outline of Modern Russian Literature* (New York, 1943); Roman Dyboski, *Modern Polish Literature* (London, 1924); Frigyes Riedl, *A History of Hungarian Literature* (New York, 1906); James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, *New History of Spanish Literature* (London, 1925). Two significant biographies: Aylmer Maude, *The Life of Tolstoy*, rev. ed., 2 vols. (Oxford, 1930); and Halvdan Koht, *Life of Ibsen*, Eng. trans., 2 vols. (New York, 1931).

Chapter V

The masses, their life, labor, and emergence, are treated, in general, in these informative or suggestive works: H. B. Lees-Smith, ed., *Encyclopaedia of the Labour Movement*, 3 vols. (London, 1927); Walter Galenson, ed., *Comparative Labor Movements* (New York, 1952); H. W.

Laidler, *Social-Economic Movements: an Historical and Comparative Survey of Socialism, Communism, Co-operation, Utopianism, and Other Systems of Reform and Reconstruction* (New York, 1944); Selig Perlman, *A Theory of the Labor Movement*, new ed. (New York, 1948); C. R. Fay, *Life and Labour in the Nineteenth Century* (London, 1920); Evelyn Anderson, *Hammer or Anvil, the Story of the German Working-Class Movement* (London, 1945); V. R. Lorwin, *The French Labor Movement* (Cambridge, Mass., 1954); W. J. Ashley, *The Progress of the German Working Class in the Last Quarter of a Century* (London, 1904); José Ortega y Gasset, *The Revolt of the Masses*, Eng. trans. (New York, 1932); G. A. Briefs, *The Proletariat, a Challenge to Western Civilization* (New York, 1937).

On trade-unionism: Sidney (Baron Passfield) and Beatrice Webb, *The History of Trade Unionism*, rev. ed. (London, 1920), authoritative for England; Henry Pelling, *The Origins of the Labour Party, 1880-1900* (London, 1954), on political activities of British trade-unionists; Emrys Hughes, *Keir Hardie* (London, 1957); W. S. Sanders, *Trade Unionism in Germany* (London, 1916); Paul Louis, *Histoire du mouvement syndical en France*, 3rd rev. ed. (Paris, 1921); Charles Cestre, *Confédération générale du travail* (Paris, 1925).

On the co-operative movement: J. F. Wilkinson, *Friendly Society Movement* (London, 1886); C. R. Fay, *Coöperation at Home and Abroad, a Description and an Analysis*, 4th ed., vol. I (London, 1939); G. J. Holyoake, *History of Coöperation in England*, 2nd ed., vol. II, 1845-1878 (London, 1906), and, by the same author, a pioneer in the movement, *Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life*, 2nd ed. (London, 1906); J. Gaumont, *Histoire générale de la coöperation en France*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1924); H. W. Wolff, *People's Banks, a Record of Social and Economic Success*, 4th rev. ed. (London, 1919); M. T. Herrick and R. Ingalls, *Rural Credits, Land and Coöperative* (London, 1914).

Works on mass education are legion, but relatively few have historical value. Paul Monroe, *A Textbook in the History of Education*, new ed. (New York, 1932), with bibliography, is the best brief introduction, along with *A Cyclopaedia of Education*, ed. by him, 5 vols. in 3 (New York, 1926-1928). E. Levasseur, *L'Enseignement primaire dans les pays civilisés*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1897-1903) is a useful contemporaneous survey. E. H. Reisner, *Nationalism and Education since 1789* (New York, 1923) deals with an important constituent of popular education in France, Germany, England, and the United States. Evelyn Acomb, *Laic Legislation in France, 1878-1887* (New York, 1941) is a valuable monograph on

the motivating forces, as well as on the actual laws, which reared the popular state school system of France. L. Dubreuil, *Paul Bert* (Paris, 1936) is a sympathetic study of one of the chief protagonists of that system.

On the rise of popular journalism the following shed some light: C. F. Carr and F. E. Stevens, *Modern Journalism* (London, 1931); W. G. Bleyer, *Main Currents in the History of American Journalism* (Boston, 1927); Karl Bömer, *Bibliographisches Handbuch der Zeitungswissenschaft* (Leipzig, 1929); *The History of "The Times,"* vols. II, 1841-1884, and III, 1884-1912 (London, 1935, 1939); Silas Bent, *Ballyhoo, the Voice of the Press* (New York, 1927); Lucy M. Salmon, *The Newspaper and Authority* (New York, 1923); R. D. Altick, *The English Common Reader, a Social History of the Mass Reading Public, 1800-1900* (Chicago, 1957).

Socialism, especially Marxism, has acquired a much greater bibliography than its actual role from 1871 to 1900 would seem to require. The best brief introduction is Thomas Kirkup, *History of Socialism*, 5th ed. rev. by E. R. Pease (London, 1920). Of the better biographies of Marx, H. J. Laski's (London, 1922) is very laudatory, and Isaiah Berlin's, 2nd ed. (London, 1948) rather critical; the commentary on Marx in Jacques Barzun, *Darwin, Marx, Wagner* (New York, 1941) is devastating. Marxism as a system of thought is appreciatively set forth by Karl Kautsky, *Economic Doctrine of Karl Marx*, Eng. trans. (London, 1925). Karl Federn, *The Materialistic Conception of History* (London, 1939) is an incisive critique of the procrustean methods employed by Marxians to force history into their "laws." A major work is G. D. H. Cole, *A History of Socialist Thought*, vols. II, *Marxism and Anarchism, 1850-1890*, and III, *The Second International, 1889-1914* (London, 1954, 1956). Another significant study is R. N. Carew Hunt, *Marxism, Past and Present* (London, 1954). Solomon Bloom, *Marx and the Society of Nations* (New York, 1941) presents Marx's varying views of nationalism and internationalism.

There is a useful monograph on Marx's ill-fated organization: G. M. Stekloff, *History of The First International*, Eng. trans. (London, 1928); and another, besides G. D. H. Cole's, on the *Second International* by James Joll (New York, 1956). Of the histories of the several national Marxian parties, some of which have been written by adherents with more or less propagandist fervor, the following should be mentioned: Franz Mehring, *Geschichte der deutschen Sozialdemokratie*, 12th ed., 4 vols. (Stuttgart, 1922); David Footman, *The Primrose Path, a Life of*

Ferdinand Lassalle (London, 1946); August Bebel, *My Life*, Eng. trans. (London, 1912); Samuel Bernstein, *The Beginnings of Marxian Socialism in France* (New York, 1933); Aaron Noland, *The Founding of the French Socialist Party, 1893-1905* (Cambridge, Mass., 1956); H. R. Weinstein, *Jean Jaurès, a Study of Patriotism in the French Socialist Movement* (New York, 1936); Roberto Michels, *Storia critica del movimento socialista italiano dagli inizi fino al 1911* (Florence, 1926); Max Beer, *A History of British Socialism*, new ed. (London, 1940).

For variations or offshoots from Marxism, see E. R. Pease, *The History of the Fabian Society*, 2nd ed. (London, 1925); Eduard Bernstein, *Evolutionary Socialism, a Criticism and Affirmation*, Eng. trans., 2nd ed. (London, 1912); Peter Gay, *The Dilemma of Democratic Socialism: Eduard Bernstein's Challenge to Marx* (New York, 1952); R. D. Humphrey, *George Sorel, Prophet without Honor* (Cambridge, Mass., 1951); C. A. Barker, *Henry George* (New York, 1955).

On anarchism: E. H. Carr, *Michael Bakunin* (London, 1937); Aleksander Herzen, *Aus den Memoiren eines Russen*, 2 vols. (New York, 1924-1925); Prince Kropotkin, *Memoirs of a Revolutionist* (Boston, 1899); M. Nettlau, *Elisée Reclus, Anarchist und Gelehrter, 1830-1905* (Berlin, 1928).

The feminist movement has inspired an extensive literature, of which the following titles are typical: W. L. Blease, *The Emancipation of English Women*, rev. ed. (London, 1913); Rachel C. Strachey, "The Cause," *a Short History of the Women's Movement in Great Britain* (London, 1928); S. Grimberg, *Histoire du mouvement suffragiste depuis 1848* (Paris, 1926); F. W. Tickner, *Women in English Economic History* (London, 1923); Katharine Anthony, *Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia* (New York, 1915).

Chapter VI

The general socializing trend of the '80's and '90's (and afterwards) is sympathetically indicated by Werner Sombart in two works: *Socialism and the Social Movement*, Eng. trans. by M. Epstein (London, 1909), and *A New Social Philosophy*, Eng. trans. by K. F. Geiser (Princeton, 1937). In the latter, the veteran scholar devotes special attention to Adolf Wagner and the historical, nationalist school of economists. For further details on this "school" and its members, consult the *Encyclopædia of the Social Sciences*. Insight into another factor—the intensification of international trade rivalry—is afforded by an excellent monograph, R. J. S. Hoffman, *Great Britain and the German Trade Rivalry, 1875-1914*

(Philadelphia, 1933), with a wealth of statistical data. And the influence of Conservative parties is well illustrated by a German dissertation: E. Stock, *Wirtschafts- und sozialpolitische Bestrebungen der deutschkonservativen Partei unter Bismarck* (Breslau, 1928). On changing economic doctrines: Erich Roll, *A History of Economic Thought* (New York, 1942); Eduard Heimann, *History of Economic Doctrines, an Introduction to Economic Theory* (London, 1945).

On the return of tariff protection: Josef Grunzel, *System der Handelspolitik*, 3rd ed. (Vienna, 1928); F. W. Taussig, *Free Trade, the Tariff, and Reciprocity* (New York, 1920); Percy Ashley, *Modern Tariff History, Germany, United States, France*, 3rd ed. (London, 1920); W. H. Dawson, *Protection in Germany* (London, 1904); E. O. Golub, *The Méline Tariff: French Agricultural and Nationalist Economic Policy* (New York, 1944); L. Lang, *Hundert Jahre Zollpolitik, 1805-1905* (Vienna, 1906), for the Habsburg Empire.

Of social insurance systems and other social legislation in European countries, numerous *Bulletins* of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, 1912 ff.) furnish full and reliable details. More general and systematic treatments of first-rate importance are: W. H. Dawson, *Social Insurance in Germany, 1883-1911* (London, 1912); G. Zacher, ed., *Die Arbeiter-versicherung im Auslande*, 5 vols. (Berlin, 1900-1908); L. K. Frankel and M. M. Dawson, *Workingmen's Insurance in Europe* (New York, 1910); Georges Scelle, *Le Droit ouvrier, tableau de la législation française actuelle*, 3rd ed. (Paris, 1929); G. Prato, *Le protectionisme ouvrier*, Fr. trans. from Ital. (Paris, 1912). Particularly for Great Britain: S. J. Chapman, *Work and Wages*, 3 vols. (London, 1904-1914); E. L. Hutchins and Amy Harrison, *History of Factory Legislation*, 3rd ed. (London, 1926). On municipal socialism: F. C. Howe, *Socialized Germany* (New York, 1915); W. H. Laneseon, *Municipal Life and Government in Germany*, 2nd ed. (London, 1916); W. G. Towler, *Socialism in Local Government* (London, 1908); Sir Gwilym Gibbon and R. W. Bell, *History of the London County Council, 1889-1939* (London, 1939).

The extensive and intensive imperialism of the era has been the subject of countless general and specialized historical works. The best and sanest summary for the period is still P. T. Moon, *Imperialism and World Politics* (New York, 1926). Other good surveys: Mary E. Townsend, *European Colonial Expansion since 1871* (Philadelphia, 1941); G. W. F. Hallgarten, *Imperialismus vor 1914*, 2 vols. (München, 1951), on England and France. Of interpretations of the process, the economic received first and classic expression in J. A. Hobson, *Imperialism, a*

Study, 3rd rev. ed. (London, 1938); the Marxian has been most elaborately advanced by Fritz Sternberg, *Der Imperialismus* (Berlin, 1926); and the anti-Marxian and nationalistic, by Walter Sulzbach, *Nationales Gemeinschaftsgefühl und wirtschaftliches Interesse* (Leipzig, 1929), and Arthur Salz, *Das Wesen des Imperialismus, Umriss einer Theorie* (Leipzig, 1931), both of which are admirable. See also L. J. Ragatz, *The Literature of European Imperialism*, 3rd rev. ed. (Washington, 1947); Ralph Linton, ed., *Most of the World: the Peoples of Africa, Latin America, and the East* (New York, 1949); E. M. Winslow, *Pattern of Imperialism, a Study in the Theories of Power* (New York, 1948); Grover Clark, *The Balance Sheet of Imperialism: Facts and Figures on Colonies* (New York, 1936).

Many of the most substantial histories of imperialism deal with the subject along national lines. The best on British imperialism are: *The Cambridge History of the British Empire* (Cambridge, 1929-1952), vol. III from 1870, vols. V-VIII on India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and South Africa, respectively; Sir Charles P. Lucas, ed., *Historical Geography of the British Colonies*, 2nd ed. by H. E. Egerton and others, 8 vols. (Oxford, 1905-1925); C. W. Domville-Fife, *Encyclopædia of the British Empire*, 3 vols. (Bristol, 1924); L. C. A. Knowles, *Economic Development of the British Overseas Empire*, 2 vols. (London, 1924-1936); C. A. Bodelsen, *Studies in Mid-Victorian Imperialism* (London, 1924); Edmond Carton de Wiart, *Les grandes compagnies coloniales anglaises du XIX^e siècle* (Paris, 1899); J. E. Tyler, *The Struggle for Imperial Unity, 1868-1895* (New York, 1938).

On Russian imperialism: F. H. Skrine, *The Expansion of Russia, 1815-1900*, 3rd ed. (Cambridge, 1915); B. H. Sumner, *Tsardom and Imperialism in the Far East and Middle East, 1880-1914* (London, 1942); G. F. Wright, *Asiatic Russia*, 2 vols. (New York, 1902); W. E. D. Allen and Paul Muratoff, *Caucasian Battlefields, a History of the Wars on the Turco-Caucasian Border, 1828-1921* (Cambridge, 1953); D. J. Dallin, *Rise of Russia in Asia* (New Haven, 1949). On French imperialism: Émile Levasseur, *La France et ses colonies, géographie et statistique*, 3 vols. (Paris, 1890-1893); H. I. Priestley, *France Overseas, a Study of Modern Imperialism* (New York, 1938); T. F. Power, Jr., *Jules Ferry and the Renaissance of French Imperialism* (New York, 1944); S. H. Roberts, *History of French Colonial Policy, 1870-1925*, 2 vols. (London, 1929). On German imperialism: Heinrich Schnee, ed., *Deutsches Kolonial-Lexikon*, 3 vols. (Leipzig, 1920); Mary E. Townsend, *The Rise and Fall of Germany's Colonial Empire, 1884-1918* (New York, 1930); Alfred Zimmermann, *Geschichte der deutschen Kolonial-*

politik (Berlin, 1914); R. Hermann, *Die Handelsbeziehungen Deutschlands zu seinen Schutzgebieten* (Munich, 1899). On other national imperialism: Alberto Botarelli, *Compendio di storia coloniale italiana* (Rome, 1914); Angel Marvaud, *Le Portugal et ses colonies, étude politique et économique* (Paris, 1912).

A large number of historical treatises and monographs on imperialism deal with particular extra-European areas. On British India and French Indo-China: D. G. E. Hall, *A History of Southeast Asia* (London, 1955); *Cambridge History of India*, vol. VI, ed. by H. H. Dodwell, 1858-1918 (Cambridge, 1932); W. H. Moreland and A. Chandra Chatterjee, *A Short History of India* (New York, 1957); H. L. Hoskins, *British Routes to India* (Philadelphia, 1928); J. F. Cady, *The Roots of French Imperialism in Asia* (Ithaca, 1954); Virginia Thompson, *French Indo-China* (New York, 1937); B. H. M. Vlekke, *Nuraniara, a History of the East Indian Archipelago* (Cambridge, Mass., 1943); *Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch-Indië*, 2nd ed. by J. Paulus and others, 8 vols. ('s Gravenhage, 1917-1939); Rupert Emerson, *Malaysia, a Study in Direct and Indirect Rule* (New York, 1937); Clive Day, *The Policy and Administration of the Dutch in Java* (New York, 1904). On the Middle East: Valentine Chirol, *The Middle Eastern Question* (London, 1903); Sir Arnold T. Wilson, *The Persian Gulf* (Oxford, 1928); P. K. Hitti, *History of the Arabs*, 6th ed. (London, 1956). On the Pacific and Oceania: G. H. Scholefield, *The Pacific, its Past and Future, and the Policy of the Great Powers from the Eighteenth Century* (London, 1919); K. L. P. Martin, *Missionaries and Annexation in the Pacific* (London, 1924); S. Baring-Gould and C. A. Bampfylde, *History of Sarawak under its Two White Rajahs, 1839-1908* (London, 1909); *Annuaire des établissements français de l'Océanie* (Papeete, 1894 ff.). On the Far East—Japan and China—and on the United States in the Pacific, see bibliography under Chapter VIII, below.

On the partition of Africa: Sir Edward Hertslet, *Map of Africa by Treaty*, 3rd rev. ed. by R. W. Brant and H. L. Sherwood, 3 vols. (London, 1908), storehouse of documents, with numerous maps; Roland Oliver, *Sir Harry Johnston and the Scramble for Africa* (London, 1957); Sir Harry H. Johnston, *History of the Colonization of Africa by Alien Races*, rev. ed. (Cambridge, 1930), standard work; Sir Charles P. Lucas, *Partition and Colonization of Africa* (Oxford, 1922), good survey by a competent authority; Leonard Woolf, *Empire and Commerce in Africa, a Study in Economic Imperialism* (London, 1920), severely critical; George Seaver, *David Livingstone, His Life and Letters* (New York, 1957); Sybil E. Crowe, *The Berlin West African Conference, 1884-*

1885 (London, 1942); Dorothy Stanley, ed., *Autobiography of Sir Henry Morton Stanley* (Boston, 1911). Specifically on the Congo: Sir Henry M. Stanley, *The Congo and the Founding of its Free State, a Story of Work and Exploration* (London, 1885); A. J. Wauters, *Histoire politique du Congo belge* (Brussels, 1911). On British West and East Africa: A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, *British West Africa* (London, 1898); C. W. J. Orr, *The Making of Northern Nigeria* (London, 1911); Sir Harry H. Johnston, *British Central Africa*, 2nd ed. (London, 1897), and, by the same author, *Uganda Protectorate*, 2 vols. (London, 1902); Zoë Marsh and G. W. Kingsnorth, *An Introduction to the History of East Africa* (Cambridge, 1957); Margery Perham, *Lugard, the Years of Adventure, 1858-1898* (London, 1956); R. Coupland, *The Exploitation of East Africa, 1856-1890, the Slave Trade and the Scramble* (London, 1939); A. J. Hanna, *The Beginnings of Nyasaland and North-eastern Rhodesia, 1859-1895* (Oxford, 1956); Lois A. C. Raphael, *The Cape-to-Cairo Dream* (New York, 1936). On German Africa: W. O. Aydelotte, *Bismarck and British Colonial Policy* (Philadelphia, 1937), a monograph relating to Southwest Africa, 1883-1885; H. R. Rudin, *Germans in the Cameroons, 1884-1914* (New Haven, 1938), an admirable study; Carl Peters, *Die Gründung von Deutsch-Ostafrika* (Berlin, 1906), autobiographical. On French Africa: Victor Piquet, *La colonisation française dans l'Afrique du Nord: Algérie, Tunisie, Maroc*, 2nd rev. ed. (Paris, 1914); André Demaison, *Faidherbe* (Paris, 1932); A. L. C. Gatelet, *Histoire de la conquête du Sudan français, 1878-1899* (Paris, 1901); Guillaume Grandidier, *Le Myre de Vilers, Duchesne, Galliéni, quarante années de l'histoire de Madagascar, 1880-1920* (Paris, 1923). On Italy in Africa: Luigi Chiala, *La spedizione di Massaua, narrazione documentata, 1869-1887* (Turin, 1888); Carlo Conte Rossini, *Italia ed Etiopia dal trattato d'Ucciali alla battaglia di Adua* (Rome, 1935).

On Egypt and the Egyptian Sudan: Lord Cromer, *Modern Egypt*, new ed. (London, 1916), classic apology for British occupation and rule; W. S. Blunt, *Secret History of the English Occupation of Egypt* (London, 1907), antidote to Cromer, but should be used with caution; Sir Francis R. Wingate, *Mahdism and the Egyptian Sudan* (London, 1891), detailed account of the rise of the Mahdi and his conquest of the Sudan, 1884-1885; B. M. Allen, *Gordon and the Sudan* (London, 1931); Winston Churchill, *The River War, an Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Sudan*, 2 vols. (London, 1899); Sir George Arthur, *Life of Lord Kitchener*, 3 vols. (London, 1920), authorized biography; Gabriel Hanotaux, *Fachoda* (Paris, 1909).

On British South Africa and the Boer War: E. A. Walker, *A History of South Africa*, new rev. ed. (New York, 1957); C. W. de Kiewiet, *A History of South Africa, Social and Economic* (Oxford, 1941); R. I. Lovell, *The Struggle for South Africa, 1875-1899, a Study in Economic Imperialism* (New York, 1934); Basil Williams, *Cecil Rhodes* (London, 1921), sympathetic; Sarah G. Millin, *Cecil Rhodes* (New York, 1933); Ian Colvin, *The Life of Jameson*, 2 vols. (London, 1922); H. M. Hole, *The Jameson Raid* (London, 1930); W. B. Worsfold, *Lord Milner's Work in South Africa, 1897-1902* (London, 1906), a defense, with much documentary material; Cecil Headlam, ed., *The Milner Papers, South Africa, 1897-1899* (London, 1931-1933); Paul Kruger, *Memoirs*, Eng. trans., ed. by A. Schowalter (London, 1902); Sir John F. Maurice, ed., *History of the War in South Africa, 1899-1902*, 4 vols. and 4 vols. of maps (London, 1906-1910), official British military history; C. R. De Wet, *Three Years' War* (New York, 1902), account by a prominent Boer general.

The navalism which developed greatly in the '80's and '90's has been the subject of several important studies: A. J. Marder, *The Anatomy of British Sea Power, a History of British Naval Policy in the Pre-Dreadnought Era, 1880-1905* (New York, 1940), wholly admirable, although concerned with dynamics more than with anatomy; Archibald Hurd and Henry Castle, *German Sea-Power* (London, 1913); Eckart Kehr, *Schlachtflottenbau und Parteipolitik, 1894-1901* (Berlin, 1930), a brilliant study of the relationship of navalism to domestic politics and social movements within Germany; Vice-Admiral Henri Salaun, *La marine française* (Paris, 1934), on the naval policy and history of the Third French Republic; Serge Terestchenko and Nestor Monasterev, *Histoire de la marine russe*, Fr. trans. from Rus. (Paris, 1932); Harold and Margaret Sprout, *The Rise of American Naval Power* (Princeton, 1939), the first really detailed and well-documented study of navalism in the United States.

Chapter VII

Of many scientific and pseudo-scientific attempts to distinguish and describe different "races" in Europe, one of the most judicious is C. S. Coon, *The Races of Europe*, new ed. (New York, 1950). Many of those made between 1871 and 1900 are shown to have been quite fallacious by Jacques Barzun, *Race, a Study in Modern Superstition* (New York, 1937). Other sane discussions of racialism are Ruth Benedict, *Race, Science and Politics* (New York, 1943); L. L. Snyder, *Race, a History of Modern Ethnic Theories* (New York, 1939); F. O. Hertz, *Race and*

Civilization, Eng. trans. (London, 1928); Otto Klineberg, *Race Differences* (New York, 1935). A racialist's nationalism is apparent in Arthur Keith, *Nationality and Race* (London, 1919).

Specifically of racial anti-Semitism, the most important work in support is Th. Fritsch, ed., *Das Handbuch der Judenfrage, eine Zusammenstellung des wichtigsten Materials zur Beurteilung des jüdischen Volkes*, 33rd ed. (Leipzig, 1933); and the most cogent in criticism is B. Lazare, *L'Antisemitisme, son histoire et ses causes*, new ed. by André Fontainas, 2 vols. (Paris, 1934). Other significant works on the subject: F. Bernstein, *Der Antisemitismus als Gruppenscheinung, Versuch einer Soziologie des Judenhasses* (Berlin, 1926); S. Blitz, *Nationalism, a Cause of Anti-Semitism* (New York, 1928). On particular anti-Semitic leaders and movements: Erwin Mayer-Löwenschwerdt, *Schönerer, der Vorkämpfer, eine politische Biographie* (Vienna, 1938), the Austrian forerunner of Hitler; Walter Frank, *Hofprediger Adolf Stöcker*, 2nd ed. (Hamburg, 1935); Richard Breitling, *Paul de Lagarde und der grossdeutsche Gedanke* (Vienna, 1927); Ernst Seillière, *Houston Stewart Chamberlain, le plus récent philosophe du pangermanisme mystique* (Paris, 1917); J. Drault, *Drumont, La France juive et la Libre Parole* (Paris, 1935); L. Leblois, *L'Affaire Dreyfus, l'iniquité, la réparation* (Paris, 1929), Dreyfusard, with convenient collection of documents; Henri Dutrait-Crozon, *Précis de l'affaire Dreyfus*, new ed. (Paris, 1924), best of the anti-Dreyfusard accounts. On Jewish nationalism and Zionism: K. S. Pinson, ed., *Simon Dubnow, Essays on Old and New Judaism* (Philadelphia, 1958); Adolf Böhm, *Die zionistische Bewegung, eine kurze Darstellung ihrer Entwicklung*, 2 vols. (Berlin, 1920-1921), historical survey; Jacob de Haas, *Theodor Herzl*, 2 vols. (Chicago, 1927), documented biography of the founder of Zionism by his secretary.

The intensifying nationalism of the Generation of Materialism has attracted far more attention since the World War than it attracted contemporaneously. Since then there has been a wide range of historical study and writing about it. Basic studies include: C. J. H. Hayes, *Essays on Nationalism* (New York, 1926), and *Historical Evolution of Modern Nationalism* (New York, 1931); Hans Kohn, *Prophets and Peoples, Studies in Nineteenth-Century Nationalism* (New York, 1945); B. C. Shafer, *Nationalism, Myth and Reality* (New York, 1955); H. W. Chadwick, *The Nationalities of Europe and the growth of National Ideologies* (Cambridge, 1945); Reinhard Wittram, *Das nationale als europäisches Problem: Beiträge zur Geschichte des Nationalitätsprinzips vornehmlich im 19. Jahrhundert* (Göttingen, 1954); H. L. Koppelman, *Nation, Sprache und Nationalismus* (Leiden, 1956); K. S. Pinson,

A Bibliographical Introduction to Nationalism (New York, 1936); K. W. Deutsch, *Interdisciplinary Bibliography on Nationalism, 1935-1953* (Cambridge, Mass., 1955).

The nationalism in countries already possessing national states and ranking as great powers is portrayed in Ernest Barker, *National Character and the Factors in its Formation* (New York, 1927), with special reference to England; Janet H. Robb, *The Primrose League, 1883-1906* (New York, 1942); C. F. Harrold, *Carlyle and German Thought* (New Haven, 1934); H. J. C. Grierson, *Carlyle and Hitler* (Cambridge, 1933); W. C. Buthman, *Rise of Integral Nationalism in France, with special reference to the Ideas and Activities of Charles Maurras* (New York, 1939); Walter Frank, *Nationalismus und Demokratie im Frankreich der dritten Republik, 1871 bis 1918* (Hamburg, 1933); E. R. Curtius, *Maurice Barrès und die geistigen Grundlagen des französischen Nationalismus* (Bonn, 1921); C. J. H. Hayes, *France, a Nation of Patriots* (New York, 1930); L. L. Snyder, *From Bismarck to Hitler, the Background of Modern German Nationalism* (Williamsport, 1935); Andreas Dorpalen, *Heinrich von Treitschke* (New Haven, 1957); Friedrich Meinecke, *Die Idee der Staatsräson*, 2nd ed. (Munich, 1925); R. W. Tims, *Germanizing the Prussian Poles, the H-K-T Society of the Eastern Marches, 1894-1914* (New York, 1941); Paul Molisch, *Geschichte der deutsch-nationalen Bewegung in Österreich* (Jena, 1926).

Pan-Germanism is treated in Mildred S. Wertheimer, *The Pan-German League, 1890-1914* (New York, 1924), and in Alfred Kruck, *Geschichte des alldeutschen Verbandes, 1890-1939* (Wiesbaden, 1954). Pan-Slavism is treated in Hans Kohn, *History of Pan-Slavism* (South Bend, 1955); Alfred Fischel, *Der Panslawismus bis zum Weltkrieg* (Stuttgart, 1919); and M. B. Petrovich, *The Emergence of Russian Pan-Slavism, 1856-1870* (New York, 1956).

The minorities problem in Austria-Hungary and the attempts to deal with it by Germanization or Magyarization are presented at length in R. A. Kann, *The Multinational Empire: Nationalism and National Reform in the Habsburg Monarchy, 1848-1918*, 2 vols. (New York, 1950); Oscar Jászi, *The Dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy* (Chicago, 1929); Bertrand Auerbach, *Les races et les nationalités en Autriche-Hongrie*, 2nd rev. ed. (Paris, 1917).

Irish nationalism is discussed historically in Sir James O'Connor, *History of Ireland, 1798-1924*, 2 vols. (London, 1925); Francis Hackett, *Ireland, a Study in Nationalism* (New York, 1918); J. L. Hammond, *Gladstone and the Irish Nation* (London, 1938); J. D. Clarkson, *Labour and Nationalism in Ireland* (New York, 1925), with special concern for

urban labor; J. E. Pomfret, *The Struggle for Land in Ireland, 1800-1923* (Princeton, 1930); N. D. Palmer, *The Irish Land League Crisis* (New Haven, 1940), treating of the stirring events of 1879-1881; F. Sheehy-Skeffington, *Michael Davitt, Revolutionary, Agitator and Labour Leader* (London, 1908); C. C. O'Brien, *Parnell and His Party, 1880-1890* (Oxford, 1957); F. S. L. Lyons, *The Irish Parliamentary Party, 1890-1910* (London, 1951).

The rise of Czech nationalism is traced in: Elizabeth Wiskemann, *Czechs and Germans, a Study of the Struggle in the Historic Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia* (London, 1938), the best account in English; Alfred Fischel, *Das tschechische Volk*, 2 vols. (Breslau, 1928); Paul Molisch, *Vom Kampf der Tschechen um ihren Staat* (Vienna, 1929), a German-Austrian view.

On nationalistic unrest and agitation among the minorities in Hungary: R. W. Seton-Watson, *Racial Problems in Hungary* (London, 1908); Nicholas Jorga, *Histoire des roumains de Transylvanie et de Hongrie*, 2 vols. (Bucharest, 1915-1916); R. W. Seton-Watson, ed., *Slovakia Then and Now* (London, 1931); J. A. Freiherr von Helfert, *Geschichte der südungarischen Bewegung und Kämpfe gegen die Zumuthungen des Pan-Magyarismus* (Vienna, 1908); Hermann Wendel, *Aus dem sudslawischen Risorgimento* (Gotha, 1921), on Yugoslav intellectual leaders; R. W. Seton-Watson, *The Southern Slav Question and the Habsburg Monarchy* (London, 1911).

On Polish nationalism: Oscar Halecki, *History of Poland*, 2nd ed. (New York, 1956); *Cambridge History of Poland*, ed. by W. F. Reddaway and others, vol. II, *From Augustus II to Pilsudski* (Cambridge, 1941); G. Brandes, *Poland, a Study of the Land, People, and Literature*, Eng. trans. (London, 1913); George Cleinow, *Die Zukunft Polens*, 2 vols. (Leipzig, 1908-1914), strong anti-Polish bias, but vol. II is fairly detailed on political history of Russian Poland, 1864-1883.

On the development of nationalism among other ethnic minorities in the Russian Empire: Reinhard Wittram, *Baltische Geschichte* (Munich, 1954), on Letts, Lithuanians, etc.; Stephan Rudnicki, *Ukraine, the Land and its People*, Eng. trans. (New York, 1918), with good bibliography; Alexander von Tobien, *Die livländische Ritterschaft in ihrem Verhältnis zum Zarismus und russischen Nationalismus*, 2 vols. (Riga and Berlin, 1925-1930), very detailed; J. H. Wuorinen, *Nationalism in Modern Finland* (New York, 1931).

On rising nationalism among miscellaneous "submerged" peoples of Europe: O. J. Falnes, *National Romanticism in Norway* (New York, 1933); S. B. Clough, *History of the Flemish Movement in Belgium, a*

Study in Nationalism (New York, 1930); Sir Reginald Coupland, *Welsh and Scottish Nationalism, a Study* (London, 1954); Maurice Duhamel, *La Question bretonne dans son cadre européen* (Paris, 1929); Jaime Carrera Pujals, *Historia política de Cataluña en el siglo XIX*, 4 vols. to date (Barcelona, 1957 ff.).

On nationalism in the Balkans: A. J. Toynbee, *The Western Question in Greece and Turkey*, 2nd ed. (Boston, 1923); R. W. Seton-Watson, *The Rise of Nationality in The Balkans* (London, 1907); Hans Kohn, *Nationalism and Imperialism in the Hither East* (New York, 1932).

Chapters VIII and IX

A goodly number of the general works cited in the bibliography of Chapter I, above, treat of international relations and diplomacy in the decade of the 1890's as well as in the two preceding decades; and similarly the major works on imperialism for the whole era from 1871 to 1900 are listed in the bibliography of Chapter VI, above.

Certain special studies of European diplomacy in the post-Bismarckian decade, which have not previously been referred to, are peculiarly pertinent here. Mention may be made, for example, of Erich Brandenburg, *From Bismarck to the World War, 1890-1914*, Eng. trans. (London, 1927); Theodore Bayer, *England und der neue Kurs, 1890-1895* (Tübingen, 1955); Helmuth Rogge, *Holstein und Hohenlohe* (Stuttgart, 1957); *The Holstein Papers*, 4 vols. (Cambridge, 1955 ff.), especially vol. II, *Diaries*, ed. by Norman Rich and M. H. Fisher (1957); W. L. Langer, *The Franco-Russian Alliance, 1890-1894* (Cambridge, Mass., 1929); E. M. Earle, *Turkey, the Great Powers, and the Bagdad Railway* (New York, 1923).

On the contemporaneous emergence of the United States as a world power and its impact on international relations: Dexter Perkins, *A History of the Monroe Doctrine*, rev. ed. (Boston, 1955); Wolfgang Mommsen, *Die letzte Phase des britischen Imperialismus auf den amerikanischen Kontinenten, 1880-1896* (Leipzig, 1933), an essay on the Venezuelan affair; C. S. Campbell, Jr., *Anglo-American Understanding, 1898-1903* (Baltimore, 1957); Walter Millis, *The Martial Spirit, a Study of Our War with Spain* (New York, 1931), popular and not concerned with diplomacy, but enlightening on the wave of imperialistic nationalism in the United States; J. W. Pratt, *Expansionists of 1898* (Baltimore, 1936), and *America's Colonial Experiment* (New York, 1950); H. K. Beale, *Theodore Roosevelt and the Rise of America to World Power* (Baltimore, 1956); T. A. Bailey, *A Diplomatic History of the American People*, 6th ed. (New York, 1958); S. F. Bemis, *A Diplomatic History*

of the United States, 4th ed. (New York, 1955).

On the United States in the Pacific and the Far East: F. R. Dulles, *America in the Pacific, a Century of Expansion*, 2nd ed. (Boston, 1938); G. H. Ryden, *The Foreign Policy of the United States in Relation to Samoa* (New Haven, 1933); R. S. Kuykendall, *History of Hawaii*, with introductory chapters by H. E. Gregory, 2nd ed. (New York, 1938); J. A. LeRoy, *Americans in the Philippines, a History of the Conquest and First Years of Occupation, with an introductory account of Spanish Rule*, 2 vols. (Boston, 1914); L. H. Fernández, *The Philippine Republic* (New York, 1926), a study of native armed resistance to Spain and the United States; G. A. Grunder and W. E. Livezey, *The Philippines and the United States* (Norman, 1951); F. H. Harrington, *God, Mammon, and the Japanese: Korean-American Relations, 1884-1905* (Madison, 1944); Tyler Dennett, *John Hay* (New York, 1933), authoritative biography of the American Secretary of State who sponsored the "open door" for China.

Among good general histories of the Far East, treating of our period, are K. S. Latourette, *A Short History of the Far East*, 3rd ed. (New York, 1957); Sir John T. Pratt, *The Expansion of Europe into the Far East* (London, 1947); P. H. Clyde, *The Far East, a History of the Impact of the West on Eastern Asia*, 3rd ed. (New York, 1958); P. J. Treat, *The Far East, a Political and Diplomatic History*, rev. ed. (New York, 1935); H. M. Vinacke, *A History of the Far East in Modern Times*, 2nd rev. ed. (New York, 1939). Henry Norman, *The Peoples and Politics of the Far East* (London, 1895), is one of the best contemporaneous accounts, by a veteran traveler in the Far East.

Specifically on the rise of Japan as a "Europeanized" great power: A. C. Walworth, *Black Ships off Japan, the Story of Commodore Perry's Expedition* (New York, 1946); E. H. Norman, *Japan's Emergence as a Modern State, 1868-1904* (New York, 1940); K. S. Latourette, *History of Japan*, rev. ed. (New York, 1957); Hugh Borton, *Japan's Modern Century* (New York, 1956); Chitoshi Yanaga, *Japan Since Perry* (New York, 1949); T. C. Smith, *Political Change and Industrial Development of Japan, 1868-1880* (New York, 1955); W. W. Lockwood, *The Economic Development of Japan, 1868-1938* (Princeton, 1954); F. C. Jones, *Extraterritoriality in Japan, 1853-1899* (New Haven, 1931); Seiji G. Hishida, *Japan among the Great Powers, a Survey of her International Relations* (New York, 1940); Sir George Sansom, *The Western World and Japan, a Study of the Interaction of European and Asiatic Cultures* (New York, 1950).

On China, good brief introductions are L. Carrington Goodrich, *A*

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