

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

ARON, RAYMOND. *D'une Sainte Famille à l'autre. Essais sur les marxismes imaginaires.* Gallimard, Paris 1969. 309 pp. F.fr. 18.00.

The essays in this volume constitute a severe, though witty, critique of the "Parisian philosophers", Marxists and pseudo-Marxists. The author concentrates on Sartre and, still more so, on Althusser. The Marxists – thus Aron in one of many lucid dictums – "measure the tasks by their dreams and not by their forces". Or: "The Marxists have never stopped to set themselves tasks which they did not fully carry out." Marx's own words – in the *Critique of Political Economy* – are tested in this way, and more extensively the conceptions held by his (partly) epigones. In an interesting chapter *Capital* is discussed, and Althusser is devastatingly reprimanded for the picture he has made of it.

BERGER, PETER L. *The Social Reality of Religion.* Faber and Faber, London 1969. viii, 231 pp. 35/–.

Professor Berger, an American sociologist, stresses that this is not a "sociology of religion", but rather an attempt "to push to the final sociological consequence an understanding of religion as a historical product". The author takes the line of "methodological atheism", but that does not mean that religion is dismissed as a reactionary or infantile illusion. The volume, which betrays an intimate knowledge of theological literature, contains very interesting chapters on alienation and secularization.

SÈVE, LUCIEN. *Marxisme et théorie de la personnalité.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1969. 509 pp. F.fr. 33.30.

The Marxist conception of man is the central theme of this book, which is based on Marx's, Engels's and – to a smaller extent – Lenin's relevant writings, and also discusses works dealing with issues of a Marxist psychology (e.g., with Althusser). Dialectical materialism is presented as an "epistemological guide", historical materialism as the "keystone of the sciences of man".

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Anarchismus. Grundtexte zur Theorie und Praxis der Gewalt. Hrsg. und eingel. von Otthein Rammstedt. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1969. 168 pp. DM. 9.80.

A selection from the writings of Proudhon, Bakunin, Kropotkin and others is preceded by a vindication of Anarchism written in a mixture of "sociologese" and Marcusean jargon, which even a Max Nettlau would have found hard to understand. The young editor presents his anthology as a clue to the anti-authoritarian Left *à la mode*. This may explain the otherwise surprising inclusion of Che Guevara's "Man and Socialism in Cuba" with its dictatorship of the proletariat over the individual and other Marxist-Leninist notions.

BAGLIONI, GUIDO, con la collaborazione di Bruno Manghi. Il problema del lavoro operaio. Teorie del conflitto industriale e dell'esperienza sindacale. Franco Angeli Editore, Milano 1967. 583 pp. L. 5000.

The present volume resumes the theme of the same author's *Il conflitto industriale e l'azione del sindacato* (mentioned in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 122) on a much wider scale. The survey of theories begins with what the Webbs, Brentano, Marshall and Veblen had to say on industrial conflict and trade unionism, and ends with Dunlop, Kornhauser and Dahrendorf. Bruno Manghi has written the long chapter on the specific contributions of the labour movement. A detailed bibliography is appended.

BECK, CARL and J. THOMAS MCKECHNIE. Political Elites. A Select Computerized Bibliography. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1968. vii, 661 pp. \$ 20.00; 187/-.

"We have attempted to include [...] a fair representation of the various conceptual and theoretical areas touched by the study of political elites. Our aim is to give an extensive, representative, but not exhaustive account of the literature. We constructed the bibliography by systematically searching lists of books in print, other bibliographies, and approximately 100 social science journals published in English from 1945 to mid-1967." These words from the compilers' introduction are a fair indication of the scope and the limits of this useful bibliography. No publications in languages other than English have been included, and Sir Lewis Namier is not so much as mentioned. The items are listed according to catch-words and to authors.

BOGUE, DONALD J. Principles of Demography. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1969. xiii, 917 pp. Maps. \$ 16.50; 145/-.

This textbook is characterized mainly by the international approach the authors have chosen, and by their efforts to integrate demography with the other social sciences. Each chapter constitutes a more or less "self-contained essay". An introductory chapter contains a short history of demography, which is remarkable for the outspokenness of the authors' judgment: "Like Malthus, Marx created acrimonious debates without stimulating objective scientific research"; both appear "to have discouraged scientific population study". The book further presents numerous statistics, a "basic demographic methodology", data on age and sex differentials in work force participation rates in different countries; it discusses such topics as the world movement toward fertility control and the importance of migration (both national and

international). Also by quoting extensively from other demographers' and social scientists' works the authors have managed to give a rather full picture of issues and viewpoints.

BURISCH, WOLFRAM. *Industrie- und Betriebssoziologie*. 5. neubearb. und erw. Aufl. der bisherigen Darstellung von Ralf Dahrendorf. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1969. 215 pp. DM. 5.80.

The above title should be read to the effect that this introduction to industrial sociology originally had Professor Dahrendorf for its author, but that now it has been taken over by Dr Burisch. The present volume is nearly twice the size of the first edition of 1956; the chapter on the social history of industry has undergone relatively few changes.

CROCKER, LESTER G. *Rousseau's Social Contract. An Interpretive Essay*. The Press of Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland 1968. xiii, 198 pp. \$ 6.95.

Du Contrat Social is here approached as one part of a consistent sociopolitical system embodied in the totality of Rousseau's writings. The picture of the famous Genevese as an authoritarian and totalitarian thinker is not highly original, but the emphasis on his not merely coercive but "manipulative" concept of freedom is no doubt an important (and timely) contribution.

DAHRENDORF, RALF. *Essays in the Theory of Society*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1968. xi, 300 pp. \$ 8.50.

Professor Dahrendorf has brought together some of his more fundamental essays, the majority of which were originally published in German. We mention "Values and Social Science", "Homo Sociologicus" and "Sociology and Human Nature" (cf. IRSH, IX (1964), p. 494), "On the Origin of Inequality among Men", and "Liberty and Equality".

ELIAS, NORBERT. *Über den Prozess der Zivilisation. Soziogenetische und psychogenetische Untersuchungen*. Band I. Wandlungen des Verhaltens in den weltlichen Oberschichten des Abendlandes. Band II. Wandlungen der Gesellschaft. Entwurf zu einer Theorie der Zivilisation. 2., um eine Einl. verm. Aufl. Francke Verlag, Bern, München 1969. 2 vols. lxxxii, 334 pp.; iv, 492 pp. S.fr. 78.00.

This is a most welcome reprint, augmented by a new introduction, of a pioneering study in historical sociology and historical psychology which was first published in 1939, but which has hitherto not received the attention it deserves. The author conceives of civilization not as a state of things but as a long-term process, and he shows how, since the Middle Ages, European man has been subjected to and civilized by a whole set of social and "internalized" controls, taboos, and fears. The new introduction is an able vindication of the historical method over against such leading sociologists as Parsons.

Fifty Years of World Revolution (1917-1967). An International Symposium. Ed. and with an Introd. by Ernest Mandel. Merit Publishers, New York 1968. 366 pp. \$ 7.95.

The editor sets the tone in his introduction: since 1914 we live in the epoch of the "death agony" of capitalism, whatever the achievements of "neo-capitalism" in Western Europe and North America may have been. In the West, too, a Socialist revolution is "not a utopian prospect"; very important is the organization of a Leninist party backed by a strong minority of the workers. The other contributors likewise endorse a Trotskyite point of view. The essays are, within the limits set by the strongly dogmatic approach, of a high standard and illuminating. We mention – selecting more or less at random – an interpretation by N. Moreno, in which he gives as his personal opinion that the Maoist bureaucracy constitutes "a [revolutionary] Bonapartist government over against the Russian counterrevolutionary Bonapartism"; H. G. Moscoso styles the Cuban revolution as "a living example of how the Trotskyist theory works in reality"; J. Hansen denies that "Marxism-Leninism" should be obsolete. In a dedication of the volume scores of names appear (Liebknecht, Luxemburg, the "Bolshevik Old Guard", Sacco and Vanzetti, Malcolm X, the "Mau Mau warriors", etc. – and "the greatest": Trockij and Guevara). This symbolizes the efforts to combine the old revolutionary Marxism with rebellious movements inspired by quite different motives.

HOROWITZ, IRVING LOUIS. *Professing Sociology: Studies in the Life Cycle of Social Science*. Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago 1968. x, 365 pp. \$ 9.75.

The present volume collects 23 papers written during the past ten years, classed under three headings: "The Inner Life of Sociology", "The Academic Life of Sociology", and "The Political Life of Sociology". The American author, a friend and admirer of the late Wright Mills, is very critical of what he calls "establishment sociology" and "sociology for sale", witness, e.g., "The Life and Death of Project Camelot". Other papers deal with the sociology of knowledge, "Social Deviance and Political Marginality", etc.

PARRY, GERAINT. *Political Elites*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1969. 169 pp. 32/-. (Paper: 18/-.)

This is a lucid and valuable primer on the problem first raised by Pareto and Mosca, and later embroidered on by such widely different figures as Burnham, Schumpeter and Wright Mills. The author also discusses the empirical tests recently applied to the elitist thesis, and the several conceptions of democracy. A short bibliography is appended.

SAINT-SIMON, HENRI DE. *Le nouveau christianisme et les écrits sur la religion*. Choisis et présentés par H. Desroche. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1969. 192 pp. F.fr. 4.50.

"We find in him something of Machiavelli and of Marx, of Condorcet and of Proudhon, of Babeuf and of Bonald, the age of Enlightenment and Roman-

ticism, the eighteenth century still and already the twentieth century." This is the opening sentence of the bio-bibliographical introduction, which is also a good analysis of Saint-Simon's "religion" – at the same time a philosophy, a political theory and a view of society. The texts chosen (or – in most cases – sufficiently large fragments to be representative) focus on that "religion" in its broader sense, but direct pronouncements on historical religions occupy a central place as well.

SPENCER, J. E. [and] WILLIAM L. THOMAS. *Cultural Geography. An Evolutionary Introduction to Our Humanized Earth.* John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1969. xvii, 591 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 10.95; 97/-.

An attractively produced textbook, primarily written for American undergraduates. Since the authors have chosen an evolutionary approach of cultural geography, their treatment of the subject is largely historical in nature – man's record of changing the face of the earth. The volume is provided with hundreds of illustrations and (coloured) maps.

WHITE, HOWARD B. *Peace Among the Willows. The Political Philosophy of Francis Bacon.* Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1968. ix, 266 pp. Hfl. 33.00.

As a political thinker Bacon has two faces: he was an admirer of Machiavelli, a supporter of the Elizabethan establishment and an English imperialist, but at the same time he designed a Utopian society (the New Atlantis or Bensalem). The present volume is a learned study of Bacon's political philosophy, both parts of which are bound up with his faith in science.

YOUNG, E. J. *Gobineau und der Rassismus. Eine Kritik der anthropologischen Geschichtstheorie.* Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1968. xvi, 363 pp. DM. 45.80.

Gobineau's racialist interpretation of history is here dispatched in about thirty pages, but for the rest it is embedded in a discussion of a host of precursors, contemporaries, critics, fellow travellers, disciples, and imitators. As to the last-mentioned category, the treatment meted out to the rather optimistic "race-breeders", such as H. S. Chamberlain, the Pan-Germans and the Nazis, is of particular interest.

OTHER BOOKS

LIPSET, SEYMOUR MARTIN. *Revolution and Counterrevolution. Change and Persistence in Social Structures.* Heinemann, London 1969. xiv, 466 pp. Ill. The Socialist Register 1968. Ed. by Ralph Miliband and John Saville. The Merlin Press, London 1968. 252 pp.

HISTORY

BAUTIER, ROBERT-HENRI et JANINE SORNAY. *Les sources de l'histoire économique et sociale du Moyen Age. Provence, Comtat Venaissin,*

Dauphiné, États de la Maison de Savoie. Vol. I. Archives des principautés territoriales et archives seigneuriales. Éditions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1968. cvi, 682 pp. Maps. F.fr. 95.00.

This is the opening volume of an invaluable "guide" to the (largely unpublished) sources of mediaeval economic and social history. The areas covered in the present volume, lying East of the Rhône-Saône line and by now partly Swiss and Italian territory, at the time belonged to the Empire. The compilers specify what materials are available, and where they are to be found.

Bureau Socialiste International. Comptes rendus des réunions, manifestes et circulaires. Vol. I. 1900-1907. Documents recueillis et présentés par Georges Haupt. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VIe Section, Matériaux pour l'Histoire du Socialisme International, Ire Série, Textes et Documents, II.] Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1969. 438 pp. F.fr. 75.00.

Four volumes devoted to the International Socialist Bureau are planned; the last will contain, apart from a study on the history of the Bureau, an index and biographies of persons mentioned in the preceding volumes. The present first volume deals with the years from the establishment of the Bureau in December, 1900, up to the Congress of Stuttgart. Circular letters, appeals, manifestoes and minutes of the Bureau sessions are reproduced in a chronological order. The appendix contains the monthly reports issued by the secretariat since 1905. All the texts are in French, one of the Bureau's official languages. In a few cases, in which the original French version could not be found, the editor has translated documents from the English or German. The importance of this work for the history of the Second International and of the affiliated parties does not need to be stressed. The annotation, which is said to serve the purposes of the specialist rather than those of the layman, is valuable and very accurate.

COGNIOT, GEORGES. *L'Internationale Communiste. Aperçu historique. Avant-propos de Waldeck Rochet.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1969. 158 pp. F.fr. 5.20.

A mild criticism of Stalinist aberrations and a complete identification with Lenin's positions (especially with the infantile-disorder pamphlet) characterize this survey, which focuses on Zimmerwald and the first years of the Comintern, and on the Popular Front years. A summary of the First and Second Internationals precedes the treatment of the Third.

COLLOTTI PISCHEL, ENRICA [et] CHIARA ROBERTAZZI. *L'Internationale Communiste et les problèmes coloniaux 1919-1935.* Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1968. 584 pp. F.fr. 85.00.

More than 3,600 titles have been included in this annotated and well introduced bibliography, which is mainly based on materials in the possession of

the Feltrinelli Institute in Milan. They comprise *Imprekorrr, Internationale Communiste, Rundschau*, minutes of the Congresses of the Communist International as well as of the Enlarged Executive's meetings and of the two congresses of the "Peoples of the East" (Baku 1920, Moscow 1922), and reports from the Comintern's Executive. The "colonial problems" are taken broadly and include such facts or events which were interpreted as belonging to the colonial aspect of "imperialism". For obvious reasons the number of items dealing with the Soviet Union's nationalities question is small.

GEISS, IMANUEL. *Panafricanismus. Zur Geschichte der Dekolonisation*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1968. 491 pp. DM. 48.00.

The origins of Pan-Africanism are as old as the eighteenth century. Then it was America (Haiti, the United States) which furnished various schemes on a return of the Afro-Americans to Africa. Of course the conception of Pan-Africanism is to be taken broadly if it is put against the background of the emancipation struggle of the Negroes ushering in – in Africa – the de-colonization. Moreover, Pan-Africanism itself has been an important factor in the de-colonization process. This thorough and well-documented study deals with a great variety of aspects, including, e.g., the "Underground Railroad" as well as the foundation of Liberia, the ideologically remarkable "Ethiopianism", Booker T. Washington's and W. E. B. Du Bois's activities, the Pan-African Congresses, the roots of *Négritude*, Padmore's radicalism, Communism and Pan-Africanism, and the decline of Pan-Africanism as a consequence of Nkrumah's efforts to monopolize it.

HARRISON, J. F. C. *Robert Owen and the Owenites in Britain and America. The Quest for the New Moral World*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1969. xi, 392 pp. Ill. 70/-.

Professor Harrison has undertaken a very interesting attempt at treating Owenism in its own right, not as part of the co-operative and working-class movements, but as a humanitarian enterprise staged in very different settings on both sides of the Atlantic. The book, which is presented as an experiment in the writing of comparative social and intellectual history, contains chapters on the philanthropic origins, "social science", millennialism, and the communitarian settlements. An invaluable bibliography of over a hundred pages is appended.

Hérésies et sociétés dans l'Europe pré-industrielle 11e-18e siècles. Communications et débats du Colloque de Royaumont par Jacques Le Goff. Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1968. iv, 484 pp. F.fr. 67.00.

Methodologically the study of heretical movements poses special problems for the historian, if only because of the one-sided nature of his sources. When, in addition, he wishes to relate them to society at large the difficulties become even greater. At a symposium convened in 1962 a number of specialists – A. Borst, H. Grundmann, J. Le Goff, G. Duby, J. Macek, R. Mandrou *et al.* – tried to establish this very relation. The proceedings, which were only recently published, make very interesting reading, although the participants did not arrive at a consensus in spite, or rather in default, of

Marxist incantations. The volume, and notably the detailed bibliography contributed by Professor Grundmann, may well be of value to the social historian.

Marxism and Aesthetics. A Selective Annotated Bibliography. Books and Articles in the English Language. Compiled by Lee Baxandall. Humanities Press Inc., New York 1968. xxii, 261 pp. \$ 10.00.

Since the great majority of the (English-language) items included are in the domain of letters and "socialist" culture, the title of this useful bibliography is rather misleading (unkind tongues allege there is no such thing as Marxist aesthetics). The criteria for inclusion are catholic: Gide and Malraux are placed in brotherly company with Stalin, Trockij and Sartre. Most titles are accompanied by short abstracts, and there are numerous cross references (organization is primarily by nation or language group).

The New Cambridge Modern History. Vol. III. The Counter-Reformation and Price Revolution 1559-1610. Ed. by R. B. Wernham. Cambridge University Press, London 1968. xvi, 599 pp. 60/-.

As in the other volumes of the New Cambridge Modern History all aspects, both topical and geographical, of the half-century under discussion are treated by competent specialists. The editor speaks of "a time when the questions loomed larger than the answers and the problems looked greater than the men", and in the second chapter, which deals with the price rise, Professor Spooner at once makes clear the economic side of these problems.

O'NEILL, WILLIAM L. The Woman Movement. Feminism in the United States and England. George Allen and Unwin, London 1969; Barnes and Noble Inc., New York. 208 pp. 35/-.

Consisting half of an introductory essay and half of a selection of 22 documents, the present volume is a useful primer on the women's movement in the United States and in England. Both quantitatively and qualitatively the former country receives most emphasis.

L'opinion publique européenne devant la Révolution russe de 1917. Avec une introd. de Fernand L'Huillier. Éditions Sirey, Paris 1968. 213 pp. F.fr. 28.00.

Apart from a commendable analysis of the political functions, the impact and the circulation of the Russian press in 1917 (notably the Bolshevik papers) by R. Pethybridge (in English) there are eight essays on the influence of the Russian Revolutions of 1917 (especially the October Revolution) and their immediate aftermath on public opinion in a number of countries. E. Matthias offers a good condensation of the literature on the subject for the German labour movement (in German); Mrs A. Kriegel deals with France, stressing the patriotism also of the large majority of the workers until the very end of the war. Other contributions deal with "the German ruling classes" (F. Klein, East Germany), Poland (H. Zielinski), Bulgaria (H. Hadjinikolov), the press in the region of Venice, Italy (A. Gambasin), Hungary (J. Galantai), and Sweden (C. G. Andrae).

SCHEMP, HERMANN. *Gemeinschaftssiedlungen auf religiöser und weltanschaulicher Grundlage*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1969. xi, 362 pp. Maps. DM. 46.00.

This is a welcome survey of community settlements based on distinct ideologies from the Qumran sect to the Chinese people's communes. The author is a social geographer rather than a historian, and he pays much attention to the ecological aspects of the settlements. He has appended a bibliography of 767 titles which, though not complete, is certainly unique in its kind and very useful.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

FRANK, MICHAEL. *Cooperative Land Settlements in Israel and their Relevance to African Countries*. Kyklos-Verlag, Basel; J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1968. xii, 168 pp. DM. 33.00.

Having discussed the kibbutz and the moshav as well as the penetration of the co-operative idea among the Arabs in Israel, the author argues that here is a "lesson" for the developing countries South of the Sahara. The volume is provided with a number of tables and graphs.

Marxismusstudien. Sechste Folge. *Weltreligionen und Marxismus vor der wissenschaftlich-technischen Welt*. Beiträge von Heinz Eduard Tödt, Heinz Bechert, Ignacio Sotelo u.a. Hrsg. von Ulrich Duchrow. Verlag J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1969. ix, 239 pp. DM. 14.60.

The *Marxismus-Kommission* has broadened the scope of the themes which it discusses. The Sino-Soviet conflict and the rise of national communisms in the underdeveloped countries have led to this, and notably Communism's attitudes toward non-Christian world religions come up for treatment now. H. E. Tödt deals with the discussion of Marxism in the oecumenical movement, H. Bechert with Buddhism in the present international political situation, H. Bräker – in a thought-provoking manner – with the approaches in the Soviet Union to problems of the philosophy of religion, B. Bošnjak with the "problem of the dialogue" between Christianity and Marxism (in what, after many years of experience, may be called a rather traditional way), M. Prucha with "technics and philosophy", and A. Wellmer (who, among other things, discusses the question why the young Marx has become so popular among theologians) with "critical and analytical theory". For special mention we single out the contribution by I. Sotelo on the history, the function and the chances of Marxism in Latin America; this study is a model of lucid argumentation.

RICHTA, RADOVAN. *La civilisation au carrefour*. Ouvrage réalisé avec l'équipe pluridisciplinaire de l'Institut de Philosophie de l'Académie des Sciences de Tchécoslovaquie. Traduction de Ludmila Klimova et de Jean-Louis Glory. Éditions Anthropos, Paris 1969. xliii, 467 pp. F.fr. 36.00.

— and an interdisciplinary research team. *Civilisation at the Crossroads. Social and Human Implications of the Scientific and Technological Revolution*. 1967. Australian Left Review Publications, Sydney n.d. [1969.] xx, 316 pp. A\$ 3.95.

These are somewhat revised translations of a book which is closely bound up with developments in Czechoslovakia from 1966 to 1968. Dr Richta and his team critically discuss the impact of contemporary science and technology on civilization, society and, last but not least, individual man. The authors are remarkably familiar with Western as well as Eastern literature on the subject, and their argument is scarcely marred by the confident determinism and stolid pedantry characteristic of most Communist prognoses.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

KLINGHOFFER, ARTHUR JAY. *Soviet Perspectives on African Socialism*. Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, Rutherford, Madison, Teaneck 1969. 276 pp. \$ 8.00.

The thesis that "Marxism of some sort" is "highly pertinent to the problems of underdevelopment and the initiation of radical economic and political reform" is one of the views elaborated in this thoughtful study. "Some sort" should be given much stress: Marxism in this connection is a far cry from Marx. The Soviet views have been shifting from a more ideological toward a more pragmatic approach. A detailed account is given of the most important contributions in a number of Soviet journals dealing with Africa and with underdeveloped countries in general. It demonstrates an increase in flexibility; "doctrine is often relegated to a minor role in the formulation of short-term action programs", power politics – though in the long term also serving ideological purposes – take precedence. The author assumes that the African nations will follow a socialist path, which may lead (as in the case of Guinea) to national communisms to arise, but each with an identity of its own and without becoming subservient to either of the two Communist big powers.

MAHIOU, AHMED. *L'avènement du parti unique en Afrique noire. L'expérience des états d'expression française*. Préface de François Borella. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, Paris 1969. iv, 421 pp. F.fr. 52.90.

Madagascar and the formerly French territories of West and Central Africa South of the Sahara are discussed in this descriptive and interpretative study of the developments which led – in almost all countries – to a one-party system. The process of eliminating opposition parties either violently

or by peaceful means is treated with much insight into the problems involved. The author arrives at a number of general conclusions. Thus, the attempts to create nations or to foster a national integration, economic factors and the building-up of state organs are mentioned as causes, equal in otherwise different countries, of the trend towards one-party rule.

Congo

PONS, VALDO. *Stanleyville. An African Urban Community under Belgian Administration*. Foreword by Daryll Forde. Published for the International African Institute by Oxford University Press, London 1969. xxiv, 356 pp. Ill. 70/-.

This work is the outcome of field research undertaken in 1952-53 on the social structure of the African community in Stanleyville (now Kisangani). Especially social distinctions based on tribal affiliations, class and "civilization" are carefully analyzed. Ethnic heterogeneity and a rapid population growth in a town which functions as the only urban centre in an enormous region, together with the general problems involved in urbanization, constitute the major themes. Many tables are included, as are population pyramids of the various tribes as well as of the section of the population called *Arabisés*. A "Postscript on a return visit to Kisangani" (1968) contains interesting comparisons.

Mali

MEILLASSOUX, CLAUDE. *Urbanization of an African Community. Voluntary Associations in Bamako*. University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1968. xii, 165 pp. Ill. \$ 6.95.

The capital of Mali, Bamako, is the scene of this descriptive study which covers the colonial period from 1940 onward and the post-colonial evolution. It is lucidly set forth how African urbanization differs from the European one: "The 'land' is imported into the town", "every compound is a reduced farmyard", and relationships between city dwellers and their relatives in the countryside are frequent. The associations discussed both exemplify and corroborate this situation. They help to divide the city into village-like units, each with a specific cultural pattern. The book provides much information also on the occupational structures of Bamako.

Nigeria

SERTORIO, GUIDO. *Struttura sociale politica e ordinamento fondiario yoruba dall'epoca tradizionale all'odierna*. Casa Editrice Pietro Cairoli, Como 1967. 572 pp. \$ 10.00.

Basing himself on a thorough knowledge of the available sources and on field work conducted in 1965, the author presents a detailed study of the traditional social structure, political organization and land tenure of the Yoruba people. The impact of British colonialism and the Western conception of property is treated in a separate chapter.

South Africa

HATTERSLEY, ALAN F. *An Illustrated Social History of South Africa*. A. A. Balkema, Cape Town 1969. x, 261 pp. Ill. R 12.50.

A splendidly illustrated work on the history of South Africa from 1652 to the beginning of the twentieth century. The author conceives of social history in the traditional Anglo-Saxon sense, and regarding his readership at home he is even of the opinion that "only in the social sphere can there be the healing recollection of joint enterprise, and the mellowing influence of a common heritage".

AMERICA

Argentina

SMITH, PETER H. *Politics and Beef in Argentina. Patterns of Conflict and Change*. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1969. xii, 292 pp. \$ 10.00; 90/-.

This study in the transference of economic problems to the political arena focuses on the (aristocratic) livestock producers, their middle-class urban representatives and lawyers, the packing industry which was largely in the hands of American and British capital, and the packinghouse workers. A picture arises which, contrary to current opinion, shows the urban middle class strongly influenced by rural aristocratic views, and the urban lower class as the real challenger of the rural upper class, especially in the later years under discussion: Perón was a champion of the packinghouse workers, and thus combined class feelings with nationalist (anti-Anglo-Saxon) aspirations. But already in the "great debate" of 1935 De la Torre, in a curious amalgam of pro-aristocratic and anti-"imperialist" slogans, attacked the then Government in Congress for being subservient to foreign influences.

Bolivia

HEATH, DWIGHT B., CHARLES J. ERASMUS [and] HANS C. BUECHLER. *Land Reform and Social Revolution in Bolivia*. Frederick A. Praeger, New York, Washington, London 1969. xiii, 465 pp. Maps. \$ 18.50.

Under the auspices of the Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, the authors have investigated the effect of the Bolivian revolution of 1952 and the Agrarian Reform Law of 1953 in a number of selected areas. Their field work consisted of interviewing as well as direct and participant observation. They speak of a real social revolution, which has not been undone even by the 1964 "Revolution of Restoration".

Brazil

DULLES, JOHN W. F. *Vargas of Brazil. A Political Biography*. University of Texas Press, Austin, London 1967. xiii, 395 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 8.50.

This is a true political biography, running from the revolution of 1930 to the day when Vargas "left life to enter history" by his own hand. His political

skill and his achievement in modernizing his country are thrown into full relief. The sources used by the author include US diplomatic papers and numerous interviews.

Canada

HOROWITZ, GAD. *Canadian Labour in Politics*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1968. xi, 273 pp. C\$ 7.50.

Socialism in Canada is weak as compared to that in Britain, but much stronger than that in the United States. The author stresses the greater ideological diversity in Canada and attributes it, among other things, to the presence of the Tory ideology in English Canada's tradition. Starting from this observation, which provides him with his central thesis, he deals with the history of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and especially with its transformation into the "New Democratic Party", "a party of all the democratic left", in which the trade unions exert much influence. The data communicated refer at least as much to provincial as to national developments. The book is based on a great variety of primary sources.

WOODCOCK, GEORGE and IVAN AVAKUMOVIC. *The Doukhobors*. Faber and Faber, London 1969. 382 pp. Ill. 55/-.

Although this is a complete history of the Doukhobors, their record in Canada is given the lion's share of attention. The authors discuss the internal development of the sect, but also its strained relations with the Canadian Government and society. They make no secret of their sympathy with the minority group in question.

Chile

KORTH, EUGENE H. *Spanish Policy in Colonial Chile. The Struggle for Social Justice, 1535-1700*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1968. xiii, 320 pp. \$ 8.50.

The Araucanian Indians put up a particularly heavy resistance against the Spanish colonists. One of its causes was the *encomienda* system which, though it was meant to save the Indians from oppression, led to their being used as forced labourers. After an introduction on the doctrines (especially ecclesiastical ones) on the position of the Indians, the author describes in detail such issues as the Indian uprising of 1598, "which seriously threatened to destroy the Spanish outposts in the Long Land", the role played by the Jesuits who arrived in 1593, and the causes of the gradual diminishing of tensions around 1700: the 150 years of bloody strife had taken their toll, and a new mestizo labouring class had arisen so that demand for Indian slaves or forced labourers decreased. The book is very fully documented.

Cuba

FAGEN, RICHARD R., RICHARD A. BRODY and THOMAS J. O'LEARY. *Cubans in Exile. Disaffection and the Revolution*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1968. xii, 161 pp. \$ 5.95.

This study based primarily on questionnaires concerns the four years of the "first exodus" (1958-62), but for comparative purposes yearly occupational profiles have been included covering the first years of the second one (1965-67). In 1961 and 1962 (when emigration was stopped by the Cuban authorities) the number of exiles ran into the thousands per month. It is shown that the percentage of respondents who indicated pragmatic experiences surpassed those who left for ideological reasons. People with secondary or university education, however, have a higher proportion of ideological motives (roughly 50 per cent). The regime's ambiguous attitude towards emigration is also dealt with.

Mexico

LIEUWEN, EDWIN. *Mexican Militarism. The Political Rise and Fall of the Revolutionary Army 1910-1940.* The University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque 1968. xiii, 194 pp. \$ 6.95.

Although nowadays "the Mexican military institution is small and weak", the revolutionary army – whose chiefs were mostly men who received their military training in the turmoil of revolution and internecine struggles – put a heavy stamp on the country's political fate in the years 1910-40. The author describes how each succeeding president dealt with the military problem and was confronted with the issue of introducing civilian control, until after the 1940 elections the military impact increasingly weakened. But he also makes it clear how the new generals, products of the Revolution, by and large contributed to political and social modernization (Calles, Cárdenas).

MILLON, ROBERT P. *Zapata. The Ideology of a Peasant Revolutionary.* International Publishers, New York 1969. 159 pp. \$ 5.95. (Paper: \$ 2.25.)

The "*zapatistas*, the men of the South, were the agrarian reformers of the revolution *par excellence*". Emiliano Zapata, one of the leading men of the movement of 1910, issued a radical land reform plan and struggled for its realization through the various regimes that Mexico had in the following years until 1920, when the *zapatistas* made peace with Obregón who was ready to carry out part of their programme. The latter had a "bourgeois-democratic" character and aimed at the downfall of both native and foreign landlordism. Though they represented the interests of small proprietors (and notably of the peasants), Zapata also advocated a social policy favourable to the workers.

OTHER BOOKS

WOMACK, JOHN, JR. *Zapata and the Mexican Revolution.* Alfred A. Knopf, New York 1969. xv, 435, xxi pp. Ill.

Peru

MARIÁTEGUI, JOSÉ-CARLOS. *Sept essais d'interprétation de la réalité péruvienne.* Traduit par Roland Mignot. Préface de Robert Paris. François Maspero, Paris 1969. 279 pp. F.fr. 18.80.

The founder of the Comintern-affiliated Socialist Party of Peru wrote these essays in the 'twenties as a "contribution to the socialist critique of the problems and the history" of his country. All aspects of Peruvian nationhood, including literature, come up for discussion, but the plight of the Indian is the central subject.

Trinidad and Tobago

OXAAL, IVAR. *Black Intellectuals Come to Power. The Rise of Creole Nationalism in Trinidad & Tobago*. Schenkman Publishing Company, Inc., Cambridge (Mass.) 1968. xiii, 194 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 7.95.

In a sense this is a social history of Trinidad, written by a North American sociologist who wields a facile pen. The reader will find much information on the island society, the nationalist movement and, last but not least, Dr Williams. The volume is aptly illustrated.

United States of America

The Age of Industrialism in America. *Essays in Social Structure and Cultural Values*. Ed. by Frederic Cople Jaher. The Free Press, New York; Collier-Macmillan Ltd, London 1968. x, 400 pp. \$ 8.95.

After a specialist contribution on American economic growth (1870-1929), by Howard N. Ross, eleven historians deal with the impact of industrialization and industrialism on society and culture. There are three essays on the fate of ethnic and immigrant minorities, but most relevant to social history are the following contributions: "Industrialism and Political Leadership: A Case Study of the United States Senate", by Ari Hoogenboom; "Metropolism and Urban Elites in the Far West", by Gunther Barth; "The Boston Brahmins in the Age of Industrial Capitalism", by the editor; and "Career Leadership and American Trade Unionism", by David Brody.

BALDWIN, SIDNEY. *Poverty and Politics. The Rise and Decline of the Farm Security Administration*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1968. xvii, 438 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

The condition of the poor agrarian population in the early 'thirties is dealt with in this book as the background for the relief programme of the Farm Security Administration set up by President Roosevelt. The FSA, though very pragmatic in its approach, was widely felt to be "an ideological challenge to the *status quo*", and met with growing opposition from conservatives who criticized its employees' "doctrinary stubbornness". The fully annotated study constitutes a major contribution to the history of the New Deal era, and sheds light on the impact of politics on economic development as well as on the limits to reform projects which seemed particularly alien to tradition.

CROOKS, JAMES B. *Politics & Progress. The Rise of Urban Progressivism in Baltimore 1895 to 1911*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge 1968. xiii, 259 pp. Ill. \$ 8.50.

The problems involved in large-scale immigration, the rapid population growth, industrialization and the effects of these phenomena on an unprepared society (extreme poverty, slums, moral degeneration) became conspicuously manifest in American cities in the 1890's. The response to the challenge was "urban progressivism"; though limited in its goals, the movement achieved real progress: "boss rule" in Baltimore was restricted, democracy revitalized, social reform was introduced on a modest scale, and city planning became an accepted practice. Baltimore was typical, as a comparison with other cities demonstrates.

FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. *On Race Relations. Selected Writings*. Ed. and with an *Introd.* by G. Franklin Edwards. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1969. xx, 331 pp. \$ 13.50. (Paper: \$ 3.95.)

The conditions of the Negro family under segregation and the processes of differentiation and stratification in the Negro community (especially within the context of urbanization) are the central themes in the work of the sociologist Frazier, whose study on *The Negro Family in the United States* (1939) won him fame, although he had published important contributions to sociology since the 'twenties. In his *Pathology of Race Prejudice* – as early as 1927 – he pointed out the operation of "projective mechanisms in white women who accuse Negro males of attempted rape", as the editor formulates it in his commendable introduction. The selected writings are arranged according to subjects. Among them are a comparison of Negro-white relations in Brazil and the USA, family disorganization, and the new Negro middle class.

HAYTER, EARL W. *The Troubled Farmer 1850-1900. Rural Adjustment to Industrialism*. Northern Illinois University Press, Dekalb 1968. ix, 349 pp. Ill. \$ 8.50.

This is certainly one of the best and most informative as well as attractively written studies in "the daily behavior of rural folk" especially in the second half of the nineteenth century. The process of adjustment to a rapid industrialization and to the commercial system which imposed itself on the traditional, conservative, uneducated and superstitious farmer is described at the hand of a number of special subjects. One is the controversy on the dehorning of cattle, another, primitive livestock medicine before scientifically trained veterinarians entered the scene, a third, the campaigns against "bogus butter". The confrontation with modern techniques meant, for instance, the introduction of the sewing machine, but also opened the way for all kinds of swindle which are told with much verve.

LYND, STAUGHTON. *Class Conflict, Slavery, and the United States Constitution. Ten Essays*. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis, New York 1967. xiii, 288 pp. \$ 7.50.

The author, a "New Left" objector, has collected ten interlocked studies, most of which were published (since 1959) in various periodicals. In laying even greater stress on the class factor he wishes to go "beyond Beard". The

picture he unfolds has been stimulated by the civil rights movement and by the international colonial independence movement, "which seemed to offer a new model for conceptualizing the Revolution and its relation to the Civil War". The Constitutional Convention of 1787 arrived at a compromise doomed from the outset; the first revolution for independence (fought by an uneasy coalition of upper and lower classes and, within the former, between Northern capitalists and Southern aristocrats) was followed by "a bourgeois revolution" (the Civil War). The studies betray a solid knowledge of the subjects involved.

PAULSON, ROSS E. *Radicalism & Reform. The Vrooman Family and American Social Thought, 1837-1937.* University of Kentucky Press, Lexington 1968. xxiii, 299 pp. \$ 8.50.

Hiram Perkins Vrooman presents a typical case of social mobility in nineteenth-century USA. His Christian ethics were inherited by his five sons, who also embraced Social Darwinism. Three of them became "radicals", two – more in line with the parental convictions – "reformers". Two traditions (to put it in a most general way: Socialism *versus* Populism) are intertwined in the Vroomans' story told here as both unique and representative of attitudes more common to intellectuals confronted with such ideas as those of Bellamy, issues of academic freedom, etc. The author has introduced several parallels with topical questions.

REPS, JOHN W. *Town Planning in Frontier America.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1969. xii, 473 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 13.50.

Four years ago Professor Reps published his authoritative study *The Making of Urban America*. The present volume is a shorter and cheaper version of this work, but on the other hand it incorporates new material discovered since 1965. It is richly illustrated with contemporary plans, maps and views.

Supplemental Studies for The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Frederick A. Praeger, New York, Washington, London 1968. x, 248 pp. \$ 10.00.

Three studies have been collected in this volume. The first, entitled "Racial Attitudes in Fifteen American Cities" (by A. Campbell and H. Schuman), constitutes a detailed report on the "'human meaning' of the current confrontation of the races in American cities", and contains much statistical material on attitudes toward violence, expectations among Negroes and the "white racism"; it is strongly and convincingly argued that there is "no universal pattern of racial conduct among white people". The second study (by P. H. Rossi, R. A. Berk, D. P. Boesel, B. K. Eidson, and W. E. Groves) is an account of "the interface between central community institutions and urban ghettos", of the work done by public welfare administrators, teachers, but also retail traders, etc. The third study (by R. M. Fogelson and R. B. Hill) gives much information on the extent of participation in riots and on the origins of the rioters (the great majority were not outsiders).

TYLER, ROBERT L. *Rebels of the Woods: the I.W.W. in the Pacific Northwest*. University of Oregon Books, Eugene 1967. vii, 230 pp. \$ 7.50.

Besides IWW materials, newspaper reports constitute the major source for this book which contains rather a number of interrelated essays than a continuous history. Only sources in the English language have been used, which of necessity put limits to the scope of the work as it deals to a considerable extent with the immigrant workers, especially in the lumber industry. These weak points are, however, matched by the wealth of data presented on the free-speech fights, the acts of sabotage, the great tension provoked by the IWW, and the lawsuits in which it was involved. Special attention is paid to the lumber workers' strike of 1917 (the only major strike led by the IWW), and to the Armistice Day riot in Centralia (1919). It is argued that the rising tide of patriotism during and after the First World War and the improvement of living conditions are the causes of the sharp decline of the IWW.

WEINSTEIN, JAMES. *The Decline of Socialism in America 1912-1925*. Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1967. xiv, 367 pp. \$ 10.00.

Contrary to current opinion the author puts forward the thesis that for the years 1912-19 the history of Socialism – almost identical with that of the Socialist Party (although, for instance, the IWW comes up for consideration, too) – is not a story of decline: especially during the war, there was a definite revival. From 1919 onward the history of Socialism encompasses various trends and parties; besides the SP, the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party (which merged in 1921) and other labour or labour-farmer groups. Towards 1925, the SP was beginning to disintegrate and the CP (Workers' Party) became sectarian and fully dominated by Moscow. Among the most interesting chapters of this scholarly study are those dealing with the impact of the Russian Revolution and with the Comintern's zigzagging line 1919-21, which involved tactical changes also in the USA.

WEISBERGER, BERNARD A. *The New Industrial Society*. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1969. ix, 162 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 6.50. (Paper: \$ 2.50.)

This is one of the seven volumes of the *American Republic Series*, a survey of the history of the United States by various authors, which is aimed at the educated layman. Professor Weisberger deals with the industrialization of the country during the second half of the nineteenth century, and notably with the political and social aspects, such as conflict and adjustment.

WHITTEMORE, L. H. *The Man Who Ran the Subways. The Story of Mike Quill*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco 1968. xii, 308 pp. Ill. \$ 6.95.

"Red Mike" Quill, from Irish stock, became a Communist and a leader of the transit workers. He gave up his Communist affiliations in 1948 because he was afraid of possible splits both in the Transport Workers Union and in the CIO. His fight for leadership in the TWU is described in close connection

with his involvement in New York city politics. His life story is one of a man who inspired feelings of disgust and who was able to win the sympathies of an important category of workers. It is in many ways illuminating for an understanding of the operation of a union with a record of a strong fighting spirit.

OTHER BOOKS

The Autobiographies of the Haymarket Martyrs. Ed. and with an introd. by Philip S. Foner. Published for A. I. M. S. by Humanities Press, New York 1969. v, 198 pp.

The Negro and the American Labor Movement. Ed. by Julius Jacobson. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City (N.Y.) 1968. vi, 430 pp.

Venezuela

RAY, TALTON F. The Politics of the Barrios of Venezuela. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1969. xvi, 211 pp. Ill. \$ 7.00.

After 1945 a rapid and concentrated move of poor peasants to the cities led to the appearance of *barrios* (shanty towns), which in Caracas, Maracaibo and Maracay house 35, 50 and 70 per cent of the population, respectively. The migrants mostly tend to be unable to accommodate to urban standards; their aspirations and frustrations increase, but they do not arrive at efficient co-operative action; society at large is not ready to cope with the problems involved. The author gives a lucid description of life in the *barrios*, of the mentality of the shanty-town dwellers, and of the impact of political activities on their thought. He concentrates on their own political behaviour especially since 1958. It is argued that both the Peronist and the Cuban models might seem suitable, once the *barrios* would resort to violent action. Much is said to depend on the *Acción Democrática's* policy, which may shift to the left since the immediate threat of left-wing extremism has proved weak during the insurrection of 1962 and after.

ASIA

BLYTHE, WILFRED. The Impact of Chinese Secret Societies in Malaya. A Historical Study. Oxford University Press, London, Kuala Lumpur, Hong Kong 1969. xiv, 566 pp. Ill. Maps. 110/-.

This is a study characterized by truly astonishing scholarship and an admirable presentation. The author gives a brief sketch of the origins of the ritualistic secret societies in China and their social function. He then describes very fully the secret societies among the Chinese immigrants in the Malayan peninsula (including Singapore) from the late eighteenth century onward. The deeply entrenched tradition of those societies was reinforced by the special conditions under which the immigrants – later a very strong minority – lived. But the very importance of the societies, which fulfilled a socially necessary task (besides being often criminally affected), is the reason why this description and analysis has become a discussion of everyday life, culture and political issues of the Chinese population on the whole as much as a

specialist study of a significant detail. For the whole period dealt with, the author carefully exposes the intricate interrelated influences of events and tendencies in China, in colonial and postcolonial Malaya, and generally in Asia (e.g., as regards the reactions to the Japanese occupation).

HANNA, SAMI A. and GEORGE H. GARDNER. *Arab Socialism. A Documentary Survey*. With contrib. by Sherif Mardin and Fayeze Sayegh and a foreword by Aziz S. Atiya. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1969. xii, 418 pp. Hfl. 54.00.

The studies collected in this volume are only in part devoted to (a very vague) "Arab Socialism"; the first, for instance, deals with "The Mind of the Turkish Reformer, 1700-1900" (written by Sherif A. Mardin) and ushers in a discussion of the intellectual foundations of the Young Turks. Another contribution relates the views of an Egyptian social reformer in the second half of the nineteenth century. And there are more items which can scarcely be defined as having any direct relevance to "Socialism". Other contributions do have this relevance: there is a study by both editors on Islamic Socialism, and one by F. Sayegh on "The Theoretical Structure of Nasser's Socialism"; the UAR's 1964 Constitution is reproduced in an official translation, and there are other documents such as the "Statute of the Arab Socialist Union" and contributions on the Ba'ath party as well as on Bourguiba's views.

JEANNENEY, JEAN-NOËL. *Le riz et le rouge. Cinq mois en Extrême-Orient*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1969. 251 pp. F.fr. 18.00.

The young author travelled in Japan, China, Indonesia, South Viet Nam, Laos, Thailand and Cambodia in 1966 and 1967, and this book contains the report of his impressions. His main interest is political, but in the chapter on China he pays much attention to the Cultural Revolution.

Ceylon

LERSKI, GEORGE JAN. *Origins of Trotskyism in Ceylon. A Documentary History of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party, 1935-1942*. Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford 1968. xix, 288 pp. \$ 7.50. (Paper: \$ 2.85.)

The Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Ceylon Equality Party), founded in 1935, became a Marxist party thanks to the influence of London-educated young radical intellectuals. Dissatisfied with the Moscow show trials and the Stalin-Hitler pact, they espoused Trotskyism in 1939. This Trotskyite party became a powerful factor, also because trade unions affiliated with it. Only in the 1960's its revolutionary fervour evaporated; a split in 1965 left a Trotskyite minority, whereas the pragmatic majority sought for alliances with other groups (among them, the pro-Moscow Communists). The author, who taught in Ceylon, vividly describes the first years of Ceylonese Trotskyism; the period from 1943 to 1965 only comes up for summary discussion. It is to be regretted that the author seems to be unaware, for instance, of the strong position Trotskyism held for some time in Bolivia; moreover, according to him, Ceylon and the USA are "the only remaining legal strongholds" of the Fourth International – which might appear as both an over- and an understatement.

China

BERGÈRE, MARIE-CLAIRE. *La bourgeoisie chinoise et la révolution de 1911*. Mouton & Co, La Haye, Paris 1968. 155 pp. F.fr. 29.00.

The author offers an important contribution to an understanding of the revolution of 1911 by studying the position, the ideology and the achievements of the Chinese commercial bourgeoisie, mainly that of Shanghai and, to a lesser extent, that of Canton for the years 1905-13. It functioned as a link between the ideas imported from England and America on the one hand and the national reality on the other. As a class, it was too weak to become a decisive factor; moreover, the emerging intelligentsia had conceptions and views of their own. As a result of the events of 1911-13 the bourgeoisie's influence increased, but only on a local level.

CCP Documents of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution 1966-1967. Union Research Institute, Kowloon, Hong Kong 1968. x, 692 pp. HK\$ 90.00.

There are altogether 132 documents – all in the Chinese original and in an English translation (in some cases the official translation could be used) – of which the majority did not appear before in any Western language. Ten documents stem from the Peking municipal authorities, the other 122 from the central authorities such as the CCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, and the Central Cultural Revolution Group. They are of obvious interest. Four points seem to be of major importance. The “Great Cultural Revolution” was a sort of “spontaneity” heavily controlled and directed by party caucuses; the military establishment has very firmly entrenched itself; the conception of the Cultural Revolution itself is a model of vagueness; the overall trend is from “Don’t be afraid of disorder” and “Chairman Mao has often told us that revolution cannot be so very refined, so gentle” (August, 1966) towards the slogan “Grasp revolution and promote production”, the restoration of law and order, and the suppression of the liberties that had been conceded to the Red Guards.

India

BOSE, DEVABRATA. *The Problems of Indian Society*. Foreword by P. C. Mahalanobis. Popular Prakashan, Bombay 1968. ix, 206 pp. Rs 28.00.

The author of this learned study bases his argument on census outcomes and on a wealth of literature. Two problems of correlation constitute the central theme: what correlates with a high ritual status – numerical size, physical characteristics, economic power? And which castes (including untouchables) can become dominant in a political-economic sense? Given the serious gaps in the knowledge about the origins of the caste system, the elaborate survey of the factors responsible of the emergence of that system in different parts of India (e.g., the growth of technology and the division of labour) offers a good insight into the modern theories on the subject. The relationship between caste position and economic wealth is another issue treated in depth. The possible effects of industrialization as it is in progress in many cities are discussed briefly.

Social Mobility in the Caste System in India. An Interdisciplinary Symposium. Ed. by James Silverberg. Mouton, The Hague, Paris 1968. 155 pp. \$ 5.75.

This volume contains the revised symposium papers read at the 1961 meeting of the Association for Asian Studies held in Chicago. The aim was "to further an understanding of the nature, extent and significance of social mobility in a caste system and to uncover the mechanisms and determinants involved". B. Barber ("Social Mobility in Hindu India") proves that mobility is greater than has been generally assumed. E. B. Harper, W. L. Rowe and B. Stein describe caste mobility movements and their religious motivations. Other contributions bear a strongly methodological character. The editor summarizes the materials of "an extensive and lively round table on Indian social mobility", and offers some interpretative conclusions.

ZACHARIAH, K. C. Migrants in Greater Bombay. Asia Publishing House, London n.d. [1969.] x, 355 pp. 80/-.

In the 1961 Census schedule questions on duration of residence and on the rural or urban character of the place of birth were added for the first time. The resulting special tabulations of census data on migrants in Bombay enabled the author to make an intensive analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics of migrants as compared with the original population of the Bombay area. Many interesting data are produced on the religious composition of the immigrant population, the status of migrant workers and their occupations. The author is of the opinion that migration has been a very important factor in furthering social and economic change.

Japan

BECKMANN, GEORGE M. & OKUBO GENJI. The Japanese Communist Party 1922-1945. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1969. vii, 453 pp. \$ 12.50.

This very expert and readable study focuses on the years 1922 (founding of the Japanese CP) to 1932 (end of the party as a political organization as a consequence of mass arrests of its leaders and members). An introduction deals with the beginnings of Socialism in Japan: in 1878 some Christian intellectuals founded the Society for the Study of Socialism, in 1901 the Social Democratic Party came into life. Japanese Socialism was in part strongly influenced by Anarcho-Syndicalist ideas. After the October Revolution it was mostly Anarcho-Syndicalists who turned Communist. The party's history is largely a history of suppression by the Government and of much factionalism; moreover, the Comintern played a conspicuous role. Interesting is, e.g., the discussion of Inomata's ideas on the transformation of the landowning class into elements of the bourgeoisie and the ensuing interpretation of the position of the poor peasants. Since 1932 there were only Communist groups left (which often clashed on ideological issues). Though never a numerous party, the Japanese CP exerted great influence, especially on intellectuals. The book also deals with other left-wing groups and with the trade unions.

KUBOTA, AKIRA. *Higher Civil Servants in Postwar Japan. Their Social Origins, Educational Backgrounds, and Career Patterns.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1969. xv, 197 pp. \$ 9.00.

More than 1,300 civil servants with the rank of section chief or above, mainly in executive functions, have been selected for this study which covers the period from 1949 to 1959. A wealth of statistical data is provided on social origins and family backgrounds, education, and career patterns of the Japanese bureaucracy. A remarkable fact is the "continuous exodus" of higher civil servants who – often after only a few years of service – started new careers in business or politics. The predominance of Tokyo Imperial University graduates is clear, although this does not mean that they shared attitudes and values; political affinities, for instance, range from Communism to ultra-nationalism.

Korea

OH, JOHN KIE-CHIANG. *Korea. Democracy on Trial.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1968. xiv, 240 pp. \$ 7.95.

The author describes and evaluates the political developments in South Korea from the establishment of the Republic of Korea in 1948 (with comments on the preceding three years of American military rule) to 1963, with a postscript on the first term of office of President Park. The Rhee period is given least space; the student (and civilians') uprising which put an end to it is treated in detail, as is the short-lived presidency of John M. Chang, which was overthrown in May 1961 in a military coup that brought General Chung Hee Park (the present President) to power. On Park interesting biographical data are communicated: a son of poor peasants, who started his career in the imperial Japanese army, he detested the old privileged class. He won the elections thanks to the restoration of internal stability and to the impressive economic growth. Yet the author is sceptical about the new regime. He soberly discusses the chances for democratic freedom. Social evolution receives relatively little attention.

EUROPE

Celtic Nationalism. [By] Owen Dudley Edwards, Gwynfor Evans and Ioan Rhys, Hugh MacDiarmid. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1968. v, 358 pp. 45/–.

More than half the space of the present volume is taken up by Mr Edwards' essay on Irish nationalism as an historical phenomenon. The other contributions, which deal with Welsh and Scotch nationalism, respectively, are more topical in nature, with a strong element of vindication and with suggestions for viable alternatives.

FEJTÖ, FRANÇOIS. *Histoire des démocraties populaires.* [II.] *Après Staline 1953-1968.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1969. 534 pp. F.fr. 36.00.

This is one of the very best books on Eastern Europe (including Yugoslavia and Albania) since 1952. In the first part – after an introduction on the summit and the decline of Stalinism, 1952-53 – a well-balanced account is given of the events in the years under discussion (including the Soviet attack on Czechoslovakia), which is particularly remarkable for the integration of the story of the shifts in the party line as proclaimed in Moscow with that of the special trends and motives observable in the “popular democracies”. The second part deals with “structures and tendencies”, and offers a thoughtful treatment of the major problems, such as, e.g., the resurrection of nationalism, the attraction exerted by the West (tourism included), the impact of the Yugoslav and the Chinese deviations, and the economic reforms.

Austria

REVENTLOW, ROLF. *Zwischen Alliierten und Bolschewiken. Arbeiterräte in Österreich 1918 bis 1923*. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1969. 175 pp. S 86.

As in Russia and Germany, workers' councils sprang up spontaneously in Austria (especially in Vienna) in 1918; they existed here even longer than in Germany or – as freely elected workers' organizations – in Russia. Nevertheless their influence was small. They functioned as a common ground on which various currents (in the first place the Social Democrats and the much weaker Communists) could meet. After the efforts to re-unite the international labour movement had come to nothing because of Moscow's refusal to consider them seriously, the Austrian workers' councils withered away. The author has made use of the notes taken by the secretary of the councils' national executive. Interesting documents are appended.

SUTTNER, BERTHA VON. *Lebenserinnerungen. Mit zeitgenössischen Abbildungen*. Verlag der Nation, Berlin 1969. 668 pp. Ill. DM. 13.80.

The well-known memoirs of Bertha von Suttner, which, apart from being a document of the international peace movement, are an important source for the history of the Austrian nobility in the nineteenth century, are presented here in a new, annotated edition. The editor has written an introduction which stresses the differences between Bertha von Suttner's views and those common to contemporary liberal reformers. He has added diary notices from January to June, 1914.

Belgium

CLAEYS – VAN HAEGENDOREN, MIEKE. *25 Jaar Belgisch Socialisme. Evolutie van de verhouding van de Belgische Werkliedenpartij tot de parlementaire democratie in België van 1914 tot 1940*. Standaard Wetenschappelijke Uitgeverij, Antwerpen 1967. 509 pp. B.fr. 525.

Although the author of this study is a political scientist, not a historian, she presents a wealth of facts on the history of the Belgian Socialist Party between 1914 and 1940. The process of integration into the parliamentary system is related and analyzed in great detail. Summaries in English and in French are appended.

Czechoslovakia

The Czech Black Book. Prepared by the Institute of History of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Ed. by Robert Littell. Pall Mall Press, London 1969. xi, 303 pp. 58/–.

Les sept jours de Prague 21-27 août 1968. Première documentation historique complète de l'entrée des troupes aux accords de Moscou. Présentation par Robert Mandrou. Éditions Anthropos, Paris 1969. xx, 416 pp. F.fr. 36.00.

Šedm pražských dnů, originally issued by Czech historians in the autumn of 1968, is now available in two Western translations; unlike its French counterpart, the English edition is a rather drastically abridged version. Apart from some pronouncements of the invaders, the so-called "Black Book" consists of Czech reactions during the first week of the occupation, mostly taken from leaflets and periodicals. The mood of indignation, determination and (despite the fear of traitors) solidarity is well expressed.

Eire

LYONS, F. S. L. John Dillon. A Biography. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1968. xi, 516 pp. Ill. 75/–.

A masterly biography as well as an important contribution to the history of the Irish independence movement – thus this well-documented study could be summarized. John Dillon (1851-1927) was half a century one of the most conspicuous leaders until in 1918 he suddenly lost his influence and popularity as a consequence of the rise of radicalism. Dillon started his career as one of the lieutenants of Parnell, became a fierce opponent of the latter and struggled for an understanding with the English Liberals. His life – "a tragedy" by any standards – is as remarkable as are his views (on agrarianism, Home Rule); his main enemy was Irish landlordism, but he never gave up hopes for a liberal solution of the social as well as the political questions involved in the Anglo-Irish controversy.

France

BERTHE, LÉON-NOËL. Dubois de Fosseux, secrétaire de l'Académie d'Arras, 1785-1792 et son bureau de correspondance. Préface de Marcel Reinhard. Arras [103 rue d'Amiens] 1969. 459 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 38.00.

Dubois de Fosseux may until now have been known primarily because of his correspondence with Babeuf in the years preceding the Revolution. In this very full biography the wide range of influence exerted by the secretary of the Academy of Arras is demonstrated. The "bureau of correspondence" laid a network over France, and collected information which constitutes a valuable source especially on the intellectual developments in radical circles. For instance, the Academy received, in 1789, 285 written testimonies in spring (time of the elections), 251 in summer (the *Grande Peur*), and 207 in autumn

(among other things: the nationalization of church lands). A number of interesting documents is reproduced in an appendix.

BODIGUEL, JEAN-LUC. *La réduction du temps de travail. Enjeu de la lutte sociale*. Préface de G. Lavau. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1969. 318 pp. F.fr. 26.00.

At the end of 1962, management of the Renault works and the trade unions reached an agreement according to which four weeks' paid holidays were introduced. Within a year most workers in France had obtained the same, and when in 1968 a law prescribed the four weeks, it affected only a small percentage of the workers. The author concentrates on two issues: first, social policy of the Renault works and the way the agreement was prepared; second, the spread of the demand for four weeks notwithstanding government and employers' resistance. But the history of actions for shortening working hours in general is summarized as well.

BOUVIER-AJAM, MAURICE. *Histoire du travail en France depuis la Révolution*. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, Paris 1969. 604 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

This work is a sequel to the *Histoire du travail en France des origines à la Révolution* (1957), which was noticed in IRSH, II (1957), p. 489. Written from a definitely left-wing point of view, the present study, which covers the whole period since about 1800, is an attempt to deal with all aspects involved (technological and political as well as economic and social). The author is especially interested in social theories, which come up for extensive discussion. But also the conditions of life of the workers – both in industry and in agriculture – receive ample attention. The comparisons between Socialist and capitalist models drawn in the last chapters are somewhat vague; they include a discussion of "absolute" and "relative" pauperization.

CRIDDLE, BYRON. *Socialists and European Integration. A study of the French Socialist Party*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1969; Humanities Press, New York. xii, 116 pp. 18/-.

Guesdist and "revisionist" traditions come up for discussion in an explanation of what were the roots of the French Socialists' attitudes towards European integration. That the SFIO was second only to the MRP in adopting, by and large, a "European" line is said to be a consequence of its anti-Communism and anti-Germanism. The latter factor caused the European Defense Community project to come to failure in 1954. The account of the motives of various Socialists to oppose the project is interesting, as is, for instance, the story of the earlier hopes that a United Socialist States of Europe might result.

Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier français. Publié sous la direction de Jean Maitron. Tome IV. Tome V. Tome VI. Deuxième partie: 1864-1871. La Première Internationale et la Commune. A à Car.

Car à Ey. F à Lan. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1967; 1968; 1969. 478 pp.; 472 pp.; 478 pp. Ill. F.fr. 57.00; 57.00; 70.00.

The second part of this dictionary, edited by Professor Maitron and M. Egrot, is an attempt to list all of the French members of the First International and the *Communards*, if possible with biographical details. This is no work of mere compilation; indeed, the data given on many thousands of people are largely based on hitherto unpublished sources. Vol. IV contains, *inter alia*, an alphabetical list of the French sections of the International. This is an invaluable tool for any historian who is working on the subject.

DOMMANGET, MAURICE. L'Introduction du Marxisme en France. Éditions Rencontre, Lausanne 1969. 232 pp. Ill. F.fr. 14.60.

As could be expected from the specialist on early Socialism in France, the author offers a concise but very matter-of-fact treatment of "France as one of the sources of Marxism" as well as a scholarly description of the penetration of Marxism in France. A full survey is given of early translations of Marx's writings and of the (limited) influence they exerted. Then follows the story of Marx – and Marxism – and the Paris Commune, and an account of the propaganda for Marxism carried out by people such as Lafargue, Guesde, José Mesa and Karl Hirsch. It is particularly interesting to notice the impact of Blanquist conceptions on the reception of Marxism in France.

FAUCHER, JEAN-ANDRÉ. 13 mai 1958 - 13 mai 1968. La gauche française sous de Gaulle. Les Éditions John Didier, Paris 1969. iii, 290 pp. F.fr. 19.50.

In this popular work, which is based on thorough knowledge, a lively account is given of ten years' history of "the Left" – from 1958 up to May, 1968. The author focuses on the various attempts at unity and co-operation (including the CP). He quotes frequently from speeches held by the leaders of parties and groups. The roles played by Defferre and Mitterrand, by Mollet, the CP leadership and the PSU are pictured with acumen, as is the significance of such papers as *L'Express*.

FRACHON, BENOIT. Au rythme des jours. Rétrospective sur 20 années de luttes de la C.G.T. (Textes choisis). Préface par Henri Krasucki. Tome I. 1944-1954. Tome II. 1955-1967. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1967; 1968. 687 pp.; 638 pp. Ill. F.fr. 20.60 per vol.

Benoît Frachon, the Communist General Secretary of the CGT, presents in these two volumes a selection from his articles, most of which appeared originally in *La Vie Ouvrière* and in *L'Humanité*. Besides being a kind of chronicle of big strike movements, the book clearly shows the interrelation of politics and trade-union action. Various articles deal with the split-off *Force Ouvrière*, many contain criticism of government policies and, of course, of the USA. The very first years under discussion are interesting especially because it was then the party (and CGT) line to stimulate production and to avoid labour unrest. The change in the situation caused by the retreat of the Communist ministers in 1947 is mirrored by an obvious change in the CGT's policy, which rather suddenly became aggressive.

GOGUEL, FRANÇOIS. *Modernisation économique et comportement politique d'après un échantillon d'un trentième du corps électoral français*. Armand Colin, Paris 1969. 88 pp. F.fr. 22.00.

One of the most learned specialists in the field of electoral sociology arrives, on the basis of a comparison of the results at the polls in more than 100 districts in nine departments, to the conclusion that economic modernization has a definite effect on political behaviour. For instance, since 1946 the CP has declined in districts where economic progress had been achieved, and increased in districts characterized by relative economic depression. As a matter of fact, tradition plays a considerable role. Thus the Gaullists have reinforced their position in traditionally left-wing areas in the process of economic growth. The outcomes for the non-Communist Left and the centre and right-of-centre currents are less telling, but, for instance, the non-Communist Left tends to profit from economic progress in traditionally left-wing areas. The author presents his conclusions with much circumspection.

GOUBERT, PIERRE. *L'Ancien Régime. Tome 1: La société*. Armand Colin, Paris 1969. 271 pp. F.fr. 22.00.

The present volume, which will later be followed by a second on the polity of the *ancien régime*, is an excellent combination of a handbook and a reader. The subject is French society between 1600 and 1750, its structure and its component parts. The exposition may seem scholastic, but in fact it is extremely lucid and instructive; moreover, Professor Goubert has included well-chosen quotations from historical sources and authoritative monographs as well as suggestions for further reading.

GREENE, NATHANAEL. *Crisis and Decline. The French Socialist Party in the Popular Front Era*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1969. xv, 361 pp. Ill. \$ 11.00.

When the Socialist Party led the Popular Front Government in 1936, it was "neither ready nor able to fulfill the tasks required of it" – let alone capable to overcome Radical and Communist enmity to several reform ideas cherished by Blum. In this very thoughtful study the author analyzes extensively the factors which explain the decline of the Socialist Party in the 1930's. After an opening chapter on the years preceding the Popular Front victory the author examines the issues with which the party was increasingly confronted. One of the questions most incisively discussed is the attitude towards the German and Italian threats: traditional pacifism *versus* the acceptance of the necessity to prepare the country for war. The biographical portraits given of a number of Socialist leaders contribute to the value of the work.

HARDACH, GERD H. *Der soziale Status des Arbeiters in der Frühindustrialisierung. Eine Untersuchung über die Arbeitnehmer in der französischen eisenschaffenden Industrie zwischen 1800 und 1870*. [Schriften zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte, Band 14.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1969. 221 pp. DM. 39.80.

The introduction of modern industry (modern capitalism) met with the particular difficulty that a class of workers with the proper mentality was lacking in a country such as France, in which agrarian labourer and artisan resisted strongly any change. The author gives a full account of the conditions of life and work, and especially of the "social status" of the workers employed in the iron industry. He concludes that in this industry there was no levelling process, and that notably the foundry men maintained a higher status and higher wages. Another problem dealt with is that of the changes in the structure of the industry and in the attitudes of management toward the workers.

LANCELOT, ALAIN. *L'abstentionnisme électoral en France*. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 162.] Armand Colin, Paris 1968. xiv, 290 pp. Maps. F.fr. 45.00.

In this thorough study electoral abstention patterns are analyzed mainly for the Third, Fourth and Fifth Republics, though some data are presented on elections from 1815 onward. The most interesting chapters of the book deal with the political and sociological causes of abstention. As a rule, a lack of integration into society of a group or a region can be detected as the explanation for a high proportion of abstentionists. Thus, large Corsican districts show abstention percentages over 40 in the elections of 1936, 1946, 1958 and 1962. Many graphs, charts and tables illustrate or specify the text.

ROBINET, ANDRÉ. *Péguy entre Jaurès, Bergson et l'Église. Méta-physique et Politique*. Seghers, Paris 1968. 349 pp. Ill. F.fr. 36.00.

The picture of Péguy that emerges from these pages is the far from flattering one of muddle-headed egotism, though there was method in the madness. "The anarchist principle of exacerbated individuation, the anarchist principle of history winking in disparate events, and the anarchist principle of the religion of conscience having no master but God are perfectly homogeneous." Jaurès, Bergson and even Pascal are brought into the picture to throw Péguy's shortcomings and heresies into bold relief.

The Shaping of Modern France. Writings on French History since 1715. Ed. by James Friguglietti and Emmet Kennedy. Introd. by Crane Brinton. The Macmillan Company, New York; Collier-Macmillan Limited, London 1969. xiii, 633 pp. \$ 8.95.

Provided that they are not seized upon as a substitute for studying hand-books and monographs, the 86 short selections which make up the present volume may well contribute to an understanding of modern France. In the main they have been taken from historical studies previously published in book form or in periodicals, and in many cases they have been translated into English for the occasion. Domestic and foreign politics, social and economic history, and culture are equally represented. Introductory headnotes and suggestions for further reading have been added.

Le syndicalisme révolutionnaire. Textes choisis et présentés par Henri Dubief. Armand Colin, Paris 1969. 316 pp. F.fr. 12.00.

In his introduction the editor gives an exposé of the different roots of what is known as "Revolutionary Syndicalism". Apart from the Anarchists the "Alemannists" played a role, thus contributing to the trade union function the Syndicalist movement also adopted. Its relation with the Socialists is dealt with concisely. Among the authors from whom texts have been reproduced (mostly in extract form) are Pelloutier, Sorel, G. Yvetot, E. Berth, P. Delesalle, V. Griffuelhes and A. Merrheim. In accordance with the editor's opinion that Revolutionary Syndicalism was dead in 1914 (only traces survived, e.g., in *La Révolution Proletarienne*), the period covered ends with 1913, with the exception of the short documents on the current outside France: the American IWW, Tom Mann, and Spanish Anarcho-Syndicalism (text from the Civil War years).

TALBOTT, JOHN E. *The Politics of Educational Reform in France-1918-1940*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1969. xi, 283 pp. \$ 9.00.

One of the positive features of the Third Republic was the movement for the democratization or "primarization" of the traditional secondary school system. Started by the *Compagnons de l'université nouvelle* in 1918, it led from the experiment of the *Cartel des Gauches* and the passing of the finance law in 1930 to the projects of the Popular Front and, oddly enough, to the reforms of the Fifth Republic. Professor Talbott's treatment of the subject is well-documented and very full indeed, also because it includes the background of French political and social history between the world wars.

ZELDIN, DAVID. *The Educational Ideas of Charles Fourier (1772-1837)*. Frank Cass & Co Ltd, London 1969. viii, 167 pp. 50/-.

Fourier's educational ideas "are interesting and important enough to be studied for their own sake". This task is performed systematically and intelligently in this book. The author often compares Fourier's views - which are set forth with clarity - with those of earlier (Condorcet, Rousseau) and later (Makarenko, Neill) philosophers and educationalists. Of the Fourierists it is Considerant who is quoted most often.

Germany

Bayern im Umbruch. Die Revolution von 1918, ihre Voraussetzungen, ihr Verlauf und ihre Folgen. Hrsg. von Karl Bosl in Verbindung mit Karl Möckl, Ulrich Linse, Ludwig Schneider u.a. R. Oldenbourg, München, Wien 1969. vii, 603 pp. DM. 58.00.

The underlying and immediate causes as well as the development and the aftermath of the Bavarian Revolution 1918-19 are discussed in this work which conforms to a high standard. It is the outcome of teamwork and consists of fourteen studies by young historians, plus a short introduction by the editor and a bibliography. Taken as a whole, the book is an admirably balanced evaluation of the main problems - although, unavoidably, some persons or events might have been given more attention. We mention, choosing more or less at random, the good account, by A. Schnorbus, of

economy and society in Bavaria from 1890 to 1914, the contribution on Bavarian politics in the age of prince regent Luitpold (whose reign began in 1886) by K. Möckl, U. Linse's essay on the Anarchists and the November Revolution in Munich, and the "study toward a political biography" of Eisner, by F. Wiesemann.

BRACHER, KARL DIETRICH. *Die deutsche Diktatur. Entstehung, Struktur, Folgen des Nationalsozialismus*. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln 1969. x, 580 pp. DM. 36.00. (Paper: DM. 26.00.)

The German historian and political scientist Bracher, a first-rank authority on the subject, has now written an overall history and analysis of the Nazi movement and the Nazi regime. The author naturally bases himself to a great extent on the work of others, but has succeeded in presenting an interpretation of his own. He emerges as a convinced champion of pluralist democracy, and it is from this vantage point that he judges Nazism, but also its authoritarian roots in German history. Indeed, the "German dictatorship" is here primarily approached as a distinctly German phenomenon, not in terms of totalitarianism or international Fascism.

BRANDENBURG, HANS-CHRISTIAN. *Die Geschichte der HJ. Wege und Irrwege einer Generation*. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1968. 348 pp. Ill. DM. 24.00.

Although this book does not offer fully what the title promises, it contains a great number of data on the history of the Hitler Youth, its origins, the other youth organizations during the Weimar Republic, the *Gleichschaltung* after 1933, etc. The author is particularly interested in the relationships of the Hitler Youth with the *buendisch* youth, and in the various re-organizations which took place before 1933. It is argued that contrary to the SA, the Hitler Youth never managed to win over parts of the working class during the years of the economic depression. Because it lacked the freedom to manoeuvre its appeal was much weaker than that of, e.g., the Nazi students' organization.

EISNER, KURT. *Die halbe Macht den Räten. Ausgewählte Aufsätze und Reden*. Eingel. und hrsg. von Renate und Gerhard Schmolze. Verlag Jakob Hegner, Köln 1969. 292 pp. DM. 15.80. (Paper: DM. 8.80.)

"He was no leader, he always remained a teacher", is the verdict of the editors of this representative selection from Eisner's writings in their introduction, which presents a short biography as well as an evaluation of Eisner's thought. The latter is characterized by its strongly idealistic components and a strong faith in the perfectibility of man. In the speeches held during the revolutionary months the undogmatic nature of Eisner's Socialism is no less evident than in his earlier political and theoretical writings.

FÖRSTER, FRANK. *Senftenberger Revier 1890-1914. Zur Geschichte der Niederlausitzer Braunkohlenindustrie vom Fall des Sozialistengesetzes*

bis zum Ausbruch des ersten Weltkrieges. VEB Domowina-Verlag, Bautzen 1968. 328 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 28.00.

After two chapters on the economic development of the brown-coal industry in the South of Brandenburg Dr Förster deals with the living and working conditions of the miners, and with their organization and their strikes at the time of Wilhelm II. The documentation, which is in part based on unpublished materials, is very thorough.

GIMBEL, JOHN. *The American Occupation of Germany. Politics and the Military, 1945-1949.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1968. xvi, 335 pp. \$ 8.75.

This study of the implementation of American policies during the post-war occupation of Germany challenges the prevailing view that these policies were ambivalent (or even absent). The author argues that the Americans did have major objectives, including the frustration of Communism and Socialism, and that they succeeded in carrying out some of them. To a considerable extent the volume is based on unpublished sources.

GLANZ, RUDOLF. *Geschichte des niederen jüdischen Volkes in Deutschland. Eine Studie über historisches Gaunertum, Bettelwesen und Vagantentum.* New York [620 West 171st Street] 1968. vi, 366 pp. \$ 12.50.

Dr Glanz has written a pioneering monograph on a hitherto rather neglected subject: the seamy side of Jewish life in Germany. The origin of this group mainly lies in the population surplus that could not be absorbed by the "chartered" Jewish communities and yielded a host of beggars, cheats, robbers, travelling scholars, etc. The author has collected an impressive amount of data on the way of life of these people, on their culture, their lingo and, last but not least, their relations with the non-Jewish world and its "populace".

HENNING, FRIEDRICH-WILHELM. *Bauernwirtschaft und Bauerneinkommen in Ostpreussen im 18. Jahrhundert.* [Beihefte zum Jahrbuch der Albertus-Universität Königsberg/Pr., XXX.] Holzner-Verlag, Würzburg 1969. xv, 244 pp. DM. 27.00.

This is more or less an economic counterpart to the same author's *Herrschaft und Bauernuntertänigkeit* (vide IRSH, IX (1964), p. 341). Dr Henning has now investigated husbandry in East Prussia, which in the eighteenth century was certainly no territory of latifundia. The incomes of the peasants as well as the fees and statute labour to which they were liable are also discussed.

HOFFMANN, PETER. *Widerstand, Staatsstreich, Attentat. Der Kampf der Opposition gegen Hitler.* R. Piper & Co. Verlag, München 1969. 988 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 58.00.

Since Zeller's *Geist der Freiheit*, this is the first comprehensive study of the German resistance movement against Hitler, at least of the "fashionable" sector. The young author has worked up an impressive amount of hitherto unknown materials (including interviews with survivors); the notes cover over one fifth of the space, and there are several appendices. Although he is a sympathizer rather than a "debunker", Professor Hoffmann explodes a number of ever-recurring myths.

KÜHNL, REINHARD. *Deutschland zwischen Demokratie und Faschismus. Zur Problematik der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft seit 1918.* Carl Hanser Verlag, München 1969. 187 pp. DM. 7.80.

Starting from a more subtle version of the well-known theory according to which Fascism is a product and an instrument of capitalism, Dr Kühnl draws a gloomy picture of the Federal Republic. The NPD is represented as the "truth" of, rather than a nuisance to, the old "establishment".

LEBOVICS, HERMAN. *Social Conservatism and the Middle Classes in Germany, 1914-1933.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1969. xv, 248 pp. \$ 8.50.

Sombart, Salin, Spann, Niekisch, Spengler and the *Tat* group are here marshalled as ideologists of the threatened (lower) middle class. Even if they were no "fellow travellers", they had a number of social and economic assumptions in common with the Nazis. The opening chapter on the *Mittelstand* in Weimar Germany is directly relevant to social history.

LUXEMBURG, ROSA. *Œuvres. I (Réforme ou révolution? Grève de masse, parti et syndicats). Présentation et traduction nouvelle d'Irène Petit. II (Écrits politiques 1917-1918). Présentation et traduction nouvelle de Claudie Weill.* François Maspero, Paris 1969. 175 pp.; 137 pp. F.fr. 6.15 per vol.

Both texts in the first volume are translations from the second German edition. In the short introduction the editor completely solidarizes herself with Rosa Luxemburg's views of the revolution as a series of actions which are at the same time economic and political: "Revolution and mass strike are identical." The second volume contains the first full French translation of "The Russian Revolution" (1918) as well as articles (from *Der Kampf* and the *Spartakusbriefe*, 1916-18) on the developments in Russia, the speech held during the founding congress of the German CP on the party programme, and a few other contributions. The introduction to this volume is more sober than that to the first.

LUXEMBURG, ROSA. *Textes. Choix, traduction, présentation et notes de Gilbert Badia.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1969. 324 pp. F.fr. 13.50.

Other principles of selection than those chosen by the editors of the two little volumes in the immediately preceding item have guided Mr Badia. He offers extracts from "Social Reform or Revolution?" and "Mass Strike,

Party and Trade Unions", articles from the *Leipziger Volkszeitung* on "tactical problems" (1913), the Junius brochure and others, but not "The Russian Revolution". The reasons for the omission are set forth in a preface of some 60 pages. The editor, a member of the French CP, is critical of Rosa Luxemburg's views on the national question and of her partial neglect of the role of the party, but approaches these and other issues with more moderation than has been the rule in official Communist publications.

MANDROU, ROBERT. *Les Fugger, propriétaires fonciers en Souabe 1560-1618. Étude de comportements socio-économiques à la fin du XVIe siècle.* Plon, Paris 1969. 253 pp. Maps. F.fr. 33.00.

The author has investigated a hitherto neglected aspect of the Fugger family, viz., their consistently acquiring and holding on to landed property. This was a matter of safe investment rather than of aspiration to noble prestige, but in effect it consolidated the *régime seigneurial* in the countryside. The volume is principally based on unpublished sources.

MARX, KARL [und] FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *Über Kunst und Literatur.* Band I. Band II. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967; 1968. 672 pp.; 796 pp. DM. 12.50 per vol.

These two volumes contain an anthology from Marx's and Engels's writings on art and literature conceived of in the broadest sense. The first volume opens with selections from contemporary biographical literature (Wilhelm Liebknecht, Franziska Kugelman, etc.), and continues with extracts from writings (by Marx and Engels) on historical materialism and on the role of consciousness. Then follow a systematic selection on "art and social life" as well as a chapter on the history of art and literature, which constitutes roughly two thirds of the first and the whole of the second volume. Here the arrangement follows Marx's theory of the progressive societal formations, the bulk being of course the literature of the "bourgeois" epoch mainly in Germany, France and Great Britain. The annotation of these volumes is of a high standard; useful indices are appended.

Mit dem Gesicht nach Deutschland. Eine Dokumentation über die sozialdemokratische Emigration. Aus dem Nachlaß von Friedrich Stampfer, ergänzt durch andere Überlieferungen. Hrsg. von Erich Matthias. Bearb. von Werner Link. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1968. 758 pp. Ill. DM. 82.00.

This excellently annotated and edited documentation contains, among other things, a lucid introduction on German Socialist emigration, the relationship between party leaders and various more or less oppositionist groups, and the activities undertaken to influence British and American public opinion and politicians. The first part consists of Friedrich Stampfer's informative study on "the third emigration" (the first: after 1848-49, the second: after the Anti-Socialist Law). The second part contains various documents, which have been chronologically arranged, on the *Sopade*, as the

German Social Democratic Party was called, the German Labor Delegation in USA, and the return to Germany of many emigrated Socialists from 1945 to 1948.

MORING, KARL-ERNST. *Die Sozialdemokratische Partei in Bremen 1890-1914. Reformismus und Radikalismus in der Sozialdemokratischen Partei Bremens.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1968. 223 pp. DM. 24.80.

It could be argued on the basis of this very full history of the SDP in Bremen that very small minorities of determined people were decisive in shaping the mental physiognomy of the party – at least on a municipal level. No special feature of the Bremen proletariat accounts for the leftward trend which after years of an outspoken “reformist” course began to manifest itself in 1903, and which ultimately led to the preponderance of the radicals: Henke, who, however, was soon to be criticized for being too moderate (and eventually became a member of the USDP), Knief, the Dutchman Pannekoek and the Pole Radek, whose views and somewhat controversial role both in the German and in the Polish party are especially scrutinized. The function of the *Bremer Bürger-Zeitung* as one of the rallying points for the extreme Left is also set forth.

Probleme der Reichsgründungszeit 1848-1879. Hrsg. von Helmut Böhme. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1968. 505 pp. DM. 26.00.

The young editor has brought together a number of readings, almost all of which interpret the unification of Germany in terms of economic processes and social structures rather than of Bismarck's genius. The fact that three of them equally found a place in the volume *Moderne deutsche Sozialgeschichte*, previously published in the same series, is in a sense indicative. The labour movement scarcely comes up for discussion.

Quellensammlung zur Geschichte der sozialen Betriebsverfassung. Ruhrindustrie unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Industrie- und Handelskammerbezirks Essen. Bearb. von Gerhard Adelman. Registerband. Bearb. von Gertrud Adelman. Peter Hanstein, Verlag G.m.b.H., Bonn 1968. v, 63 pp. DM. 5.50.

This is a detailed name and subject index to the two volumes of materials on industrial relations in the Ruhr area that were noticed in IRSH, VI (1961), pp. 177f., and XI (1966), p. 157.

SCHMITZ, HEINRICH KARL. *Anfänge und Entwicklung der Arbeiterbewegung im Raum Düsseldorf. Die Arbeiterbewegung in Düsseldorf 1859-1878 und ihre Auswirkungen im linken Niederrheingebiet.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1968. 167 pp. DM. 19.80.

Preceded by a summary on the years 1848-59, the detailed treatment of the labour movement in Düsseldorf and surroundings begins with the constitution of the *Handwerkerverein*. It was here that Lassalle's appeal found a strong echo. The Düsseldorf branch of the *Allgemeine Deutsche Arbeiterverein* flourished, and from it the neighbouring towns were made the scene of propaganda campaigns. The author also deals with the labour movement in Mönchen-Gladbach and Krefeld. Major subjects are the conflict with Marx and Engels which came into the open in 1865, the origins of the first Social Democrat trade unions, and the elections. Special attention is paid to the decline of the labour movement in the 1870's, which was due in part to increased police interference and to the rise of Catholic workers' organizations. The book is based on archival materials and on the contemporary press.

SCHRÖDER, HANS-CHRISTOPH. Sozialismus und Imperialismus. Die Auseinandersetzung der deutschen Sozialdemokratie mit dem Imperialismusproblem und der »Weltpolitik« vor 1914. Teil I. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1968. 226 pp. DM. 24.80.

A survey of economic theories which recognize "overproduction" as the cause of economic depressions (Marx and Engels, but also, for instance, Sismondi and Rodbertus) precedes the account of the debates, mainly among German Social Democrats, on colonialism and imperialism from the 1880's onward. The Stuttgart Congress of the International (1907) is brought out in full relief as it evidenced the major currents of thought. The present (first) volume ends with this Congress. The author's well-documented study fully corroborates the well-known thesis of the increasing gap between official ideology and practice of the majority of German Socialists, and leads to the ironical remark that the divergences on the issue of colonial policy reached a climax when Germany had lost her colonies after World War I.

ŠOLTA, JAN. Die Bauern der Lausitz. Eine Untersuchung des Differenzierungsprozesses der Bauernschaft im Kapitalismus. VEB Domowina-Verlag, Bautzen 1968. 272 pp. DM. 49.00.

This is an analysis of the process by which, under the impact of capitalism, the peasantry of the Lausitz disintegrated into well-to-do farmers and (semi-)proletarians. The author's findings, which are illustrated with many tables, happen to be in line with Lenin's.

OTHER BOOKS

ENGELS, FRIEDRICH. Die deutsche Reichsverfassungskampagne. Zusammen- gestellt und eingel. von Rolf Dlubek. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1969. 260 pp. Ill. Maps.

MONZ, HEINZ. Karl Marx – Trierer Reminiszzenzen. Verlag Neu & Co., Trier 1969. 45 pp. Ill.

Great Britain

The Harney Papers. Ed. by Frank Gees Black and Renee Métivier Black. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1969. xxx, 388 pp. Hfl. 51.50.

The letters and documents printed in this volume are divided into four chapters: the first covers the years from 1841 to October, 1855 (Harney's English residence), the second those to May, 1863 (the Jersey period), the third (Harney's American years and his last years in England) those to 1897, the year of Harney's death (one letter from 1898 written by his widow has been included); the fourth chapter contains the letters from Harney to Marx and Engels, 1846-95. The materials in the first three chapters have been ordered alphabetically by writers, and chronologically under each writer. Among Harney's correspondents are Louis Blanc, A. A. Ledru Rollin, Giuseppe Mazzini, Feargus O'Connor, F. Victor Hugo, Karl Blind and Charles Sumner. Some of the letters are of major historical interest; they reflect, for instance, Harney's intensive contacts with the French political *émigrés* of 1849. The letters to Engels contain many political views and arguments.

JOHN, DEWITT, JR. *Indian Workers' Associations in Britain*. Oxford University Press, London 1969. xi, 194 pp. Maps. 25/-.

This study is based on field work conducted in 1966 and 1967. It was done mainly in Coventry and Southall. Interviews with about 100 Punjabi immigrants and further with "white sympathizers" and trade unionists, as well as leaflets and other materials issued by the Indian Workers' Associations, have provided an insight into the impact of village politics in India on those of the IWA's, the nature of the immigrants' nationalism, the reality of race relations, and the chances for integration.

KEENE, NANCY B. *The Employment of Young Workers*. B.T. Batsford Ltd, London 1969. 237 pp. 50/-.

The author could draw, for this timely study, on her experiences as a personnel specialist in a large industrial concern. Moreover, she possesses a profound knowledge of the sociological and psychological literature. She deals with "the choice of job", conditions of employment, training facilities (which she considers to be often unsatisfactory), and the relations between the young worker with the employer, the older employees and the community. The appendices contain, among other things, a short list of "sources of information" and a "Summary of law relating to young workers" (extracts from various acts such as the Education Act of 1944 and the Children and Young Persons Act of 1963.)

KENDALL, WALTER. *The Revolutionary Movement in Britain 1900-21. The Origins of British Communism*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1969. xii, 453 pp. 105/-.

This comprehensive history of the Socialist Left in Britain, which ends roughly with the Third World Congress of the Comintern, is a work of superior learning and admirably written. It is based on a very broad selection from the abundant literature and on a wealth of primary sources. The BSP, the SLP and the left wing of the ILP, but also the shop stewards' movement and especially the Clydeside workers' committees receive full attention, as do the numerous small groups (among which that which was going to found, under

the leadership of Sylvia Pankhurst, an antiparliamentarian CP of its own) which were involved in the preparations for a party of the extreme Left. One of the boldest theses convincingly argued is that this party – the CPGB – was an artificial creation which did not grow from the left wing tradition in Britain but was in a double sense “made in Moscow”: first, Russian emissaries and material help played a major role, and, secondly, the BSP leaders and others who went to Moscow were rather thoroughly bolshevized. Thus Gallacher gave up his formerly independent position. Very interesting is the story of the other Scottish workers’ leader, John Maclean, who earned Lenin’s praise as a revolutionary but never joined the CP.

KERRIDGE, ERIC. *Agrarian Problems in the Sixteenth Century and After*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1969; Barnes and Noble Inc, New York. 216 pp. 35/-. (Paper: 22/-.)

The present volume challenges the conclusions and the very approach of Tawney’s *Agrarian Problem in the Sixteenth Century*: “Time which he might have given to studying history was devoted instead to the Fabian Society and the Labour Party, and he tended to see the world past and present in terms of socialist dogma.” In his discussion of such subjects as the position of the copyholders and the enclosure movement Dr Kerridge stresses the prevalence of legal security. A number of selected documents as well as indices of places, persons and subjects are appended.

LOVELL, JOHN and B. C. ROBERTS. *A Short History of the T.U.C.* Macmillan, London 1968. 200 pp. 42/-.

This concise history which opens with the first Trades Union Congress held in Manchester, 1868, is – within the limits of 200 pages – amazingly rich in interesting details. The treatment of the major questions is excellent, and achieves a good balance between organizational, political and social issues. Changes in the character of leadership become evident as well as typical similarities in approach. The discussion of controversial themes is moderate, dispassionate and illuminating.

MATHIAS, PETER. *The First Industrial Nation. An Economic History of Britain 1700-1914*. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1969. xiv, 522 pp. 60/-. (Paper: 28/-.)

This is a very useful textbook of British economic history since the Industrial Revolution, with an epilogue on the inter-war years. The lucid text is illustrated with a considerable number of graphs and tables; a reading list is appended to each chapter. All aspects of the economy are covered, and there are also chapters dealing with working and living conditions, social attitudes, and the labour movement.

MAYHEW, HENRY. *London Labour and the London Poor*. With a New Introduction by John D. Rosenberg. Vol. I. *The London Street-Folk* (partial). Vol. II. *The London Street-Folk* (continued). Vol. III. *The London Street-Folk* (concluded). Vol. IV. *Those That Will Not Work*,

comprising *Prostitutes, Thieves, Swindlers and Beggars*, by several contributors. Dover Publications, Inc., New York 1968. xvi, 494 pp.; vi, 511 pp.; ix, 442 pp.; xl, 504 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 3.50 per vol.

The four volumes contain a reprint of the definitive edition of 1861, including the remarkable illustrations. It is composed of fragments, some of which were published as early as 1849. In his new introduction J. D. Rosenberg summarizes Mayhew's work characteristically when he states that the image of London which emerges from it "it that of a vast, ingeniously balanced mechanism in which each class subsists on the drippings and droppings of the stratum above, all the way from the rich [...] down to the deformed and starving". Mayhew's work is preponderantly descriptive, and as such it remains one of the most important sources for social history. As compared with Engels's well-known book it betrays compassion and the will to reform, but not an elaborated social philosophy. Perhaps this fact renders it the more genuine. The first volume opens with a very detailed account of the life, the morals, the economic position and the frequency of the costermongers. Then follow other categories of street sellers and small traders, as well as street artists and the like. Characteristically, proletarian workers appear not earlier than in the third volume (dock-labourers, omnibus drivers, etc.); they precede the "vagrants". To the fourth volume, devoted to "those that will not work" others have contributed as well. A survey of "the agencies at present in operation within the metropolis, for the suppression of vice and crime" was written by the Rev. William Tuckniss; the chapter on the prostitutes has as its co-author Bracebridge Hemyng, whereas "thieves and swindlers" and "beggars" were dealt with by John Binny and Andrew Halliday, respectively.

PEEL, FRANK. *The Risings of the Luddites, Chartists and Plug-drawers*. 4th ed. with a new introd. by E. P. Thompson. Frank Cass & Co Ltd, London 1968. xv, 349 pp. Ill. 60/-.

This is a photomechanic reprint of the third edition of 1895 (the first – a revised version of a series of articles published in 1878 – appeared in 1880). The book remains a remarkable piece of local historiography as well as an important source. Peel, describing the machine destruction and food riots of 1812 in a part of Yorkshire (the villages around Huddersfield), based his account on written sources and on oral tradition, particularly strong in communities where bonds of kinship were very solid. The "new introduction" demonstrates that Peel's book is vindicated; it gives, moreover, a short biography.

PERKIN, HAROLD. *The Origins of Modern English Society 1780-1880*. [Studies in Social History.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1969. xiv, 465 pp. 56/-.

The editor of the well-known *Studies in Social History* has now contributed an ambitious volume on the genesis of modern Britain since the Industrial Revolution. In his preface he subscribes to a definition of social history as "the history of society *quâ* society", and indeed his focus is upon the breakdown of the old vertical relationships of patronage and dependency, and

their replacement by nation-wide class antagonisms. Though his thesis that both the middle class and the working class were born between 1815 and 1820 precisely is open to criticism, his treatment of the degeneration of the old elite and the emancipation of the "middle ranks" and the "lower orders" is very stimulating. In the second part of his book Professor Perkin discusses the triumph of the entrepreneurial ideal and the temporary equilibrium of mid-Victorian society.

PORTER, BERNARD. *Critics of Empire. British Radical attitudes to colonialism in Africa 1895-1914.* Macmillan, London, Melbourne, Toronto; St Martin's Press, New York 1968. xvi, 369 pp. Ill. 70/-.

The author gives a systematic account of dissentient opinion in England on the colonization of Africa. The focus is on the theory developed by Hobson (the "surplus capital" explanation), and, in general, rather on the "imperialists with a difference" such as E. D. Morel who – like MacDonald and other Socialists – were influenced by Hobson and Mary Kingsley. The latter's applied anthropology provided the theoretical basis for "indirect rule": convinced of the innate inferiority of the Africans and of the negative effects the import of Western beliefs and customs would have, she advocated free trade (in accordance with the Liverpool merchant John Holt) and a struggle against monopolistic tendencies. Aversion against missionary activities which threatened to destroy the roots of genuine African civilizations and the chances for their growth is one of the characteristics of this way of thought. The book deals in a thought-stimulating manner with this and other issues, such as, for instance, the changing nature of the radical approach – from apathy and outright condemnation towards a conditional acceptance of "imperialism".

POYNTER, J. R. *Society and Pauperism. English Ideas on Poor Relief, 1795-1834.* [Studies in Social History.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1969. xxvi, 367 pp. 50/-.

The subtitle of this scholarly and readable work exactly indicates its theme: not the living conditions of the poor themselves or the administration of the Poor Law (and its reform in 1834), but the ideas on the questions involved and the shifts in those ideas are in the foreground. Burke's view of scarcity as the prime mover of poverty and its adoption by Malthus, and Bentham's opinion – which became influential in 1834 – on poor relief out of public funds but with guarantees against the encouragement of "indolence" are among the subjects discussed with much acumen. The debates on poverty and relief reflect changes in creed rather than economic and social evolution, though the latter comes up for concise treatment as well.

ROBERTSON, N. [and] J. L. THOMAS. *Trade Unions and Industrial Relations.* Business Books Limited, London 1968. viii, 214 pp. 50/-.

Although a good survey of the origins and the development of trade unionism is given, the book focuses on the present-day nature of industrial relations and on the role and function of the trade unions. The latter's legal position

is defined, the practice of collective bargaining is concisely described, and the interference of the state in industrial relations is analyzed. One of the most interesting chapters deals with the shop stewards. The authors discuss the present difficulties and possible solutions, stressing that no repressive changes in the law are necessary to arrive at a more satisfactory co-operation among employers and unions aiming at real economic growth.

RODGERS, BRIAN. *The Battle against Poverty*. Vol. I. From Pauperism to Human Rights. Vol. II. Towards a Welfare State. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1969; Humanities Press, New York. xii, 83 pp.; x, 84 pp. 16/- (paper: 8/-) per vol.

In the framework of the *Library of Social Policy and Administration*, a series of useful primers, Mr Rodgers presents an outline of poor relief and welfare policy in Britain since the sixteenth century. The booklets may be of use to students of history who want a short survey.

TITOW, J. Z. *English Rural Society 1200-1350*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1969; Barnes and Noble Inc, New York. 208 pp. 40/- (Paper: 22/-).

Dr Titow has selected, translated and introduced twenty documents which throw light on the manorial system of mediaeval England. The introduction consists of three chapters, "Sources and Problems", "Landlords and Peasants" and "The Standard of Living Controversy", and here the author makes no secret of his own views.

TURNER, H. A. *Is Britain Really Strike-Prone? A Review of the Incidence, Character and Costs of Industrial Conflict*. Cambridge University Press, London 1969. 48 pp. 8/-.

The word "really" in the title of this paper already indicates that the author wants to challenge the commonly accepted opinion on industrial conflict in contemporary Britain and on its supposedly high cost. This is not to say that he has no suggestions for the improvement of industrial relations. The volume is illustrated with graphs and tables.

WALMSLEY, ROBERT. *Peterloo: The Case Reopened*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1969. xx, 585 pp. Ill. 90/-.

An uncommonly vivid re-appraisal of "Peterloo" is offered in this volume. The study of the relevant sources – some of them extremely partisan – and the cautious comparison of them reveal a number of misjudgments current in historiography both on the preliminaries to Peterloo and on the responsibilities for the events. Many documents are quoted extensively; they demonstrate, among other things, that press reports and then radical agitation exaggerated and misrepresented what really happened, and that, for instance, the guilt of William Hulton was at least much less than has been assumed. The author has taken his subject very broadly and gives illuminating details on contemporary political and social issues at large.

Hungary

BARANY, GEORGE. *Stephen Széchenyi and the Awakening of Hungarian Nationalism, 1791-1841*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1968. xviii, 487 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 15.00.

Count Stephen Széchenyi was called by Louis Kossuth in 1841 "the greatest among the Magyars"; within one year there was an open conflict between the two patriots, and Széchenyi's influence dwindled rapidly because he refused to give up defending the rights of the non-Magyar inhabitants of Hungary. His life (1791-1860) is of eminent interest: a magnate who advocated abolition of privileges, a captain of hussars who founded the Academy of Sciences, an aristocratic nationalist who remained loyal to the Hapsburg dynasty (and was very critical of Metternich) and who claimed equal rights for the minorities, including the Jews – these are some of the remarkable features which render the present biography (which will be continued in a second volume) an important contribution to Hungarian history and the history of nationalism. The author has collected much material in Austrian, British, French and Swedish archives, and in the Vatican.

A magyar forradalmi munkásmozgalom története. 1. 2. Kossuth Könyvkiadó, Budapest 1966; 1967. 278 pp.; 290 pp. Ill. Ft 20 per vol.

These are the opening volumes of an official history of the (radical) workers' movement in Hungary. The first volume deals with the period from 1848 to the short-lived Soviet Republic, the second with that from 1919 to 1944. Chronological tables are appended.

Italy

Annali. Anno Decimo 1968. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1969. viii, 721 pp. L. 14000.

In this volume a great number of Angelo Tasca's book reviews, copies of letters, historical and socio-theoretical studies and notes are published for the first time from his copy-books covering the years 1927-39. The volume constitutes a sequence to *Annali* 1966 (cf. IRSH, XII (1967), p. 169). The contents of the documents are very rich and shed much light on a variety of problems such as the impact of the Stalinization of the Communist Parties, the defense of Marxism against its vulgarization, the ideological position of Trotskyism, and the prospects for Socialism (Tasca became a member of the Italian Socialist Party) under the conditions of the later 'thirties. The introduction (by G. Berti) of 100 pages gives a thorough evaluation of Tasca's historical and theoretical writings.

GALASSI, NAZARIO. *La cooperazione imolese dalle origini ai nostri giorni (1859-1967)*. Cooperativa Editrice «Paolo Galeati», Imola 1968. 277 pp. Ill. L. 2800.

At Imola, like elsewhere in the Romagna, the co-operative movement was already widely developed towards the end of the nineteenth century, and it has even survived the Fascist era. Dr Galassi has written a well-documented local history, which indirectly throws light on the Socialist movement.

GOLDTHWAITE, RICHARD A. *Private Wealth in Renaissance Florence. A Study of Four Families.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1968. xiii, 311 pp. \$ 8.50.

Although account books constitute the most important source of this pioneering monograph, its subject is social history rather than business history. The author has investigated the Strozzi, Guicciardini, Gondi and Capponi families as an approach to Renaissance life and civilization in Florence. One of his interesting findings is the transformation of the communal to the nuclear family.

MASINI, PIER CARLO. *Storia degli anarchici italiani da Bakunin a Malatesta (1862-1892).* Rizzoli Editore, Milano 1969. 398 pp. Ill. L. 4000.

This new history of Italian Anarchism begins with Bakunin's escape from Siberia and ends with the final breach between Anarchists and Socialists. It is a scholarly but at the same time very readable book, the approach is sympathetic yet dispassionate. The author has appended a number of partly unpublished documents and a chronology of the movement since 1893.

L'organizzazione partitica del PCI e della DC. Contributi di F. Cervellati Cantelli, V. Cioni Polacchini, P. de Vito Piscicelli, S. Guarino Capello, G. Poggi, G. Sani, G. Sivini Cavazzani. A cura di Gianfranco Poggi. [Ricerche sulla partecipazione politica in Italia, II.] Società Editrice Il Mulino, Bologna 1968. 591 pp. L. 10000.

Thematically, the present publication of the Carlo Cattaneo Institute links up with the one mentioned in IRSH, XIII (1968), pp. 309f. This time it is the organizational structures, the membership and the leading personnel of the Communist and Christian Democratic parties that are thoroughly analyzed. The volume includes many tables and graphs.

RENDA, FRANCESCO. *Risorgimento e classi popolari in Sicilia 1820-1821.* Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1968. 211 pp. L. 2000.

The author discusses not only the Sicilian revolt of 1820 and its conflict with the (revolutionary) parliament in Naples, but also the role played by the agrarian masses in that revolt. He has worked in a large amount of unpublished materials.

VENTURI, FRANCO. *Settecento riformatore. Da Muratori a Beccaria.* Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1969. xxiv, 768 pp. Ill. L. 7000.

Apart from such men of international renown as Muratori and Beccaria, the Italian Enlightenment is not familiar to most historians outside Italy. Professor Venturi has written a great book, which should definitely be translated, on the men in between, their ideas and their activities. Much attention is paid to the social and economic setting in which they lived, and which they tried to reform. The volume is richly illustrated.

The Netherlands

Acta Historiae Neerlandica. Historical Studies in the Netherlands – Études historiques néerlandaises – Historische Studien in den Niederlanden. III. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1968. v, 290 pp. Hfl. 56.00.

The present volume contains three contributions in the field of social history, viz., a thorough study of population increase in the Netherlands, by E. W. Hofstee, and synopses of the doctorate theses by Th. van Tijn and O. van Kappen (noticed in IRSH, X, p. 524, and XI, p. 166, respectively); the latter synopsis is in French. H. Hardenberg has contributed a survey of archives in the Netherlands.

EERENBEEMT, H. F. J. M. VAN DEN. In het spanningsveld der armoede. Agressief pauperisme en reactie in Staats-Brabant. Stichting Zuidelijk Historisch Contact, Tilburg 1968. xxxi, 207 pp. Hfl. 22.00.

The subject of this book is the complex of pauperism, mendicancy, vagabondage and brigandism from which North Brabant had to suffer during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the different remedies that were applied. The author has used a considerable amount of unpublished sources.

HEMELS, J. M. H. J. Op de bres voor de pers. De strijd voor de klassieke persvrijheid. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1969. xi, 699 pp. Hfl. 69.50.

Just one hundred years after the repeal of the newspaper stamp duty in the Netherlands the young historian Dr Hemels presents a study of the "Battle for the Unstamped" since 1848 (introduction of the formal freedom of the press) and the evolution of the Dutch press after the victory of 1869. The volume is no doubt a pioneering monograph, if only because of the detailed inventory of Dutch periodicals (1848-90) on pp. 375-580.

NOOIJ, A. T. J. De Boerenpartij. Desoriëntatie en radikalisme onder de boeren. J. A. Boom & Zoon, Meppel 1969. vii, 225 pp. Hfl. 16.50.

A sociological investigation into the attitudes of the supporters and sympathizers of the (rightist) Dutch Farmers' Party. A sense of disorientation and *anomie* turns out to be the most important single determinant. A short summary in English is appended.

Norway

DRAKE, MICHAEL. Population and Society in Norway 1735-1865. Cambridge University Press, London 1969. xx, 256 pp. Maps. 70/-.

In Norway, remarkably reliable and comprehensive demographic statistics are available for the century preceding industrialization. Dr Drake has used (and partly published) these in his case study of the interplay between marriage, economic conditions, social customs and fertility, which is a valuable contribution to the debate on the demographic characteristics of Europe on the eve of the Industrial Revolution.

Spain

Caritas Española. Plan C.C.B. Plan de Promoción Social, Asistencia Social y Beneficencia de la Iglesia en España. III. Euramerica, Madrid 1968. vii, 293 pp. Maps. Ptas 420.

The first two volumes of the *Comunicación Cristiana de Bienes* plan were noticed in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 517. In the present volume the social problems of a number of selected areas are discussed in even greater detail.

VICENS VIVES, JAIME, with the collab. of Jorge Nadal Oller. An Economic History of Spain. Transl. by Frances M. López-Morillas. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1969. xiii, 825 pp. Maps. \$ 13.50.

For a summary discussion of Professor Vicens Vives' significance as a historian we may refer to our review of his *Approaches to the History of Spain* in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 313. The present volume is a translation of the third edition of his *Manual de historia económica de España*, which was posthumously published in 1964. Although it had its origin in lectures, the book is a real standard work on the subject such as has not been available in English until now.

Switzerland

Arbeitgeberpolitik in der Nachkriegszeit 1948 bis 1967. Verlag Stämpfli & Cie AG, Bern 1968. 317 pp. S.fr./DM. 22.00.

The studies and essays (some of them written in French) collected in this volume are of a high standard. We mention those most relevant from the vantage point of social history: M. Flury and K. Schiltknecht offer within a small compass a good survey and an analysis in depth of the evolution of the Swiss economy (increase in the productivity of labour smaller than in other countries – due to the very great proportion of foreign workers). E. Duc deals with the development of wages and secondary provisions, K. Sovilla with the Swiss social insurance system, and E. Schwarb with the policy vis-a-vis the foreign workers. Other contributions are devoted to changes in the relation between employers and employees, public opinion regarding the employers, and the latter's influence on policy making.

WALTER, EMIL J. Soziologie der Alten Eidgenossenschaft. Eine Analyse ihrer Sozial- und Berufsstruktur von der Reformation bis zur Französischen Revolution. Francke Verlag, Bern 1966. xi, 304 pp. S.fr. 40.00.

On the basis of much statistical and other material the author of this remarkable study in historical sociology arrives at a number of generalizing conclusions, without, however, neglecting the historical detail and the uniqueness of historical situations. In a way, he refutes his own thesis that, given similar legal situations, similar economic and social conditions lead to similar consequences. Nevertheless, general tendencies are clear for the German-speaking cantons and, to a considerable extent, for Geneva. For

instance, the increased entrenchment in power of the town and countryside patricians who monopolized the export trade, including that of the mercenaries whose numbers tended to rise during the period under discussion. Further items dealt with are the relations between the towns and their "subjects" (neighbouring villages), the impact of the Reformation and the elements constituting the (German) Swiss national character. The book deserves interest for the diversity of themes treated with obvious insight and great historical knowledge.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

KAUFMANN-ROCHARD, J. *Origines d'une bourgeoisie russe (XVI^e et XVII^e siècles)*. *Marchands de Moscovie*. Flammarion, Éditeur, Paris 1969. 305 pp. F.fr. 29.00.

Unlike Western Europe, Russia did not have a distinct bourgeoisie; there were several types of merchants, from the *gosti* down to the "serf bourgeois", but these divisions, together with other handicaps, stood in the way of their rise as a class. Nevertheless, as Mrs Kaufmann shows, the groups in question did play a not unimportant role in the genesis of Russia before Peter the Great. In this study the focus is on the economic and institutional aspects, but family and everyday life as well as relations with other classes are dealt with in separate chapters.

LANE, DAVID. *The Roots of Russian Communism. A Social and Historical Study of Russian Social-Democracy 1898-1907*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1969. xv, 240 pp. Maps. Hfl. 37.50.

This preponderantly sociological study is published as Vol. VI in the series *Publications on Social History* issued by the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis. The first part contains a sample of some one thousand biographies of Russian Social Democrats who were active participants between 1898 and 1905, classified according to family background, education, age and, especially, class. No significant differences in social composition between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks can be discerned; in both factions, the leading activists belonged to a very considerable extent to the intelligentsia. The second part of the book is divided in seven sections, each dealing with a local Party Committee (St Petersburg, Moscow, Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Tver, Ekaterinoslav, the Caucasus (Baku), and Siberia (Omsk)). The focus is on the years 1903-05; the split between both factions appears to have influenced the local organizations only gradually and often rather superficially, while many workers, e.g., remained unaware of the fundamental issues at stake. Many tables, charts and maps have been included.

MCAULEY, MARY. *Labour Disputes in Soviet Russia 1957-1965*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1969. ix, 269 pp. 48/-.

Mrs McAuley seems to have performed a pioneer task. After an introduction on the "historical background" (the NEP period and the industrialization under Stalin) she discusses, on the basis of extensive research carried out

mainly in the Soviet Union, the disputes over general policies, employee-management disputes, conflicts arising in the enterprises over a variety of issues, and the ways in which the courts deal with claims and disputes. The role of the trade unions is evaluated, and their difference from Western unions is stressed. Interesting is also the account of the handling of (occasional) strikes.

Soviet Political Thought. An Anthology. Sel., Transl. and Ed. by Michael Jaworskyj. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1967. xii, 621 pp. \$ 15.00.

Most of the articles collected in this volume appear for the first time in a Western language here. The editor has made an interesting choice: he has selected, not the conspicuous leaders (Lenin and Stalin, but also Trockij, Zinov'ev, Bucharin and Radek have been excluded), but more than fifty "professional social thinkers – philosophers, political theorists, historians, legal theorists, economists, sociologists and Party ideologists". In order to produce a frame of reference, the general introduction and the special introductions to each of the three parts amply deal with the more official spokesmen of the regime. It is convincingly argued that there was much diversity well into the 'twenties, no complete uniformity during Stalin's authoritarianism (Part II), and in the post-Stalin period (Part III), especially since the Twentieth Party Congress, a general tendency to have a wider range of problems elaborated by the specialists not at the top of the hierarchical pyramid. To mention but a few authors represented: A. Lunačarskij (on "The Revolution, Law, and the Courts", 1917), A. G. Gojchbarg ("The Goals and Methods of the Proletarian Revolution", 1918) and V. E. Guliev ("A Soviet View of 'Pluralist Democracy'", 1961).

STRAUSS, ERICH. Soviet Agriculture in Perspective. A Study of its Successes and Failures. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1969. 328 pp. 55/–.

"After having been for a whole generation primarily a political issue with economic consequences, Soviet agriculture has now turned into a mainly economic problem with political overtones": this interplay of political and economic factors is the main subject of the five historical chapters that constitute the core of the present volume. Mr Strauss has written a level-headed and well-informed account of the problems of Soviet agriculture, which suits the requirements of both specialist and layman.

SUTTON, ANTONY C. Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development 1917 to 1930. Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford 1968. xx, 381 pp. \$ 10.00.

Right at the outset the author of this thought-provoking study formulates his main conclusion: "By far the most significant factor in the development of the Soviet economy has been its absorption of Western technology and skills." A detailed description is given of foreigners' participation in the building up of the Soviet economy. There were idealists who put their skill at the service of the regime, but in most cases business interests were

predominant. The early practice of offering concessions to foreign firms was replaced in the middle 'twenties by that of technical-assistance contracts and the import of complete plants and equipment. The dependence of the armed forces on foreign weapons is clearly demonstrated. The shift from the preponderance of Germany to that of the USA, which took place around 1930, was partly due to political considerations. The book provides a wealth of information (for each section of the economy) on the ways and means and the results of the Soviet policy to mobilize Western assistance. It is based on American and German sources as well as on the Soviet press and trade journals published by Soviet trade representatives.

OTHER BOOKS

- Sovetskaja intelligencija (Istorija formirovanija i rosta 1917-1965 gg.). Izdatel'stvo "Mysl", Moskva 1968. 432 pp.
- SPIRIN, L. M. Klassy i partii v graždanskoj vojne v Rossii (1917-1920 gg.). Izdatel'stvo "Mysl", Moskva 1968. 438 pp. Ill.
- VOJTINSKIJ, VLADIMIR S. Peterburgskij sovet bezrobotnyh 1906-1907. Russian Institute, Columbia University, New York 1969. vii, 312 pp.

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

- Thomas A. Knapp* is Assistant Professor of History, Loyola University, Chicago.
- Vincent Wright* is Lecturer in Politics in the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle.
- Keith Burgess* is Assistant Lecturer in Economic History in the University of Glasgow, Glasgow.
- William H. Maehl, Jr.* is Associate Professor of History in the University of Oklahoma, Norman.