

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE*

AMMON, ULRICH. Probleme der Soziolinguistik. Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen 1973. xi, 145 pp. DM 12.80.

Dr Ammon discusses the function and use of language in (West German) society from a Marxist vantage point; the regular insertion of *Aufgaben* and *Weiterführende Aufgaben* shows that his purpose is first and foremost educational. A great deal of attention is paid to the linguistic deprivation of the working class and to the perversion of language by the "ruling class". The well-known Marxist jargon, however, goes scot-free.

CHAMBRE, HENRI. De Karl Marx à Lénine et Mao Tsé-toung. Aubier Montaigne, Paris 1976. 413 pp. F.fr. 65.00.

The author approaches the subject in a highly individual, rather naive manner, in which he cannot always rely on expert knowledge. In his Christian view of life he holds that Marxism when it rejects the "moral causes" of alienation is too one-sided. The first chapters deal with Marx's and Engels's ideas on religion (special reference to Gramsci), with capitalism and with the dialectic of history. A discussion of the concepts developed in the *Communist Manifesto* is followed by a treatment of the views of Lenin, Trockij, Mao and others. In the next chapters the Marxists are more central than Marx himself. Here the debate on revisionism comes in, but also the interpretations by Garaudy and Althusser are given attention.

FRERICHS, JOHANN [und] GERHARD KRAIKER. Konstitutionsbedingungen des bürgerlichen Staates und der sozialen Revolution bei Marx und Engels. Eine Einführung. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1975. 138 pp. DM 6.00.

Messrs Frerichs and Kraiker present a systematic survey of the ideas of Marx and Engels on the prerequisites of the bourgeois state (class structure and economic order), and of the social revolution. Here, among other things, the theory of "permanent revolution" comes up for discussion.

HYMAN, RICHARD. Industrial Relations. A Marxist Introduction. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1975. x, 220 pp. £ 7.95. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

Mr Hyman, who, being a Marxist, is looking forward to "the abolition of 'industrial relations' as it [sic] exists today through working-class struggle",

understands these relations in terms of processes of control. He is ready to admit inconsistencies in Marx's conceptions. He points out, for instance, the elasticity of the immiseration theory. The focus is on the roles played by the Government and the trade unions. Though the state of affairs in the USA receives some attention, the book centres on Great Britain. It is aimed especially at the general reader.

KRADER, LAWRENCE. *The Asiatic Mode of Production. Sources, Development and Critique in the Writings of Karl Marx*. Van Gorcum & Comp. B.V., Assen 1975. xiii, 454 pp. D.fl. 98.80.

The present volume is the first in a new series, *Dialectic and Society*. Though "The literature on the Asiatic mode of production has grown from a rock to a cape to a peninsula", the author intends here to offer a systematic view of Marx's sources and his opinions on the issue, as well as a critical assessment. The latter rests, among other things, on the observation that Marx's sources were one-sidedly European. Because the Asiatic mode of production is "the stage out of which all modes of European history develop", it is said to be "misnamed". Appended are (in English) Marx's excerpts from M. M. Kovalevskij's work.

MAAREK, GERARD. *Introduction au Capital de Karl Marx. Un essai de formalisation*. Préface de E. Malinvaud. Calmann-Lévy, Paris 1975. 312 pp. F.fr. 43.00.

In order to allow a comparison between the economic theory which was the foundation of Marx's *Capital* and modern neo-classical economic science, the author uses a mathematical system. This leads to establishing that they have certain insights and appreciations in common. The emphasis is on the accumulation theory and on the theory concerning the elements determining the price of a commodity. The ideological implications are to be found in the broad attempt to demonstrate the modernity of Marx's approach rather than in the details of the presumed identities.

Marx/Bakounine: *Socialisme autoritaire ou libertaire? Textes rass. et prés. par Georges Ribeill*. Union Générale d'Éditions, Paris 1975. 2 vols. 447 pp.; 447 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

The compiler has made a dossier on Bakunin *versus* Marx by means of a presentation in French of the relevant and available documents (from several source publications), arranged in chronological order and supplied with a lucid linking and explanatory text. Where possible the emphasis is laid on the differences of revolutionary views and interpretations. Though there is obvious sympathy with the often misunderstood Bakunin (the publication of the *Archives Bakounine* is highly praised; it makes a reassessment of Bakunin's significance as a theorist possible) this does not prevent the compiler from giving the views held in the opposite camp a fair hearing.

MESA-LAGO, CARMELO and CARL BECK, Eds. *Comparative Socialist Systems: Essays on Politics and Economics*. University of Pittsburgh

Center for International Studies, Pittsburgh 1975. xv, 450 pp. \$ 16.95. (Paper: \$ 7.95.)

The contributors to the present volume are political scientists (nine), economists (eight) and sociologists (one). Methodological concern stands out. Thus W. A. Welsh introduces the term "functional distances", which exist both between countries and within them. The first editor develops a quantified dynamic-unisystem model to measure evolution towards or away from more pluralism. P. Cocks contends, in a contribution entitled "Bureaucracy and Party Control", that there is a very close resemblance between the Czech Communists' proposals in 1968 and Lenin's "last ideas and plans" to reform the Central Control Commission of the CPSU.

SIEBERS, GEORG. *Psychologie der Revolution*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1976. 127 pp. DM 18.00.

It is obvious that there is a psychological and even a psychopathological side to revolutions. Unfortunately, the present author treats this aspect amateurishly, and regardless of social and economic factors. This does not prevent him from stating that political mass management and mass prosperity are now making real revolutions impossible. An essay social historians may safely leave unread.

SUHR, DIETER. *Bewußtseinsverfassung und Gesellschaftsverfassung. Über Hegel und Marx zu einer dialektischen Verfassungstheorie*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1975. 373 pp. DM 78.00.

In this Vol. 41 of the series *Schriften zur Rechtstheorie* the practical corollaries – not quite understood by Marx – are unfolded of Hegel's thought. Hegel had deliberately implied them and held his speculative philosophy to be applicable in the concrete. In this context the author points to the influence Hegel had on Heine. Marx's anthropology is discussed in a chapter ending in an imaginary "dialogue" between Hegel and Marx. The author discerns a certain resemblance between the period following the French domination, when the German Empire was virtually without a constitution, and today's division of Germany.

*Theoretische Quellen des wissenschaftlichen Sozialismus. Studien zur klassischen englischen Ökonomie, zum frühen Sozialismus und Kommunismus und zur klassischen bürgerlichen Philosophie*. [Von] Manfred Buhr, Manfred Hahn, Helmut Reichelt [u.a.] Athenäum Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1975. 308 pp. DM 18.80.

The present volume bears the imprint of Lenin's short essay on the three sources and three component parts of Marxism. East and West German and also Russian Marxists have supplied contributions, some of them published here for the first time, on, among other things, the economic categories of Smith and Ricardo (Reichelt), the reasons for the interest taken in early Socialism (Hahn), and the interrelation between philosophical and political theory in Fichte and Hegel (J. Streisand). The small body of bibliographical references contains a remarkably large number of items from what cannot be accounted Marxist literature.

WEBB, SIDNEY and BEATRICE. *Methods of Social Study*. With an introd. by T. H. Marshall. London School of Economics and Political Science; Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1975. xlv, 263 pp. £ 6.25.

"In this short book we have done little more than give in detail the methods of investigation used by us in our successive studies of British Trade Unionism, Consumers' Co-operation, and Local Government." Although they neither intended nor provided a sociological textbook, the above statement of the Webbs in their preface to the original edition (1932) is certainly an understatement. Their criticism of "the false start of a question to be answered", their stress on objectivity and their search for methods "that will, for the time being, throw our bias out of gear" are not necessarily *à la mode* now, yet they reflect a certain stage in the history of the social sciences, not only the intellectual development of the Webbs. The latter aspect is discussed by Professor Marshall in his introduction.

### HISTORY

ABRAMSKY, C. *War, Revolution and the Jewish Dilemma*. An Inaugural Lecture Delivered at University College London, 28 April 1975. H. K. Lewis & Co Ltd, London 1975. 33 pp. £ 0.65.

The First World War affected the Jews in and outside Europe in many ways, and Professor Abramsky enters here into more aspects than can be satisfactorily dealt with in a small compass. Yet this lecture gives some interesting sidelights on, e.g., the Balfour Declaration and the Russian Revolution. The notes make no mention of the important studies by Egmont Zechlin and Zosa Szajkowski.

CARRIER, FRED J. *The Third World Revolution*. B. R. Grüner B.V., Amsterdam 1976. vii, 354 pp. D.fl. 60.00.

"The Third World Revolution is a stage in a continuing socialist revolution that had its beginning with the October Revolution of 1917." The author, who goes into greater detail when dealing with the case of India as epitome of capitalist-colonialist exploitation, believes that the squeezing of the Third World is coming to an end. This is among other things prefigured by the Chinese Communist Revolution, the Algerian Revolution and the Cuban Revolution, which have already deprived capitalism of much of its scope and ensured its decline. Capitalism is here axiomatically taken to be inextricably connected with that particular form of exploitation.

*Feudalism, Capitalism and Beyond*. Ed. by Eugene Kamenka and R. S. Neale. Edward Arnold, London 1975. viii, 152 pp. £ 3.95. (Paper: £ 1.95.)

This is another collection of essays that has its origin in the History of Ideas Unit of the Australian National University. Two clusters of problems come up for discussion: the genesis of European capitalism and its relation to feudalism, and the changing concepts of property and law, which may

(C. B. Macpherson) or may not (Kamenka) usher in a "fully democratic" society. The approach of most of the contributors dealing with the former cluster is definitely non-Marxist when they emphasize the mediaeval origins of capitalism, etc. The second editor tries to rescue Marx by concentrating upon relations of production and legal ideology while being silent on productive forces.

FÜRST, BÜRGER, MENSCH. Untersuchungen zu politischen und soziokulturellen Wandlungsprozessen im vorrevolutionären Europa. Hrsg. von Friedrich Engel-Janosi, Grete Klingenstein [und] Heinrich Lutz. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1975. 242 pp. DM 48.00.

Most of the seven studies that make up the present volume deal with subjects of political history or the history of ideas, but two of them are more or less in the field of social history. Michael Mitterauer investigates changing family patterns in the Salzburg area from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, and Walter Markov once more represents the French Revolution as the classical bourgeois revolution.

HENTZE, JÜRGEN. Nationalismus und Internationalismus bei Rosa Luxemburg. Herbert Lang, Bern; Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. 1975. vi, 217 pp. S.fr. 39.60.

In this remarkable study, partly based on Polish publications of source material, Rosa Luxemburg's views on nationalism as an obstacle to Socialism are considered. Her attitude towards the idea of an independent Poland is of course fundamental, and here the differences between Marx and herself when they assess the Russian revolutionary potential are brought out in detail. The author, who calls her a "unique internationalist", advances the thesis that "the masses themselves" turned her into a "Socialist Utopian" by accepting the war in 1914.

KLEES, HANS. Herren und Sklaven. Die Sklaverei im ökonomischen und politischen Schrifttum der Griechen in klassischer Zeit. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1975. x, 241 pp. DM 52.00.

The fact that the ancient Greeks did not regard slavery as a problem *per se* does not imply that they were blind to the problems the institution entailed in terms of economics and of "human relations". The present volume, which forms part of Joseph Vogt's project on ancient slavery, concentrates on fifth- and fourth-century reflections, notably in Athens, on how to treat slaves and exploit their labour. Xenophon, Plato and Aristotle are the principal writers dealt with.

LUXEMBURG, ROSA. Vive la lutte! Correspondance 1891-1914. Textes réunis, trad. et annotés sous la dir. de Georges Haupt par Claudie Weill, Irène Petit [et] Gilbert Badia. François Maspero, Paris 1975 [recte 1976.] 422 pp. F.fr. 55.00.

In this first volume of selected correspondence almost 250 letters (written originally in German, French, Polish and Russian) have been included, over

half of them published for the first time in a French translation, and some of them never published in any language before. The latter are addressed to Wilhelm Dittmann, Richard Fischer, Luise Kautsky, Paul Löbe, Franz Mehring, Henriette Roland Holst and others. Haupt's approach of the relationship between Rosa Luxemburg and the Kautskys, in an interesting introduction, is quite original.

MAIER, CHARLES S. *Recasting Bourgeois Europe. Stabilization in France, Germany, and Italy in the Decade After World War I.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1975. xiv, 650 pp. \$ 27.50. (Paper: \$ 11.50.)

In trying to bring the recovery of economic stability in countries with different political systems under one denominator, the author uses the concept of a "corporatist" Europe. The very fact that after 1918 the State demanded a part of the national income that was about double the amount needed before the First World War, together with the appearance of new managerial layers, points to changes without which the recovery could not have come about. The experiments with workers' participation in production and distribution – which came to nothing – are given a great deal of attention. The volume is fully documented; the use made of correspondence should be noticed.

PUHLE, HANS-JÜRGEN. *Politische Agrarbewegungen in kapitalistischen Industriegesellschaften. Deutschland, USA und Frankreich im 20. Jahrhundert.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1975. 496 pp. Maps. DM 74.00.

One of the most interesting findings of this very thoroughly documented and well-written work is that the proposition of capitalism inevitably leading to fascism is not borne out by a comparison of continuity and discontinuity in the representation of agrarian interests in the countries mentioned in the subtitle. Notably a marked difference is brought out between New Deal America and Hitler's Germany. The author gives a clear account of the intricate history of the agricultural pressure groups in the three countries.

ROUX, SIMONE. *La Maison dans l'histoire.* Albin Michel, Paris 1976. 301 pp. F.fr. 39.00.

The present volume is a popular history of housing from the days of the Roman Empire to the nineteenth century. By and large, the treatment of the various aspects and functions of housing is balanced. There is a distinct focus, geographically, on Italy first, and then on France, but the author does not mention the relevant findings of Professor Heers's study *Le clan familial au Moyen Age* (cf. IRSH, XX (1975), p. 116). A few well-chosen maps or illustrations would have been most helpful in a book like this.

THOMPSON, JOHN D. and GRACE GOLDIN. *The Hospital: A Social and Architectural History.* Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1975. xxviii, 349 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 25.00.

This book contains many plans of hospital wards from the present and the past, including Roman times. Incidentally, the selection has been made

according to whether sources were easily, or happened to be, accessible. The Yale-New Haven Hospital receives most attention. The approximately 400 illustrations, among them most curious ward plans dating from the nineteenth century and reminiscent of early-socialist ideas in the spirit of Fourier, should be especially mentioned, being altogether worth while.

TILLY, CHARLES, LOUISE TILLY, and RICHARD TILLY. *The Rebellious Century. 1830-1930.* J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd, London 1975. xiv, 354 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 6.00.

The authors, professors of sociology, history, and economic and social history, respectively, discuss France, Italy and Germany; the years mentioned in the title are by no means given accurately. They challenge "breakdown" theories (notably Durkheim's) and, less clearly, the "solidarity theories" (e.g., Marxism) when these pretend to account for the occurrence of collective violence in conditions of urbanization and industrialization. Their thesis that "collective violence was a by-product of struggles for power" seems hardly spectacular, the less so as they explicitly admit the difficulty to judge systematically the rationality of collective violence. As source material especially newspapers have been used, which has yielded interesting details.

TOMICKI, JAN. *Dzieje II Międzynarodówki 1914-1923.* Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1975. 403 pp. Zł. 70.00.

Dr Tomicki describes the endeavours, started shortly after the outbreak of the First World War, to rally the Socialist International; he concentrates on the period from 1918 to 1923 (founding of the Labour and Socialist International). Apart from the Warsaw party archives he has used materials kept in Berlin, Potsdam, Vienna and Amsterdam. According to his own words his aim was to set forth the "fundamental facts", in order to contribute to a reconsideration of a number of opinions that have their origin in the heated discussions of the past decades. The well-arranged presentation, which pays equal attention to the different points of view, has the character of a matter-of-fact account, even in the closing chapter. It is hard to understand why the author quotes the writings of Kautsky from Waldenberg's *Wzlot i upadek*; nor is it very satisfactory that he should have taken a large part of his facts and figures on the Socialist parties, for instance the membership of the PSI, not from publications of or on the party in question, but from *Robotnik*, the organ of the PPS.

VITAL, DAVID. *The Origins of Zionism.* Oxford University Press, London 1975. xvi, 396 pp. Ill. £ 8.50.

Starting with general remarks on the Jews being bound to the country of their origin (an important factor was "the very high degree of ritualization and formalization of religious observance"), the author describes very lively and with an abundance of illuminating details how emancipation was unevenly and rather sporadically realized in the West, especially in Germany, and how discrimination was perpetuated and aggravated in the East (e.g., in the "Pale of Settlement" of the Russian Empire and in Rumania). As early as 1808 a group of settlers set out from Vilna for Palestine; in 1860 a *Coloniisationsverein für Palästina* was founded in Frankfort-on-the-Oder, soon

joined by Moses Hess, epitomizing those disappointed with the assimilation. In the East bouts of organized Jew-baiting (first occurrence 1881) led people to emigrate to America, while at the same time giving rise to Zionist ideas, which were given more concrete shape during the first Zionist Congress of Basle (1897). The account of this congress is the climax of the book. Interesting are, e.g., the images given of the disappointment with Socialism: among the Russian Populists there were rabid antisemites; the *Bund*, among other things, stood for preventing Jewish workers from becoming integrated in Russian or Polish workers' associations.

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Der Streit um die Gesellschaftsordnung. Aufsätze von G. Barraclough, F. A. von Hayek, H. B. Streithofen [u.a.] Schulthess Polygraphischer Verlag, Zürich 1975. 178 pp. S.fr. 33.00.

The nine papers that make up the present volume (three of them are in English) focus on the fundamental problems of our social and economic order. Most of the contributors may be classed as neo-liberals, and the Welfare State, codetermination and the New Left come in for a good deal of criticism. Professor Bocheński deals with the renaissance of Marxism.

VEENHOVEN, WILLEM A., ed.-in-chief, [and] WINIFRED CRUM EWING, assistant to the ed.-in-chief. Case Studies on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. A World Survey. Vol. I. Vol. II. Publ. for the Foundation for the Study of Plural Societies by Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1975. xxi, 582 pp.; xii, 555 pp. D.fl. 78.00 per vol.

In what respects and to what extent has any progress been made in fighting discrimination of many sorts and shapes since the Universal Declaration on Human Rights was pronounced in 1948? This question, brought to bear on conditions and developments in individual countries, is given answers, on the whole well-founded and very carefully considered, in the case-studies collected in this work. The first study (by S. T. Possony on political prisoners in the USSR, slightly overlapping the contribution by W. Dushnyck, "Discrimination and Abuse of Power in the USSR") already indicates that, rightly, the concept discrimination has not in fact been restricted to racial and/or ethnic groups. J. M. Yinger cogently argues that discrimination against American blacks has for the greater part been eradicated. J. Dunner's contribution on anti-Jewish discrimination since 1945 is a model of lucidity, and sheds a clear light on modern, "leftist" brands of antisemitism. The "great efforts" being made in Great Britain to better the inferior position of the gipsies resort under the study by W. C. Ewing on discrimination in that particular country. This is an example of the wide scope the notion discrimination is allowed in the present volumes; that they include essays on India, Japan, New Zealand, Mexico and China gives a fair idea of the geographical compass.

A World Divided. The less developed countries in the international economy. Ed. by G. K. Helleiner. Cambridge University Press,

Cambridge, London, New York 1976. x, 299 pp. £9.00. (Paper: £3.95.)

"The essays which follow", according to the synopsis in the editor's introduction, "have been assembled for the purpose of contributing to the discussion of what it now makes sense for the less developed countries, possessed of their new self-confidence and determination, to do in the international economy." The contributions to Part I lie mainly in the field of international trading policy, those comprising Part II deal with the relations with "transnational enterprises". Part III is devoted to international finance and monetary policy. In Part IV the possibilities for developing countries of precluding a gap-in-permanence (R. H. Green) and the role of international agencies (J. White) are discussed.

Yearbook on International Communist Affairs 1976. Ed.: Richard F. Staar. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1976. xxx, 636 pp. \$25.00.

The present tenth volume of this authoritative yearbook (the previous volume was noticed above, on p. 122) provides a wealth of detailed information on Communist movements and regimes all over the world in 1975. New features are a checklist and a number of short biographies of prominent leaders, for instance Cunhal, Carrillo, Berlinguer, Marchais and Teng Hsiao-p'ing.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

### AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

KUPER, LEO. Race, Class and Power. Ideology and Revolutionary Change in Plural Societies. Duckworth, London 1974. 345 pp. £4.95.

Most of the chapters of this work appeared before, and are now republished "with only very minor alterations". The author is mainly concerned with the problems in South Africa, while making comparative remarks, for instance, on conditions in the USA. In racial or ethnic revolutionary movements, such as the Algerian liberation movement, he discerns elements of solidarity different from those acting in a class struggle. He passionately condemns the "surrogate censorship" whereby his contribution to the *Oxford History of South Africa* was left out in the South African edition. This country "becomes continuously more rigid in its racial structure".

### Egypt

FAKKAR, ROUCHDI. Aspects de la vie quotidienne en Egypte à l'époque de Méhémet-Ali (première moitié du XIXe siècle), d'après *Les Souvenirs d'une fille du peuple* en Egypte (1834 à 1836) de Suzanne Voilquin. Editions G.-P. Maisonneuve et Larose, Paris 1975. 142 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

Suzanne Voilquin was one of the Saint-Simonians who went to Egypt, and during the plague of 1835 she showed more courage than *Enfantin*. The

present volume consists of selections from her reminiscences (originally published in 1866). The editing of these selections does not meet scholarly standards; there are many excisions, some of them not even marked as such.

### Ethiopia

COHEN, JOHN M. [and] DOV WEINTRAUB. *Land and Peasants in Imperial Ethiopia. The Social Background to a Revolution*. Van Gorcum & Comp. B.V., Assen 1975. x, 115 pp. D.fl. 35.00.

The central thesis argued in this eminent study is that the imperial regime could not abolish the complicated land-tenure system impeding agricultural development without impairing the social structure which was the cornerstone of its rule. Ethiopia, having a long and only shortly interrupted history of independence, appears to be an excellent model for the study of the influence of native, traditional elements on the possibilities of achieving modernization, because "colonialism" can hardly be adduced as an interfering factor here.

### Ivory Coast

COHEN, MICHAEL A. *Urban Policy and Political Conflict in Africa. A Study of the Ivory Coast*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1974. x, 262 pp. \$ 14.75; £ 8.10.

The Ivory Coast is fairly exceptional among African states in that it has achieved considerable economic growth. But this has been accompanied by increasing inequality and increasing social tension. The author argues the importance of the role of public authorities as initiators of programmes in urban areas, and contends that tribal groups have given way in part to "interest group" coalitions. Such coalitions have repeatedly forced the authorities to find "new solutions to continuing urban problems". Housing (for all the President's promise slums have not been cleared), secondary education, the position of foreign Africans (xenophobic riots as early as 1958), and the growth of Abidjan are among the subjects dealt with.

### Morocco

Abd el-Krim et la République du Rif. Actes du colloque international d'études historiques et sociologiques 18-20 janvier 1973. François Maspero, Paris 1976. 536 pp. F.fr. 80.00.

The papers read at an international commemorative symposium held in Paris fifty years after Abd el-Krim in 1923 proclaimed the Republic of the Riffs, and the ensuing discussions have been collected here. Abd el-Krim is looked at from the angle of imperialist competition for the control of Morocco on the one hand, on the other (e.g., by R. Gallissot in a synthesis) from the viewpoint of later national and anti-colonial liberation movements. R. Charvin among others sheds light on the stand taken by the PCF on the war, M.-R. de Madariaga on the attitude adopted by the Spanish Socialists and Communists.

**Nigeria**

**BERRY, SARA S.** *Cocoa, Custom, and Socio-Economic Change in Rural Western Nigeria.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1975. xiii, 240 pp. Maps. £ 7.00.

In the present volume it is discussed what effects "increased cocoa production in the rural sector of Western Nigeria" has had since the late nineteenth century. The author gives a detailed account of the growth of the production capacity, of the impact on land tenure and mobility, and of the political consequences. It is argued that the spread of cocoa growing contributed considerably to the diversification of the economy. The volume is excellently documented.

**Rhodesia**

**VAN ONSELEN, CHARLES.** *Chibaro. African Mine Labour in Southern Rhodesia 1900-1933.* Pluto Press, London 1976. 326 pp. £ 7.50.

The main cause of Rhodesia finding its gold-mining industry in a disadvantageous position as compared to the Rand was that it could not dispose of a continuous gold-reef. The crisis at the turn of the century was overcome among other things by using cheap (African) skilled labour and forced labour. In this well-documented study it is argued that the employers, working closely together, and the Government found "the unarticulated, unorganised protest and resistance" of the black workers "most difficult to detect or suppress". The most absorbing passages are devoted to this resistance and to the methods used to keep the appearance of peaceful labour relations.

**Tanzania**

**PRATT, CRANFORD.** *The critical phase in Tanzania 1945-1968. Nyerere and the emergence of a socialist strategy.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1976. x, 309 pp. Ill. £ 7.50.

The author considers that a "deep and abiding faith in democracy was the logical political corollary" of Nyerere's "belief in human equality". When combating colonialism, and during the building-up period following independence, he fought shy of adopting extremist positions. The policy pursued with regard to the British officers in Tanzania's service is set forth in detail. The book culminates in the exposition of Nyerere's "conviction that traditional communal values were still widely influential and were, in their essence, socialist". Here the explanation can be found of the attempt, dating from 1967, at a socialist transformation in what is called a democratic one-party state without, on the one hand, many socialist politicians or, on the other, a proletariat or radicalized peasantry.

**OTHER BOOKS**

**SHIVJI, ISSA G.** *Class Struggles in Tanzania.* Heinemann Educational Books, London; Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1976. ix, 182 pp.

## AMERICA

WELLS, ROBERT V. *The Population of the British Colonies in America before 1776. A Survey of Census Data.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1975. xii, 342 pp. \$ 18.50.

Dr Wells, basing himself on hitherto unused and other unpublished materials (census data between 1623 and 1775 for 21 colonies ranging from Canada to the West Indies), which he carefully verifies, offers an important contribution to the demographical history of the British colonies in America. The emphasis laid on the information on slavery only adds to the volume's significance for social history. Differences in household composition between the various colonies enable the author to draw definite conclusions on, for instance, the measure of social instability.

## Canada

ARTIBISE, ALAN F. J. *Winnipeg: a social history of urban growth 1874-1914.* McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, London 1975. xiv, 382 pp. Ill. Maps. C\$ 18.00.

The population of what was only a small town in 1874 multiplied by about 40 during the forty years described in this book. The author stresses the significance of a commercial elite – fully profiting by the favourable geographical situation – for the spectacular growth of the town. Social questions taken in a wide sense and problems of public health, attending an expansion too rapid for the provision of houses, sewers and schools to keep up with it, are discussed at length.

## United States of America

ERICSON, EDWARD E., JR. *Radicals in the University.* Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1975. xiii, 281 pp. \$ 11.00.

The present volume is a critical, though not unsympathetic, study of those young staff members in the American universities who originated from or were attracted to the New Left. Their "long march through the institutions" was not crowned with success, mainly because of their inability to square personal needs with political desiderata.

MILLER, SALLY M. *The Radical Immigrant.* Twayne Publishers, Inc., New York 1974. 212 pp. \$ 8.50.

The "strong identification of immigrant and radical", a stereotype undermined by, *inter alia*, the work of Handlin, was co-responsible for the anti-immigration policy adopted after the First World War. Discussing some 25 radical immigrants, the author, though subscribing to Handlin's thesis, favourably evaluates the impact the radical minority of immigrants had on US policy and opinion making. There are short well-written portrayals of, e.g., two sons of Robert Owen, of some German "Forty-eighters" (such as Carl Schurz), and of the intellectuals leading groups of unskilled workers of East European origin, whose socialist or anarchist convictions met with

heavy opposition. As a rule, the author concentrates less on individuals separately than on categories into which she divides them.

OSHINSKY, DAVID M. *Senator Joseph McCarthy and the American Labor Movement*. University of Missouri Press, Columbia 1976. ix, 206 pp. \$ 10.50.

This clever analytic study opens with a sophisticated explanation of McCarthy's defeating Robert LaFollette, Jr, in the Republican primary, for which organized labour (both anti-Communists and Communists, who were fiercely opposed to LaFollette) was partly responsible. The campaign, and also McCarthy's later actions, were marked by a shrewd opportunism. His dealings with big-business lobbyists, when a senator, eventually made him detested by organized labour. The author gives a balanced assessment of the social forces to which McCarthyism appealed.

*Studies in Italian American Social History. Essays in Honor of Leonard Covello*. Ed. by Francesco Cordasco. Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1975. xvii, 264 pp. Maps. \$ 25.00.

In the present festschrift for Leonard Covello, who is soon to celebrate his ninetieth birthday, a survey is given of his writings, while also a questionnaire drawn up by him and intended for members of the Italian community in the USA is included. Interesting contributions are, for instance, those by W. V. D'Antonio on "Ethnicity and Assimilation", and by P. Nazzaro on the reactions in the USA to the murder of Matteotti. Most of the studies deal with how Italians adjusted themselves, with more or less success, to American society.

TAFT, PHILIP. *Rights of Union Members and the Government*. [Contributions in American History, 39.] Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1975. xv, 348 pp. \$ 14.95.

"An evaluation of the effect of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act" of 1959, a result of the activities of the McClellan Committee, "is the major purpose of this study". This evaluation is based on the text of the act and on the very large body of judicial rulings to which it gave rise. Here it is found that the government of the unions has been laid down so as to ensure more protection for the members in case the leaders should abuse their powers. Statutory election of officials for instance has been made compulsory under the law.

#### OTHER BOOKS

FONER, PHILIP S. *American Labor Songs of the Nineteenth Century*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1975. xvii, 357 pp. Ill.

#### ASIA

COHEN, HAYYIM J. *The Jews of the Middle East 1860-1972*. John

Wiley & Sons, New York, Toronto; Israel Universities Press, Jerusalem 1973. viii, 213 pp. \$ 12.50.

The area under discussion in the present volume stretches from Turkey in the North to Yemen in the South, and from Egypt and the Sudan in the West to Iran in the East. A short look at the historical background is followed by a more detailed account of the many political changes that took place in the period mentioned in the title. For the rest, the volume is systematically arranged. On the basis of, *inter alia*, interviews with immigrants in Israel a picture is given of the demographic evolution of the Jewish population in the Middle East Diaspora, of economic and social changes, and of the development of education. It is demonstrated that in this last field real achievements have been made over the years.

### China

China Handbuch. Hrsg. von Wolfgang Franke unter Mitarbeit von Brunhild Staiger. Eine Veröffentlichung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Ostasienkunde in Verb. mit dem Institut für Asienkunde. Bertelsmann Universitätsverlag, Düsseldorf 1974. xxxii, 1768 cc. Ill. Maps. DM 152.00.

This voluminous work can "give only a small fragment of what we know today about China, and a substantially smaller one of what we should know". The difficulties attending the production of the work, to which also foreign experts have contributed, are set forth very frankly. The over 300 alphabetically arranged articles are written from various points of view. A systematic survey of all the contributions makes the volume easy to consult. Taken as a whole it is a very useful tool, also because of its extensive references to the literature. We may point out emphatically that the authors have obviously aimed at treating the history of China before and after the Communist take-over as one and undivided. A few subjects should be mentioned as examples: the events ushering in the 1911 revolution, the "Hundred Flowers" movement, the relations between town and country, the people's communes, and Confucianism.

DAVIN, DELIA. *Woman-Work. Women and the Party in Revolutionary China*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1976. xii, 244 pp. £ 5.95.

The author concentrates in her study primarily on the 1950's, because material available for the 1960's is scarcer. Chapter I, however, deals with the years of the Kiangsi Soviet, the war against the Japanese and the Civil War, when the ideas on female emancipation were coming to maturity and were being put to the test. Chapter II is devoted to the Women's Federation, which has been leading the women's movement since 1949. The next chapters, the "Conclusion" and a few sources in the appendices excepted, treat of special topics. Developments in marriage and family receive a great deal of attention. The tremendous progress made in education is brought out in particular in the chapter on the towns, while the chapter in which rural conditions are discussed gives the most examples of economic discrimination between men and women, which can still be found.

KIRBY, E. STUART. *Russian Studies of China. Progress and Problems of Soviet Sinology.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1975. xiv, 209 pp. £ 10.00.

The aim of the present volume is to make the reader acquainted with current thought on China in the Soviet Union, and to introduce publications on the subject in the Russian language. Pre-revolution Russian Sinology is treated very cursorily. The author focuses on the efforts made by Sinologists in recent years, notably on the views expressed in the papers collected in *Problemy sovetskogo kitaevedenija* (Moscow 1973). The material has been grouped according to topics, such as the recent history of China, Mediaeval China (hotly debated is the question whether the threshold of the "Late Middle Ages" has to be put in the sixteenth or in the eighteenth century), economy, ideology and politics. There are comparisons with the work done by Sinologists in the USA and Japan.

#### India

JEFFREY, ROBIN. *The Decline of Nayar Dominance. Society and Politics in Travancore, 1847-1908.* Sussex University Press, London 1976. xxii, 376 pp. £ 9.00.

"This is a study of social and political change resulting from the impact of a cash economy, western-style education, improved communications, and a British-inspired system of law on the complex social structure" of the princely state of Travancore, notably of the breakdown of the Nayar (high-caste Hindu) matrilineal joint family. The extensively documented study, which throws light, too, on later developments in Kerala (Christian, later a Communist stronghold), is based on Indian and British sources. Among these are newspapers and letters to missionary societies. A detailed index is appended.

KAPUR, PROMILLA. *The Changing Status of the Working Woman in India.* Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd, Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore 1974. x, 178 pp. Rs 35.00.

The views of educated women on marriage, ranging over a period of ten years, are compared in this book. It is curious to find that "there is an increasing preference for a somewhat quasi-traditional type of marriage". The author has put down the results of her empirical research in Part I; Part II offers an analysis of the social standing of professional women, which in fact is often lower than it is made out to be. The author criticizes "out-dated and irrelevant attitudes" still prevalent, e.g., the point of view that female competition in the labour market is to be condemned when there is serious male unemployment.

#### OTHER BOOKS

REVRI, CHAMANLAL. *The Indian Trade Union Movement. An Outline History 1880-1947.* Orient Longman, New Delhi 1972. v, 295 pp.

### Japan

HORKE, GERTRAUDE. Arbeiter unter der roten Sonne. Japans Unternehmensgewerkschaften. Europaverlag, Wien 1976. 243 pp. S 178.

The author depicts the special features of the relation management-worker in Japan very clearly: loyalty to the company, where people remain engaged until retirement (dismissals are normally disapproved), and the phenomenon of company unions, which, however much they used to act in the interest of management, still contain the seeds of democratization of the companies. The relation to the general trade unions (often not centrally organized) is made very plain. The Japanese system, to a great extent unimpaired, is economically rational and might, in the opinion of the author, well contribute to a solution of the problem how to improve industrial relations in the West.

### EUROPE

Arbeiterinnen kämpfen um ihr Recht. Autobiographische Texte zum Kampf rechtloser und entrechteter "Frauenspersonen" in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts. Hrsg. von Richard Klucsarits und Friedrich G. Kürbisch. Peter Hammer Verlag GmbH, Wuppertal n.d. 390 pp. Ill. DM 36.00.

In an introductory essay the editors point out that the expectation of the class struggle automatically leading to emancipation already in an early stage gave way to the idea of deliberate and independent action. Among the autobiographical texts there are those by, to give a few names, Louise Otto, Ottilie Baader, Luise Zietz, Gabriele Proft, Adelheid Popp and Käthe Leichter. Of the programmes and other documents included we mention Anna Blos's essay on the *Communist Manifesto* and women, and texts by Victor Adler and August Bebel.

COVERDALE, JOHN F. Italian Intervention in the Spanish Civil War. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1975. xxi, 455 pp. Maps. \$ 23.50.

Basing himself on a very large literature and on Spanish and Italian source material, the author gives a full description of the extent and the course of the intervention. He accounts for the Italian interference mainly from considerations of traditional foreign policy. Nevertheless, Roman "policy on Spain was essentially made by one man". The dilettantism typical of the Italian intervention comes markedly to the fore when the composition of the troops is discussed (25 per cent of the Black Shirts "had penal precedents"; "many of the men enlisted as drivers had never driven a truck before"). The author supplies a huge quantity of material from which conclusions can be drawn, though he leaves them mostly to the reader.

### Austria

KÄSTNER, KARL-HERMANN. Anton Menger (1841-1906). Leben und

Werk. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1974. xi, 261 pp. DM 72.00.

The author of this intellectual biography considers that to the Austrian jurist and idealistic socialist Anton Menger, who took a very critical line to Marx, the "social question" consisted in "guaranteeing all members of society a share of the available material goods up to subsistence level by the means of the *law*". In various books Menger elaborated his project "to treat of the ideas of Socialism in juridical terms". The volume, which is very extensively documented, has a rather schematic construction.

## OTHER BOOKS

TIDL, MARIE. Die Roten Studenten. Dokumente und Erinnerungen 1938-1945. Mit einem Vorwort von Karl R. Stadler. Europaverlag, Wien 1976. vii, 300 pp. Ill.

## Belgium

MAHIEU-HOYOIS, FRANÇOISE. L'Évolution du mouvement socialiste borain (1885-1895). Editions Nauwelaerts, Leuven-Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1972. xvi, 92 pp. B.fr. 315.

The present volume is a pioneering study of the development of the workers' movement in the Borinage during the first decade of the POB. The author pays much attention to the specific local circumstances and attitudes, which even gave rise to a short-lived *Parti socialiste républicain*. In due course, however, the miners fully associated themselves with the national struggle for the franchise.

## Czechoslovakia

HORSKY, VLADIMÍR. Prag 1968. Systemveränderung und Systemverteidigung. [Studien zur Friedensforschung, Band 14.] Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart; Kösel-Verlag, München 1975. 534 pp. DM 25.00.

The author thinks that if the reformers under Dubček had pursued a policy of systematic passive resistance they could have saved their cause from foundering. By avoiding provocations before the Russians intervened in August and by resorting to a well-considered political strategy of attrition they could have brought off a victory. To refute this argument with the help of the material supplied in such impressive quantities by the author himself does not seem to be very difficult. The value of the book lies less in its contributing to peace research than in its excellent and very detailed description of the "Prague Spring", and in particular of the year following the occupation. This does not alter the fact that its treatment of what, rightly or wrongly, are supposed to be alternatives is also noteworthy, for one reason because it is supported by first-class documentation and throughout submitted to the test of facts.

## France

Actualité de Fourier. Colloque d'Arc-et-Senans sous la dir. de Henri Lefebvre. Textes de Henri Lefebvre, André Vergez, Fernand Rude [e.a.] Editions Anthropos, Paris 1975. 291 pp. F.fr. 45.00.

In his introduction Lefebvre calls the "crackbrained" Fourier not a revolutionary, but still a "subversive". R. Massari puts him once more in a Marxist perspective because of the Utopian's conviction that the economy should be planned. Of the other contributions we mention "Fourier, gastro-sophe", by R. Bonnain-Moerdyck, and that by J. R. Mailer, who compares Fourier's and Marx's thought.

BONNET, SERGE, avec la collab. d'Etienne Kagan et Michel Maigret. L'Homme du fer. Mineurs de fer et ouvriers sidérurgistes lorrains 1889-1930. S.M.E.I., Metz 1975; distr. by Centre Lorrain d'Etudes Sociologiques, Nancy [4 rue Lacordaire]. 302 pp. Ill. F.fr. 65.00.

With the help of 167 annotated contemporary texts (most of them extracts) the life and work of the men employed in the mining and processing of iron ore in the Briey and Longwy area is depicted. There is a wide range of subjects. Interesting topics are, e.g., education, several strikes, and the attitude of employers towards their workmen. The observations on foreign workers (Poles, Italians, Algerians) and on discrimination among different ethnic groups themselves are worth mentioning.

BRUHAT, JEAN. Eugène Varlin. Militant ouvrier, révolutionnaire et Communard. Editeurs Français Réunis, Paris 1975. 283 pp. Ill. F.fr. 36.00.

Varlin (1839-71), whose whole life according to Lissagaray was an example, became a bookbinder and developed into a self-taught man of wide cultural interests. This biography gives some attention to his private life, though the emphasis is on the stand he took when he was a prominent member for Paris of the First International (the significance of which, also for the Commune, is stressed) and, of course, on the part he played among the Communards, where he became concerned in the financial administration, the provision of food supplies and the equipment of the combatants.

CAPDEVIELLE, JACQUES, ELISABETH DUPOIRIER [et] GUY LORANT. La grève du Joint français. Les incidences politiques d'un conflit social. Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris; Armand Colin, Paris 1975. 161 pp. Maps. F.fr. 58.00.

Among the participants of the strike at Saint-Brieuc (Brittany, from March to May 1972) were many women and so-called *ouvriers spécialisés* (semi-skilled workers), a category without traditional Communist and CGT leanings, which rather feels itself at home in the CFDT. The latter's particular brand of radicalism, manifesting itself in, among other things, its welcoming *gauchiste* help in the workers' struggle, is analyzed, and the precarious relationship with the CGT is thrown into relief.

DREYFUS, FRANÇOIS G. *Histoire des gauches en France 1940-1974*. Bernard Grasset, Paris 1975. 378 pp. F.fr. 39.00.

A slightly hesitant start, in which rather vague definitions of "the Left" have been taken from other authors, is followed by a lively description of the political development. The accent lies on electoral campaigns and election results, and on the formation of cabinets. Actually not only the left-wing parties are discussed, but also, e.g., Gaullist currents or that represented by Lecanuet. The "big fun fair" of 1968 is dealt with, and again with special attention to the position of the political parties, briefly and with lucidity. That quality applies to all of the book.

DÜLL, KLAUS. *Industriesoziologie in Frankreich. Eine historische Analyse zu den Themen Technik, Industriearbeit, Arbeiterklasse*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1975. iv, 297 pp. DM 23.00.

The author deals with the impact of technological progress on industrial labour and its reflection in French industrial sociology from 1945 to 1968. Though industrial sociology was largely understood as sociology of work and as such developed overt left-wing views, in the middle of the 1960's it was turning to other tasks and methods. Ever increasing demands were made on industrial sociology to solve problems attending Government planning policies. It is the politicizing of that branch of sociology which receives attention throughout the study.

DUMAY, JEAN-BAPTISTE. *Mémoires d'un militant ouvrier du Creusot (1841-1905)*. Introd. & notes par Pierre Ponsot. Préface d'Ernest Labrousse. François Maspero, Paris; Presses Universitaires de Grenoble, Grenoble 1976. x, 427 pp. Ill. F.fr. 55.10.

These reminiscences dating from 1902 to 1926 (the year in which the author died) give a very straightforward portrait of the life and the political activities of a curious self-made man. Dumay started his career as a worker at Schneider's in Le Creusot, of which he, the political militant, became mayor in 1870. As he was a Communist, he had to flee the country in 1871; later he was elected to the *Chambre des Députés*. The memoirs cover the period up to 1905, when his political activities had virtually come to an end. The editor's explanatory notes are extensive and very useful.

DURAND, CLAUDE [et] PIERRE DUBOIS. *La grève. Enquête sociologique*. Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris; Armand Colin, Paris 1975. 377 pp. F.fr. 70.00.

The present volume is based on a detailed research into 123 strikes during 1971. In addition to the fact that on the whole traditional wage demands predominated, the political implications and the ideological framework in which these conflicts can be – and sometimes indeed were – placed receive full attention. Remarkable is that the spontaneity of the outbreak can be related to the number of participants, but that the duration of a strike is also determined by the ideological angle from which it is led and motivated. The differences in ideological-political approach also affect demands exclusively for higher wages, as is demonstrated here with solid facts. The after-effects of "1968" are very evident here.

ELWITT, SANFORD. *The Making of the Third Republic. Class and Politics in France, 1868-1884.* Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge 1975. xii, 329 pp. \$ 17.50.

In a lucid discourse, in which the concept of class taken in a narrow economic sense has given way to a wider notion, also including patterns of behaviour, the author sets forth what was to become the basis of the Third Republic: the alliance of the industrial capitalists with small producers and farmers. He has mainly used sources illustrative of developments outside Paris; the local and regional press, for instance, have supplied material of a great evocative power. The importance of continued railway construction and of social mobility promoted by free education, providing the bourgeoisie with excellent grounds for its assumption to be the representative of the public interest, are depicted with verve.

GINSBURG, SHAUL. *Raymond Lefebvre et les origines du communisme français. Préface d'Ernest Labrousse.* Editions Tête de Feuilles, Paris 1975. x, 261 pp. F.fr. 49.00.

Letters, and in particular articles in numerous daily, weekly and monthly periodicals, make up the main material on which this biography is based. An intellectual "bourgeois" converted to pacifism and socialism, the impact of his war experiences and his embracing of the Russian October Revolution as an escape from the decadence of Western civilization are the major themes. Involuntarily one comes to feel that Lefebvre's approach to reality, although this is not said in so many words, was actually "idealistic". His death shortly before the Tours Congress does not leave any doubt of the stand he would have taken; his was a consistent Communist position.

LEFRANC, GEORGES. *Histoire du travail et des travailleurs.* Nouvelle éd. revue et augm. Flammarion, Paris 1975. 475 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

The first edition of this history of work and the workers, which appeared almost two decades ago, was noticed in *IRSH*, III (1958), p. 168. Apart from a new chapter on recent developments, the present volume is a revised abridgement rather than an expanded version. Thus, the nine pages on Jouhaux have been left out.

MOUSNIER, ROLAND. *Recherches sur la stratification sociale à Paris aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles. [I.] L'échantillon de 1634, 1635, 1636.* Editions A. Pedone, Paris 1976. 141 pp. F.fr. 28.00.

Basing himself on a representative sample of marriage contracts and probate inventories, the author has made a study of social stratification in Paris during the 1630's; further case-studies on the situation round 1750 and in 1784 will follow. As may be expected of Professor Mousnier, he has found ample evidence that at the time of Richelieu a society of orders prevailed, not a class society.

NEUDECK, RUPERT. *Die politische Ethik bei Jean-Paul Sartre und Albert Camus.* Bouvier Verlag Herbert Grundmann, Bonn 1975. iii, 455 pp. DM 68.00.

The present volume is one of those German doctorate theses that are first and foremost a formidable display of learning. The author analyzes the political ideas and values of Sartre and Camus in a rather laborious manner. All kinds of other writers are dragged in and quoted at considerable length.

PARROT, JEAN-PHILIPPE. *La représentation des intérêts dans le mouvement des idées politiques*. Préface de Benoît Jeanneau. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1974. ix, 215 pp. F.fr. 38.00.

Friends of the late author have compiled this book, part of a doctorate thesis he was working at, from the manuscripts he left. It is a meticulous inventory of the opinions on the representation of interests in the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth centuries. These views have been arranged into three main groups: the corporatist group (e.g., the ideas of A. de Mun and Ch. Maurras), the syndicalist one (Proudhon, Duguit), and the technocratic current (Saint-Simon, B. Lavergne).

PILLORGET, RENE. *Les mouvements insurrectionnels de Provence entre 1596 et 1715*. Editions A. Pedone, Paris 1975. lvi, 1044 pp. F.fr. 210.00.

Drawing upon a wealth of unpublished sources, the author describes and analyzes not only the disturbances and revolts in seventeenth-century Provence, but also the type of society in which they occurred. Although in his general approach he is much closer to Mousnier than to Poršnev, he prefers the term *société de corps*. The importance of the disturbances and revolts should not be overrated, nor should they be interpreted in terms of class conflict. The major object of discontent was the outside world, including centralism from the North.

RENARD, JEAN. *Les évolutions contemporaines de la vie rurale dans la région nantaise*. Loire-Atlantique, Bocages Vendéens, Mauges. Editions Le Cercle d'Or, Les Sables-d'Olonne 1975. xv, 432 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 180.00.

The agricultural changes of the second half of the twentieth century bypassed the rural Nantes area for a long time. Ten years of field-work provided the author with the material he needed for this wide-ranging and large-scale study, mainly dealing with the Departments Loire-Atlantique and Vendée. There is an abundance of geographical and demographic data, important when almost feudal conditions, until recently, and their drastic transformation have to be accounted for. In this context the radiation effect of urban influences is given a great amount of attention.

SPUHLER, HANS. *Der Generalstreik der Eisenbahner in Frankreich von 1910*. *Das Scheitern des Revolutionären Syndikalismus und die repressive Politik Briands*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1975. 266 pp. DM 64.60.

In this major, very well documented study the causes of the general strike of the railwaymen are analyzed; its course is described in fairly great detail.

The author observes the failure of Revolutionary Syndicalism in this fight against a Government led by Briand, who called the strike a first step towards civil war. Discord among the workers was an important factor; it made, in fact, failure inevitable: many of them dissociated themselves from the thoughts and methods of the leaders of Revolutionary Syndicalism.

## OTHER BOOKS

BEZUCHA, ROBERT J. *The Lyon Uprising of 1834. Social and Political Conflict in the Early July Monarchy.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1974. xv, 271 pp.

WEINBERG, DAVID H. *Les Juifs à Paris de 1933 à 1939.* Trad. de l'anglais par Micheline Pouteau. Calmann-Lévy, Paris 1974. 287 pp.

## Germany

BERS, GÜNTER. *Der Bezirk Mittelrhein/Saar der Kommunistischen Partei Deutschlands (KPD) im Jahre 1922.* Einhorn-Press Peter Främcke, Wentorf bei Hamburg 1975. ii, 156 pp. Ill. DM 25.00.

The KPD district with the largest territory covered, apart from the Saar region, the governmental districts Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Coblenz and Treves. In the first section the author gives an account of the political development, e.g., the effects of the Levi crisis. Section II contains much information on conferences at district and subdistrict level and on other party meetings. Section III comprises among other things short biographies of functionaries who played a leading part in 1921 and 1922.

CHICKERING, ROGER. *Imperial Germany and a World Without War. The Peace Movement and German Society, 1892-1914.* Princeton University Press, Princeton n.d. [1976.] xiv, 487 pp. \$ 27.50. (Paper: \$ 10.50.)

The author of this study, which is among other things based on letters by pacifists, concludes, also on the ground of a comparison with the French peace movement, that the weakness of its German counterpart "was due largely to social and political conditions". It is argued that a lack of inner stability, partly caused by the predominance of "the Prussian aristocracy", was to blame for excessive intolerance towards pacifism, which did not at all show subversive traits here. On the relationship with the parties – in particular with the SPD – the author mainly confines himself to stray remarks; there is no systematic research.

DÄHN, HORST. *Rätedemokratische Modelle. Studien zur Rätediskussion in Deutschland 1918-1919.* Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1975. viii, 584 pp. DM 78.00.

The subtitle makes it clear that here we have to do with rather loosely connected essays, which have various council-democratic, council-socialist and council-communist conceptions for their subject. The notes reveal a very detailed knowledge of an extensive source material. The text of the

book is at times flat, for instance when the view of H. Laufenberg is too schematically dealt with. The emphasis is on the divergent opinions within the USPD and on the ideas living in the KPD.

Deutsche Exilliteratur seit 1933. Band I. Kalifornien. Teil 1. Hrsg. von John M. Spalek und Joseph Strelka. Teil 2. Hrsg. von John M. Spalek, Joseph Strelka und Sandra H. Hawrylchak. Francke Verlag, Bern, München 1976. iii, 868 pp.; viii, 216 pp. S.fr. 125.00.

This is a very detailed work on those German (and Austrian) authors who fled from the Nazis and landed in the West of the United States; a companion volume on those living on the East coast is in preparation. Part 1 consists of about fifty essays on special problems, individual authors and scenario writers (Hollywood!). Name and subject indices are appended. Part 2 contains a bibliography of writings by and on the individual authors, and gives useful information on what manuscripts, letters etc. by them exist at the moment and where they are to be found.

FASSBINDER, HORANT. Berliner Arbeiterviertel 1800-1918. Mit einem Beitrag von Ingrid Krau. Verlag für das Studium der Arbeiterbewegung GmbH, Berlin 1975. 202 pp. Maps. DM 16.80.

During the course of the "industrial revolution" (approximately 1835-73) the number of people working in Berlin industry multiplied by 10. Four fifths of the increase in population was of rural origin. The author discusses the "agglomeration of the means of production and of the proletariat as a means of achieving an acceleration in the accumulation of capital". In his view the workers had some scope for action with the purpose of improving their housing conditions. The volume, in which the development from 1870 to 1914 is treated by Ingrid Krau, is a revision of a collective undertaking (seven authors) appearing in 1971 under partly the same title. It gives interesting numerical and map material.

Film und revolutionäre Arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland 1918-1932. Dokumente und Materialien zur Entwicklung der Filmpolitik der revolutionären Arbeiterbewegung und zu den Anfängen einer sozialistischen Filmkunst in Deutschland. Zus.gest. und eingel. von Gertraude Kühn, Karl Tümmeler [und] Walter Wimmer. Henschelverlag Kunst und Gesellschaft, Berlin 1975. 2 vols. 423 pp.; 597 pp. Ill. M 48.00.

The documents selected, among them articles which appeared in the *Rote Fahne*, give an impression of the "democratic resistance" against "fascism" steadily gaining control in film production through the UFA (for instance *Fridericus Rex*), and of the significance of this industry in the Soviet Union. Communist film making in Germany, often in co-operation with the Russians, is also dealt with extensively. "Films of the SPD" and "bourgeois-humanist films" are classified separately. An alphabetical list of films, 1911-32, is appended.

Die frühsozialistischen Bünde in der Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Vom "Bund der Gerechten" zum "Bund der Kommuni-

nisten" 1836-1847. Ein Tagungsbericht. Bearb. und hrsg. von Otto Büsch [und] Hans Herzfeld in Verb. mit Stefi Jersch-Wenzel, Monika Wölk [und] Wolfgang Wölk. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1975. xv, 209 pp. DM 48.00.

During the symposium, which was marked by the outspokenness, at times even acrimony, of the debates, several subjects came up for discussion. J. Grandjonc held important lectures on the migration of Germans in Europe between 1830 and 1848, on which matter a considerable amount of numerical information is given here. Then we should mention the contributions of W. Grab on Wilhelm Friedrich Schulz and of H. Pelger on Marx's *Misère de la Philosophie*, to which interesting documents, such as contemporary press reviews, are appended.

FÜLBERTH, GEORG [und] JÜRGEN HARRER. Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie 1890-1933. [Arbeiterbewegung und SPD, Band 1.] Luchterhand, Darmstadt, Neuwied 1974. 276 pp. DM 28.00.

The authors label the two poles between which the policy of the SPD, which since 1890 had been forcing back its Marxist component, was fluctuating after the First World War as "social-liberal-integrationist" and "socialist-reformist". The acceptance of the essence of capitalism holds for both. The transition to "monopoly capitalism" is considered to be the ultimate cause of the development of the ideologies prevailing in the SPD.

Geschichte der deutschen Sozialdemokratie 1863-1975. [Von] Jutta von Freyberg, Georg Fülberth, Jürgen Harrer [u.a.] Mit einem Vorwort von Wolfgang Abendroth. Pahl-Rugenstein, Köln 1975. iv, 457 pp. DM 9.80.

Professor Abendroth, whose views are never very far in the present volume, states in his foreword "that the policy of anti-Communism and of the gradual abolition of democratic rights, as it is pursued by part of the present SPD leadership, has always spelt doom for German Social Democracy". This "strategy of historical suicide" appears once more forcibly in the longest contribution to this book, viz., that by Harrer, where it qualifies the politics of anti-Communism and the rejection of united-front tactics. When Fülberth and others use terms such as "social-liberal integrationalism" and "verbal-socialist reformism", we have another indication of their unconventional interpretation. This is not based on fresh research: mostly recent, some of them GDR, publications are quoted.

GUGEL, MICHAEL. Industrieller Aufstieg und bürgerliche Herrschaft. Sozioökonomische Interessen und politische Ziele des liberalen Bürgertums in Preußen zur Zeit des Verfassungskonflikts 1857-1867. Pahl-Rugenstein, Köln 1975. 288 pp. DM 48.00.

Far from embracing the familiar idea of German Liberalism as a "tragedy", the author regards the Progressive Party in the years of the Prussian constitutional conflict – which itself is seen as a catalyst, not as a rupture – as the epitome of postrevolutionary bourgeois-capitalist interests: it was not

until 1848 that industrialization gathered pace. This approach leads almost automatically to the presumption of an "inner logic of bourgeois society", manifesting itself at about the same time, and more or less equally, in Prussia, France and England. The fact that the majority of the Liberals was prepared to go along with Bismarck in foreign policy provides the author with additional arguments.

HILLMAYR, HEINRICH. Roter und Weißer Terror in Bayern nach 1918. Ursachen, Erscheinungsformen und Folgen der Gewalttätigkeiten im Verlauf der revolutionären Ereignisse nach dem Ende des Ersten Welt[k]rieges. Nusser Verlag, München 1974. 216 pp. DM 34.00.

The circumstances in which political events developed in Munich in 1918-19 have been distorted by proliferating myth to such an extent that the author preferred to give a very circumstantial description, mainly based on material from the Bavarian *Hauptstaatsarchiv* and the Munich *Staatsarchiv*, bypassing existing publications. The structure, for instance, of the power machinery of the Communist Council Government is explained very minutely, while the "White Terror" too is exposed from various sides. Here the role of the *Thule-Gesellschaft* is stressed.

Katholizismus, konservative Kapitalismuskritik und Frühsozialismus bis 1850. Hrsg. von Albrecht Langner. Verlag Ferdinand Schöningh, München, Paderborn, Wien 1975. 250 pp. DM 24.00.

The contributions to the present volume are of a high scholarly standard. The editor makes the reader familiar with the political and socio-economic ideas of Adam Müller, whose admiration for Burke is one of the themes discussed by R.-R. Wuthenow. Then we should mention the notable essays of F. J. Stegmann and M. Brandl, dealing with Roman Catholic reactions to Socialism, Communism and the "social question" of the years preceding 1850.

LUNDGREEN, PETER. Techniker in Preussen während der frühen Industrialisierung. Ausbildung und Berufsfeld einer entstehenden sozialen Gruppe. Mit einer Einf. von Otto Büsch. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1975. xiv, 307 pp. DM 68.00.

The consequence of technical education in the first stage of industrialization is here gone into with the help of extensive source material. Central is the *Gewerbe-Institut* (1850), which considerably upgraded technical education, while at the same time blocking the ascent through *Gewerbeschulen* to a secondary level. The high standard of teaching accounts for foreign technicians being replaced by Prussian ones, and also for the more pressing demands for an accredited university level. From the attitude of education, which was to a large extent oriented to civil service, ensued that producers kept looking abroad (England) for years to come for innovatory ideas.

MARX, KARL. Die ethnologischen Exzerptheft. Hrsg. von Lawrence Krader. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1976. 520 pp. DM 14.00.

A verbatim edition of Marx's excerpts from Morgan, Phear, Maine and Lubbock was published four years ago, and noticed in IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 315. The present paperback is a German version by Angelika Schweikhart. The Greek and Latin quotations are given in the original, with a translation at the foot of the page. The editor has provided a new introduction, which differs from the original one in several respects.

MARX, KARL. — über Religion und Emanzipation. Band 1: Stationen auf dem Wege zur Emanzipation. Band 2: Systemkritik und revolutionärer Kampf. [Hrsg. von] Günter Brakelmann [und] Klaus Peters. Gütersloher Verlagshaus Gerd Mohn, Gütersloh 1975. 291 pp.; 174 pp. DM 32.00; 24.00.

It is a truism that Marx did not conceive of religion as an independent factor. Still, to mix up his scattered statements on the subject, as it is done in the present volumes, with his emancipatory flourishes and his polemics against Stirner, Proudhon, Prussia etc. does not seem to make much sense. Nor are the titles of the separate volumes particularly informative. The extracts follow the *Werke* edition. Name and subject indices are appended.

MELZWIG, BRIGITTE. Deutsche sozialistische Literatur 1918-1945. Bibliographie der Buchveröffentlichungen. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin, Weimar 1975. 617 pp. M 48.00. (Abroad: M 60.00.)

The present volume lists pre-1945 books and pamphlets written by close on a hundred German authors, most of them Communists. Apart from first editions reprints and translations published up to 1969 are included; in the case of Bertolt Brecht these often run into the dozens. Most of the items are novels, plays and poetry, but the writings of Lukács, Max Hoelz and Otto Katz are also represented. The items are first listed according to author and then chronologically; indices of titles and authors are appended. The identification of Heinz Wielek as Franz Osterroth is a current misconception.

MIELKE, SIEGFRIED. Der Hansa-Bund für Gewerbe, Handel und Industrie 1909-1914. Der gescheiterte Versuch einer antifeudalen Sammlungspolitik. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1976. 359 pp. DM 64.00.

About one-third of this study consists of notes, several of which contain a wealth of details. The *Hansa-Bund*, founded to counteract the domination of the *Feudalaristokratie*, the origin and functioning of which domination in the conditions of a developed capitalist economy are delineated, represented not only middle-class, commercial and financial interests (banks), but also, for a while, those of magnates of heavy industry. The volume adds a new dimension to the analysis of the economic, social and political forces in Wilhelmine Germany by arguing the – for all its failure – strength of this movement.

MÜLLER, DIRK H. Idealismus und Revolution. Zur Opposition der

Jungen gegen den Sozialdemokratischen Parteivorstand 1890 bis 1894. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1975. viii, 186 pp. DM 44.00.

The author obviously identifies himself to a considerable extent with the ideas cherished by the radical *Jungen*. He accounts how it resulted in a *Verein unabhängiger Sozialisten*, and also sums up what Engels thought on the subject. The ambivalence of this opinion (the *Jungen* are reprehended for their political immaturity and praised for the part they played as anti-reformists) is also to be found in this study, which is supported by original source material.

NIPPERDEY, THOMAS. Gesellschaft, Kultur, Theorie. Gesammelte Aufsätze zur neueren Geschichte. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1976. 466 pp. DM 64.00.

This is another selection from Professor Nipperdey's previously published studies. Apart from three contributions to the theory of history the focus is on Germany, notably on the pre-March period; other topics are youth and political parties. The author's aim is what he calls a social history of ideas. At the same time he takes the line that the past has an identity and a validity of its own, beyond both conservative apologetics and progressist constructions. An apt critique of the *kritisch-emanzipatorische Neotreitschkeaner* such as Hans-Ulrich Wehler is included.

PROTT, JÜRGEN. Industriearbeit bei betrieblichen Umstrukturierungen. Soziale Konsequenzen, Interessenvertretung und Bewußtseinsstrukturen. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1975. 501 pp. DM 9.80.

In the present volume the (economically determined) reorganization of an ESSO refinery serves as a case for the study of the social consequences of rationalization processes. Interviews with employees reveal how they assess the impact of these measures on employment and on the "consciousness" of the workers. The role played by the trade unions comes in for critical attention.

RITTER, ERNST. Das Deutsche Ausland-Institut in Stuttgart 1917-1945. Ein Beispiel deutscher Volkstumsarbeit zwischen den Weltkriegen. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1976. vii, 163 pp. DM 48.00.

The *Deutsches Ausland-Institut* was one of the organizations that were set up to serve the interests of the Germans abroad, notably the ethnic Germans. Originally it bore the imprint of Swabian liberal traditions, but during the Third Reich it became more and more enmeshed in collaboration with the Nazis. Drawing upon both published and unpublished sources, the present author describes its history mainly from an organizational point of view.

SCHNEIDER, MICHAEL. Das Arbeitsbeschaffungsprogramm des ADGB. Zur gewerkschaftlichen Politik in der Endphase der Weimarer Republik. Mit einer Einf. von George Garvy. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1975. 271 pp. DM 32.00.

With a survey of the economic situation during the years 1928-33 and contemporary thought on the subject of depression and the ways of fighting it as background, the author expounds in great detail the WTB plan, called after Wladimir Woytinsky, Fritz Tarnow and Fritz Baade, for easing unemployment. The relationship between ADGB and SPD is delineated with perception. The short-lived overtures made by the ADGB to the Gregor Strasser wing of the NSDAP, transitory as they were, are well illuminated. One of the points on which SPD and trade unions were divided was that of a (voluntary) labour service. A large amount of source material has been worked up in this book with keen intelligence.

SEITER, HUGO. *Streikrecht und Aussperrungsrecht. Ein Arbeitskämpf-rechtssystem auf der Grundlage subjektiv-privater Kampfrechte.* J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1975. xxii, 644 pp. DM 139.00.

This jurisprudential study offers a comprehensive survey of the acts and judicial rulings on the right to strike and lock out and its restrictions in the Federal Republic as well as in the *Länder*. The liability of participants in industrial conflicts, the confines of which liability are very closely defined for the protection of third parties, is discussed in great detail. A very extensive bibliography and a useful subject index are appended. In accordance with the aim of the volume the history of labour disputes as such is only summarily dealt with.

WENDE, PETER. *Radikalismus im Vormärz. Untersuchungen zur politischen Theorie der frühen deutschen Demokratie.* Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1975. vii, 228 pp. DM 38.00.

Starting from the closely reasoned thesis that to apply a modern concept of political parties when studying democratic-republican radicalism of the pre-March period is to use an anachronism; that "theory" and "programme" when adopted by "parties", i.e., groups of people of identical convictions unable to act freely, are to be considered synonymous; and that the equation of idea and interest (the Marxist concept of ideology) does not stand, the author presents an interesting survey. The views of Arnold Ruge, Julius Fröbel and many others are discussed in detail. The emphasis is on how parliamentary democracy was conceived of (the *Paulskirche* of 1848 here obviously presents a regressive perspective), on social criticism and on historical thinking, which so clearly "put its mark on the spirit of the age". The author has opened up many and diverse sources.

WHEELER, ROBERT F. *USPD und Internationale. Sozialistischer Internationalismus in der Zeit der Revolution.* Ullstein, Frankfurt/M., Berlin, Wien 1975. iv, 384 pp. DM 58.00.

The present volume is based upon the author's doctorate thesis, "The Independent Social Democratic Party and the Internationals" (University of Pittsburgh, 1970). Central is indeed the question what attitude to adopt towards the Comintern. It led to very fundamental and often heated discussions, and eventually to the USPD splitting up. The author attempts to bring out the basic characteristic of this party sympathetically: a proletarian

internationalism, aiming at an "International of action". The laying down of the "21 conditions" is severely criticized.

## OTHER BOOKS

BRANDT, WILLY. *Begegnungen und Einsichten. Die Jahre 1960-1975*. Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1976. 655 pp. Ill.

## Great Britain

*Albion's Fatal Tree. Crime and Society in Eighteenth-Century England*. [By] Douglas Hay, Peter Linebaugh, John G. Rule, E. P. Thompson [and] Cal Winslow. Allen Lane, London 1975. 352 pp. Ill. £ 7.50.

Even those who would rather modify the interpretations of the authors, who have very outspoken opinions on the fundamental importance of class antagonism, will have to grant that the present volume bears witness to a formidable knowledge, acquired by extensive and searching investigation of the available source material, of morals and mentalities, of folklore and superstition, which is at times interpreted as an expression of class feelings. The gallows are central, and everything connected with them. Dr Hay writes on criminal law as an instrument for protecting proprietary interests. Dr Linebaugh's study of a large-scale riot against the surgeons, who for scientific purposes claimed the bodies of the executed (these were popularly believed to contain magic powers), is an example of careful research. The other contributions too are of a high standard.

BARLTROP, ROBERT. *The Monument. The Story of the Socialist Party of Great Britain*. Pluto Press, London 1975. viii, 200 pp. £ 3.90.

The Socialist Party of Great Britain, "the only custodian of the vision of socialism", was founded in 1904 by the "impossibilists", to whom Hyndman's line in the Social Democratic Federation lacked principle. The author of this vivid account was a member for many years, and the book is to a considerable extent based on notes and papers accumulated during that period. It is curious to note that attitudes, once adopted, were strictly adhered to, such as that of rejecting social security, which was supposed to serve the interests of capitalism.

BRADLEY, IAN. *The Call to Seriousness. The Evangelical Impact on the Victorians*. Jonathan Cape, London 1976. 224 pp. Ill. £ 4.95.

This is a balanced and informed study of Anglican Evangelicalism, its distinctive features and its influence until 1860. Although he is hardly a kindred spirit, the author has throughout avoided making a caricature of the "Saints" and other groups. The focus is of course on their "cult of conduct" and their attempts at moral reform, but their social ideas and social impact are by no means neglected.

BRANDT, GERHARD. *Gewerkschaftliche Interessenvertretung und sozialer Wandel. Eine soziologische Untersuchung über die Entwicklung der Gewerkschaften in der britischen Eisen- und Stahlindustrie*

1886-1917. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt, Köln 1975. 473 pp. DM 58.00.

Although formal-methodological questions play a most prominent part in this sociological study, the author gives a very detailed and, from a socio-historical point of view, adequate picture of the British iron and steel industry during a period in which it was relatively stagnating and being overtaken by American and German competition. Technological, economic and social aspects are discussed. The rise of the British Steel Smelters' Amalgamated Association, opting for New Unionism, and the weakening of the Associated Iron and Steel Workers of Great Britain (a merger in 1917 after laborious negotiating) are explained, among other things, from the organizational structure, in which account the author fines down generally accepted interpretations.

British economic and social history. A bibliographical guide. Compiled by W. H. Chaloner and R. C. Richardson. Manchester University Press, Manchester; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1976. xiv, 129 pp. £ 8.50.

The present volume is a first attempt to inventory, in some detail and with a few annotations, the growing literature on British social and economic history. Almost all of the *circa* 4,300 items are books or articles in English. Except for separate sections on historiography and methodology, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, the guide has been chronologically arranged, with divisions at 1300, 1500 and 1700. In the section "England 1700-1970" seven pages are devoted to the working classes. An index of authors and editors is appended.

CLARKSON, LESLIE. Death, Disease and Famine In Pre-industrial England. Gill and Macmillan, Dublin 1975. xi, 188 pp. Ill. £ 8.75.

The author does not present a chronological survey, but in accordance with the aim of his book he treats the period *circa* 1500 – *circa* 1750 roughly as a whole. He draws a fascinating picture, supported by numerous interesting quotations from contemporary sources, of the demographical development, and especially mentions those factors which retarded growth. The incidence of diseases caused by bad sanitation and malnutrition and the occurrence of epidemics and crop failures are sketched very vividly. The volume is an excellent example of historical demography as a part of social history.

CULLEN, M. J. The Statistical Movement in Early Victorian Britain. The Foundations of Empirical Social Research. The Harvester Press Ltd, Hassocks; Barnes & Noble Books, New York 1975. xii, 205 pp. £ 7.50.

After giving a noteworthy outline of the "exercises in political arithmetic" since William Petty, the author proceeds to an interesting and highly instructive account of the origin and the functioning of the "statistical movement". On the basis of the writings of the (numerous) statisticians their consensus on the necessity of the authorities systematically gathering information on public health in education and taking the appropriate

measures is set out. The volume is a contribution also to social history, for one reason because it makes a clear distinction between urbanization and industrialization. It was the former, not the latter factor that was considered to be the origin of social iniquity; with this particular evil the Manchester Liberals wanted the State to interfere.

GLYNN, SEAN and JOHN OXBORROW. *Interwar Britain. A Social and Economic History*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1976. 276 pp. £ 5.95. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

Although the seriousness of the unemployment problem in most of the years under discussion here is by no means underrated, the rising of the standard of living of the average inhabitant of Great Britain is central. The authors evidently deviate from the more familiar gloomy view of an in all respects declining Britain. The volume is very well written and contains a mass of information on trade and industry, wages, housing and welfare. The most noteworthy are the evaluations.

GROVES, REG. *The Strange Case of Victor Grayson*. Pluto Press, London 1975. xxviii, 196 pp. Ill. £ 2.00.

A meteoric rise to fame of an MP, elected in 1907, who preached a "pure revolutionary socialism" and made himself detested by MacDonald and Snowden, was followed by a rapid fall into oblivion: this is the quintessence of the political life of Victor Grayson, whose fighting "the desperate plight of the poor" rouses the admiration of the author. Although part of the source material used is of interest, the book does not come up to the mark of scholarship.

HUGGETT, FRANK E. *The Past, Present and Future of Life and Work at Sea. A Documentary Inquiry*. Harrap, London 1975. 144 pp. Ill. £ 3.95.

Mr Huggett, who has already several books on the history of the factory and the farm workers to his name, has now made a contribution to the very popular *genre* of the social history of the Royal Navy and the merchant navy. The volume may be said to be documentary in that it contains many quotations in which the men from the lower deck tell their own story.

*The New Poor Law in the Nineteenth Century*. Ed. by Derek Fraser. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1976. v, 218 pp. £ 5.95. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

Eight studies have been collected in the present volume; they are preceded by a perspicuous introduction. Apart from being excellent they have in common that they all concentrate on how the New Poor Law actually operated, notably from an administrative point of view. M. E. Rose discusses the very complicated "law of settlement". The origin of a (still elementary) health service is the theme of M. W. Flinn. F. Duke treats of the philosophy of pauper education in the 1870's, when district schools were founded for the benefit also of children of paupers, alongside of the more numerous workhouse schools. The editor sheds light on the consequence of the enormous

differences in local political conditions, and N. McCord elucidates the role played by the countless voluntary societies with regard to the Poor Law. D. Ashforth and A. Digby deal with the Urban and the Rural Poor Law, respectively, while A. Paterson analyzes the particular Poor Law system of Scotland, which was introduced in 1845.

**NOBLE, TREVOR.** *Modern Britain: Structure and Change.* B. T. Batsford Ltd., London, Sydney 1975. xii, 348 pp. £ 7.00. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

While the "historical dimension" of this outstanding study on the structure of British society "is necessarily very short, indeed almost limited to the extended continuous present", the situation in 1971 is still obviously placed in the perspective of continuous change. In this sociological work, written without any resort to irritating sociologese, a great deal of attention is paid to demographic data, geographical and social mobility, the structure of family life, the redistribution of income, and social perception and party identification. The last subject covers among other things the phenomenon of working-class Conservatism, on which some clarifying observations are made. On the whole it can be said that the (often thought-provoking) interpretation of facts and tendencies is overtly presented as such.

**PANITCH, LEO.** *Social Democracy & Industrial Militancy. The Labour Party, the Trade Unions and Incomes Policy, 1945-1974.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1976. x, 318 pp. £ 8.50.

The author holds that, while after the Second World War income and control were levelled to a very modest degree only, the Labour Party, aiming at class harmony, played "an enhanced integrative role in British capitalism" (even after "Labour's apparent shift to the left since 1970"). In doing this the party could count upon the allegiance of the working class, without this class becoming integrated into the system. This is the reason why an unmistakable industrial militancy did not engender revolutionary political awareness, according to an arresting argument in the present volume.

**PEARCE, CYRIL.** *The Manningham Mills Strike, Bradford. December 1890 – April 1891.* University of Hull Publications, Hull 1975. vii, 85 pp. £ 2.75.

A detailed description and analysis are given here of "one of the most bitter industrial disputes experienced by the Yorkshire textile industry", during which the successful entrepreneur Lister found himself harshly confronted by his male and female workers, and the action taken by the public authorities contributed to the conflict assuming a political dimension in addition to the social and economic aspect. Whilst the Socialist League and the Social Democratic Federation took little notice of the Bradford events, these led to the setting up of local Labour Unions, which in their turn played a part in the founding – in Bradford! – of the ILP.

**PHILLIPS, G. A.** *The General Strike. The Politics of Industrial Conflict.* Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1976. xii, 388 pp. £ 7.95.

In his conclusion the author of this excellently documented work, for which important unpublished sources have been used, affirms that "the General Strike merits historical study less for what it changed in the labour movement, than for what it revealed of the unchanging". Several familiar generalizations are ably exposed. The Conservative Government "could not credibly be portrayed as an administration of pure reaction"; the General Council of the TUC, on the other hand, "entered the strike with the utmost reluctance yet remained, after the event, sure that the enterprise had been morally justified". The origins of the strike, notably the living conditions of the miners, are dealt with extensively.

**PUDNEY, JOHN.** *London's Docks. Thames and Hudson, London 1975.* 192 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 5.50.

This richly illustrated history of the Port of London, and notably of its docks, strikes a good balance between giving technical details on the one hand, and economic and social data on the other. Vividly described, for instance, is the situation in which theft and duty evasion occurred on a large scale, which prompted Colquhoun at the end of the eighteenth century to have docks constructed surrounded by high walls and a special police force introduced. The author provides a great deal of information on the role played by the unions in the docks, from which emerged leaders such as Ben Tillett and Ernest Bevin.

**SPENCER, ISOBEL.** *Walter Crane. Studio Vista, London 1975.* 208 pp. Ill. £ 8.50.

The present volume, which has a very attractive get-up, contains numerous illustrations giving a visual idea of the many-sided artistic talents of the painter, illustrator, decorative designer of, among other things, ceramics, but also poet. Crane, initiator of the Arts and Crafts movement together with his friend William Morris, put his art into the service of his socialist ideals; he drew a great many political cartoons. In this biography, in which the text is no less careful than the selection of the illustrations, the main stress is on Crane's artistry.

**THOMPSON, PAUL.** *The Edwardians. The Remaking of British Society. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1975.* xi, 382 pp. Ill. \$ 15.00; £ 9.00.

In this book the main stress is laid on social change. Among other things material has been used which was based on interviews with 500 people, all of them born before 1906. The selection is representative of the class structure of the time. Daily life of the various social layers is depicted very lively, for instance the diversity of ways of living; we are also told what meals consisted of, and how people reacted to movements such as that for women's rights. The author emphasizes the fact that there was considerable social mobility, a safety-valve functioning as an outlet for excessive tensions.

**WARDROPER, JOHN.** *Kings, Lords and Wicked Libellers. Satire and Protest 1760-1837. John Murray, London 1973.* x, 263 pp. Ill. £ 4.00.

The Kings George III, George IV and William IV, their ministers and their courtiers were the target of satirists, whose activities, occasionally interfered with but never sufficiently suppressed, demonstrate how much latitude for expressing their opinions the British enjoyed in those days. Caricaturists such as Cruikshank and polemicists such as "Junius" (Sir Philip Francis, an official in the War Office) were each in their own way masters of vitriolic ridicule. Their sneers were aimed at, in particular, incompetence, corruption and licentiousness. Lampoons are quoted at length in the present volume, and numerous cartoons reproduced.

**Working-Class Images of Society.** Ed. by Martin Bulmer. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1975. xiv, 278 pp. £ 4.90.

These papers on working-class social imagery centre round David Lockwood's article "Sources of Variation in Working-Class Images of Society", which was originally published in 1966 and is reprinted here. First there are a number of empirical studies on what Lockwood calls the proletariat and the "def-erential" varieties of the traditional worker. The next section is concerned with theoretical and methodological problems, but even here the English scene takes pride of place. In conclusion there are three comments and postscripts; in one of these Professor Lockwood answers to his critics. A selected bibliography is appended.

**ZUMBRUNN, WERNER.** Die Anfänge des englischen Gewerkschaftsrechts. Helbing & Lichtenhahn, Basel, Stuttgart 1974. xiv, 124 pp. S.fr. 24.00.

The subject of this Vol. 103 of the *Basler Studien zur Rechtswissenschaft* is the legal history of English trade unionism up to the well-known acts of the 1870's. The interplay of legislation and jurisdiction, of statute law and common law is clearly set forth, and at the same time attention is paid to the social and ideological background of changing trade-union law.

#### OTHER BOOKS

**GUPTA, PARTHA SARATHI.** Imperialism and the British Labour Movement, 1914-1964. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1975. xviii, 454 pp.

#### Italy

**ANDREUCCI, FRANCO [e] TOMMASO DETTI.** Il movimento operaio italiano. Dizionario biografico 1853-1943. I. II. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1975; 1976. xxii, 560 pp.; x, 625 pp. III. L. 8000; 10000.

A great many scholars, such as G. M. Bravo, E. Collotti, E. Ragionieri and P. Spriano, have contributed to these first two volumes of a series which will eventually comprise four. A balanced representation of the various currents in the workers' movement has been aimed at. To indicate the scope of the work we may refer, as to Vol. I, to a fairly long article on Bakunin, whose activities in Italy are brought out especially. Choosing at random, we also point to the articles on G. Amendola, A. Balabanoff, N. Bombacci and A. Bordiga (over fifteen pages). Vol. II comprises, among other things, a circumstantial article (over ten pages) on Andrea Costa and a short contri-

bution on L. Fabbri, while the biography of Gramsci takes up 29 pages, including bibliographical data. Noteworthy are the numerous caricatures which illustrate the volumes.

**BUCI-GLUCKSMANN, CHRISTINE.** Gramsci et l'Etat. Pour une théorie matérialiste de la philosophie. Fayard, Paris 1975. 454 pp. F.fr. 68.00.

This book is presented as a "theoretical-political reading" of Gramsci's prison letters against the setting of the political experiences of the years 1914-26. Starting-point is the theory of the State. In this context we may refer to Gramsci's evaluation of Caesarism or Bonapartism; the author points to the role of holders of office, who cannot be looked upon as being solely an extension of the bourgeoisie, in Fascism, product of a "catastrophic" balance of social forces. The prison letters, devoutly yet expertly dissected, are referred to as a "philosophical re-translation of Lenin's revolutionary practice", "a continuation of Leninism". Mrs Buci's opinion on the similarity of thinking of Gramsci and Bucharin brings out the conception of Leninism adopted here.

**CERASE, FRANCESCO PAOLO.** Sotto il dominio dei borghesi. Sottosviluppo ed emigrazione nell'Italia meridionale. 1860-1910. Beniamino Carucci Editore, Assisi, Roma 1975. viii, 165 pp. L. 4000.

The author of the present volume is a politically committed sociologist, not a historian. He deals with mass migration and its causes in great detail, and holds that both could have been avoided. It was the bourgeois mentioned in the title who welcomed emigration as a convenient outlet; the ensuing human suffering could have been prevented by an agrarian revolution (cf. Gramsci).

#### OTHER BOOKS

Problemi del movimento sindacale in Italia 1943-1973. [Annali, Anno XVI, 1974-1975.] Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1976. vi, 1067 pp.

#### The Netherlands

**HOFLAND, H. J. A., HANS KELLER [en] HANS VERHAGEN.** Vastberaden maar soepel en met mate. Herinneringen aan Nederland 1938-1948. Uitgeverij Contact, Amsterdam 1976. 271 pp. Ill. D.fl. 32.50.

The body of this book is based on tape-records, originally made for a television programme, of spoken reminiscences. A number of Dutchmen of various walks of life, and one German, relate how they responded to the events of the years 1938-48, notably to the Nazi occupation. The purpose of this was according to Mr Hofland to enable people to "manage" their own past, irrespective of official historiography. In point of fact the people in question have been selected and coached in such a way as to ensure the emergence of an overall picture confirming what Mr Hofland has been telling us for many years: that nothing has changed in the relationship between "the authorities" and their "subjects". In spite of this particular fad and a number of fallacies the volume contains much (e.g., the story of a Jewish musician) that is of human interest and of socio-historical value.

Jaarboek voor de geschiedenis van socialisme en arbeidersbeweging in Nederland 1976. Onder red. van Jacques Giele, Ger Harmsen, Albert Mellink, Joyce Outshoorn en Bob Reinalda. Socialistiese Uitgeverij Nijmegen, Nijmegen 1976. 262 pp. Ill. D.fl. 15.00.

This is the opening volume of a new yearbook specially devoted to the history of the workers' movement. In an editorial introduction that particular branch of history is presented as the nucleus of human emancipation, the "ruling class" being explicitly excluded from social history. The rest of the contributions is in a less dogmatic vein. The longest is an excellent study, by the first-mentioned editor, of the mentality and attitudes of the Dutch lower classes in the middle of the nineteenth century, in which the accepted thesis of their general apathy is challenged. This is followed by a number of essays on local and personal aspects of the workers' movement in the Netherlands.

#### OTHER BOOKS

BYMHOLT, B. *Geschiedenis der Arbeidersbeweging in Nederland. Herdruk van de ed. van 1894 met een nieuw register en een biografische schets.* Van Gennep, Amsterdam 1976. lxx, 809 pp. (in 2 vols.)

#### Poland

Das Diensttagebuch des deutschen Generalgouverneurs in Polen 1939-1945. Hrsg. von Werner Präg und Wolfgang Jacobmeyer. [Quellen und Darstellungen zur Zeitgeschichte, Band 20.] Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1975. 1027 pp. DM 198.00.

In his function of Governor General of Poland the German war criminal Hans Frank kept an official diary of over ten thousand type-written pages. The editors of the present volume have made a representative selection from this unique document, which is now in Polish custody. The focus is on conference minutes that throw light on the machinery of the German administration, not on Frank's bombastic speeches. Other entries are either given in extract form or just mentioned as to their subject matter. The annotation is concise, but very useful. An index of names and a detailed subject index are appended.

#### OTHER BOOKS

KOWALSKI, JÓZEF. *Komunistyczna Partia Polski 1935-1938. Studium historyczne. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1975. 472 pp.*  
 ŻYCHOWSKI, MARIAN. *Polska myśl socjalistyczna XIX i XX wieku (do 1918 r.). Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1976. 510 pp.*

#### Spain

ALBA, VICTOR. *Catalonia. A Profile.* C. Hurst & Co., London 1975. xii, 258 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 5.95.

In this popular history of Catalonia, which is dedicated to the memories of Joaquín Maurín and Andreu Nin, the author stresses the particular character

of the region. This character is also evident in the views of its "bourgeoisie" and "middle classes", members of which dreamt, along with many workers, of a small-scale society with scope for individualism. Drawing also on his own experience, the author conveys a stirring picture of the Civil War in Catalonia, for instance of the elimination of the POUM by the Communists, condoned by the FAI-CNT, who, though they were to be the next victims, were irritated by Marxist pretensions, Stalinist or otherwise.

#### Switzerland

LANG, KARL. Kritiker, Ketzler, Kämpfer. Das Leben des Arbeiterarztes Fritz Brupbacher. Limmat Verlag, Zürich n.d. [1975.] 361 pp. S.fr. 19.50.

Dr Lang, who in 1973 published an annotated edition of Brupbacher's memoirs, has now written a scholarly and readable biography of the Swiss Anarchist. The emphasis is on the remarkable course of Brupbacher's development, which is greatly clarified by being continually placed in the framework of the Swiss and European labour movements. The author has made good use of Brupbacher's letters and diaries in the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis and the *Schweizerisches Sozialarchiv*. Brupbacher the physician, however, receives little attention.

#### Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BENSIDOUN, SYLVAIN. L'agitation paysanne en Russie de 1882 à 1902. Etude comparative entre le Černoziem central et la Nouvelle Russie. Préface de Pierre Pascal. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1975. xii, 483 pp. Ill. F.fr. 96.00.

The author investigates the spread and measure of the turbulence among the peasants in Russia, notably in the heart of the country (the provinces Tula, Orel, Kursk, Voronež, Tambov and Penza) and in the Southern part of the Ukraine (Ekaterinoslav, Taurida and the Crimea). He discusses the geographical and climatological conditions in great detail; these are not always found to have had a demonstrable influence on the unrest among the peasants (fertility of the soil in some cases seems to be an impetus, in others an impediment). Demographic factors and economic causes can be more clearly observed. The widespread famine of 1891-92, which incited many peasants to rebellion and indirectly ushered in the downfall of tsarist autocracy, is given a central place.

LENIN, W. I. Briefe. Band IX. November 1921 – März 1923. Band X. Briefe an die Angehörigen, 1893-1922. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1974; 1976. xii, 596 pp.; 1, 584 pp. Ill. M 7.50 per vol.

The present volumes round off the German edition of Lenin's letters. Vol. IX closely follows the first part of Vol. 54 of the fifth Russian edition (*Polnoe sobranie sočinenij*), but does not contain Lenin's so-called Testament, which is to be found in Vol. 36 of the *Werke* edition. Vol. X gives the complete contents of Vol. 55 of the above Russian edition. This family correspondence includes 56 letters by Krupskaja printed in small type.

## OTHER BOOKS

- DOSSICK, JESSE J. *Doctoral Research on Russia and The Soviet Union, 1960-1975. A Classified List of 3,150 American, Canadian, and British Dissertations With Some Critical and Statistical Analysis.* Garland Publishing, Inc., New York, London 1976. xxiv, 346 pp.
- GIMPEL'SON, E. G. *Sovetskij rabočij klass 1918-1920 gg. Social'no-političeskie izmenenija.* Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1974. 352 pp.
- Rabočee dvizenie v Rossii v 1901-1904 gg. Sbornik dokumentov.* Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Leningradskoe otdelenie, Leningrad 1975. 591 pp.

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