

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE*

ABDEL-MALEK, ANOUAR. *La dialectique sociale*. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1972. 480 pp. F.fr. 48.00.

The articles collected in this volume have previously appeared in several periodicals or as contributions to book publications (papers read at conferences), and stem from the years 1961-71. Most of them centre around "imperialism" and "national movements", notably in Africa and Asia. The focus is on the theoretical explanation of overall trends rather than on the study of any special movement.

ALLEN, V. L. *The sociology of industrial relations. Studies in method*. Longman, London 1971. ix, 282 pp. £ 3.00. (Paper: £ 1.75.)

This volume collects a number of essays written since 1958. They deal with several aspects of industrial relations, mainly in Britain, but with excursions to some African countries and "developing economies" in general. "Marxism", we read in the Preface, "is an explanatory generic term which covers what is attempted here." The focus is on the history of trade unionism and its role in present-day capitalism. The latter is assumed to be characterized by irreconcilable conflict between employees and employers. This conviction permeates the author's picture of trade unionism.

AVINERI, SHLOMO. *Hegel's Theory of the Modern State*. Cambridge University Press, London 1972. xi, 252 pp. £ 3.40.

The title of this book is definitely too modest. In fact it is the whole of Hegel's social and political philosophy that the author tries to reconstruct, attaching great importance to the lectures of the Jena period (1801-07). Hegel is represented as "the first major modern political philosopher who attempted to confront the realities of the modern age". Professor Avineri indulges in polemic against the traditional non-Marxist criticism (Topitsch's contribution is blandly ignored), but his approach may be said to have become perfectly fashionable by now.

BARROT, JEAN. *Communisme et question russe*. Société Encyclopédique Française; Editions de la Tête de Feuilles, Paris 1972. 235 pp. F.fr. 34.00.

In the three texts assembled here, the author asserts that the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, etc., are basically capitalist countries (no abolition of wage labour). The fact that the Russian upheaval in 1917 was not followed by world revolution is held to be at the bottom of the failure to introduce true Socialism in the USSR. The "Ultra-Left" is criticized for its allegedly sterile anti-party attitude, but the ripening of revolutionary situations is considered the only effective antidote against the errors of the past, rooted as they were in conditions that had not yet sufficiently developed.

**BRESS, LUDWIG.** *Kommunismus bei Karl Marx. Von der spekulativen zur ökonomischen Konzeption.* Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1972. viii, 245 pp. DM 44.00.

The first part of this thoughtful study treats of Marx's conception of Communism as he developed it under the influence of Hegel and the Young Hegelians, notably Feuerbach. The second part contains a discussion of Marx's later efforts to provide his "metatheoretical theses" with an economic basis. The primacy of philosophy in Marxian thought is demonstrated in an original approach to a much debated question.

**CATALANO, PIERANGELO.** *Tribunato e resistenza.* G. B. Paravia & C., Torino, Roma, Bari 1971. v, 142 pp. L. 2400.

The learned author traces the idea of the tribunate and the right to rebel as they were propounded in modern Europe, notably during the French Revolution. The attendant idea of a democratic countervailing power is sharply contrasted with the separation of powers as advocated by Montesquieu and his followers.

**CHARNAY, JEAN-PAUL.** *Islamic Culture and Socio-Economic Change.* E. J. Brill, Leiden 1971. xii, 81 pp. Hfl. 28.00.

"These lectures", the author says in his preface, "have no other object than to put forward certain hypotheses and to stimulate thought concerning certain problems that are arising today in the Islamic world." Among the latter we mention doctrinal probing in contemporary Islam (including "Arab Socialism"), development and underdevelopment, social-professional readjustment, and the condition of women.

**ELLUL, JACQUES.** *De la Révolution aux révoltes.* Calmann-Lévy, Paris 1972. 382 pp. F.fr. 27.00.

Technical society makes revolution impossible, but at the same time it stimulates the emergence of revolutionary tendencies among minorities, which may usher in rebellion. The author gives a very trenchant analysis of the position of the Western world. He points out that Guevara could become an inspiration as a rebel rather than as a revolutionary. Other chapters in this thought-stimulating and refreshing book deal with the revolutionary potential of the Third World, and with the Cultural Revolution in China, made possible by a genuinely rebellious spirit among the Chinese people but

manipulated by the leadership. The Yugoslav experiment with workers' councils comes up for discussion, as do several phenomena past and present to which, rightly or wrongly, revolutionary significance has been attached.

GÖTZ VON OLENHUSEN, ALBRECHT [und] CHRISTA GNIRSS. *Theorie und Klassenkampf. Sozialisierte Drucke und proletarische Reprints. Eine Bibliographie.* [Handbuch der Raubdrucke, 2.] Verlag Dokumentation, Pullach bei München 1973. 509 pp. Ill. DM 48.00.

The present volume (Vol. 1 of the series is not yet available) lists and carefully describes, with many cross-references, 848 German-language books and periodicals reprinted ("pirated") by the New Left since 1967. The classics of the labour movement, both Marxist and Anarchist, are paramount, but Wilhelm Reich and the Frankfurt School are also well represented. Marxist writings by people such as Wittfogel have been resuscitated for the sake of illumination or in order to achieve a *quantum mutatus ab illo* effect. The "proletarian" reprints even include writings by the class enemy that are supposed to stand self-condemned (e.g., Iring Fetscher). Whatever one may think of this type of business, "Götz and Gnriss" will prove a reliable and useful guide.

LENK, KURT. *Marx in der Wissenssoziologie. Studien zur Rezeption der Marxschen Ideologiekritik.* [Soziologische Texte, Band 78.] Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1972. 384 pp. DM 38.00.

For Professor Lenk, an adept of the Frankfurt School, Marx's conception of ideology is an unsurpassed tool in the pursuit of truth. Its reception by the vulgar Marxists and the German sociologists of knowledge is represented as a degeneration. Notably the latter (Karl Mannheim, etc.) are found wanting on account of their undialectical and *praxisfern* approach, which in turn is related to the specifically German situation.

*Marx-Lexikon zur politischen Ökonomie (mit japanischer Übersetzung).* Hrsg. von Samezo Kuruma. 4. Materialistische Geschichtsauffassung I. 5. Materialistische Geschichtsauffassung II. Otsuki Verlag, Tokyo 1971. xviii, 449 pp.; xx, 464 pp. Y 2300; 2500.

For a review of the first three volumes of this Japanese *Marx-Lexikon* we refer to IRSH, XV (1970), pp. 480f. The present two volumes consist of 154 statements by Marx and Engels on historical materialism, and their set-up is that of a reader, not of a lexicon in any accepted sense. However, there is a helpful subject index, which includes words such as *Ideologie* and *Praxis* (though not the well-known metaphors such as *Schoss*).

*Operai e stato. Lotte operaie e riforma dello stato capitalistico tra rivoluzione d'Ottobre e New Deal.* [Di] S. Bologna, G. P. Rawick, M. Gobbi, A. Negri, L. Ferrari Bravo [e] F. Gambino. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1972. 236 pp. L. 3000.

The preface to the present volume is very critical of what is called *tardocomunismo*, and in at least some of the contributions a Maoist inspiration is unmistakable. The subjects dealt with range from Marx on business cycles and crises to Keynes (Negri), and from the council movement (Bologna) to the New Deal (Ferrari Bravo). The longest contribution deals with the Ford Motor Company and its labour force in Britain (Gambino).

PAPAIIOANNOU, KOSTAS. *Marx et les marxistes*. Nouvelle éd. revue et augm. Flammarion, Paris 1972. 505 pp. F.fr. 12.00.

About half the volume is taken up by selections from Marx and Engels, while in the other half their Communist and (to a much smaller extent) non-Communist followers are given the floor. In the former section philosophy and economics are well represented, but in the latter political theory and practice preponderate. The compiler has a number of caustic remarks on the attendant degeneration.

REIBSTEIN, ERNST. *Volkssouveränität und Freiheitsrechte. Texte und Studien zur politischen Theorie des 14.-18. Jahrhunderts*. Hrsg. von Clausdieter Schott. Verlag Karl Alber, Freiburg, München 1972. 2 vols. 487 pp.; 477 pp. DM 154.00.

In this combination of textbook and reader, which was left by Dr Reibstein upon his death in 1966, the focus is on the crystallization of the ideas of democracy and the rule of law up to the French Revolution. The author's argument is punctuated with numerous and well-chosen quotations from Thomas Aquinas, Marsilius of Padua, etc. The specific contributions of religious and secular authors are thrown into proper relief.

RÖHRICH, WILFRIED. *Robert Michels. Vom sozialistisch-syndikalistischen zum faschistischen Credo*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1972. 198 pp. DM 39.00.

The word *Credo* in the subtitle indicates that, in the author's view, Michels was a believer rather than a scientist. The exact nature of his initial belief, notably the question whether it was democratic or already elitist, remains somewhat in the dark. His conversion to Mussolini, which is thoroughly compared and contrasted with the stands taken by Sorel, Pareto, Mosca and Weber, is much better explained. The volume is in part based on unpublished materials, including letters by Domela Nieuwenhuis and Pannekoek.

SMITH, T. LYNN. *The Sociology of Agricultural Development*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1972. vii, 103 pp. Hfl. 38.00.

Giving special attention to Latin America, the author analyzes the differences between developed and developing countries as regards the size of land holdings, land tenure and ways of farming, and discusses levels of intelligence, personality development and similar factors as determinants of social mobility. He pleads for abolition of the privileges of the proprietors of large estates, and in his support of land reform assigns to the developed countries the task of modernizing and integrating their rural populations on an equal footing with the non-agrarians.

Sociologie de l'impérialisme. Sous la dir. de Anouar Abdel-Malek. Ed. prép. par Marie-Françoise Cassiau. Editions Anthropos, Paris 1971. 782 pp. F.fr. 58.00.

The papers that make up the present volume have their origin in the Seventh World Congress of Sociology. They are of unequal value. A thought-stimulating contribution by E. Hermassi on "Imperialism and Political Decadence in the Maghrib" is of a quite different order from, for instance, D. V. Filipov's unsophisticated and stereotype treatment of the formation of society in the Third World. A. Abdel-Malek tries to define "hegemonial imperialism", considered to be the present-day form of imperialism in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Stratificazione e classi sociali. A cura di Antonio Carbonaro. Società editrice il Mulino, Bologna 1971. 284 pp. L. 3000.

Sixteen essays, most of which were originally published in English or French, make up this volume, with an introduction by the editor. There are three sections: "Stratification, Social Classes and Power", "Internal Dynamics of Stratification", and "Stratification and Class Struggle". Authors holding widely divergent opinions are represented. As examples we mention Raymond Aron's contribution on the stratification of power, J. Friedman's essay on the intellectuals in the developing countries, and J. Israel's observations on problems of Marxist class theory.

VAUGHAN, MICHALINA and MARGARET SCOTFORD ARCHER. Social conflict and educational change in England and France 1789-1848. Cambridge University Press, London 1971. viii, 261 pp. £ 3.60.

Using elements of functionalism and Marxism as a sociological theory, but refusing a "monocausal approach" and basing themselves to a considerable extent on the method developed by Max Weber, the authors assert that the impact of industrialization on educational change has been exaggerated. The "rationalising influence of bureaucratisation", on the other hand, "has remained largely unexplored". Comparing the evolutions in the two countries, the authors examine the different educational ideologies, and discuss similar developments, such as secularization. The range of currents they deal with is broad, and includes radical reformers and revolutionaries of various creeds as well as representatives of conservative schools of thought.

WALLER, MICHAEL. The Language of Communism. A Commentary. The Bodley Head, London, Sydney, Toronto 1972. 183 pp. £ 2.00.

In what amounts to a collection of interdependent short essays, the author throws light on the usage of such words as dialectics, revisionism, Left, ultra-Left and leadership in the Communist vocabulary. The information presented in this book seems especially intended for the general interested reader. The number of items is too big to admit of a more fundamental approach in the separate instances.

WODDIS, JACK. *New Theories of Revolution*. A commentary on the views of Frantz Fanon, Régis Debray and Herbert Marcuse. Lawrence and Wishart, London 1972. 415 pp. £ 4.50.

In this critical evaluation of the views of Fanon, Debray and Marcuse, the author applies Marxist-Leninist criteria (revolution is an affair of a class, not of a conspirational group, etc.). He describes the preference for the countryside *versus* the cities, for the poor peasant and the *Lumpenproletariat versus* the conservative worker of the rich countries, and for primitivity of underdeveloped agriculture *versus* modern technology as a blend of Anarchism and elitism. He explains the appeal of these views to students from their social position, and compares them unfavourably with the workers' sense of reality and their refusal to adopt utopian attitudes.

#### OTHER BOOKS

*Situating Marx. Evaluations and departures*. Ed. by Paul Walton and Stuart Hall. Human Context Books, London n.d. [1972.] v, 167 pp.

#### HISTORY

*L'Abolition de la féodalité dans le monde occidental*. Toulouse 12-16 novembre 1968. Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1971. xv, 946 pp. (in 2 vols.) F.fr. 112.40.

The present volumes contain the reports, the comments and the (often lively) discussions of an international symposium, convened by the CNRS, on the abolition of feudalism, or rather its remnants, the seigniorial rights. A comparative list of technical terms in eleven languages, prepared by Jacques Godechot and Suzanne Moncassin, is appended.

CLAUDIN, FERNANDO. *La crise du mouvement communiste*. Du Komintern au Kominform. Préface de Jorge Semprun. Trad. de l'esp. par Carlos Semprun. François Maspero, Paris 1972. 766 pp. (in 2 vols.) F.fr. 61.40.

The author, who after more than thirty years of active service in the Spanish CP was expelled in 1965, does not give a chronological account of either Comintern or Kominform, but deals systematically with a number of topics. The first volume is devoted to the theoretical and political crises that were eventually to lead to the dissolution of the Comintern. A similar approach is followed in the second volume, but the scope of the subjects discussed here is broader, encompassing the establishment of "spheres of influence", the ensuing regulation of promoted "revolutions" in Eastern Europe, and the break with Yugoslavia. The "alienating" influence of Stalinism is discussed from a Marxist point of view, and it is explained how a general crisis of international Communism could come about.

Economy and Society in Early Modern Europe. Essays from *Annales*. Ed. by Peter Burke. Harper & Row, New York, San Francisco, Evanston 1972. vi, 169 pp. \$ 7.50. (Paper: \$ 2.95.)

Social Historians in Contemporary France. Essays from *Annales*. Ed. and transl. by the staff of *Annales*, Paris. Harper & Row, New York, San Francisco, London 1972. vii, 327 pp. \$ 3.95.

Taken together these two volumes constitute a representative selection from what the *Annales* periodical has published since 1955. Most essays in the first-mentioned volume deal with the sixteenth-century price revolution, but Braudel's "History and the Social Sciences" and Le Roy Ladurie's "History and Climate" are also included. The thirteen essays collected in *Social Historians* (by no means all French!) have no common theme; they range from ancient Greece and Merovingian France to the work of Oscar Lewis.

Eigentum und Verfassung. Zur Eigentumsdiskussion im ausgehenden 18. Jahrhundert. Hrsg. von Rudolf Vierhaus. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1972. 257 pp. DM 32.00.

The six papers that make up the present volume focus on the "ideological" side of the transformation of property and its political relevance during the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries. Hans-Christoph Schröder deals with the relative discussions round the Massachusetts Constitution of 1780, and Ernst Hinrichs with the issue of the seigniorial rights in France. Three papers (one of them by the editor) have the German scene for their subject.

KATZNELSON, IRA. *Black Men, White Cities. Race, Politics, and Migration in the United States, 1900-30, and Britain, 1948-68.* Publ. for the Institute of Race Relations, London, by Oxford University Press, London, New York 1973. xii, 219 pp. £ 3.50.

"This book examines the political responses to black migration and the political relationship formed in the early, and fluid, periods of interracial contact in the Northern cities of the United States, 1900-30, and in the United Kingdom, 1948-68." The author studies, further, the ability of two leading democratic countries to cope with racial issues. He argues that black political participation was channeled away from the Negroes' own organizations into those essentially controlled by whites. Logically, he advocates a critical attitude to help widen the space of political choice.

KILROY-SILK, ROBERT. *Socialism Since Marx.* Allen Lane The Penguin Press, London 1972. xix, 362 pp. £ 3.00.

In a bird's-eye survey of a great variety of Socialist currents (Bakunin and Bernstein, Chruščev and Marcuse, etc.), even including non-Socialist commentators (one chapter is entitled "The End of Ideology"), the author could not possibly completely avoid the pitfalls of simplification. Yet the book, which leaves no room for esoteric exegeses, has the quality of a (mostly successful) attempt at bringing out the essentials.

LUXEMBURG, ROSA. *Gesammelte Werke. Band 1. 1893 bis 1905. 1. Halbband. 2. Halbband. Band 2. 1906 bis Juni 1911.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1970; 1972. 46\*, 835 pp.; 667 pp.; 34\*, 590 pp. M 12.50 per vol.

In the first volume "all essential works" appear to have been included as the editors announce. Rosa Luxemburg's criticism of Lenin's "ultra-centralism", contained in her *Organisationsfragen der russischen Sozialdemokratie*, is reproduced in full. In the editorial preface by Günter Radczun her ideological errors, for instance in the issue of what the role of the party should be, are stated in purely Leninist terms. Apart from the *Organisationsfragen*, other writings which also appeared originally in Russian or Polish have been reproduced in a German translation, e.g., the doctorate thesis. The second volume consists of writings mainly centring around the themes of the 1905 Russian revolution and of the political mass strike, over which the conflict with Kautsky arose. There are many explanatory notes and good indices.

NEALE, R. S. *Class and Ideology in the Nineteenth Century.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1972. viii, 200 pp. £ 2.75.

Having developed a five-class model after the example of Dahrendorf, Professor Neale tries to apply this to English and Australian society in a number of loosely connected essays. The last item, which was the first to be written and has the Suffragettes for its subject, comes closer to a Marxist approach.

Protest and Resistance in Angola and Brazil. *Comparative Studies.* Ed. by Ronald H. Chilcote. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1972. xvi, 317 pp. \$ 12.00.

The essays in this collection are revised versions of papers presented at seminars held at the University of California in 1968. Whereas the four essays on Angola concentrate on violent resistance and rebellion, the five on Brazil are focused on lower-class people in the North-East, whose messianic expectations are brought into relief. We mention a contribution by S. Forman on peasant political movements in Brazil. Two contributions are efforts at presenting "a comparative overview". The editor, in a final chapter, gives a richly documented synthesis.

ROBERTS, J. M. *The Mythology of the Secret Societies.* Secker & Warburg, London 1972. x, 370 pp. £ 6.00.

The myth of universal manipulation is no recent invention. In this well-documented and well-written monograph Dr Roberts shows how considerable a part it played in the conservative response to the Enlightenment and the French Revolution. Early anti-Masonry, the Illuminati panic and Barruel are some of the aspects and stages dealt with; the English reacted in a remarkably sober way. Buonarroti and his myth-making come up for separate discussion.

ROWBOTHAM, SHEILA. *Women, Resistance and Revolution.* Allen Lane The Penguin Press, London 1972 [*recte* 1973]. 288 pp. £ 2.95.

Chapters in the history of the efforts at women's emancipation (conceived of in fairly different ways) alternate with descriptions of the roles of women in revolutions and the effects of the latter on emancipation. The author deals with Madame de Staël, Mary Wollstonecraft, *Enfantin* waiting for *la Mère* and sailing to Egypt to try and find her, Fourier, and Flora Tristan. She is, however, much more elaborate on Marx and Engels – notwithstanding her recognition of the obvious fact that “the liberation of women has remained marginal in Marxist theory”. The significance of the revolutions in Russia (Kollontaj), China, Viet Nam, Cuba and Algeria is discussed; in the case of the Soviet Union the author signals a standstill, or even regression.

RUDÉ, GEORGE. *Europe in the Eighteenth Century. Aristocracy and the Bourgeois Challenge*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1972. xi, 291 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 4.50.

Professor Rudé, whose specialty is popular protest rather than eighteenth-century Europe, has undertaken to treat the latter subject in the framework of the *History of Civilisation* series. The outcome is a compilation which is not without merit (though the appended bibliography makes a rather casual impression), and which certainly betrays the author's preferences. It is to his credit that he has done his best not to present his story as what he calls “a sort of back-drop to revolution”. The volume is beautifully illustrated.

SCHILLING, HEINZ. *Niederländische Exulanten im 16. Jahrhundert. Ihre Stellung im Sozialgefüge und im religiösen Leben deutscher und englischer Städte*. Gütersloher Verlagshaus Gerd Mohn, Gütersloh 1972. 200 pp. DM 32.00.

The author compares the vicissitudes of the Calvinist refugees from the Netherlands in Hamburg, Emden, Wesel, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Frankfurt, and London. An interesting factor analysis yields the conclusion that the local economy and the prevailing church system were the principal variables determining the success or failure of these energetic people.

*The Social History of the Reformation*. Ed. by Lawrence P. Buck and Jonathan W. Zophy. Ohio State University Press, Columbus 1972. xxiv, 397 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

The contents of this festschrift for Professor Harold J. Grimm do not justify its pretentious title, if only because the social origins of the Reformation are scarcely touched upon. Much is made of the social impact of the Reformation in a number of case studies, four of which deal with Nuremberg; however, vis-a-vis the Peasants' War Hans J. Hillerbrand reduces its role to that of a catalyst. The longest contribution, by George H. Williams, is on Italian Anabaptism.

*Studies in Modern Jewish Social History*. Sel. and Pref. by Joshua A. Fishman from *Yivo Annual of Jewish Social Science*. Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York 1972. xii, 461 pp. \$ 15.00.

The present volume reprints 21 studies originally published in the *Yivo Annual* since its inception in 1946. The first section, "Eastern and East-Central Europe", contains several contributions that are of direct interest to readers of our periodical. J. S. Hertz discusses the *Bund's* nationality programme and its critics, E. Mendelsohn the Russian Jewish labour movement and others, and M. Altshuler the attitude of the CPSU to Jewish national survival (1918-30). The second section is devoted to the Jews in the United States, and the third to aspects of the holocaust.

VICENS VIVES, J. Obra completa. Vol. 1. Historia General Moderna: Del Renacimiento a la crisis del siglo XX. Historia Moderna del Extremo Oriente. Editorial Vicens-Vives, Barcelona 1971. xlv, 1373 pp. Ptas 750.

The collected works of the great historian Vicens Vives (1910-60), both those in Spanish and those in Catalan, are going to be published in twelve volumes. The bulk of the opening volume consists of a textbook of modern history that harks back to lectures given in 1935-34. The author's comment of "No interpretamos la Historia: la narramos" is a far cry indeed to the approach he was to adopt in the 'fifties, but his power of synthesis is already clearly discernible.

WELTSCH, ROBERT. An der Wende des modernen Judentums. Betrachtungen aus fünf Jahrzehnten. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1972. xxii, 309 pp. DM 49.00.

The present volume reprints a number of shorter writings by a distinguished Zionist who left Germany in 1938, and who is now over eighty years old. They range from "At this hour" (1916) to "Let my people go" (1971). Weltsch's courageous reply to Goebbels (1935) is also included. Hans Tramer has contributed an introduction.

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Kommunistische Grundsatzserklärungen 1957-1971. Eingel. und hrsg. von Fritz Schenk. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1972. 255 pp. DM 26.00.

Twenty-five documents – declarations of principles, communiqués on conferences of ministers, conferences of Communist parties, etc. – are reproduced in this volume. Together, they reflect the positions taken especially by the leadership in the countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact. In his introduction, which also contains references to the more general relevant literature (in German), the editor stresses elements of continuity, such as the attitude against European unification. Moscow's impact on many other CPs is, in his view, much greater now than it was in 1968.

LEVINSON, CHARLES. *International Trade Unionism*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1972. v, 402 pp. £ 2.50.

The author, who is Secretary General of the International Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions, strongly advocates a co-ordinated response, "thought out as an international strategy", from the trade unions to the internationalization of big business and the supranational institutions created by governments. He deals with a score of practical issues, such as the growth of the multinational corporations and the attempts at achieving industrial democracy. Facts and figures are for the most part examples of developments in Britain, the Federal Republic and France.

REX, JOHN. *Race, colonialism and the city*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1973. xx, 310 pp. £ 3.95.

Twenty-two essays, dating from 1959 to 1972 and previously published elsewhere with one exception, centre mainly around the following themes: racially pluralist societies (South Africa, the Caribbean), problems involved in the migration of coloured people to Britain, British immigration policies, and the "twilight" zones in big cities in Britain and, less extensively treated, the USA. Even moderate efforts at slowing down immigration (such as those by the Labour Government in 1965) are strongly criticized: "each new concession to racist opinion leads to a stepping up of racist demands." Gloomy expectations are unfolded: the end of democracy, and the build-up of criminal and political violence on the part of the oppressed – unless, as far as the cities in the West are concerned, discrimination in housing be stopped. An index of names and subjects is appended.

*Yearbook on International Communist Affairs 1971*. Ed.: Richard F. Staar. Assistant Ed.: Milorad Popov. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1971. xii, 833 pp. \$ 25.00.

*Yearbook on International Communist Affairs 1972*. Ed.: Richard F. Staar. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1972. xii, 708 pp. \$ 25.00.

Like their predecessors, the 1971 and 1972 volumes of this yearbook are invaluable comprehensive surveys brought up to date. Short general references are given to the origins and structure of each Communist Party included. These precede, in each case, the chapters on the years 1970 and 1971, respectively. For example, the section on the CPSU in the 1971 volume deals with organization and leadership, domestic views and policies, international views and policies, domestic affairs, domestic economy, foreign trade, foreign affairs, ideology, and publications. The arrangement in the 1972 volume is very similar. Competing organizations (Marxist-Leninist or Castroite) are included. Both volumes have a section on international Communist front organizations.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

## AFRICA

Colonialism in Africa 1870-1960. Vol. 3. Profiles of Change: African Society and Colonial Rule. Ed. by Victor Turner. Cambridge University Press, London 1971. viii, 455 pp. Maps. £ 6.90.

The common theme in the present volume of *Colonialism in Africa* is societal change. This process is approached either in terms of such topics as land tenure, religion, education and urbanization, or in terms of the history of particular peoples. Of the twelve contributions, each of which meets high standards, we mention "Tribalism, Ruralism and Urbanism in South and Central Africa", by M. Gluckman, "New Elites in East and West Africa", by L. Mair, "The Impact of Imperialism upon Urban Development in Africa", by A. Southall, and "Urbanization and the Colour Line in Africa", by M. Banton.

SURET-CANALE, JEAN. Afrique noire occidentale et centrale. De la colonisation aux indépendances (1945-1960). I. Crise du système colonial et capitalisme monopoliste d'Etat. Editions Sociales, Paris 1972. 430 pp. Maps. F.fr. 35.00.

Vol. I of this work was announced in IRSH, IV (1959), p. 497, the second edition of this volume in VI (1961), p. 482, and Vol. II in X (1965), pp. 136f. The present third volume deals with the first fifteen years after the end of the Second World War, which in more than one way wetted the appetites for independence. The author gives much attention to political movements such as the *Rassemblement Démocratique Africain*, and especially to economic issues. His central concept is that of "monopolistic state capitalism". Many figures are given on agricultural production and industry, including mining.

War and Society in Africa. Ten Studies. Ed. by Bethwell A. Ogot. Frank Cass, London 1972. vii, 268 pp. Maps. £ 4.00.

Ten of the twenty-nine papers presented at the fifth annual Social Science Conference of the University of East Africa (Nairobi, 1969) are included in this volume. The editor, in his introduction, asserts that most non-African historians have erroneously portrayed pre-colonial Africa "as a continent of warring natives". The impression was created that, for instance, the Chaka wars were "senseless and inhumane while the Thirty Years' War was fought for a noble cause". There are studies on succession and civil wars in pre-colonial times (S. Karugire and J. B. Webster), anti-colonial resistance, and the Boer War (D. Denoon).

### Ghana

The political economy of colonialism in Ghana. A collection of documents and statistics 1900-1960. Ed. with an introd. by G. B. Kay, with a statistical abstract prep. in collab. with Stephen Hymer. Cambridge University Press, London 1972. xx, 431 pp. £ 8.60.

The main thesis argued in the editor's introduction is that the colonial diversification policy failed in its aim of fostering a trade that did not meet British economic needs and British political aims (stability through support for traditional social structures). The documents, covering the years 1916-59, are divided into six sections: "General Economic Policy", "Finance", "Transport", "Agriculture: General", "Agriculture: Cocoa", and "Education". The last part of the book consists of excellently presented tables, which contain many data on the demographic evolution, imports and exports, government expenditure, etc., roughly covering the period from 1900 to 1960.

### Nigeria

POST, KENNETH W. J. and GEORGE D. JENKINS. The Price of Liberty. Personality and Politics in Colonial Nigeria. Cambridge University Press, London 1973. xii, 494 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 8.00.

Adegoke "Alhaji" Adelabu was born in 1914 or 1915, and died in a car accident in the spring of 1958. He came from a Muslim Yoruba family of fairly prosperous traders. This book gives his biography, with an accent on his political career, which during the last years of gradual decolonization brought him a strong leadership in Ibadan and an outstanding position in Azikiwe's party. With obvious sympathy for their subject and using a wealth of material, the authors present a sophisticated exposé of the atmosphere among politically conscious Nigerians and their conflicts in the last twenty years of British rule, in which co-operation alternated with struggle. Mention should be made of the authors' analysis of Adelabu's critical comments on Nigeria's constitution before formal independence was achieved, and of his forebodings of later strife.

### Zambia

KAPFERER, BRUCE. Strategy and transaction in an African factory. African workers and Indian management in a Zambian town. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1972. xxii, 366 pp. £ 3.60.

In this versatile study, which is concerned with social relationships among African workers in an Indian-owned clothing factory in Kabwe (Broken Hill), the author presents an in-depth discussion of changing patterns of behaviour. He has made thorough investigations into life in the home villages of the factory workers, and become familiar with their language, which has added considerably to the value of the book. Apart from the methodological problems the author has subjected strikes, labour migration, trade-union and political leadership, and the development of an urban mentality to a close scrutiny.

## AMERICA

LEVENSTEIN, HARVEY A. *Labor Organizations in the United States and Mexico. A History of Their Relations.* Greenwood Publishing Company, Westport (Conn.) 1971. x, 258 pp. \$ 11.00.

Contacts between the US and the Mexican trade-union movements have been intensive practically from the latter's emergence in 1907. The author traces the efforts undertaken by the IWW to organize Mexican workers, and describes in some detail the relations of Gompers and the AFL with the *Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana*. Lewis and the CIO were particularly friendly towards the *Confederación de Trabajadores de México*. Since the Second World War this CTM, originally under the leadership of the Marxist V. Lombardo Toledano, has become strongly anti-Communist under the impact of US trade unionism.

WOLF, ERIC R. [and] EDWARD C. HANSEN. *The Human Condition in Latin America.* Oxford University Press, New York, London, Toronto 1972. x, 369 pp. Ill. \$ 15.00. (Paper: \$ 3.95.)

The authors give "diagnostic portraits of various facets of contemporary Latin American societies" – portraits that exemplify the broader social phenomena in a vivid manner. These phenomena are examined in a general discussion. Notably, the historical roots of present-day situations receive as much stress as does the tendency of our time, that of polarization of masses and elites. Many quotations, particularly from sources stemming from common people, serve to evoke the atmosphere. Several countries, both very poor and more developed ones, are represented.

### Argentina

KIRKPATRICK, JEANE. *Leader and Vanguard in Mass Society: A Study of Peronist Argentina.* The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1971. xxii, 262 pp. \$ 13.00.

The Peronist movement provides, in the author's words, "a clear-cut example of a contemporary Caesarist movement in a technologically advanced society", and constitutes "a type of nondemocratic politics that may well become more common as technological advances are achieved in societies with autocratic political traditions". The study is based on a stratified national sample. Though Peronism never was an exclusively lower-class movement, the author shows that beyond doubt it especially appealed to the lower layers.

### Brazil

CONRAD, ROBERT. *The Destruction of Brazilian Slavery 1850-1888.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1972. xx, 344 pp. Ill. \$ 14.50.

The economic importance of the slave system and the power of traditional attitudes explain the fact that in Brazil the reluctance to abolish slavery was particularly strong. Yet eight years after the belated emergence of a genuine abolitionist movement in 1880, the system came to a rather abrupt end. The author gives an impressive account of Brazilian slavery, the inter-provincial slave trade and the economic significance of the institution, and of the motives of the abolitionists and their opponents. Formal abolition was preceded, in several provinces, by a collapse of the system, which was increasingly regarded as an impediment to economic progress and social reform.

#### Chile

LABROUSSE, ALAIN. *L'expérience chilienne. Réformisme ou révolution?* Editions du Seuil, Paris 1972. 402 pp. F.fr. 29.00.

More than half the book consists of an exposition of Chilean history from independence up to and including the Frei administration. This history is seen as one of perpetual "imperialist" onslaughts and manoeuvres wholeheartedly supported by the Chilean bourgeoisie. Christian Democracy is considered as being part and parcel of that alliance of dark forces. The remainder of the book is taken up by a critical examination of Allende's achievements. His regime is reported to be paternalistic, inclined to mere reformism, fearful of real mass action and threatened, among other things, by the military establishment. Interesting interviews of representatives of the poorest elements with *compañero presidente* are quoted at length. The demographic problem is neglected.

#### Cuba

HALPERIN, MAURICE. *The Rise and Decline of Fidel Castro. An Essay in Contemporary History.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1972. xii, 380 pp. Ill. \$ 12.95.

After three years in the Soviet Union the author – invited by E. Guevara, whose Maoist radicalism he did not share – spent six years, from 1962 to 1968, in Cuba where he taught at the University of Havana. Personal experiences occupy some part of this popularly written book, which essentially covers the first five years of the Castro regime; a second volume, carrying the narrative up to 1969, is announced. The years under consideration in the present volume were, in the author's words, primarily the period of the rise of Fidel Castro, although it was also the time when the "seeds of decline" (economically: austerity; politically: dependence) were sown. The account is preceded by a short sketch of Cuban history before Castro, and digressions towards events outside the period and even of mid-1971 occur throughout the book.

#### Mexico

CUMBERLAND, CHARLES C. *Mexican Revolution. The Constitutionalist Years.* With an Introd. and Add. Material by David C. Bailey. University of Texas Press, Austin, London 1972. xix, 449 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

The late Charles C. Cumberland deals lucidly with the turbulent years 1913-20. The book is a sequel to his study on the Madera years (published in 1952). He has used much unpublished material, and drawn uncommonly sharp pictures of Huerta, Carranza, Villa, Zapata and others. His focus is on the political moves and motives of the leaders, including the role played by US ambassador Henry Lane Wilson (not in line with President Wilson's directives), and on military exploits; yet the social aspects of the controversies are not neglected.

#### United States of America

ASH, ROBERTA. *Social Movements in America*. Markham Publishing Company, Chicago 1972. ix, 274 pp. \$ 8.95. (Paper: \$ 3.50.)

In an analytical introduction, the author defines and explains the concept of "social movement". For instance, although the boundary-lines are inevitably vague, she makes a distinction between social movements and "premovement rebellion acts" or "changes initiated by a ruling class". The historical survey that follows takes the reader from the colonial era to the present. The style is lucid, the presentation very matter-of-fact.

BLASSINGAME, JOHN W. *The Slave Community. Plantation Life in the Antebellum South*. Oxford University Press, New York 1972. xv, 262 pp. Ill. \$ 7.95.

"Antebellum black slaves created several unique cultural forms which [...] provided ways for verbalizing aggression, sustaining hope, building self-esteem, and often represented areas of life largely free from the control of the whites." African traditions mingled with Christian notions in maintaining the slave's "all-consuming hope" for liberty. Generalizations such as this do not prevent the author from producing ample evidence leaving room for a less absolute interpretation. His richly illustrated book, based on an impressive range of sources, offers much information indeed on various aspects of slavery and its meaning for slaveholders as well as slaves.

By Myself I'm A Book! *An Oral History of the Immigrant Jewish Experience in Pittsburgh*. By The Pittsburgh Section, National Council of Jewish Women, under the dir. of Ailon Shiloh. American Jewish Historical Society, Waltham (Mass.) 1972. xxii, 166 pp. Ill. \$ 8.50.

Interviews with over 200 Jewish immigrants who settled in the Pittsburgh area between 1890 and 1924 yielded the materials from which this history, a kind of collective autobiography, has been compiled. The respondents are quoted regularly, but the specific contributions of each are less clearly identifiable than those in, e.g., *The Polish Peasant in Europe and America*.

DICK, WILLIAM M. *Labor and Socialism in America. The Gompers Era*. Kennikat Press, Port Washington (N.Y.), London 1972. ix, 211 pp. \$ 10.95.

The origins and widening of the dichotomy between Socialism (not only the De Leonite Socialist Labor Party, but also the rather revisionist Socialist Party) and trade unionism are here described and analyzed in some detail. The author argues convincingly that decisions by labour leaders such as Gompers – who, in the early years of his career, looked to Engels for guidance and considered himself a Marxist – determined the choice from more than one viable alternatives. He regards “objective” causes for the difference between the American and European labour movements as less important. The views developed here are corroborated by much documentary evidence.

**FELLOWS, DONALD KEITH.** *A Mosaic of America's Ethnic Minorities.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1972. xv, 219 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 7.50. (Paper: \$ 3.95.)

The following ethnic minorities living in the United States are successively dealt with in this book, which clearly has an educational purpose: the Blacks, the Mexicans, the Indians, the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Puerto Ricans. The author pays much attention to the religious and cultural traditions of these groups, as well as to their present problems.

**KANTER, ROSABETH MOSS.** *Commitment and Community. Communes and Utopias in Sociological Perspective.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1972. xiii, 303 pp. \$ 10.00. (Paper: \$ 2.95.)

“This book is the result of several research projects and a variety of personal experiences over the past five years.” It describes a number of nineteenth-century communities such as Oneida (the pages devoted to this experiment are of special interest) and of contemporary communities. For reasons of comparison some attention is also given to the kibbutzim. As to the communes of the 1960's in the USA, the author says that they are characterized “by a diminishing scope. By and large, contemporary communes encompass fewer visions of social reconstruction, fewer hopes for permanence, fewer people, fewer demands on those people, and fewer institutions” than the communities of the previous century.

**REEVE, CARL.** *The Life and Times of Daniel De Leon.* Foreword by Oakley C. Johnson. Humanities Press, New York 1972. ix, 193 pp. \$ 6.50.

Against the background of the history of labour and Socialism in the USA, De Leon's life is sketched and his political evolution (from Georgism to Marxism) discussed. “His socialist life”, the author summarizes, “was a contradiction. In spite of his sectarianism, he gave Marxist substance to the Socialist movement of his time”, though he underestimated “the importance of the non-Socialist organizations of the masses”. Lenin provides the author with his criteria for an evaluation.

**STAROBIN, JOSEPH R.** *American Communism in Crisis, 1943-1957.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1972. xvii, 331 pp. \$ 12.95.

The author was at one time a foreign editor of the *Daily Worker*. He combines personal experience with scholarship in this picture of a movement in almost steady decline. It is a story of failure, notably the failure to adapt the theory to the reality of an unexpected elasticity of capitalism, and to choose for a radical stand towards a solution of American problems instead of sticking to Leninist dogmas. In this connection, due attention is given to interventions by Russians and other people in positions of authority (Duclos, for example). The book is excellently documented.

SZAJKOWSKI, ZOSA. *Jews, Wars, and Communism. Vol. I. The Attitude of American Jews to World War I, the Russian Revolutions of 1917, and Communism (1914-1945)*. Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York 1972. xxvii, 714 pp. Ill. \$ 20.00.

Several chapters of this informative book appeared originally as articles in periodicals such as the *American Jewish Archives*. Other volumes are planned; they, too, will cover the period under discussion here. In this volume, three major categories of subjects come to the fore. First, the controversies over the First World War, when, prior to America's entry and the Russian revolutions, pro-German or at least anti-Russian feelings were strong and widespread. Second, the bitter conflicts over Bolshevism (the author gives commendable interpretations of the motives of Jews serving in the Soviet secret police), both in 1917-18 and later, when the persecution of Zionists became known. Third, the emergence of Nazism and the Second World War. Although the whole of the book is fragmentary in composition, the author presents a wealth of details. The pictorial illustration (many cartoons) is rich.

UROFSKY, MELVIN I. *A Mind of One Piece. Brandeis and American Reform*. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York 1971. xiii, 210 pp. \$ 10.00.

In this book about "a man who considered bigness to be a curse" the author, who is the editor of the Brandeis papers, concentrates on his subject's achievements as a reformer and a Zionist (the Jewish state could avoid bigness, the nation being small). The important role played by Brandeis as an advisor of President Wilson (anti-trust legislation) and his later career as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (appointed in 1916) come up for detailed treatment.

### ASIA

HAYIT, BAYMIRZA. *Turkestan zwischen Russland und China. Eine ethnographische, kulturelle und politische Darstellung zur Geschichte der nationalen Staaten und des nationalen Kampfes Turkestans im Zeitalter der russischen und chinesischen Expansion vom 18. bis ins 20. Jahrhundert*. Philo Press, Amsterdam 1971. xiv, 415 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 120.00.

A survey of the vicissitudes of Timur's Empire precedes a more detailed account of the history of Western and Eastern Turkestan and of the Turkish peoples that have lived there since the Russian and Chinese conquerors

started their campaigns in the eighteenth century. The author, whose use of the German language is far from perfect, concentrates on national and religiously inspired resistance movements. As far as Eastern Turkestan (Sinkiang) was concerned, these movements became – frequently unwilling – tools in the hands of the Soviet and Chinese governments, especially from the 1930's onward.

### China

Chinas große Wandlung. Acht Beiträge von Daniel W.Y. Kwok, Peter J. Opitz, Gabriele Sattler – von Sivers [u.a.] Hrsg. von Peter J. Opitz. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1972. 321 pp. DM 16.80.

A sophisticated, balanced and cautious evaluation of the weakening of traditional Chinese society and thought in the nineteenth century is given in the introduction, which ushers in eight individual studies. One of these, an essay on conservative interpretation and reflection concerning modernistic currents (author: L. A. Schneider), is an exception to the editorial rule that only revolutionary movements are included. The editor deals with the Tai-ping rebellion and with Chinese Communism up to 1949. We also mention the essays by D. W. Y. Kwok and T. Spengler, on the Anarchist and Socialist movements, respectively. Of special interest is Liu Shih-fu's version of Anarchism (strongly influenced by Kropotkin), which inspired groups in various cities in the years preceding the rise of the Communists.

Elites in the People's Republic of China. Ed. by Robert A. Scalapino. University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1972. xxiii, 669 pp. \$ 15.00. (Paper: \$ 4.95.)

G. A. Bennett, in the first contribution to this excellent collection of studies, points to "the present movement away from classical elite sociology", and applies new approaches in a general way to Communist China. Three studies deal with elites on the national level: D. J. Waller with the evolution of the Communist political elite, 1931-56, the editor with the transition in party leadership between the Eighth and Ninth Central Committees, and Th. W. Robinson with "Lin Piao as an Elite Type". Of the other studies we mention that by L. T. White, III, on the evolution of the Shanghai elite (gradual outmanoeuvring of the bourgeoisie), and those by P. H. Chang, R. Baum and R. N. Montaperto on aspects of the Cultural Revolution. Sources and biographical materials are exhaustively discussed by D. W. Klein.

Mao Tse-toung. Dirigé par François Joyaux. Editions de l'Herne, Paris 1972. 448 pp. Ill. F.fr. 59.00.

A chronology starting with Mao Tse-tung's birth in 1893 is followed by a number of essays, interspersed with some of Mao's writings. The contributions are of varying quality, and the authors' opinions differ as well. Most of the contributors deal with their themes in a critical vein. We mention J. E. Rue's study of the origins of "Maoism", and the essay by S. Haffner on the new idea of war developed by Mao, which is totally different from both the

European conception and the notions of Lenin and Trockij. Various chapters deal with literature and art. A bibliography of Mao's works and well-selected pictorial illustrations are appended.

RECLUS, JACQUES. *La révolte des Taï-ping (1851-1864)*. Prologue de la Révolution chinoise. Préface de Jean Chesneaux. Le Pavillon, Paris 1972. 280 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 33.00.

Tens of millions of Chinese, in eighteen provinces of the Empire, were involved in the Taiping rebellion, which lasted for twenty years and was suppressed at the cost of several million lives. The author, who taught at Chinese universities for twenty-five years, gives a precise account of the history of the movement against the background of the social, cultural and political "establishment", which it tried to destroy for a variety of partly interdependent reasons.

RICE, EDWARD E. *Mao's Way*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1972. xi, 596 pp. \$ 12.95.

During the Cultural Revolution the author served as US Consul General in Hong Kong. The materials he collected there constitute the principal source for this political biography. The problems presented by the Cultural Revolution are in the foreground, and Mao's earlier life is seen as being in part an anticipation. The role played by Mao's third wife is given much emphasis. Yet this is not a sensational book, but a thoughtful approach, in which the personal motives of the leading individuals are paramount. Mao is quoted as having said: "A little reading of books is all right, but a lot of it harms people." There are many rather perplexing statements and quotations in this lively biography, which is concluded by a "Who's Who" of prominent persons.

SNOW, HELEN FOSTER [NYM WALES]. *The Chinese Communists. Sketches and Autobiographies of the Old Guard. Book I: Red Dust. Book II: Autobiographical Profiles and Biographical Sketches.* Introd. to Book I by Robert Carver North. Greenwood Publishing Company, Westport (Conn.) 1972. xxi, 398 pp. Ill. \$ 15.00.

Book I, originally published in 1952, contains 24 narratives as told to the author (then the wife of Edgar Snow) in 1937. Each life story is preceded by a short commentary. Book II contains materials published elsewhere or hitherto unpublished. They, too, stem from 1937 when, after her husband, Mrs Snow visited Yen-an. Contemporary photographs illustrate the texts, which are of great value for any study of the motives involved in endorsing the Communist ideology, mostly by middle-class people.

#### India

DOBBIN, CHRISTINE. *Urban Leadership in Western India. Politics and Communities in Bombay City 1840-1885*. Oxford University Press, London 1972. xii, 305 pp. £ 6.00.

This study is a model of meticulous precision. The author has collected much material, and has worked it up into an impressive account of the immensely intricate class, caste, religious and cultural interrelationships that made for an enormous variety in "urban leadership". Her main subject is the *shetias*, the richest merchants of the city (among whom the Parsis were outstanding), and the emerging intelligentsia from whose ranks efficient competitors for political power within the context of British rule came to the fore.

HU, CHI-HSI. Pékin et le mouvement communiste indien. Armand Colin, Paris 1972. 153 pp. F.fr. 34.00.

The impact of Chinese Communism on Indian politics, and notably on India's (now three) Communist parties – none of which has recently found favour with Peking – is traced here from 1950 to 1970. It is a story of endless theoretical debates, of abrupt changes of tactics, and of a curious mixture of ideology, consideration of national issues, and striving for power. As the impact is one-way, the focus is on Chinese motives and on the Indian political scene at large.

SEN GUPTA, BHABANI. Communism in Indian Politics. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1972. xxiv, 455 pp. \$ 15.00. (Paper: \$ 4.95.)

The author studies Indian Communism in the context of the national and regional situation of the country rather than in that of outside influences, although he does not deny their relevance. He summarily deals with the history of the CPI up to 1964. Later years receive more detailed attention, for instance the threefold split. The author also describes the Communists' participation in the Kerala and West Bengal governments and its effects on political thinking. His treatment of the efforts to broaden the basis of the movement, notably the endeavour to try and win the support of the poor peasants, is very interesting.

#### Indonesia

Het economisch beleid in Nederlandsch-Indië. Capita selecta. Een bronnenpublicatie. Economic Policy in the Netherlands-Indies. Selected Subjects (with a preface, introd. and survey of the documents in English). Eerste stuk. Bewerkt door P. Creutzberg. Wolters-Noordhoff NV, Groningen 1972. xlix, 756 pp. Hfl. 135.00.

The present Vol. 5 of the *Uitgaven van de Commissie voor Bronnenpublicatie betreffende de Geschiedenis van Nederlandsch[formerly Nederlands]-Indië 1900-1942* contains 117 documents relating to the economic policies of the Dutch authorities both *in situ* and in The Hague. Most of these have several kinds of financial problems for their subject. However, there are 43 documents focused on welfare planning, which was undertaken during the first decade of the century. Another volume on economic policies is in preparation.

### Iran

**BULLIET, RICHARD W.** *The Patricians of Nishapur. A Study in Medieval Islamic Social History.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1972. xvi, 288 pp. \$ 10.00.

The City of Nishapur in the North-East of what is now Iran was an important metropolis from the tenth to the twelfth centuries, the period under discussion in this learned study. The first part of the book contains a description of the social and religious composition (apart from the dominating Muslims, Zoroastrians, Jews and Christians) of the population, and the vicissitudes of warring factions among the patrician clans. The second part is devoted to an account of a number of patrician families.

### Israel

**BALDWIN, ELAINE.** *Differentiation and co-operation in an Israeli veteran moshav.* With a foreword by Max Gluckman. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1972. xxv, 240 pp. £ 3.60.

The field work for this book was carried out in one of the oldest moshavim in the years 1966-68, and one in which the traditions and (Socialist) principles of nearly half a century ago live on strongest. A survey of the historical background precedes a number of chapters on special topics. For instance, the tensions caused by the adoption of new and specialized methods of farming, and the problems involved, are analyzed in depth. We also mention the chapters on village administration and politics and the relations of the moshav with the country's government.

**TALMON, YONINA.** *Family and Community in the Kibbutz.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1972. xv, 266 pp. \$ 12.00.

S. N. Eisenstadt, in his introduction, defines this collection of essays by the late Yonina Talmon as "a full report of the first and most comprehensive sociological analysis of the kibbutzim". The author does justice to many variations in the different types of collective settlements, and also provides pertinent answers to more general questions. The position of the family, parental roles and children's education are described in detail. Other topics are patterns of mate selection, changes in value systems and ideological outlook, and social differentiation and elite formation.

### Korea

**KIM, SE-JIN.** *The Politics of Military Revolution in Korea.* The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1971. xv, 239 pp. \$ 9.25.

The years of protracted belligerence in Korea resulted in "the rise of a military leviathan, making massive garrison states of both halves" of the partitioned country. The author presents a carefully drawn picture of the process of nation-building in South Korea, concentrating on the role of the military

since 1961 (the end of civilian rule). He argues that, after some years of effort at modernization, the "reform zeal" of the ex-officers, the people in managerial positions under the Park regime, has waned. According to him the regime itself is at the crossroads: economic expansion cannot function indefinitely as a surrogate for political ideology. This ideology should not degenerate into "administrative tyranny", but should be characterized by "innovative governance based on liberal democracy". The author has included many data on the social backgrounds of the military men.

### EUROPE

BOUVARD, MARGUERITE. *Labor Movements in the Common Market Countries. The Growth of a European Pressure Group.* Foreword by Stanley Hoffmann. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1972. xxx, 273 pp. \$ 17.50.

A bird's-eye view of the trade-union movements in the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Italy and France precedes a more elaborate discussion of the International Confederation of Trade Unions and the (Christian) World Congress of Labour, with an accent on their European policies and agencies. (A brief treatment of the World Federation of Trade Unions is included.) Then follow chapters on "pressure groups", notably the consultative organs of the European Communities and the Parliamentary Assembly, and on the Communities' social policies, including harmonizing systems. The concluding chapter deals with the effects of the Communities on living and work conditions in the past. The author argues that the Council of Ministers has denied labour the opportunity to participate, which has contributed to radicalization.

Sicherheitskonferenz in Europa. Dokumentation 1954-1972. Die Bemühungen um Entspannung und Annäherung im politischen, militärischen, wirtschaftlichen, wissenschaftlich-technologischen und kulturellen Bereich. Hrsg. von Friedrich-Karl Schramm, Wolfram-Georg Riggert, Alois Friedel. Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1972. xxiii, 975 pp. DM 98.00.

The documents here brought together have reference to the idea and preparation of a conference on security and co-operation in Europe, and to the international discussions on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR). Both sections are sub-divided into documents emanating from the Western powers, the Eastern powers, and the neutral and "block-free" states. Some 700 documents are reproduced (in German) *in toto* or in extract form. Speeches, statements and press records are included. Excellent indices enhance the value of the book.

### Austria

GLETTLER, MONIKA. *Die Wiener Tschechen um 1900. Strukturanalyse einer nationalen Minderheit in der Großstadt.* R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1972. 628 pp. DM 58.00.

This volume contains a wealth of information on the number, the social background, and the status of Czech migrants in the Austrian capital. It covers the period from 1866 to 1914, but some data are given for earlier years. After discussing such questions as social stratification, assimilation and its counterpart, efforts at stimulating national consciousness, the author concentrates on the national issue as exemplified in special organizations (including labour) and the foundation of a (private) Czech school. The appendices offer a list of Czech newspapers and periodicals, as well as a number of documents.

**KLEMPERER, KLEMENS VON.** Ignaz Seipel. Christian Statesman in a Time of Crisis. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1972. xvi, 468 pp. Ill. \$ 17.50.

This political biography of the prominent Roman Catholic statesman of the First Republic is in part based on a wealth of unpublished materials in Austrian and German archives. The author steers a happy middle course between admiration and debunking, between hagiography and demonology. Seipel's successive moves, first to the left and then to the right, are explained in terms of politics, psychology, and theological traditions.

#### Belgium

**CLAEYS – VAN HAEGENDOREN, MIEKE.** Hendrik de Man. Een biografie. De Nederlandsche Boekhandel, Antwerpen, Utrecht 1972. 440 pp. B.fr. 575. (Paper: B.fr. 465.)

The author's method of approach has been to place De Man continually "against the background of the general social situation, and only then to examine his reactions to it as a thinker and a politician". She has not, however, applied it in an extreme fashion, and the book is an intelligent intellectual and political biography. Each phase in De Man's eventful life is described in a lively way. His failure as a cabinet minister and his role during the first years of the German occupation are related and critically examined in an unemotional spirit. The theories developed by De Man are ably summarized.

**DE WEERDT, DENISE.** De Belgische socialistische arbeidersbeweging op zoek naar een eigen vorm 1872-1880. Stichting Camille Huysmans, Antwerpen n.d. [1972]; distr. by Uitgeverij Ontwikkeling, Antwerpen. 188 pp. B.fr. 290.

In the process of a critical re-evaluation of Proudhonism, which also dominated the Belgian section of the First International, the Socialist movement was born during the years 1874-77. The author, though emphasizing the ideological evolution among the leadership (De Paepe and others), offers much detailed information on strikes, local and regional organizations, and on the impact of the language question on the movement (the Flemish sections were considered by Guillaume to be non-revolutionary). The book is an essential contribution to the history of labour and Socialism.

## OTHER BOOKS

CHLEPNER, B.-S. Cent ans d'histoire sociale en Belgique. Préface de Henri Janne. Postface [La période 1955-1971] de René Ewalenko. Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles n.d. [1972.] 447 pp.

## Czechoslovakia

PIEKALKIEWICZ, JAROSLAW A. Public Opinion Polling in Czechoslovakia, 1968-69. Results and Analysis of Surveys Conducted During the Dubcek Era. Foreword of Barry Bede. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1972. xxix, 357 pp. \$ 18.50.

Twenty public opinion polls conducted between March 1968 and March 1969 by various Czech and Slovak state, political and academical organizations have provided the material for this study, which helps to give an answer to many questions. All in all, some 35,000 people were interviewed, and the results seem to be trustworthy. A marked majority was for a reformed Socialism and against a return to capitalism. There are interesting particulars, such as the difference between the views of Czechs and Slovaks on the "Action Programme": the percentage of Czechs who fully agreed (52) was lower than that of Slovaks. It is curious to note that the "leading role" of the Communist Party continued to be recognized by a majority, and that throughout the period Svoboda achieved the highest score of popularity as a trusted leader, Dubček coming second.

Weg, Leistung, Schicksal. Geschichte der sudetendeutschen Arbeiterbewegung in Wort und Bild. Seliger-Gemeinde, Stuttgart 1972. 487 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 48.00.

The history of the German Social-Democratic labour movement in Bohemia under the Austrian Empire is here dealt with more concisely than are the years 1918-38. In text and pictures, the magnificently illustrated album evokes the atmosphere of a movement (party, trade unions, youth organization, para-military units, etc.) inspired not only by common interests, but also by a strong belief in dignity. The political problems – integration in and recognition by the Czech State, and then the struggle against rising National-Socialism – are, however, not neglected.

## Eire - Ireland

CULLEN, L. M. An Economic History of Ireland since 1660. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1972. 208 pp. £ 2.00.

This is a commendable economic history of the whole of Ireland, in which the fifty years since Eire's independence are only summarized. What strikes the reader is the fact that great catastrophes, notably that of the 1840's, receive less emphasis than the positive achievements. In general, Ireland's economy is described as having been less backward and subject to suppression than the stereotype picture would have us believe. Especially the period from 1730 to 1815 is portrayed as having been dynamic.

## France

BLUM, LEON. L'Œuvre de —. [III-1.] L'Entrée dans la politique active. Le Congrès de Tours. De Poincaré au Cartel des Gauches. La Réforme gouvernementale. 1914-1928. [III-2.] Réparations et désarmement. Les Problèmes de la Paix. La montée des fascismes. 1928-1934. Editions Albin Michel, Paris 1972. xv, 586 pp.; 709 pp. F.fr. 45.00 per vol.

The first-mentioned volume shows in impressive detail how Blum's authority in the SFIO sprang from his indefatigable activity as a writer (books and innumerable articles in the Socialist press), a parliamentarian (1919 elected into the *Chambre des Députés*) and a leading member of the International. His position was definitely established after Tours. The other volume opens with the preparation of the SFIO programme for the elections of 1928. Unlike many of his party friends, Blum in 1929 still opposed participation in a government not led by a Socialist. The impact of rising National-Socialism (and Fascism) on Blum's thought is reflected in this volume. His style is lucid, and occasionally passionate. A bibliography of his writings, covering the years 1914-37, is appended.

CERF, MARCEL. Edouard Moreau, l'âme du Comité Central de la Commune. Centenaire de la Commune 1871-1971. Editions Denoël, Paris 1971. 319 pp. Ill. F.fr. 22.00.

Drawing upon largely unpublished materials, but without giving specified references, the author presents an interesting biographical essay, in which the focus is on the last ten months of Moreau's life. A separate chapter is devoted to the tragedy round Charles de Beaufort.

Colloque universitaire pour la commémoration du centenaire de la Commune de 1871 tenu à Paris les 21, 22 et 23 mai 1971. Actes. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1972. 349 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

The present report was published at the same time as No 79 of *Le Mouvement Social*. Since the latter has been advertized twice in our periodical we need not enlarge on the contents. We only draw attention to the lively discussions, which show that the Paris Commune is a topical issue in the world of learning.

DANOS, JACQUES [et] MARCEL GIBELIN. Juin 36. François Maspero, Paris 1972. 2 vols. 123 pp.; 172 pp. F.fr. 7.50.

This history of the Popular Front era by two left-wing Socialists was first published in 1952. The present volumes are a reprint with a new preface of six pages.

DAWSON, PHILIP. Provincial Magistrates and Revolutionary Politics in France, 1789-1795. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1972. x, 424 pp. \$ 15.00.

The 2,700 holders of judicial office in the *bailliages* and *sénéchaussées*, whose attitudes and motives are studied in this well-documented work, formed an important and largely representative section of the pre-revolutionary bourgeoisie. The author, whose interpretation is akin to that given by Cobban, is critical of the definitions offered by Lefebvre and Soboul. He contends that as a rule the group under consideration supported the revolution hesitantly and cautiously. He has used a wealth of sources to trace the political biographies of scores of magistrates.

DELPERRIE DE BAYAC, JACQUES. *Histoire du Front populaire*. Fayard, Paris 1972. 542 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

In this fascinating account of French history between 1934 and 1940, many contemporary sources of very different provenance are quoted. In this case, the popular set-up (no specified references etc.) has not produced lack of thoughtfulness. The book contains such details as the campaign of hatred against the Jew Blum as well as the circulation of the major newspapers; general conclusions are drawn frequently. It has been written from the perspective that it was the Popular Front parliament that abdicated to Pétain in 1940.

DESANTI, DOMINIQUE. *Flora Tristan. La femme révoltée*. Hachette, Paris 1972. 329 pp. F.fr. 29.00.

The present volume is a popularly written biography of one of the most colourful French Socialists. Flora Tristan (1803-44) struggled for the emancipation of the worker and of women – the proletarians of the proletarians. Many quotations from contemporary sources add to the liveliness of this life story, in which the author relates her subject's experiences with the Saint-Simonians, the Fourierists, and other groups and currents.

*Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier français*. Publié sous la dir. de Jean Maitron. Tome X. Troisième partie: 1871-1914. De la Commune à la Grande Guerre. A à Bou. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1973. 351 pp. F.fr. 82.00.

The opening volume of the third series of this well-known dictionary is set up on the same lines as its predecessors. The articles are preceded by lists of the delegates at the successive trade-union and party congresses, 1871-1914. The longest article in the present volume is on Allemane, but the *dii minores* equally get their due together with marginal figures such as Alain, Andler and Barrès.

DUCLOS, JACQUES. *Mémoires*. [V.] *Dans la mêlée 1952-1958. De la relance d'un complot anticommuniste à l'effondrement de la IV<sup>e</sup> République*. Fayard, Paris 1972. 465 pp. Ill. F.fr. 32.00.

This last but one volume of Duclos's memoirs is particularly revealing in that its author had to declare himself on such issues as Berija's death (applauded),

Chruščev's "secret speech" (1956), and the short-lived Hungarian revolution (Duclos: no revolution at all, but organized reaction). Lengthy quotations from his own speeches and similar sources, interesting though they are, are seldom questioned in the light of later reasoning. An inclination can be discerned to stick as much as possible to the CP position of the early 'fifties.

Les écrivains français devant la guerre de 1870 et devant la Commune. Colloque 7 novembre 1970. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1972. 200 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

The title of these proceedings of a symposium convened by the *Société d'Histoire Littéraire de la France* is in so far misleading that Huysmans, Malot, Barrès and Hugo are the only distinguished belletrists to be discussed at some length. However, the volume may well be of special interest to social historians for this very reason. The longer section on the Franco-German War includes an important paper on Taine, by Simon Jeune. In the second section Roger Bellet deals with *Le Père Duchêne* (the title of his contribution should obviously read "Logique et incantation révolutionnaires..."), and Mireille Delfau with Séverine (Caroline Rémy). There are several papers on Vallès.

GOUSTINE, CHRISTIAN DE. Pouget. Les matins noirs du syndicalisme. Editions de la Tête de Feuilles, Paris 1972. 246 pp. F.fr. 33.00.

Emile Pouget (1860-1931), the friend of Monatte, Griffuelhes and Yvetot, was the most important popularizer of Anarchist ideas as well as one of the leading Anarcho-Syndicalists organized in the CGT before it adopted Socialism and came to accept parliamentarism. Pouget's heyday was the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first years of the twentieth. A short biography is followed by chapters each dealing in detail with special aspects. Documents are appended, notably extracts from the *Père Peinard*.

GOYARD-FABRE, SIMONE. La Philosophie des Lumières en France. Librairie C. Klincksieck, Paris 1972. 339 pp. F.fr. 48.00.

Since Dr Goyard-Fabre is a philosopher rather than a historian, her essay on the French Enlightenment is not in a class with the works of Hazard, Crocker and Gay. However, she has succeeded in bringing out the distinctive features of this movement, which can by no means be labelled rationalist. The social ideas of the *philosophes*, notably their dislike of the "populace", are not thrown into proper relief. The author's enthusiasm for her subject is even outdone by Pierre Chaunu, who has contributed an almost dithyrambic foreword.

HIGONNET, PATRICE L.-R. Pont-de-Montvert. Social Structure and Politics in a French Village, 1700-1914. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1971. xv, 215 pp. Ill. \$ 8.50.

In this remarkable history of a Protestant village in the Cévennes the social evolution and its political consequences are extensively described and ana-

lyzed with candour. The author demonstrates how around 1700 the village elite supported the King, whose policy of religious suppression should have antagonized them, whereas in the 1780's they joined the local poor in their aversion from the established order. The impact of the Revolution is dealt with in great detail. The decline of the village and the gradual disappearance of class controversies in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are set forth with precision. The documentation is excellent.

HOFFMAN, ROBERT L. *Revolutionary Justice. The Social and Political Theory of P.-J. Proudhon.* University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1972. xvii, 429 pp. Ill. \$ 15.00.

"Proudhon adheres so closely and consistently to the humanitarian-libertarian theme, and follows it so determinedly, that he could be called the truest or most honest of socialists." This is one of the many provocative sentences in this illuminating study, which is an attempt at a balanced evaluation of essentials in Proudhon's voluminous writings. Proudhon's flexibility receives as much attention as his consistency regarding fundamental questions. In an epilogue the bearing of Proudhon's ideas on the labour movement and Socialist thought up to the present is discussed.

LEFRANÇAIS, GUSTAVE. *Souvenirs d'un révolutionnaire. Annexe: Programme d'enseignement de l'Association fraternelle des Instituteurs, Institutrices et Professeurs socialistes.* Texte ét. et prés. par Jan Černý. Société Encyclopédique Française; Editions de la Tête de Feuilles, Paris 1972. 498 pp. F.fr. 59.00.

The author, a Socialist teacher who in the 1870's adopted and then criticized Anarchist views, in these memoirs describes his life from 1848 up to and including 1871. He was more of an orator than a writer. Yet this – succinctly introduced – book constitutes a major document that has great value for an understanding of the whole period. It contains very trenchant remarks on the events of 1848, and remarkable first-hand accounts of political life among radicals under the Second Empire.

*Médecins, climat et épidémies à la fin du XVIIIe siècle.* [Par] Jean-Paul Desaiève, Jean-Pierre Goubert, Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie, Jean Meyer, Otto Muller [et] Jean-Pierre Peter. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1972. 254 pp. Maps. F.fr. 59.00.

In 1776, a committee with Vicq d'Azyr as general secretary was instructed to collect data on epidemics from physicians all over the country. The programme was carried out over a period of sixteen years. The results are here discussed in the light of modern insights. The studies are for a considerable part devoted to meteorological particulars, but they also contain interesting remarks on the composition of the medical profession in Brittany, on the death rate, and on the geographical and social distribution of illnesses.

MOISSONNIER, MAURICE. *La Première Internationale et la Commune à Lyon (1865-1871)*. Spontanéisme – Complots et «lutttes réelles». Editions Sociales, Paris 1972. 403 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

Starting with a nutshell exposition of the history of the City of Lyons under the Second Empire, the author gives an account of the influence of the First International there. He attributes the early failure of the Lyons Commune to Bakunist "spontaneity", and underlines its political rather than social character, criticizing its tendency towards extreme municipalization (lack of support for Paris). He has used many primary sources.

PATRICK, ALISON. *The Men of the First French Republic. Political Alignments in the National Convention of 1792*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, London 1972. xviii, 407 pp. \$ 16.50.

An important collection of French revolutionary pamphlets in the National Library of Australia, together with primary sources in French and other archives, constitute the material basis for this penetrating study. The author has gathered much information on individual members of the Convention, and presents data on motives, pressures and changes of opinion as factors influencing alignment and voting behaviour. In analyzing these, he often gives particulars on his subjects' anterior careers. Many tables – appropriate to the quantifying method, which is here used with commendable restraint – are included.

STARR, WILLIAM THOMAS. *Romain Rolland. One against all. A biography*. Mouton, The Hague, Paris 1971. 261 pp. Hfl. 35.00.

In this attractive biography, Rolland's views of man and society receive much attention. The author demonstrates that, during the First World War, "his belief in the responsibility of the artist became the most compelling force in his life". He deals succinctly with both Rolland's sympathy with Soviet Communism and his disappointment with the Soviet Union as a consequence of his visit to that country.

WRIGHT, VINCENT. *Le Conseil d'Etat sous le Second Empire*. Armand Colin, Paris 1972. 273 pp. F.fr. 85.00.

In the first years of the Second Empire, the *Conseil d'Etat* was more powerful than Parliament, but carried less weight than the Ministries in this respect, and in later years its influence dwindled. The author has concerned himself with its composition and tasks, and describes its relations with the Ministers and the *Corps législatif*. He scrutinizes the political divisions among its members and devotes a special chapter to the *Conseil's* handling of religious questions.

#### OTHER BOOKS

COUTURIER, LOUIS. *Les «grandes affaires» du P.C.F.* François Maspero, Paris 1972. 151 pp. Ill.

CRAIPEAU, YVAN. *Le mouvement trotskyste en France. Des origines aux enseignements de mai 68*. Editions Syros, Paris n.d. [1972.] 285 pp.

- MANCEAUX, MICHELE. *Les maos en France*. Avant-propos de Jean-Paul Sartre. Gallimard, Paris 1972. 255 pp.
- ROBERTS, J. M. *The Paris Commune from the Right*. [The English Historical Review, Suppl. 6.] Longman, London 1973. ii, 45 pp.
- SEGUY, GEORGES. *Le mai de la C.G.T.* Julliard, Paris 1972. 224 pp.

### Germany

- CECIL, ROBERT. *The Myth of the Master Race: Alfred Rosenberg and Nazi Ideology*. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1972. x, 266 pp. Ill. £ 3.00.

Since it is the first biography of the chief Nazi ideologist to be published in any language, the present volume certainly fills a gap. This is not to say that Mr Cecil has written anything like a standard work, but his account is generally informed and well written. There is a tendency to overrate Hitler's intellectual debt to Rosenberg and Haushofer; for a more realistic appraisal we refer to the study by Axel Kuhn noticed in *IRSH*, XVI (1971), p. 278.

- Deutsche Agrargeschichte*. Hrsg. von Günther Franz. Verlag Eugen Ulmer, Stuttgart. Ill. Maps.

I. JANKUHN, HERBERT. *Vor- und Frühgeschichte vom Neolithikum bis zur Völkerwanderungszeit*. Mit Beiträgen von Harald Jankuhn, Eberhard May und Ulrich Willerding. 1969. 300 pp. DM 50.60.

II. ABEL, WILHELM. *Geschichte der deutschen Landwirtschaft vom frühen Mittelalter bis zum 19. Jahrhundert*. 2., neubearb. Aufl. 1967. 361 pp. DM 52.80.

III. LÜTGE, FRIEDRICH. *Geschichte der deutschen Agrarverfassung vom frühen Mittelalter bis zum 19. Jahrhundert*. 2., verb. und stark erw. Aufl. 1967. 323 pp. DM 48.40.

IV. FRANZ, GÜNTHER. *Geschichte des deutschen Bauernstandes vom frühen Mittelalter bis zum 19. Jahrhundert*. 1970. 288 pp. DM 57.20.

V. HAUSHOFER, HEINZ. *Die deutsche Landwirtschaft im technischen Zeitalter*. 2., verb. Aufl. 1972. 327 pp. DM 58.00.

This series of five volumes is too unevenly organized to qualify as a handbook. Vols I, II, and V cover the successive stages of agriculture in the German territories, while Vols III and IV, containing approaches from an institutional and a socio-political point of view, respectively, deal with the same thirteen-odd centuries that are treated in Vol. II. Nor are the volumes of even quality. Professor Jankuhn and his specialist contributors present a pioneering outline of the origins of agriculture in the Western part of Central Europe, and the scientific record of Professor Abel answers for the quality of Vol. II. For a thorough critique of Lütge and Haushofer we refer to Hans Rosenberg's booklet mentioned in *IRSH*, XV (1970), p. 154; Franz's history of the German peasantry, though crammed with information, is equally disappointing. Fortunately, the volumes are singly obtainable.

DORWART, REINHOLD AUGUST. *The Prussian Welfare State before 1740*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1971. xiv, 328 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

The subject of the present volume is a chapter of state interference during the *pre-laissez-faire* era. As is apparent from the title, the author tends to associate the paternal concern of the Hohenzollern with the twentieth-century welfare state. The areas covered by public control, from education to environmental quality, may be much the same in the two cases, but the circumstances and the functions of intervention certainly are not. This is insufficiently brought out in what is otherwise a book full of interesting detail.

DÜDING, DIETER. *Der Nationalsoziale Verein 1896-1903. Der gescheiterte Versuch einer parteipolitischen Synthese von Nationalismus, Sozialismus and Liberalismus*. R. Oldenbourg, München, Wien 1972. 211 pp. DM 42.00.

Friedrich Naumann's *Nationalsozialer Verein* was a curious enterprise, a kind of German Anti-Corn-Law League as well as an attempt to combine social concern with nationalism. The present monograph is the first scholarly history of this short-lived political party. The unpublished materials on which the author has drawn include the rediscovered Naumann papers.

FISCHER, WOLFRAM. *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft im Zeitalter der Industrialisierung. Aufsätze – Studien – Vorträge*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1972. 547 pp. DM 48.00.

Several of the essays and studies collected in this volume demonstrate how economic science, economic history and social history can fruitfully influence each other. General problems are discussed in Chapter I; there is, for instance, a critical evaluation of Rostow's theory on the stages of economic growth, which is interesting because of the author's profound knowledge of the economic and social factors that are relevant for an understanding of Germany's "take-off" in the nineteenth century. Chapter II deals with "state and economy" (the role of the state in industrialization, state and economic pressure groups in Wilhelmine Germany, etc.), and Chapter V with the industrialization process in a number of regions. Of special interest are the studies in Chapters III and IV: social aspects of industrialization (e.g., an essay on the importance of workers' memoirs as sources) and the crafts, whose position in the time of industrialization and after is treated with great acuteness.

FÜRSTENBERG, FRIEDRICH. *Die Sozialstruktur der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Ein soziologischer Überblick. 2., neubearb. Aufl.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1972. 150 pp. DM 12.80.

In the present edition of this very useful booklet, which was originally published in 1967 and noticed in IRSH, XII, p. 504, the figures and graphs have been largely updated.

GORDON, HAROLD J., JR. Hitler and the Beer Hall Putsch. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1972. xii, 666 pp. Ill. \$ 19.50.

The German translation of this book, which appeared before the original, was critically reviewed in IRSH, XVII (1972), p. 766. The numerous quotations from the German sources are here of course rendered in English, and the illustrations are less copious.

HENNING, HANSJOACHIM. Das westdeutsche Bürgertum in der Epoche der Hochindustrialisierung 1860-1914. Soziales Verhalten und soziale Strukturen. Teil I: Das Bildungsbürgertum in den preussischen Westprovinzen. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1972. vii, 509 pp. DM 92.00.

Ways of behaviour and attitudes (*Verhaltensweisen*) provide the author of this very important study with an approach to define the concept of *Bürgertum*. He presents the reader with admirable analyses as well as with descriptions of customs, ideas, ideals, and values, which he has given precedence over material interests. He has concentrated his account on the civil servants, grouped into the university-educated and the non-university-educated, and on the men in the professions with a university education. The number of primary and other sources he has used is impressive.

HEYMANN, LIDA GUSTAVA, in Zusammenarbeit mit Anita Augspurg. Erlebtes – Erschautes. Deutsche Frauen kämpfen für Freiheit, Recht und Frieden 1850-1940. Hrsg. von Margrit Twellmann. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1972. xii, 311 pp. DM 41.90.

The present volume is essentially a joint memoir written in exile by two German women who played a leading role in the feminist and pacifist movements of their country (the first date in the subtitle is neither here nor there). It is vividly written and full of personal details, but its historical value is limited.

HOLZHEUER, WALTER. Karl Kautskys Werk als Weltanschauung. Beitrag zur Ideologie der Sozialdemokratie vor dem Ersten Weltkrieg. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1972. viii, 123 pp. DM 22.00.

With much understanding, and not without sympathy, the author traces Kautsky's theoretical position (and its origins) in the pre-1914 SPD. The fashionable criticisms of Kautsky are in part refuted, in part repeated in a milder form. Throughout the book, the author tries to explain rather than to judge. He shows, for instance, that Kautsky's ambivalent attitude towards revolutionary action was rooted both in his long-standing pre-Marxist evolutionism and in his adoption of "Marxism" mainly under Engels's impact.

**KABERMANN, FRIEDRICH.** *Widerstand und Entscheidung eines deutschen Revolutionärs. Leben und Denken von Ernst Niekisch.* Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1972. 420 pp. DM 38.00.

The "National Bolshevik" Ernst Niekisch was, whatever one may think of his ideas, a man of unusual character and a powerful stylist. It is doubtful whether his memory is well served by the present study – originally a doctorate thesis – of his life and thought. The best thing that can be said of it is that the author frequently refers to Niekisch's writings and unpublished letters. On top of this, however, he offers a forbidding display of historical, philosophical and theological learning in cumbersome sentences of up to fifteen lines. Dr Kabermann rightly stresses the anti-bourgeois, rather than the nationalist, element in his hero's thought, but in this context a reference to Tillich's dictum of the bourgeois spirit of self-supporting finiteness would have been more helpful than marshalling a cloud of witnesses from Kierkegaard to Heisenberg or enlarging upon dialectics.

**Das Kabinett Fehrenbach. 25. Juni 1920 bis 4. Mai 1921.** Bearb. von Peter Wulf. [Akten der Reichskanzlei. Weimarer Republik.] Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard/Rh. 1972. lxxx, 720 pp. DM 80.00.

For the general set-up of this series we refer to our notice of the previously published volumes in *IRSH*, XVI (1971), pp. 275f. The Fehrenbach cabinet was a minority government in which the SPD had been replaced by the DVP. Its main concern was the reparations question, which eventually led to its resignation (a lacuna here is covered by the Koch-Weser papers).

**KELE, MAX H.** *Nazis and Workers. National Socialist Appeals to German Labor, 1919-1933.* The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1972. ix, 243 pp. \$ 9.50.

Contrary to what has been the generally accepted view since the 'twenties, Professor Kele shows that the Nazis courted the German workers consistently and with increasing success. His most interesting finding is that, at least up to 1933, there is no real break in this record. The theory, mainly due to Otto Strasser and largely subscribed to by Reinhard Kühnl, of a Nazi Left that was frustrated by Hitler is demonstrated to be untenable. The author throws fresh light on this aspect of Nazi policy and propaganda, notably on the NSBO. The volume is based on a wealth of printed and unpublished materials.

**KÖSTER, UDO.** *Literarischer Radikalismus. Zeitbewußtsein und Geschichtsphilosophie in der Entwicklung vom jungen Deutschland zur Hegelschen Linken.* Athenäum Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1972. xi, 174 pp. DM 34.00.

The author deals with a number of representatives of the "literary radicals", for instance, Börne, Gutzkow, Laube, Menzel, Rosenkranz and D. F. Strauss: adherents of "Young Germany" and the Hegelian Left. In a learned and well-

written essay he shows their extravagances and their critical power, both deriving from a strong belief in the ability of philosophy and ideals to change the political reality of the time. He traces the connection of these left-wingers with the liberal movement, and tries his hand at a "class" interpretation of their failure to win the allegiance of the bourgeoisie.

**KOSZYK, KURT.** *Deutsche Presse 1914-1945.* [Geschichte der deutschen Presse, Teil III.] Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1972. 588 pp. DM 49.00.

The present volume links up with Professor Koszyk's studies noticed in IRSH, XII (1967), pp. 339f., and XIV (1969), pp. 141f. The focus is here on the German press during the Weimar Republic, and it is in this field that the author truly breaks new ground. Basing himself on a wealth of unpublished materials, he demonstrates that the freedom of the press was not only threatened by the Hugenberg concern, but also by the heavy industry and government interference.

**MAGUIRE, JOHN.** *Marx's Paris Writings: an Analysis.* With an Introd. by David McLellan. Gill and Macmillan, Dublin 1972. xxiv, 170 pp. £ 3.25.

One of the most obvious features of this thoroughgoing analysis is the attention given to the economic aspect of Marx's early development. The Parisian manuscripts of 1844, but also *On the Jewish Question* and *Contribution to the Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right: Introduction* come up for scrutiny. The intrinsic merits of these works are explained, but throughout there is a sustained commentary on present-day and earlier controversies over the writings under discussion and on the importance to be attached to them as essential or inessential for an understanding of Marx's thought.

**MARX, KARL.** *The Ethnological Notebooks of — (Studies of Morgan, Phear, Maine, Lubbock).* Transcr. and ed., with an introd. by Lawrence Krader. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1972. ix, 454 pp. Ill. Hfl. 68.00.

Marx compiled these excerpts and commentaries in the years 1880-82. Those on Morgan were used by Engels for *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State*. Marx's excerpts from Phear, Maine and Lubbock are made known here for the first time. One of the more outstanding topics in the editor's introduction (130 pages, including the very detailed notes) is Marx's ideas on primitive man and society as they evolved from the Parisian manuscripts onwards.

**MARX, KARL [und] FRIEDRICH ENGELS.** *Ausgewählte Werke in sechs Bänden.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1970; 1971; 1972. 680 pp.; 620 pp.; 594 pp.; 562 pp.; 584 pp.; 726 pp. M 8.50 per vol.

These selections are published as a counterpart to the Lenin anthology noticed in IRSH, XVI (1971), p. 292; format and get-up are the same. They can be best described as an expanded version of the well-known *Ausgewählte*

*Schriften in zwei Bänden.* The pre-1848 writings are much better represented, Vol. III has 300 pages of extracts from *Capital* (Book I), and Vol. V reprints *Anti-Dühring in toto*. The annotation is not too obtrusive; each volume has indices of quoted writings, periodicals, and names.

MÜLLER, HEINZ und SIEGFRIED GEISENBERGER. *Die Einkommensstruktur in verschiedenen deutschen Ländern 1874-1913 unter Berücksichtigung regionaler Verschiedenheiten.* Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1972. ii, 219 pp. DM 48.00.

In the first, more descriptive, part of this study in the field of theoretical economics, which is relevant from the vantage point of social history as well, it is demonstrated that the inequality of incomes grew until 1900, and diminished considerably after that. The second part offers a theoretical evaluation. The main source consists of data from Prussian statistics, which are compared with figures known of other German states.

NAHRSTEDT, WOLFGANG. *Die Entstehung der Freizeit. Dargestellt am Beispiel Hamburgs. Ein Beitrag zur Strukturgeschichte und zur strukturgeschichtlichen Grundlegung der Freizeitpädagogik.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1972. 372 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 48.00.

The present volume is a pioneering case study, focused on Hamburg and based on a wealth of printed materials, of the genesis of leisure in the modern sense. The author shows that since the middle of the eighteenth century the old ethics of *Ora et labora* were opposed by the new idea of leisure, which was above all conceived as leisure for enlightenment and which was later adopted by the workers' movement. The ups and downs of this emancipation process (working hours increased when religion was already on the wane) and the changing notion of time are carefully analyzed. Detailed indices of names and subjects are appended.

SCHICK, MANFRED. *Kulturprotestantismus und soziale Frage. Versuche zur Begründung der Sozialethik, vornehmlich in der Zeit von der Gründung des Evangelisch-sozialen Kongresses bis zum Ausbruch des 1. Weltkrieges (1890-1914).* J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1970. viii, 187 pp. DM 34.50.

The author first discusses the social ideas held by a number of neo-Protestant theologians, both orthodox and modernist, and by the state-socialist layman Adolf Wagner. The activities of the *Evangelisch-sozialer Kongress* and, to a smaller extent, the *Freie kirchlich-soziale Konferenz* are treated in a separate chapter. The fact that many of these people were primarily concerned with the problem of Christianity and culture does not seem to justify the word *Kulturprotestantismus* in the title.

TEUTEBERG, HANS J. [und] GÜNTER WIEGELMANN. *Der Wandel der Nahrungsgewohnheiten unter dem Einfluß der Industrialisierung.*

Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1972. 419 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 54.00.

The authors have broken new ground by studying in detail the changes that occurred in the kinds of food and the composition of meals consumed especially among the poorer classes of the population, mainly during the nineteenth century. They have approached their subject from the viewpoints of cultural anthropology, economic and social history, and folklore. By opening up a variety of primary sources they have succeeded in presenting a mine of information, in which much attention is given to regional aspects.

TWELLMANN, MARGRIT. Die Deutsche Frauenbewegung im Spiegel repräsentativer Frauenzeitschriften. Ihre Anfänge und erste Entwicklung 1843-1889. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1972. xiv, 246 pp. DM 46.80.

—. Die Deutsche Frauenbewegung. Ihre Anfänge und erste Entwicklung. Quellen 1843-1889. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1972. xv, 570 pp. Ill. DM 85.00.

The first-mentioned volume, originally a doctorate thesis, is a pioneering study of the first decades of the "bourgeois" women's movement in Germany. Apart from the organizational and soci(et)al aspects, the problems of education and female labour come up for special discussion. The author has drawn on a wealth of printed sources such as periodicals and pamphlets; abstracts from these are collected in the *Quellen* volume. It is to be regretted that neither volume has an index.

WALDENBERG, MAREK. Wzlot i upadek Karola Kautsky'ego. Studium z historii myśli społecznej i politycznej. Wydawnictwo Literackie, Kraków n.d. [1972.] 2 vols. 654 pp.; 682 pp. Ill. Zł. 180.00.

This detailed study of Kautsky's "rise and fall" (1890-1922) is divided into three sections. In the first, "The Pope of Marxism", Dr Waldenberg largely bases himself, and in part even reprints, his previous book on Kautsky, which was reviewed in *IRSH*, XVI (1971), p. 109. The other sections, which together make up Vol. II, are entitled "The Centrist" and "The Renegade". The author tries to give Kautsky his due within the limits set by Lenin's anathemas; the background of German Social Democracy is emphasized throughout. A bibliography of sixty pages, summaries in German, Russian and English, and an index of names are appended.

#### OTHER BOOKS

BROUÉ, PIERRE. Révolution en Allemagne. 1917-1923. Les Editions de Minuit, Paris 1971. 988 pp. Ill.

ENGELS, FRIEDRICH. Die Lage der arbeitenden Klasse in England. Nach eigener Anschauung und authentischen Quellen. Hrsg. von Walter Kumpmann. Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, München 1973. 404 pp.

GITIG, HEINZ. Illegale antifaschistische Tarnschriften 1933 bis 1945. VEB Bibliographisches Institut, Leipzig 1972. 263 pp. Ill.

- MARX, KARL – MARKS, KAROL. Beiträge zur Geschichte der polnischen Frage (Manuskripte aus den Jahren / Przyczyunki do historii kwestii polskiej (Rękopisy z lat 1863-1864). Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1971. lix, 1030 pp. Ill.
- MOHLER, ARMIN. Die konservative Revolution in Deutschland 1918-1932. Ein Handbuch. 2., völlig neu bearb. und erw. Fassung. Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1972. xxx, 554 pp.
- PUHLE, HANS-JÜRGEN. Von der Agrarkrise zum Präfaschismus. Thesen zum Stellenwert der agrarischen Interessenverbände in der deutschen Politik am Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1972. 60 pp.
- WINKLER, HEINRICH AUGUST. Pluralismus oder Protektionismus? Verfassungspolitische Probleme des Verbandswesens im deutschen Kaiserreich. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1972. 37 pp.

#### Great Britain

- BROWN, RAYMOND. Waterfront Organisation in Hull 1870-1900. University of Hull Publications, Hull 1972. 103 pp. £ 1.75.

The economic development of Hull in the decades preceding the period mentioned in the title is traced in the opening chapter, which also gives information on social conditions: a high rate of population growth stimulated overcrowding. The study of the emergence of union organization among the unskilled, who constituted an above average proportion of the labour force, reveals the consistent efforts of a number of union leaders. Conflicts between local unions and the national organization (Havelock Wilson) are discussed on the basis of much – partly unpublished – source material.

- BURTON, ANTHONY. The Canal Builders. Eyre Methuen Ltd, London 1972. ix, 230 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 3.25.

This is a popular but informed and, in a sense, pioneering book on the men who built the British canal system at the time of the Industrial Revolution – complete with tunnels, locks and aqueducts. Successively, the author deals with the promoters and financiers, the engineers and administrators, and the workers.

- CAMPBELL, ALAN. The Industrial Relations Act. An Introduction. Longman, London 1971. xx, 421 pp. £ 4.50.

A very succinct historical survey here precedes a detailed examination of the Act, among whose many provisions are: freedom for the worker to be organized or not, a ban on the pre-entry closed job, and the right to compensation for unfair dismissal. The procedure for strikes is the central subject. Much prior jurisdiction has been worked up in this study, which is destined for lawyers and others who have to deal with the complicated machinery that has been built up to handle and solve industrial disputes.

CAPP, B. S. *The Fifth Monarchy Men. A Study in Seventeenth-century English Millenarianism.* Faber and Faber, London 1972. 315 pp. £ 5.25.

With the possible exception of the Diggers, the Fifth Monarchists came from lower layers of the population than the members of any other millenarian movement between the execution of Charles I and the Glorious Revolution. Urban artisans and apprentices preached the gospel of the Kingdom of Christ as self-styled saints who, notwithstanding their eschatological eccentricities (in which they did not stand alone), realized that the propagation of their ideas abroad could be of economic advantage to England. The book is a standard work on the subject, and deals with it in a masterly way. The comparisons with other Puritan sects and the outline given of the political and social context are especially rewarding.

COATES, R. D. *Teachers' Unions and Interest Group Politics. A study in the behaviour of organised teachers in England and Wales.* Cambridge University Press, London 1972. xiii, 138 pp. £ 2.90. (Paper: £ 1.30.)

Of the teachers' associations discussed here, the National Union of Teachers, founded in 1870 and affiliated to the TUC since 1967, occupies the chief place. The author concentrates on the 1960's, when the NUT, like other associations, went through a process of growing militancy and radicalization. Their relations with both Conservative and Labour governments, and the measure in which they influenced educational policies are of great interest.

EMY, H. V. *Liberals, Radicals and Social Politics 1892-1914.* Cambridge University Press, London 1973. xiv, 318 pp. £ 6.50.

In this sophisticated and lucid study it is argued that the main impetus for the Liberal Party to move from a purely "political economy" to at least an elementary form of "moral economy" came from the anti-imperialist radicals. The author presents an account of discussions among the Liberals as well as of their social policy and its transformation, with due emphasis on the years 1906-09.

FARMAN, CHRISTOPHER. *The General Strike. May 1926.* Rupert Hart-Davis, London 1972. xi, 305 pp. Ill. £ 3.50.

This lively account of the General Strike, its causes and its aftermath is based on a broad selection of sources. The focus is on the leading protagonists, such as the miners' leader Arthur Cook, Ernest Bevin, Baldwin and Churchill. A good balance is struck in the treatment of the motives and policies of both parties. The description of the strike itself is very detailed.

GARNETT, R. G. *Co-operation and the Owenite socialist communities in Britain, 1825-45.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1972. xiii, 272 pp. Ill. £ 4.80.

This book, which will appeal to the general reader no less than to the social historian, approaches its subject mainly by way of an investigation into three Owenite communities: Orbiston in Scotland (1825-27), Ralahine in Ireland (1831-33), and Queenswood in Hampshire (1839-45). The author discusses questions of leadership and organization with critical discernment, and goes into the problem of the causes of decline and ultimate failure. He also has some interesting things to say on other aspects of Owenite Socialism.

**HARRIS, JOSÉ.** *Unemployment and Politics. A Study in English Social Policy 1886-1914.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1972. xiii, 411 pp. £ 7.50.

In a convincing argument abounding in documentary evidence, the author shows that during the nearly thirty years under discussion public administrators and social reformers became increasingly aware of the socially destructive effects of unemployment and of the economic losses it was bound to cause. The Liberals' efforts in and around 1909 were inspired by the insight that the problem should be tackled nationally instead of locally. Although they met with practical failure, these efforts established the principle that public expenditure should and could be used to regulate the level of labour demand.

**HILL, CHRISTOPHER.** *The World Turned Upside Down. Radical Ideas during the English Revolution.* Temple Smith, London 1972. 353 pp. £ 5.00.

The Levellers, the Diggers, the Ranters, the early Quakers and other dissident groups in the seventeenth century come up for a vivid scrutiny in this fascinating study. The description of Winstanley's beliefs and the way in which he adapted them to political and social issues may be cited as an example. The spirit of the time, the atmosphere of strange expectations and the social and psychological roots of various strivings are set forth with great clarity. The author sees striking similarities with radicalism in our own time.

**JARMAN, T. L.** *Socialism in Britain. From the Industrial Revolution to the Present Day.* Victor Gollancz Ltd, London 1972. 224 pp. £ 1.50.

In this well-written account, which will appeal to the specialist as well as to the general reader, the individuality of British Socialism, as it developed largely beyond the influence of continental brands, is underlined. Relatively much attention is devoted to numerically weaker movements such as Christian Socialism of the 1850's. The history of the Labour Party is told with an emphasis on conflicting outlooks and on the tendency to cling to a weakening class basis. The first sentence of the preface is telling: "The theme of this book is the rise and decline of socialism in Britain."

*The Life of Thomas Cooper.* With an Introd. by John Saville. Leicester University Press, Leicester 1971; Humanities Press, New York. <35>, viii, 400 pp. £ 3.50.

Thomas Cooper died in 1892, but his autobiography was first published in 1872. It is the story of an autodidact who became an active Chartist as well as a Christian preacher: his disappointments and critical view of the worker's ways of life were instrumental in his reconversion. From 1859 onwards he worked as an itinerant Baptist preacher for some twenty years. The most lively parts of the book are those on his youth, his experiences as a young artisan (he started his career as a shoemaker), and his Chartist activities.

LITTLE, KENNETH. *Negroes in Britain. A Study of Racial Relations in English Society*. Rev. ed. with a new Introd. by Leonard Bloom. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1972. xiv, 309 pp. £ 4.50.

The first edition of this admirable work in the field of descriptive sociology appeared two years after the end of the Second World War. The author studied the coloured community in Tiger Bay, Cardiff. He presents a wealth of data on wages, housing conditions and attitudes, both on the part of the Negroes and on that of the white population. Dr Bloom, in a new introduction, argues that the circumstances prevailing during and before the war (when, especially, the impact of unemployment was heavy) have of course changed almost beyond recognition, but that many of Little's observations remain conspicuously valid.

The Long Debate on Poverty. Eight essays on industrialisation and 'the condition of England'. [By] R. M. Hartwell, G. E. Mingay, Rhodes Boyson [a.o.] The Institute of Economic Affairs, London 1972. xvi, 243 pp. £ 2.50.

The authors of these essays on the relationship of the Industrial Revolution and living conditions all belong to the optimistic school. By far the longest contribution is a critique of the "critical" novels of the 1840's and 1850's, by J. M. Jefferson. W. H. Chaloner and W. O. Henderson once more discuss Engels's famous book, and Norman McCord focuses on poverty relief. An index of authors is appended.

MUSSON, A. E. *British Trade Unions, 1800-1875*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1972. 80 pp. £ 0.50.

This well-written book is a critical and penetrating synopsis of the historiography on trade unionism since the Webbs, including writings on the Chartist movement and earlier attempts at working-class unity. The author presents a balanced account of what in his opinion amounts to a fairly gradual evolution, in which the "aristocratic" unions, representing the interests of the skilled workers, had their legitimate place. He argues that the idea of a sharp division between revolutionary and lib-lab orientations is arbitrary.

NORMAN-BUTLER, BELINDA. *Victorian Aspirations. The Life and Labour of Charles and Mary Booth*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1972. 240 pp. Ill. £ 4.25.

The author of this well-written biography of the famous couple mostly concentrates her account on her grandmother, Mary Booth-Macaulay. She gives many details of the Booths' relationship with the Macaulay family, with Beatrice Potter (later Mrs Webb), and several other late Victorian intellectuals. Her book is based on many unpublished sources (notably letters).

PIERSON, STANLEY. *Marxism and the Origins of British Socialism. The Struggle for a New Consciousness.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1973. xiv, 290 pp. \$ 10.75; £ 3.85.

Although Marxism never had much appeal to most British Socialists, the author argues that it contributed its share to the modelling of Social Democracy, Fabianism, and "Ethical Socialism"; the latter, in its alliance with the trade-union movement, became the most influential. Partly by drawing intellectual portraits of various Socialists – e.g., Hyndman, Belfort Bax, Carpenter, Burns and Keir Hardie –, partly by analyzing in depth older and more recent currents such as Christian Socialism, Owenism, the Labour Churches and Tolstoyism, the author gives a fascinating, well-balanced account of the moulding forces making for the Socialist element in Labour.

PLUMMER, ALFRED. *The London Weavers' Company 1600-1970.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1972. xviii, 476 pp. Ill. £ 8.00.

The history of the London Weavers' Company from the twelfth century to 1600 was written about forty years ago by Frances Consitt. The present volume continues the story. Concentrating on *capita selecta*, the author gives a detailed treatment of special events and tendencies rather than an uninterrupted survey. Using a great variety of documents (some of which are reproduced in the appendices) he offers a vivid account of, for instance, the impact of the Civil War in the 1640's, the Great Plague of 1665 and the London Fire of 1666. Social provisions (alms houses etc.) receive much attention.

RAISTRICK, ARTHUR. *Industrial Archaeology. An Historical Survey.* Eyre Methuen, London 1972. xiii, 314 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 5.50.

Contrary to the usual definition Dr Raistrick retraces industrial, or rather technological, archaeology beyond the Industrial Revolution, down to prehistoric times. If there is an emphasis in his book, it is on the North of England, which the author knows in intimate detail. Eight chapters are devoted to a systematic discussion of materials and field evidence, and these are followed by a chronological outline and a section on museums.

*Suffer and Be Still. Women in the Victorian Age.* Ed. by Martha Vicinus. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1972. xv, 239 pp. Ill. \$ 7.95; £ 3.60.

The editor, in her introduction to this anthology, places the idea of the "perfect lady" chronologically between the "perfect wife" of the early

nineteenth, and the "perfect woman" (with feminist leanings) of the twentieth centuries. Among the interesting contributions are M. Jeanne Peterson's essay on the Victorian governess, and P. N. Stearns's study of working-class women around 1900 (skilled workers could imitate middle-class norms and attitudes). S. Barbara Kanner has made a select bibliography on the women of England in a century of social change, 1815-1914.

**TAYLOR, ARTHUR J.** *Laissez-faire and State Intervention in Nineteenth-century Britain.* Macmillan, London 1972. 80 pp. £ 0.50.

"The more rigid the definition and the wider the field of reference, the less plausible is the idea of an age of *laissez-faire*." This is one of the conclusions, and probably the most telling one, that the author arrives at after an interesting survey. In this book he summarizes what leading economists – especially, but not at all exclusively, the Benthamites – had to say on intervention by the public authorities in the fields of health, education, etc.

**TOMISON, MAUREEN.** *The English Sickness. The Rise of Trade Union political power.* With a foreword by Robert Carr. Tom Stacey, London 1972. 256 pp. £ 2.80.

Two centuries of industrial relations and (attempts at) unionism are here dealt with in a popularly written but interesting and thought-provoking general account. The focus is on the political issues involved in the unions challenging successive cabinets and building up a power structure. The author does not shun vigorous language in criticizing the Labour Party for having proved incapable of arriving at a reasonable understanding with the unions when in office. She bestows praise on the new Industrial Relations Act, "the most determined effort by any government to strike a fair balance by curbing the militants while reinforcing the legitimate bargaining rights of official union leaders".

**WARD, W. R.** *Religion and Society in England 1790-1850.* B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1972. x, 339 pp. £ 4.00.

Drawing on a wealth of primary materials and paying special attention to the grass-roots level, Professor Ward has written a pioneering study on the crisis of organized religion in England since the end of the eighteenth century. The disestablishment issue and education are discussed side by side with the phenomenon of working-class disaffection, which afflicted Methodism no less than the Church of England.

**WEDDERBURN, DOROTHY and ROSEMARY CROMPTON.** *Workers' Attitudes and Technology.* Cambridge University Press, London 1972. 176 pp. £ 3.50. (Paper: £ 1.40.)

The field-work upon which this study is based dates mainly from the late 'sixties. The material was obtained from workers and other personnel in one single firm which, however, operates a wide range of production systems. Attitudes and orientations to the work are related to the technology and to

devices introduced by the management for the execution of the tasks to be performed.

WOODCOCK, GEORGE. *Herbert Read: The Stream and the Source*. Faber and Faber Ltd, London 1972. 304 pp. £ 4.75.

With perfect honesty the author states that this cannot be a definite biography, because Read died only in 1968, and he and Mr Woodcock were friends and fellow Anarchists. Yet this lack of distance is made up for by the great wealth of details stemming from lively personal recollections. Read's broadness of thought and his refusal to adopt absolutist positions are well described.

### Italy

Gli Anarchici. *Cronaca inedita dell'Unita d'Italia*. A cura di Aldo De Jaco. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1971. xxxv, 701 pp. Ill. L. 8000.

Chronicles, reports, articles, letters and other documentary materials, most of them printed, have been collected in this volume, which mainly covers the 1860's and 1870's. Though the Anarchists predominate (Bakunin, Cafiero, Cipriano, Malatesta and many others), there are texts stemming from other sources: regional civil servants' reports, Garibaldi, Robert Michels. Most writings are reproduced in extract form. The absence of a name index is to be regretted.

BURKE, PETER. *Culture and Society in Renaissance Italy 1420-1540*. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1972. ix, 342 pp. Ill. £ 4.50.

Dr Burke is a historian who has already several books on the Renaissance to his name and takes a special interest in its sociological background. The present volume is marked by a tendency to generalize over space and time, but the overall explanation of Renaissance culture is much less dogmatic than what Marx ("depends wholly on demand") and v. Martin had to say on the subject. The determinants or factors discussed include the social origins of the creative elite, patronage and clientele, taste and iconography, world-views, and the social fabric.

Enciclopedia dell'antifascismo e della Resistenza. Vol. II. D-G. La Pietra, Milano, Roma 1971. xvi, 721 pp. Ill. Maps. L. 16000.

The opening volume of this curious and probably unique encyclopaedia was noticed in *IRSH*, XIV (1969), p. 516. The present volume follows the same lines. Apart from many details on the resistance movement in Italy and elsewhere, it includes, to give only a few examples, articles on Engels, Fascism (mainly a chronology), Gramsci, and Guevara.

MARRAMAO, GIACOMO. *Marxismo e revisionismo in Italia. Dalla «Critica sociale» al dibattito sul leninismo*. De Donato, Bari 1971. xi, 442 pp. L. 4500.

In a thought-provoking manner the author describes and analyzes the theoretical debates, in particular those of the last years of the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, that centred around Marxism and its interpretations. Though "reformism" in Italy does not differ essentially from that in other European countries, "revisionism" bore remarkable and fairly specific traits. Apart from the notion of the class struggle "volatilizing", Malthusianism played a considerable role. The author discusses the views of Antonio Labriola and Benedetto Croce in detail.

#### The Netherlands

EEDEN, FREDERIK VAN. *Dagboek 1878-1923. Voor het Frederik van Eeden-Genootschap uitgeg. en toegelicht door H. W. van Tricht. Deel III. 1911-1918. Deel IV. 1919-1923.* Tjeenk Willink-Noorduijn B.V., Culemborg 1971; 1972. 584, xxi pp.; 431, cii pp. Ill. Not singly obtainable; price of Vols I-IV Hfl. 200.00.

The final two volumes of v. Eeden's diary (the first two were noticed in IRSH, XVI (1971), pp. 287f.) cover the period 1911-23, that is, up to his years of mental decline. The author, a man with a touch of genius, had become internationally known, but suffered from the lack of appreciation, especially for his symbolist plays, in his own country. As early as the years before 1914 he came, in Germany, under the influence of adherents of the *Körperkultur* with racist ideas. He took part in the *Fortekreis* with such people as Buber, Rathenau, Gutkind and Landauer. During and after the First World War he maintained contacts with, *inter al.*, Upton Sinclair, G. Mannoury and J. I. de Haan, the set of people who occupied themselves with semantics (*significa*). At the same time he engaged in spiritism and felt attracted to the Roman Catholic Church, into which he was received in 1922. He continued to be concerned with social problems, witness the Veluwe plan, a Walden-like settlement on a Roman Catholic basis. The present volumes are again provided with notes, short chronological surveys and beautiful illustrations. Vol. IV has a (not wholly complete) name index of the diary as a whole.

LIAGRE BÖHL, HERMAN DE. *Herman Gorter. Zijn politieke activiteiten van 1909 tot 1920 in de opkomende kommunistische beweging in Nederland.* SUN, Nijmegen 1973. 317 pp. Ill. Hfl. 12.50.

The author deals with the period when the famous poet and intellectual Herman Gorter intermittently took part in the activities of the small left-wing *Sociaal-Democratische Partij* (split-off from the SDAP) and was its internationally best known spokesman. The book concentrates on the origins of a new scission during and immediately after the First World War, when Gorter opposed the tactics and views of the actual leadership of the SDP (eventually CP). Gorter's role in the numerically unimportant Dutch left-(Council-)Communist movement is only given in outline. Much previously unexplored material has been used, and light is shed on Gorter's private life in relation to his political and ideological work. In the years under discussion the cleavage between his immense belief in the potential of the working class

and his utter disappointment over the lack of revolutionary zeal and insight displayed by the large majority of the workers of flesh and blood became already painfully clear.

## OTHER BOOKS

CHARITÉ, JOHANNES. De Sociaal-Democratische Bond als orde- en gezagsprobleem voor de overheid (1880-1888). Proefschrift [...] Leiden [...]. N.V. Zuid-Hollandsche Drukkerij, Den Haag 1972. 219 pp.

## Poland

Social Groups in Polish Society. Ed. by David Lane and George Kolankiewicz. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1973. xvi, 380 pp. £ 7.50.

The studies collected in this volume are all of high quality. The first editor has contributed a general evaluation of structural and social change since 1945. The second editor deals with the working class (interesting remarks on the backgrounds of the workers of the Cegielski works in Poznań, who started the strike movement of June, 1956) and with the technical intelligentsia. P. Lewis's subject is the peasantry, the writers are discussed by G. Gömöri, and the local political elites by R. Taras.

## OTHER BOOKS

Komunistyczna Partia Polski. Informator o materiałach archiwalnych z lat 1918-1939, przechowywanych w archiwach polskich. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Oddział w Łodzi, Łódź 1971. 655 pp.

## Spain

GOMEZ LLORENTE, LUIS. Aproximación a la historia del socialismo español (hasta 1921). Editorial Cuadernos para el Dialogo, S.A., Madrid 1972. 573 pp. Ptas 175.

Spanish Socialism still lacks basic historical studies. So this attractive book is a useful introduction to the history of the PSOE up to 1921. In his preface the author says that he did not use unpublished sources, and that his modest aim is only to give "facts and ideas" to the Spanish reader of today. His book (which he intends to continue) is written with much sympathy for the Socialists, rather uncritically, and stressing, perhaps too much, the revolutionary character of the PSOE. The chapter on the split between Socialists and Communists is especially interesting. There is no index.

LOPEZ, JUAN. Una misión sin importancia (Memorias de un sindicalista). Editora Nacional, Madrid 1972. 269 pp. Ptas 80.

Juan López, a one-time *treintista* and a Minister on behalf of the CNT in 1936-37, returned to Spain in 1967, and was subsequently given an op-

portunity to publish his memoirs. The present volume, which is the first and probably the only instalment (the author died in August, 1972), relates the story of a CNT mission to France in February, 1939, aimed at bringing down the Negrín Government. Professor Velarde Fuertes has contributed a not very helpful foreword.

**TROTSKY, LEON.** *The Spanish Revolution (1931-39)*. Introd. by Les Evans. Pathfinder Press, New York 1973. 446 pp. \$ 10.00. (Paper: \$ 3.95.)

This volume contains the writings published by Trockij on Spain during the 'thirties. It is important for our knowledge of Trockij and his ideological approach of Spain. The social realities are sometimes left out of account, and the social revolution of 1936 is ignored. The same applies to the introduction by Evans and the notes, which, moreover, contain some errors (e.g., on García Oliver and Lerroux).

**TUÑÓN DE LARA, MANUEL.** *El movimiento obrero en la historia de España*. Taurus, Madrid 1972. 963 pp. Maps. Ptas 525.

In this extensive and very solid study on the period 1832-1936, the author pays much attention to the economic background of the workers' movement, which is discussed in all its ramifications. The book contains many concrete data relating to the numerical strength of the organizations, statistics, chronologies, maps, and documents from the various periods. Unfortunately the volume has no index; many foreign writings on Spain, e.g., those by Brenan and Marvaud, are not included in the bibliography.

#### OTHER BOOKS

**BROUÉ, PIERRE.** *La révolution espagnole (1931-1939)*. [Questions d'Histoire.] Flammarion, Paris 1973. 190 pp.

**CIERVA, RICARDO DE LA.** *La historia perdida del socialismo español*. Editora Nacional, Madrid 1972. 294 pp.

**MORATO, JUAN JOSE.** *Lideres del movimiento obrero español (1868-1921)*. Sel., pres. y notas Víctor Manuel Arbeloa. Editorial Cuadernos para el Dialogo, S.A., Madrid 1972. 398 pp.

#### Switzerland

**WILLI, JOST NIKOLAUS.** *Der Fall Jacob-Wesemann (1935/1936)*. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Schweiz in der Zwischenkriegszeit. Herbert Lang, Bern; Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. 1972. xxxii, 434 pp. S.fr. 58.00.

In this detailed study of the "Jacob case" (cf. IRSH, XV (1970), p. 173) the focus is on its handling by the Swiss authorities. The conditions on which the kidnapped *émigré* was given up by Nazi Germany were not to the satisfaction of the antifascist Left, but Swiss sovereignty had been vindicated and Jacob was free – only to be kidnapped anew in Lisbon and to die in Berlin in 1944.

**Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia**

BLANKOFF, JEAN. La société russe de la seconde moitié du XIXe siècle. Trois témoignages littéraires: M. E. Saltykov-Šchedrin, Gleb Uspenskij, A. F. Pisemskij. Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1972. vii, 248 pp. Ill. B.fr. 340.

A thoughtful chapter on the economic, social, political and cultural developments after the Crimean War – when, according to the author, Russia chose a fateful course ending in the old regime's catastrophe – is followed by a detailed study of the three writers mentioned in the subtitle. Their work is discussed as a reflection of the "spirit of the time". The "ideological crisis" and the transformation of Russian society from the predominance of landed nobility towards the hegemony of a primitive capitalism (*capitalisme sauvage*) are central themes.

GALAI, SHMUEL. The Liberation Movement in Russia 1900-1905. Cambridge University Press, London 1973. x, 325 pp. £ 7.20.

The Liberation – or Liberal – Movement, which played a very important role in 1905, emerged at the same time as the RSDRP and the SR Party. The author traces its origins and analyzes the causes of its failure. In the process he presents an intelligent picture of the Russian political scene. The Movement, essentially liberal but socially much more progressive than the contemporary liberal parties in Western Europe, constituted a sincere effort to introduce democracy in Russia. It was confronted, however, with a bourgeoisie that increasingly sided with autocracy, and with a nobility that came almost unanimously to abhor *zemstvo* radicalism, while the peasants remained uncommitted and the workers became uninterested in freedom. One of the noteworthy features of this book is the discussion of the evolution of thought among the "Legal Marxists" and the later Cadets.

GITELMAN, ZVI Y. Jewish Nationality and Soviet Politics. The Jewish Sections of the CPSU, 1917-1930. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1972. xiv, 573 pp. Ill. \$ 20.00.

The New York Library and Archives of the Jewish Labor Bund, the New York YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, and libraries in Moscow and Leningrad provided the author with most of the material he has used in writing this learned study. He opens with a commendable survey of the history of the *Bund* and its role in the revolutions of 1917. He explains the policy of the Communists to suppress Jewish traditional values and to integrate the Jewish population into the Soviet State, and traces it in its different stages. The "Jewish Sections" within the CPSU (dissolved in 1930), the support they won from some and the aversion they provoked in others constitute the central theme.

HELLIE, RICHARD. Enserfment and Military Change in Muscovy. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1971. x, 432 pp. \$ 14.50.

Rejecting the theories according to which the Russian peasants lost their freedom as a result of their indebtedness or long-time residence, Professor Helle argues that it was deliberately sacrificed by the State in favour of the "middle service class", which performed most of the essential governmental and military functions. He also tries to explain why it was that this class retained its privileges when its military functions had become obsolete. The volume is based on a thorough knowledge of the available documents.

**KIRSCH, LEONARD JOEL.** *Soviet Wages: Changes in Structure and Administration since 1956.* The MIT Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1972. xii, 237 pp. \$ 12.50.

During the years 1958-60, thorough wage reforms were carried through, which introduced new skill differentiation and norms for incentive payments. Prior to the reforms, the "straight piece rate" was the system most widely applied, followed by that of the now almost completely abolished "progressive piece rate". Since the reforms have taken effect, "time plus premium" and "piece plus premium" have become the most widespread systems. The author argues that in the 'sixties internal consistency has increased, and assumes that the range of wage dispersion has been compressed.

**Lenin and Leninism. State, Law, and Society.** Ed. by Bernard W. Eissenstat. D. C. Heath and Co., Lexington (Mass.), Toronto, London 1971. xi, 322 pp. \$ 15.00.

The chapters in this book are a result of a conference held in Stillwater, Oklahoma, in 1970. Seventeen contributions are included. We mention A. L. Weeks's paper on Tkačev as a forerunner of Lenin, P. Scheibert's on Lenin, Bogdanov and the concept of proletarian culture, and L. S. Feuer's on the tension in Lenin's writings between dialectical prophecy and realistic observation. A. Levin comments on Lenin's attitude towards "bourgeois" parties and parliament, A. Nove has studied the NEP, and J. L. H. Keep the meaning of Lenin's letters as a historical source. B. D. Wolfe's concluding essay points to the elements of totalitarianism in Lenin's thought, including his readiness to use terror, and establishes his place in the process of dehumanization unleashed by and since the First World War.

**LENINE, V.** *Œuvres. Tome 38. Cahiers philosophiques.* Editions Sociales, Paris; Editions du Progrès, Moscou 1971. 607 pp. Ill. F.fr. 13.00.

The present volume completes the French edition of Lenin's works. It contains the famous philosophical notebooks which, more than his treatise against empiriocriticism, grant a look into the "kitchen" of Lenin's thought. His *Hassliebe vis-a-vis Hegel* is one of the distinctive features.

**MEDVEDEV, ROJ.** *Kniga o socialističeskoj demokratii.* Alexander Herzen Foundation, Amsterdam; Editions Grasset & Fasquelle, Paris 1972. 401 pp. Hfl. 20.00.

MEDVEDEV, ROY A. *De la démocratie socialiste. Préface de Georges Haupt. Trad. du russe par Sybil Geoffroy. Bernard Grasset, Paris 1972. 389 pp. F.fr. 32.00.*

In the French translation, as compared with the original edition, some chapters "with a technical character" have been condensed, repetitions avoided, and notes curtailed. The book was written between November, 1970, and April, 1971. It offers many details on efforts at a further de-Stalinization than the party leadership was prepared to tolerate. The description of tensions and oppositions within the CPSU are revealing. Mr Medvedev, a partisan of the democratization of Socialism, holds the view that a reform from within is possible, and he formulates a programme to this end himself.

SUNY, RONALD GRIGOR. *The Baku Commune 1917-1918. Class and Nationality in the Russian Revolution. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1972. xxvii, 412 pp. \$ 15.00.*

"The very uniqueness of Baku, where class and national struggles were intertwined, offers a useful corrective to generalizations based on the better-known case of central Russia", notably Petrograd and Moscow in the years 1917-18. The Baku Bolsheviks, more moderate than their comrades in the North, had deep roots in the city, which explains their primacy in the local soviet. An excellent survey of the history of Social Democracy and the labour movement in general in Baku precedes a very informative history of the short-lived Baku "Commune", whose failure is analyzed with much acumen.

WÄDEKIN, KARL-EUGEN. *Die Bezahlung der Arbeit in der sowjetischen Landwirtschaft. Duncker und Humblot, Berlin 1972. 384 pp. DM 54.00.*

This book contains an analysis in depth of recent changes (roughly since Stalin's death) in the wage system in Soviet agriculture. The major relevant facts are, first, that the policy of restricting labour remuneration has produced increasingly negative effects since labour started to be scarce. Second, that the modernization of agriculture, notably labour-saving capital investments, still does not meet the standards that are normal for industrial societies. Special attention is paid to the introduction of minimum wages in the kolkhozes, to the differences between the latter and the sovkhoses, and to regional disparities.

#### OTHER BOOKS

- CONFINO, MICHAEL. *Violence dans la violence. Le débat Bakounine-Nečaev. François Maspero, Paris 1973. 212 pp.*
- ČUGUNOV, A. I. *Organy socialističeskogo kontrolja RSFSR 1923-1934 gg. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1972. 472 pp.*
- Duchovnyj mir sovjetskogo rabočego. *Opyt konkretno-sociologičeskogo issle-*

- dovanija. Pod red. M. T. Iovčuka [i] L. N. Kogana. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl'", Moskva 1972. 439 pp.
- Istorija rabočego klassa Rossii 1861-1900 gg. Izdatel'stvo Nauka, Moskva 1972. 319 pp.
- Leninskaja "Iskra" i mestnye partijnye organizacii Rossii (1900-1903 gg.). Permskoe Knižnoe Izdatel'stvo, Perm' 1971. 530 pp.
- ТЮТЮКИН, S. V. Vojna, mir, revoljucija. Idejnaja bor'ba v rabočem dviženii Rossii 1914-1917 gg. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl'", Moskva 1972. 304 pp.

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