

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

TRINCIA, FRANCESCO SAVERIO [e] ROBERTO FINELLI. *Critica del soggetto e aporie dell'alienazione. Saggi sulla filosofia del giovane Marx*. Franco Angeli Editore, Milano 1982. 207 pp. L. 10000.

These young Italian philosophers deal with the young Marx, up to and including the *Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right*, more or less on Althusserian lines. It is argued that "this Marx" had not yet the haziest notion of the "ensemble of social relations" approach, and criticized Hegel in purely philosophical terms.

VRIES, THEUN DE. *Ketters. Veertien eeuwen ketterij, volksbeweging en kettergericht*. 2e druk. Em. Querido's Uitgeverij B.V., Amsterdam 1983. 699 pp. Ill. D.fl. 89.00.

In spite of his Mennonite origins the Marxist novelist Theun de Vries is not a Christian, and his sympathies are with the radicalism of the heretics whom he describes, not with their specific beliefs. There is a strong tendency to associate them with social protest and revolt, but the author is sensible enough not to try this on with the ship-owner Marcion or the Cathars, who are not ignored either. The volume is based on a wide reading of mainly secondary, and sometimes second-rate, materials. It is richly illustrated.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Classical and Marxian Political Economy. Essays in Honour of Ronald L. Meek. Ed. by Ian Bradley and Michael Howard. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1982. xvi, 300 pp. £ 15.00. (Paper: £ 5.95.)

The present volume comprises, apart from an informative and detailed editorial introduction, nine essays which set out to elucidate the problems raised by classical and Marxian political economy, and to assess their present-day topicality. Noteworthy is the treatise by Paul Samuelson, who downgrades Quesnay's *Tableau économique* into "an interesting footnote in the history of economic thought". Most of the studies included, though, are devoted to Ricardo and Marx, and to possible new interpretations of these two writers when read in the light of Piero Sraffa's work.

KAUTSKY, JOHN H. *The Politics of Aristocratic Empires.* The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1982. xvi, 416 pp. \$ 28.00.

The author of *The Political Consequences of Modernization* has now ventured into the wide field of politics in pre-modern societies. In his view the principal governmental functions of the aristocracy were exploitative taxation and warfare. His impressive theory building is not based on any independent historical research, but on a selective reading of the available historiography.

KELLEY, JONATHAN [and] HERBERT S. KLEIN. *Revolution and the Rebirth of Inequality. A Theory Applied to the National Revolution in Bolivia.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1981. xvi, 279 pp. \$ 26.50.

It is the present authors' theory of revolution rather than the 1952 revolution in Bolivia that this book is mainly about. Starting from the distribution of human capital, that theory predicts that in the short run revolutions will make inequality lessen, but will cause it to increase once more in the long run. The Bolivian case serves to confirm the proposition. Social historians are not likely to profit much from the work of Messrs Kelley and Klein, as there is little evidence of their being familiar with essential literature (for instance, Guillermo Lora's prodigious *Historia del movimiento obrero boliviano*), and they hardly offer new insights.

LOWE, DONALD M. *History of Bourgeois Perception.* The Harvester Press, Brighton 1982. ix, 206 pp. Ill. £ 15.95.

Combining the methods of Marxism and phenomenology, the American Professor Lowe tries his hand at a history of perception. His focus is on the bourgeois type of perception, which is said to result in an "objective, visual spatio-temporal knowledge", and this knowledge is supposed to have served the class interests of the bourgeoisie. Books like the present one are likely to cater for lovers of system building rather than for professional historians or empiricists.

Marx: the First Hundred Years. Ed. by David McLellan. Frances Pinter (Publishers), London; Fontana Paperbacks, London 1983. 316 pp. £ 12.50; 3.95.

"Marx died a hundred years ago but is still very much alive and kicking": this opening statement of one of the six contributors to the present centenary volume would be endorsed by all of them. There is no lack of criticism, but this is aimed at the followers rather than at Marx himself. Raymond Williams deals with his legacy in the field of culture, while Victor Kiernan focuses on history, Tom Bottomore on sociology, the editor on politics, Ernest Mandel on economics, and Roy Edgley on philosophy. A chronology of Marx's writings, a short bibliography and a composite index are appended.

The Petite Bourgeoisie. Comparative Studies of the Uneasy Stratum. Ed. by Frank Bechhofer and Brian Elliott. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1981. xiii, 206 pp. £ 7.95.

The present volume consists of studies dealing with small peasants in developing colonial regions and in a developed capitalist society, with French self-employed bakers, and with small entrepreneurs in Poland and in the Third World. The common denominator of these groups is, so the editors argue, that they all own "petty productive property" and that they all work this property personally. The several contributions yield a lot of material, but are dissimilar as to their approaches, and of uneven quality.

Readings in Marxist Sociology. Ed. by Tom Bottomore and Patrick Goode. Oxford University Press, Oxford 1983. vii, 303 pp. £ 14.00. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

Apart from fragments from the works of Marx and Engels this book of readings contains selections from the writings of people, like Sorel, Renner, Habermas and Kozo Uno, whom the editors consider to be Marxists. Thematically arranged, the texts deal with questions such as modes of production, social classes, the State, culture, modern capitalism and Socialist society. Many of the selections have been translated for the first time or anew. In their introduction the editors go to fairly great lengths to argue that Marxism can be seen as belonging to the mainstream of sociological thought.

OTHER BOOKS

Dictionnaire critique du marxisme. Directeur de la publication: Georges Labica. Comité de dir.: Georges Labica, Gérard Bensussan [et] Revue "Dialectiques". Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1982. xiii, 941 pp.

ROEMER, JOHN E. A General Theory of Exploitation and Class. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1982. xiii, 298 pp.

HISTORY

BREUER, STEFAN. Sozialgeschichte des Naturrechts. Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1983. vi, 702 pp. DM 82.00.

It is well-known that Natural Law has meant many things to many men in the course of time. The present social history of its shifting contents and eventual decline falls into two main parts: pre-capitalist versions from Thomas Aquinas to the Prussian United Law Code, and Natural Law as treated by representatives of the bourgeoisie (such as Locke) and the petty bourgeoisie (such as Rousseau). Hobbes, Kant and Hegel have got special sections, and so has Marx, who is dragged in time and again, for that matter. The volume bears witness to an enormous learning, but is not easy to read. There is no index whatever.

CINEL, DINO. *From Italy to San Francisco. The Immigrant Experience.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1982. ix, 347 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 25.00.

This study analyzes the ups and downs of two thousand Italian families which emigrated to San Francisco between, roughly, 1850 and 1940. In contrast with most research on the subject – normally starting at the arrival of the migrants in the new country – here a great deal of attention is given to the conditions in which these people had lived in Italy before setting out (regional differentiations included) and to the reasons why eventually many of them turned their backs on the USA again. Dr Cinel exerts himself to strain his argument into a theoretical framework (continuity *versus* change), but this does not turn out to be very profitable, as appears from the conclusion that the migrants were faced with both major changes and powerful continuities.

CORNELL, RICHARD. *Revolutionary Vanguard: The Early Years of the Communist Youth International 1914-1924.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo, London 1982. xvi, 353 pp. C\$ 35.00.

As might be expected, the archives of the Communist Youth International are not accessible; though in Soviet custody since 1921, “the Soviet authorities deny any knowledge of them.” Given this handicap the present author has acquitted himself quite well in trying to arrange what material there is. Yet his aim is not exclusively to write a history of the CYI. In the centre of his argument is “the more fundamental question of the nature of communism, as reflected in the experience of the CYI”. Key ideas are that the differences between Leninism and Stalinism were differences of degree rather than of kind, and that the young Communists wanted “revolution *now*”, not in some indefinite future. When after 1921 the expectation of an imminent revolution in the West more and more proved illusive, this disenchantment resulted in a dwindling of the national sections of the CYI as well as in their gradually being bureaucratized. The many misprints are irritating.

Culture, Ideology and Politics. Essays for Eric Hobsbawm. Ed. by Raphael Samuel and Gareth Stedman Jones. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1982 [*recte* 1983]. x, 368 pp. Ill. £ 6.95.

Due to delays this festschrift for Hobsbawm on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday did not appear in 1982. Apart from an extensive bibliography of his writings (Keith McClelland) there is only one essay which deals straightly with him, and that with Hobsbawm in a slightly unfamiliar role, *viz.*, the jazz critic (Tony Coe). The other contributions bear upon his work rather indirectly. Multifarious subjects come up for discussion, from a highly abstract exposition on the relation between the ideal and the social (Maurice Godelier), *via* an essay on science and magic in seventeenth-century England (Christopher Hill), to an analysis of the roots of Czech Stalinism (Jacques Rupnik). Methodologically very important is the editors’

contribution on "The Labour Party and Social Democracy", which claims the urgency of changing the focus of Labour Party history by no longer considering this organization as a self-sufficient organizational or ideological entity, but as "a perpetually shifting fulcrum between contending and initially extra-party pressures from left and right".

GOLDSTEIN, ROBERT J. *Political Repression in 19th Century Europe*. Croom Helm, London, Canberra; Barnes & Noble, Totowa (N.J.) 1983. xv, 400 pp. £ 17.95.

Professor Goldstein, author of a voluminous study *Political Repression in Modern America* (Cambridge, Mass., 1978), has now written a more modest book on the European scene. "The primary purpose of this book is to bring together in one convenient volume material related to the subject of political repression in nineteenth-century Europe." The result is essentially a work of compilation, which pays as much attention to the usual suffrage qualifications as to the working-class movement and its plight. In spite of a considerable number of spelling mistakes in names it may be welcomed as a useful survey.

The *Invention of Tradition*. Ed. by Eric Hobsbawm and Terence Ranger. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1983. vii, 320 pp. £ 17.50.

In the present collection of essays the notion of invented tradition is used in the meaning of "a set of practices, normally governed by overtly or tacitly accepted rules and of a ritual or symbolic nature, which seek to inculcate certain values and norms of behaviour by repetition, which automatically implies continuity with the past". Therefore inventing traditions is essentially a process of formalization and ritualization, mostly taking place in rapidly changing societal conditions, subversive of older traditions. Although traditions must have been invented all the time, the importance of the phenomenon has been increasing over the past two centuries owing to various circumstances (industrialization, nation building, colonialism, etc.), and accordingly this period is central here. Apart from a very lucid exposition by the first editor on "Mass-Producing Traditions: Europe, 1870-1914" (which also deals with the USA) all essays included refer to Britain and to the Empire in Africa and India.

KÖSSLER, REINHART. *Dritte Internationale und Bauernrevolution. Die Herausbildung des sowjetischen Marxismus in der Debatte um die "asiatische" Produktionsweise*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1982. 395 pp. Maps. DM 98.00.

This thorough study is an important contribution to the history of Marxism. Where the book by Marian Sawer (cf. IRSH, XXIII (1978), pp. 432f.) relates in the gross how the concept of the Asiatic mode of production progressed since it was first formed, the present author focuses on the debate on the

subject in the Comintern during the years 1925-34. This debate is rendered quite fully and meticulously. However, as it has been expanded with a more or less separate, yet lengthy, part on Chinese history, the whole seems to lack tightness and coherence.

Leib und Leben in der Geschichte der Neuzeit – L’homme et son corps dans l’histoire moderne. Vorträge eines internationalen Colloquiums / Actes d’un colloque international Berlin 1.-3.12.1981. Eingel. und hrsg. von / Introduits et publiés par Arthur E. Imhof. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1983. viii, 266 pp. Ill. DM 112.00.

Like *Mensch und Gesundheit in der Geschichte*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXVI (1981), pp. 223f., the present volume has its origin in a symposium held in Berlin, and the reader will find the same type of appendices. The German, Swiss, French and Norwegian contributors deal with historical problems of demography and health, but also with the social functions of the human physique. In the latter respect the influence of Norbert Elias is unmistakable, whether acknowledged or not.

LEONHARD, WOLFGANG. Völker hört die Signale. Die Anfänge des Weltkommunismus 1919-1924. C. Bertelsmann Verlag, München 1981. 415 pp. Ill. DM 39.80.

Wolfgang Leonhard, author of several books on Communism, has now ventured upon a history of the Comintern. The opening volume covers the first five years, with a focus on the abortive attempts at revolution outside the Soviet Union. It is written in an absorbing style and likely to cater for a wide readership, but on the other hand it is rather one-sidedly based on recollections of participants, and full of inaccuracies.

Marx i Danmark. Historiske bidrag. Redigeret af Gerd Callesen, Steen Bille Larsen og Niels Ole Højstrup Jensen. Selskabet til Forskning i Arbejderbevægelsens Historie, København 1983. 198 pp. Ill. D.kr. 125.00.

“Marx in Denmark”, i.e., his reception and his influence in that country, is the principal, but not the only, theme of the present volume. The longest of the nine contributions is “Scandinavia and Artisanate Communism”, by Erik Gamby. Engels’s letters to Pio and *Arbejderen* are (re-)edited by Ole Stender-Petersen and Hans-Norbert Lahme, respectively. We further mention the concise contribution by Erik Elten on what happened to Marx’s manuscripts, letters and books shortly after his death.

Mirrors of Mortality. Studies in the Social History of Death. Ed. by Joachim Whaley. Europa Publications Ltd, London 1981. viii, 252 pp. Ill. £ 19.50.

This social history of death is not about differential health and mortality risks, but about collective attitudes to death since the days of Homer;

funeral rites and sepulchral monuments are included. Both the editorial introduction and the contribution by John McManners focus on what French historians have had to say on the subject. The longest study is "War and Death, Grief and Mourning in Modern Britain", by David Cannadine.

NATOLI, CLAUDIO. *La Terza Internazionale e il fascismo 1919-1923. Proletariato di fabbrica e reazione industriale nel primo dopoguerra*. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1982. 409 pp. L. 19000.

The principal subject of the present volume is the disagreement of the Comintern and the PCI over the vital issues of Fascism and the united front up to 1923. Quite conveniently the consequent Italian catastrophe is laid at the door of Bordiga, the *enfant terrible* that said in 1921 ("Fascists and Social Democrats are two aspects of the same enemy of tomorrow") what was to become official Communist doctrine only in 1924. Much is made of a rank-and-file antifascism in Italy.

Our Common History: The Transformation of Europe. Ed. by Paul Thompson with Natasha Burchardt. Pluto Press, London 1982. 334 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 16.50. (Paper: £ 7.50.)

The present volume consists of a selection from the papers submitted to the first International European Oral History Conference, convened by the Oral History Society in 1979. The papers were not intended for discussions of method, but several authors dwell on their experiences with interviewing, probably because they have all been pioneers of oral history in their own country. Despite the title the subjects of the twenty-one contributions do not have much in common. Most of them deal with rather diverse topics of social transformation in different European countries during the twentieth century, although a schematic grouping has been made under various headings, e.g., "The Journeyman and the Small Master", "The Peasantry", "Women", and "The Family". There are also two large groups of papers that focus on political issues: "The Industrial Working Class in Politics and Daily Life" and "Fascism and Resistance". Some photographs are included as illustrations.

ROSENBERG, WILLIAM G. and MARILYN B. YOUNG. *Transforming Russia and China. Revolutionary Struggle in the Twentieth Century*. Oxford University Press, New York, Oxford 1982. xix, 395 pp. \$ 19.95.

According to this comparative history of twentieth-century Russia and China the overturn of a social fabric is never instantaneous and must be regarded as a process running over a longer period. Here the authors tend to stretch their point to the limit, as they argue that a revolutionary process can span several decades: "In important ways the Brezhnev era and the post-Mao leadership may be said to signal the end of revolutionary process in Soviet Russia and China." Although the authors also base themselves on Theda Skocpol's *States and Social Revolutions* (cf. IRSH, XXV (1980), p.

273), they hardly take into consideration the interconnection of war, world market and revolution, which after all is central in that work. In spite of these shortcomings the present volume is undoubtedly very useful as a first introduction to the questions in dispute.

SILVER, HAROLD. *Education as history. Interpreting nineteenth- and twentieth-century education.* Foreword by David B. Tyack. Methuen, London, New York 1983. xiii, 314 pp. £ 12.50. (Paper: £ 6.50.)

The present author, a distinguished English historian of education, has gathered together and adapted twelve essays and papers focusing on Britain and, to a less extent, the United States. Two contributions on popular education in Victorian Britain are included. We further mention "Reputation and the Educational System: The Case of Robert Owen" and "Education Against Poverty: Interpreting British and American Policies in the 1960s and 1970s".

Stalinism. *Its Impact on Russia and the World.* Ed. by G. R. Urban. Maurice Temple Smith, London 1982. vii, 454 pp. £ 15.00.

Apart from an epilogue by Leonard Schapiro, the present volume consists of interviews broadcast by Radio Free Europe. "My purpose was to append a long footnote to the scholarly study of Stalin and Stalinism, and I hoped to do this by tapping the resources of men who either knew and worked with Stalin (Bazhanov, Djilas, Harriman, Kennan), were in one way or another at the receiving end of Stalinism (Kolakowski, Prager, Bao) or spent many years in the study of tyrannical leadership, and the character of the leaders and the led, in the Soviet Union and China (Schapiro, Ulam, Tucker, MacFarquhar)." Several contributions have precious little to do with Stalin and Stalinism, notably those by MacFarquhar (cf. below, p. 355), Bao (cf. IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 140) and Kennan. In the interviews focusing on Russia the problem of Stalin's relations to Leninism and to the pre-1917 Russian past come up for discussion time and again. A composite index is appended.

Trotsky Bibliography. *List of separately published titles, periodical articles and titles in collections treating L. D. Trotsky and Trotskyism – Bibliographie selbständiger und unselbständiger Schriften über L. D. Trockij und den Trotzismus.* Ed. by Wolfgang Lubitz. K. G. Saur, München, New York, London 1982. 458 pp. DM 120.00.

"Subject of this bibliography is the literature on the life and work of Lev Davydovich Trotsky [...] and the movement within the Marxist Left, generally known as 'Trotskyism' or 'Fourth International', to which Trotsky's theories and judgements gave rise." The volume is a useful supplement to Louis Sinclair's bibliography of Trockij's writings. Though avowedly selective, it often aims at a curious sort of completeness, e.g., when listing the two Trockij chapters in *To the Finland Station* in fourteen editions

(twenty-eight entries). Five different indices are additional means of access to the 3,227 entries.

Work, Community, and Power. The Experience of Labor in Europe and America, 1900-1925. Ed. by James E. Cronin and Carmen Sirianni. Temple University Press, Philadelphia 1983. viii, 316 pp. \$ 27.95. (Paper: \$ 12.95.)

The ten studies that make up the present volume have in common that they try to arrive at an alternative reading of the history of the working class in the period round the First World War. They all more or less follow the lead of Edward Thompson and Eric Hobsbawm in that their aim is to accommodate the history of political and economic struggle to a framework of labour processes, housing, etc. Apart from some comparative studies (for instance by the two editors, Larry Peterson and David Montgomery) also contributions dealing with developments in a particular country are included, the most prominent being those by William G. Rosenberg ("The Democratization of Russia's Railroads in 1917") and Gary Cross (on the changing ideas of the French CGT between 1900 and 1928). The studies, some of them already published before, show how fertile the combination of empirical research and sophisticated theorizing can be.

OTHER BOOKS

- GOLDSTEIN, ROBERT J. *Freedom of the Press in Europe, 1815-1914.* [Journalism Monographs, No 80.] Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, Columbia (South Carolina) 1983. iv, 23 pp.
- IMHOF, ARTHUR E. (Hrsg.) *Der Mensch und sein Körper. Von der Antike bis heute.* Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1983. 280 pp. Ill.
- JEMNITZ, JÁNOS. *Fordulat a világháború történetében és a nemzetközi munkásmozgalom (1916-17. március).* Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1983. 337 pp.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

Egypt

BIERBRIER, MORRIS. *The Tomb-Builders of the Pharaohs.* British Museum Publications, London 1982. 160 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 10.95.

The present volume deals with Deir el-Medina, the village that is also the subject of Madeleine Della Monica's *La classe ouvrière sous les Pharaons* (*vide* IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 266). Dr Bierbrier is to be commended for providing a vivid and well-documented account of the villagers, their lives, beliefs and works. The get-up of the volume is very attractive. A composite index is appended.

South Africa

LEVY, NORMAN. *The foundations of the South African cheap labour system.* [International Library of Sociology.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1982. xv, 367 pp. £ 15.95.

Though rewritten, this mimeographed study still bears the traces of the doctorate thesis it originally was. It plunges right into the matter and takes a very well-informed reader for granted. Still, it remains a riveting argument. The development of the South African gold mines (1886-1906) is described as a process of necessity, determined by technological and geological as well as by economic and political factors. The Boer War is re-interpreted as a struggle of the mine-owners for political power. A shortcoming might be that the rise of the cheap-labour system is approached almost exclusively in terms of entrepreneurial interests, while the interests and the resistance of the black workers, though not left out, are given considerably less attention.

AMERICA

KATZ, MICHAEL B., MICHAEL J. DOUCET [and] MARK J. STERN. *The Social Organization of Early Industrial Capitalism.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1982. xiii, 444 pp. \$ 37.50.

“This book attempts to set forth the evidence to sustain an interpretation of nineteenth-century North American urban social structure as marked by population transiency and a rigid structure of inequality. Both of these characteristics were consequences of a capitalist order whose basic properties emerged prior to the development of industry.” The bulk of the evidence is taken from industrializing Hamilton (on Lake Ontario), 1851-71, but nearby Buffalo and its surroundings (beyond the Niagara Falls) are brought in for comparative purposes. According to the authors the above combination of transiency and rigidity was not only a consequence, but also a prerequisite of capitalism, and so were a host of social evils and iniquities.

OTHER BOOKS

Essays in the Political, Economic and Social History of Colonial Latin America. Ed. by Karen Spalding. University of Delaware, Latin American Studies Program, Newark 1982. xxii, 153 pp.

Canada

FORSEY, EUGENE. *Trade Unions in Canada 1812-1902.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo, London 1982. xiv, 598 pp. C\$ 65.00. (Paper: C\$ 25.00.)

Dr Forsey has written an extremely useful book, the first of its kind to give a

full account of the early history of the Canadian trade-union movement, taking into consideration regional differentiations. In the first period, up to 1859, the purely local unions prevailed, without any formal ties with others, even in the same city or town; nearly all of these unions were made up of skilled craftsmen or tradesmen. Contrary to what could be expected from the title, these original small interest groups did not associate immediately after 1812, but — as the materials provided show — mostly not earlier than the 'twenties and 'thirties. The second period, 1859-80, was marked by the entry of a series of international unions and by the emergence of the first locally or nationally centralized organizations. And, finally, the third period, 1881-1902, saw the entry of many more international unions, as well as the widespread organization of the unskilled and the establishment of a permanent national central body. Dr Forsey's survey of the events in each of the three periods encompasses a great deal, but he tends to confine himself to a descriptive approach.

ZERKER, SALLY F. *The Rise and Fall of the Toronto Typographical Union 1832-1972: A case study of foreign domination.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo, London 1982. x, 397 pp. C\$ 40.00. (Paper: C\$ 14.95.)

The present volume is a committed account of the history of the Toronto Typographical Union. It is delineated how this union did at first quite well under its own management, but after joining the American International Typographical Union in 1866 progressively lost all sort of independence. The turning-point here was the introduction of an umbrella ITU strike fund, for this innovation added enormously to the power of the central union's bureaucracy, and led to the Toronto local becoming completely subordinate and to a policy which was not geared to the specific Canadian needs. The catastrophic results of this are stirringly related. The "sad finale" was to be the strike of the newspaper printers, doomed to founder from the outset, yet holding out for seven years (1964-71). The study is mainly descriptive and lacks analytical depth.

United States of America

BARNARD, JOHN. *Walter Reuther and the Rise of the Auto Workers.* Ed. by Oscar Handlin. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Toronto 1983. xi, 236 pp. Ill. \$ 13.00.

This biography of Walter Reuther does not add anything substantial to the many other biographies already published on the famous trade-union leader, but it has its own merits in the form of good composition and excellent style. As to the contents there are some weak spots in Professor Barnard's account. Thus, he fails to explain what prompted Reuther, who had close connections with the CPUSA in the 'thirties (and was even party member secretly, if some historians are to be believed), to change his stance after the Second World War and become an advocate of the Cold War.

BUHLE, MARI JO. *Women and American Socialism, 1870-1920*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1981. xix, 344 pp. Ill. \$ 21.95.

Professor Buhle traces the development of the American Socialist women's movement from its earliest expression in the 1870's to its flowering at the turn of the century and its demise by 1919. The movement is considered as the merging of, on the one hand, the Socialist ideas of women within the German-dominated organizations of immigrants of the 1870's and 1880's, and the feminist ideas of native-born activists on the other. The two traditions flowed together into the Socialist women's movement, which after 1900 was allied with the SPA. The book gives copious information on the political work of Socialist women in various spheres of action.

CORBIN, DAVID ALAN. *Life, Work, and Rebellion in the Coal Fields. The Southern West Virginia Miners 1880-1922*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1981. xix, 294 pp. Ill. \$ 24.95. (Paper: \$ 12.50.)

During the first quarter of this century the Southern West Virginia coal-fields were the scene of grim and violent industrial disputes. The present monograph is a committed account of these events, which among other things engendered a new trade union alongside the earlier United Mine Workers of America. Dr Corbin gives a detailed picture of the social, economic and cultural particularities of the miners' community, and on this basis manages to explain the developments satisfactorily. Thus, the founding of a second union appears to have been motivated by the fact that the UMWA made demands which did not allow for the wishes of the miners.

FINZSCH, NORBERT. *Die Goldgräber Kaliforniens. Arbeitsbedingungen, Lebensstandard und politisches System um die Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1982. 218 pp. Ill. DM 58.00.

Dr Finzsch's is a double purpose. On the one hand he sets out to give an idea of the daily life of the nineteenth-century gold-digger, and, on the other, he tries to explain why the self-reliant digger had to make place for the gold-mining industry. The former aim does not come off, even if some insight is provided into the labour process and the establishing of control among the diggers. But the author realizes his second aim by demonstrating, with the help of, *inter alia*, econometric techniques and a computer, that the diggers were forced to give up their existence of independence as a result of a decreasing output and the rising prices of consumer goods. The volume is quite readable.

Flawed Liberation. Socialism and Feminism. Ed. by Sally M. Miller. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1981. xxiii, 212 pp. Ill. \$ 27.50.

At its founding convention in 1901 the SPA included in its platform a commitment to "equal civil and political rights for men and women". However, the essays collected by Professor Miller show that such a concern

existed mostly in appearance only. The proposition that early American Socialism again and again thwarted female militancy is elaborated in the various contributions (biographical, regional and general). An article by May Wood Simons on "Woman and the Social Problem" (1899), a commendable bibliographical essay and a composite index are appended.

GORDON, DAVID M., RICHARD EDWARDS [and] MICHAEL REICH. Segmented work, divided workers. The historical transformation of labor in the United States. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1982. xii, 288 pp. £ 20.00. (Paper: £ 6.50.)

The theory of the dual labour market, which the present authors helped to elaborate in the early 'seventies, is here qualified and revised. Starting from posited "long swings" in the world economy, they evolve an interpretative framework for the history of the labour market in the United States, distinguishing three stages: "Initial Proletarianization: 1820s to 1890s", "The Homogenization of Labor: 1870s to World War II", and "The Segmentation of Labor: 1920s to the Present". While in the first period there was a quantitative increase in wage labour which did not necessarily lead to a qualitative transformation of work, the second was characterized by mechanization of production and a concomitant undermining of the "craft skills". In the third period the labour market has been subdivided in numerous ways ("subcontracting", "segmentation by sex", etc.).

HARRIS, WILLIAM H. The Harder We Run: Black Workers Since the Civil War. Oxford University Press, New York, Oxford 1982. xi, 257 pp. \$ 17.95. (Paper: \$ 5.95.)

"This book is not only about black workers who had jobs; it is also about the right to earn a living and about the millions of blacks who looked for work and were unable to find it." Professor Harris describes the situation of black workers and unemployed for four successive periods: from the end of the Civil War to 1925, the time of the Great Depression and World War II, the post-war years, and the last two decades. He has made use of archival collections, scholarly books and articles, and primary data of governmental provenance. Special attention is drawn to the fact that black women have been engaged in wage labour all the time, and the author complains that women's participation in the workforce only recently became an issue when white women entered the labour market a few decades ago. The volume is very critical of white trade unions, white management and the white Government.

JOHNPOLL, BERNARD K., with Lillian Johnpoll. The Impossible Dream. The Rise and Demise of the American Left. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1981. xi, 373 pp. \$ 29.95.

The present volume is the aftermath of the disillusionment of its main author. A Marxist when of tender age, he came to realize that the ideals of

his youth were “a compound of nonsense, political egotism, and arrogance”. And so the “impossible dream” of Socialism runs through the book like a red thread. Basing themselves on primary materials to a high degree, the authors bring out several aspects of the variegated leftist spectrum to be found in American history, from the seventeenth-century radical Mennonite Christopher Plochoy to the New Left of the 1960’s, which according to the Johnpolls was by no means new or left. On purpose they pay little attention to the CPUSA, since it “was never – except, perhaps, for a year of its early life – either an American or a radical movement”.

KRADITOR, AILEEN S. *The Radical Persuasion 1890-1917. Aspects of the Intellectual History and the Historiography of Three American Radical Organizations.* Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, London 1981. viii, 381 pp. \$ 37.50. (Paper: \$ 12.95.)

In a revisionist argument the present author wants to answer the question why the Socialist Labor Party, the SPA and the IWW failed to persuade the industrial workers, the vast majority of whom were foreign-born. Trying to look at the radicals through the eyes of “John Q. Worker”, not the other way round, she defends the thesis that conversion was not prevented by capitalism or by any American dream or false consciousness on the part of the workers, but by the preponderantly ethnic orientation of the immigrants, which was alien to the (mostly native-born) radicals.

O’HARE, KATE RICHARDS. *Selected Writings and Speeches.* Ed., with *Intro.* and *Notes*, by Philip S. Foner and Sally M. Miller. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, London 1982. ix, 363 pp. Ill. \$ 35.00. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

Kate Richards O’Hare (1876-1948) was undoubtedly the best-known female leader of the SPA at the beginning of this century. The present volume contains a number of her letters, articles and speeches. There is an instructive and critical biographical introduction by the editors.

ROBINSON, JO ANN OOIMAN. *Abraham Went Out. A Biography of A. J. Muste.* Temple University Press, Philadelphia 1981. xvii, 341 pp. \$ 24.95.

Without any doubt A. J. Muste (1885-1966) was one of the most remarkable personalities produced by American leftist Socialism. He made himself a reputation notably as a pacifist who opposed, among other things, the American involvement in World War II, the Korean War and the Viet Nam War. Consequently, Professor Robinson pays special attention to this side of Muste’s life in her well-documented biography, without skipping his other activities that were not so conspicuously in the limelight, such as his leading role in the American Workers’ Party during the ’thirties.

Southern Workers and Their Unions, 1880-1975. Selected Papers, The Second Southern Labor History Conference, 1978. Ed. by Merl E. Reed,

Leslie S. Hough, and Gary M Fink. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1981. xiii, 248 pp. \$ 29.95.

Of the nine studies that make up the present volume eight are concerned with several aspects of the, not yet sufficiently investigated, history of the workers' movement in the South of the United States: from the Savannah Negro labourers' strike of 1891 to the union-building process among the unskilled workers, 1962-75. The last essay deals with the not regionally specified question of "Middle-Echelon Labor Leaders and the Union-Building Process", by Lorin Lee Cary. Most of the contributions are followed by one or more critical comments of other experts.

TAFT, PHILIP. *Organizing Dixie. Alabama Workers in the Industrial Era.* Rev. and Ed. by Gary M Fink. Foreword by Higdon C. Roberts, Jr. [Contributions in Labor History, No 9.] Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1981. xxv, 227 pp. \$ 35.00.

Philip Taft, the last great representative of the Wisconsin school of labour historians, died in 1976 when working at a history of the Alabama workers' movement. Professor Fink has remodelled the rough draft of the thick manuscript into the book now published, in which he deliberately sets out "to retain and, where necessary, maintain Taft's mode of analysis". The outcome is a useful survey of trade-union history in the Southern state with the largest industrial workforce (*circa* 1870 – *circa* 1970). Since he was on excellent terms with the regional AFL-CIO leadership, Taft could work up a great deal of inside trade-union material. As was to be expected, the approach is institutional, and the wider social and cultural developments are neglected.

Workers' Struggles, Past and Present. A "Radical America" Reader. Ed. by James Green. Temple University Press, Philadelphia 1983. ix, 410 pp. \$ 27.95. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

The present reader contains a selection of articles about workers' struggles in the United States, published in the periodical *Radical America* during the years 1967-82. A wide range of subjects is discussed, but all twenty-one articles share the aim of going beyond institutional historiography and concentrating on themes like workers' control, the organization of unorganized or unemployed workers, sexual harassment in the workplace, etc.

WYATT-BROWN, BERTRAM. *Southern Honor. Ethics and Behavior in the Old South.* Oxford University Press, New York, Oxford 1982. xxiv, 597 pp. \$ 29.95. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

This well-written book is based on the assumption that "The determination of men to have power, prestige, and self-esteem and to immortalize these acquisitions through their progeny was the key to the South's development." That specific conception of honour, according to Professor Wyatt-

Brown, was found in the South earlier than slavery, and also survived this form of oppression and exploitation, the very reason why racialism lives on there so tenaciously.

ZUNZ, OLIVIER. *The Changing Face of Inequality. Urbanization, Industrial Development, and Immigrants in Detroit, 1880-1920.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1982. xix, 482 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 43.00. (Paper: \$ 12.50.)

The present volume is a detailed study of Detroit at the time when it was radically changing as a result of industrial development, urban growth and a considerable influx of new inhabitants. It is the author's intention to examine how these changes affected the social structure of Detroit and that of American industrial towns in general. Much use has been made of statistical data and of maps. With the help of such materials Professor Zunz constructs a kind of cross-section of the city as it was in 1880, 1900 and 1920 so as to analyze the differences in grouping patterns of ethnic, social and racial categories. He arrives at the conclusion that "race and class came to replace ethnicity in dividing and reshaping the mature industrial metropolis", ethnic groups being segmented along class lines. But the author also points to a group with which it was exactly the other way round, for of the immigrants who flowed into Detroit during and after the First World War the Negroes were more or less compelled to take up their quarters in a ghetto.

OTHER BOOKS

LICHTENSTEIN, NELSON. *Labor's War at Home. The CIO in World War II.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1982. xii, 319 pp.

ASIA

China

ARKUSH, R. DAVID. *Fei Xiaotong and Sociology in Revolutionary China.* Council on East Asian Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge (Mass.) 1981; distr. by Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London. xviii, 386 pp. \$ 20.00.

Fei Xiaotong, born in 1910, had already made his mark as a sociologist of the Chinese countryside when the Communists established the People's Republic. He welcomed the new regime, but in 1957 he confessed publicly to having "committed the most heinous crimes", and he had to adopt a low profile until 1976. The present volume is an intellectual biography of Fei, to which an annotated bibliography is appended.

MACFARQUHAR, RODERICK. *The Origins of the Cultural Revolution. 2. The Great Leap Forward 1958-1960*. Publ. for The Royal Institute of International Affairs, The East Asian Institute of Columbia University and The Research Institute on International Change of Columbia University by Oxford University Press, Oxford 1983. xvii, 470 pp. Ill. £ 22.50.

This is the second of a projected three-volume study of the ten years preceding the Cultural Revolution. The opening volume, subtitled *Contradictions among the People 1956-1957*, appeared in 1974 (cf. IRSH, XIX (1974), pp. 460f.), and dealt in particular with the conflict between Liu Shaoqi and Mao Zedong on the question what role external factors were to play in party rectification. The present volume traces the history of the Great Leap Forward, starting in the autumn of 1957 and ending with its abandonment in 1960. The study is the first comprehensive history of the Leap up to now.

Japan

STANLEY, THOMAS A. Ōsugi Sakae. *Anarchist in Taishō Japan. The Creativity of the Ego*. Council on East Asian Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge (Mass.) 1982; distr. by Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London. xviii, 232 pp. \$ 20.00.

The present biography of Ōsugi Sakae (1885-1923) deals with the personal as well as the political and intellectual development of this Japanese Anarcho-Syndicalist, who was so influential in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The author puts forward cogent arguments to refute the theory of Kondō Kenji and others that Ōsugi renounced his political ideas during the last months before he was strangled by the military police. It is a pity that the biography should be limited so exclusively to Ōsugi's life as to give hardly an impression of the early Japanese Anarchist movement.

The Philippines

Philippine Social History: Global Trade and Local Transformations. Ed. by Alfred W. McCoy and Ed. C. de Jesus. University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu 1982. xi, 479 pp. Maps. \$ 9.95.

This pioneering collection of essays gives a good idea of recent trends in the social historiography of the Philippines. It is based on, for the Third World, superabundant archive material on Philippine society accumulated by the Spanish and American bureaucracies, and offers a many-sided picture of notably social and economic developments between 1780 and 1920. The various authors concentrate on the analysis of regional transformation, starting from the assumption that initially the archipelago did not at all constitute a unified colonial economy.

*AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA***Australia**

LOCKWOOD, RUPERT. *Black Armada. Australia & the struggle for Indonesian Independence 1942-49*. Hale & Iremonger, Sydney 1982. viii, 352 pp. Ill. A\$ 24.95. (Paper: A\$ 13.95.)

This book was originally published, without a subtitle and without illustrations, in 1975. Written by an Australian journalist, it deals with the roles played by his compatriots in the conflict between the Dutch and the Indonesian nationalists. As the title indicates, the trade-union boycott against Dutch shipping that started in September 1945 has been marked out for special (and laudatory) treatment.

EUROPE

ALBER, JENS. *Vom Armenhaus zum Wohlfahrtsstaat. Analysen zur Entwicklung der Sozialversicherung in Westeuropa*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1982. 280 pp. DM 48.00.

Dr Alber presents a comparative analysis of the origin and growth of social security in "all the countries of Western Europe, except Greece, Portugal and Spain" (it must be said that in more than one respect the study confines itself to twelve countries, as certain data are not available for Eire, Iceland and Luxemburg). Marxist and pluralist hypotheses on the emergence of the Welfare State are empirically tested. It would seem political factors account for the development more satisfactorily than social or economic ones, according to one major conclusion of the argument.

CARSTEN, F. L. *War Against War. British and German Radical Movements in the First World War*. Batsford Academic and Educational Ltd, London 1982. 285 pp. £ 12.50.

In his new book Professor Carsten sheds fresh light on anti-war feelings and actions in Germany and Britain during the First World War. He is particularly good at describing the German scene, for which he has drawn on a wealth of sources of military, police and governmental provenance. His comparative approach is more implicit than explicit; most of the chapters deal with one country only, e.g., "The Fight against Conscription in Britain" and "The Split in the German Labour Movement".

ELLIOTT, MARIANNE. *Partners in Revolution. The United Irishmen and France*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1982. xx, 411 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 30.00.

Unlike the same author's article on early Irish republicanism published in *IRSH*, XXIII (1978), pp. 405ff., the present monograph deals less with the Irish domestic scene than with the United Irishmen's French alliance. The

main subject is therefore international and exile politics during the French Revolution and Napoleon. Manuscript materials in French, British and Irish custody are the principal sources of this well-researched study. A composite index is appended.

KAHL, HUBERT. *Grundeigentümer, Bauern und Landarbeiter in Südeuropa. Vergleichende Studie zur Entwicklung landwirtschaftlicher Produktionsverhältnisse in Spanien, Portugal und Italien vom Mittelalter bis in die Gegenwart.* Verlag Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern 1983. 688 pp. S.fr. 97.00.

The theoretical starting-point of this interesting historical-sociological study is Samir Amin's distinction between the *accumulation autocétre* in the early capitalist countries (England, France) and the *accumulation extravertie* in the peripheral capitalism of the Third World. Proceeding from this distinction, Dr Kahl designates Spain, Portugal and Italy as "semi-peripheral" regions, which first went through a stage of *accumulation autocétre*, a process they were unable to complete owing to certain specific handicaps (such as the level of urban development), to finally undergo an *accumulation extravertie* in some major sectors of the economy. On the basis of this characterization and of Marx's theory of rent the author endeavours to formulate an historically founded theory of the contradictory development of agriculture in Southern Europe. In this he realizes, *inter alia*, a materialist explanation of the limits and the potential of agrarian reform and agrarian revolution in Spain, 1931-39.

OTHER BOOKS

RITTER, GERHARD A. *Sozialversicherung in Deutschland und England. Entstehung und Grundzüge im Vergleich.* Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1983. 188 pp.

Austria

BOTZ, GERHARD. *Gewalt in der Politik. Attentate, Zusammenstöße, Putschversuche, Unruhen in Österreich 1918 bis 1938.* Wilhelm Fink Verlag, München 1983. iv, 460 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 36.00.

Professor Botz's study of political violence in Austria during the First Republic, the original edition of which was noticed in *IRSH*, XXII (1977), p. 275, is now available in a revised and expanded version. There is a wholly new chapter on the period from February 1934 to March 1938.

KONRAD, HELMUT. *Das Entstehen der Arbeiterklasse in Oberösterreich.* Europaverlag, Wien, München, Zürich 1981. 515 pp. Ill. S 450.

The present study is the first large-scale Austrian contribution to the regional historiography of the workers' movement. Based mostly on

primary materials, Dr Konrad's broad analysis delineates the history of the Upper Austrian working class and its movement from 1848 to the Hainfeld Congress (1888-89). It is remarkable how much attention is paid to the theoretical questions connected with the subject (the relations between the movement and the State, the nationalities problem, etc.).

SANDGRUBER, ROMAN. *Die Anfänge der Konsumgesellschaft. Konsumgüterverbrauch, Lebensstandard und Alltagskultur in Österreich im 18. und 19. Jahrhundert.* R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München; Verlag für Geschichte und Politik, Wien 1982. 468 pp. DM 76.00; S 486.

In this pioneering work, stylistically from good to outstanding, Dr Sandgruber bases himself on diverse sources for a vivid description of the food, clothing and housing of the several strata of Austrian society in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The work of Norbert Elias serves as a theoretical lodestar in the analysis, for the author connects the switch from *Fremdzwang* to *Selbstzwang* in impulse regulation, which in Elias's view goes along with the process of civilization, with the widening of the consumer's scope, supposed to have furthered self-control of the affects.

STADLER, KARL R. *Adolf Schärf. Mensch, Politiker, Staatsmann.* Vorwort von Bruno Kreisky. Europaverlag, Wien, München, Zürich 1982. 563 pp. Ill. S 520.

Professor Stadler has written a sympathetic biography of the man who rebuilt the SPOe after 1945 and died the third President of the Second Republic. The account is to a considerable extent based on letters, which are often quoted in small type, and so are Schärf's Moscow diary notes of 1955.

TRAXLER, FRANZ. *Evolution gewerkschaftlicher Interessenvertretung. Entwicklungslogik und Organisationsdynamik gewerkschaftlichen Handelns am Beispiel Österreich.* Wilhelm Braumüller Verlag, Wien; Campus Verlag, Frankfurt 1982. xii, 305 pp. S 390.

This diachronic-structural study investigates the development of the Austrian trade unions between 1867 and 1980. From a perspective that was also prompted by the sociological systems theory the history of the unions is interpreted as an organized learning process in a continually changing, problem-creating, surrounding society. The author makes it very clear that the integrationist trade-union policy after 1945 did not mean a dramatic *volte-face* as compared with the previous line of conduct. A serious omission in the volume is that little attention is devoted to differentiation and opposition within the unions.

Belgium

HAESSENNE-PEREMANS, NICOLE. *Les pauvres et le pouvoir. Assistance et*

répression au pays de Liège (1685-1830). UGA, Kortrijk-Heule 1983. xxx, 205 pp. B.fr. 1143 plus postage.

The present volume links up with *La pauvreté dans la région liégeoise à l'aube de la révolution industrielle*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXVII (1982), p. 371. The author now deals with the (ineffectual) attempts of the successive regimes at coping with pauperism, vagabondage and mendicancy.

HUYSMANS, CAMILLE. Geschriften en documenten. VIII. De Belgische socialisten in Londen. [Uitgeg. door] José Gotovitch. Standaard Wetenschappelijke Uitgeverij, Antwerpen n.d. [1981.] ix, 227 pp. B.fr. 790.

This volume of Huysmans's *Geschriften en documenten* supplements Vol. VII of the same series, which was noticed in IRSH, XXVII (1982), pp. 105f. Vol. VIII is not only based on the Huysmans papers, and Huysmans is only one of the many authors. Most of the forty-five documents bear upon POB politics in London and relations with occupied Belgium.

LAMBERT, SIMONE. L'année sociale 1981. Fondée par Guy Spitaels. Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1983. viii, 311 pp. B.fr. 495.

In the present volume of this yearbook two thirds of the space is taken up by the first section, that on social legislation. The fourth and last section is much shorter, and it is more about unemployment than about employment.

VANDENBROEKE, CHR. Sociale geschiedenis van het Vlaamse volk. 2e druk. Orbis en Orion Uitgevers, Beveren 1982; Uitgeverij B. Gottmer, Nijmegen. 301 pp. Ill. B.fr. 630.

The title of this book is misleading in that the author concentrates on the societal history of the countryside of East and West Flanders during the modern era. In three parts, "Population and Family", "Work and Employment" and "Social Aspects", he tries to demonstrate that the eighteenth century was a golden age, followed by a general impoverishment during the nineteenth century. The volume is a cross between an essay and a handbook (there are no notes), and it has pioneering qualities in both respects.

Denmark

GEERTSEN, KIRSTEN. Arbejderkvinder i Danmark. Vilkår og kamp 1924-1939. Selskabet til Forskning i Arbejderbevægelsens Historie, København 1982. vii, 398 pp. Ill. D.kr. 150.00.

The present study intends to throw light upon several aspects of the living conditions and the struggle of Danish working-class women during the inter-war years. An introductory theoretic chapter, discussing the recent Marxist debate on whether or not domestic work creates value, is followed by three parts which deal with, respectively, how women were placed

in artisan and industrial production, their situation at home (the nature of household work), and the divergent roles of Social Democratic and Communist party lines in the organization of female resistance. Throughout the book scholarly depth goes along with staunch and well-formulated political commitment.

LAHME, HANS-NORBERT. *Sozialdemokratie und Landarbeiter in Dänemark (1871-1900). Eine Studie zur Entwicklung von Theorie und Praxis in der frühen dänischen Sozialdemokratie. Gleichzeitig ein Beitrag zur Diskussion der Agrarfrage in der europäischen Sozialdemokratie vor dem ersten Weltkrieg.* Odense University Press, Odense 1982. 415 pp. D.kr. 170.80.

This doctorate thesis (Odense 1981) examines the attitudes of Danish Social Democracy and its predecessors, in practice and in theory, towards the agrarian question during the last decades of the nineteenth century. Dr Lahme's approach covers several aspects of the subject, and he combines criticism of ideology and organizational history in his argument. Hans Georg Lehmann's book on the agrarian question in international Social Democracy (cf. *IRSH*, XV (1970), p. 332), by now a classic, comes in for correction as far as the Danish situation is concerned.

OTHER BOOKS

SØBORG, HENRIK. *Socialdemokratiet og staten. Socialdemokratiets økonomiske politik 1945-72.* Selskabet til Forskning i Arbejderbevægelsens Historie, København 1983. 304 pp.

Eire – Ireland

KEOGH, DERMOT. *The Rise of the Irish Working Class. The Dublin Trade Union Movement and Labour Leadership 1890-1914.* Appletree Press, Belfast 1982. viii, 276 pp. £ 12.00.

Dr Keogh's work is a first step towards a structural history of the early Irish workers' movement. He criticizes, and with good reason, the frequent fixation on the great leaders Larkin and Connolly, as well as the not uncommon mixing up of trade-union militancy and social-revolutionary zeal. The outcome of his innovatory approach is a very lucid and readable reconstruction. The volume encompasses slightly more than one would expect from the title, as some measure of attention is paid to pre-1890 developments too.

MOKYR, JOEL. *Why Ireland Starved: A Quantitative and Analytical History of the Irish Economy, 1800-1850.* George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1983. ix, 330 pp. £ 22.50.

Professor Mokyry, who previously constructed an econometric model for

Belgium and the Netherlands in the nineteenth century in his book *Industrialization in the Low Countries* (1976), in the present volume tries to apply the methods of the New Economic History once more, to Ireland this time. He uses this approach (which, as one knows, is very much open to question) to reject some frequently proposed explanations of Irish poverty in the first half of the nineteenth century, such as overpopulation, absence of certain natural resources and the land-tenure system. Instead he offers a multi-causal explanation, combining exogenous factors (the potato famine, changes in the price level, decline of cottage industries) and “structural parameters” of Irish society, which concern the fundamental, long-term, weakness of the island’s economy.

France

BIDELMAN, PATRICK KAY. *Pariahs Stand Up! The Founding of the Liberal Feminist Movement in France, 1858-1889*. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1982. xxviii, 285 pp. \$ 29.95.

The present volume consists of two interrelated parts. Part I analyzes the backgrounds of the early French liberal women’s movement, and describes the conditions and constraints under which French women lived in the nineteenth century, as well as the roots from, and the routes by, which the founders of the movement came to a liberal feminist consciousness. Part II relates the history of the movement itself from the late years of the Second Empire to the second French Congress for Women’s Rights (1889). The author stresses the dual character of the movement, which on the one hand aimed at a liberal Republic as a first stage and, on the other, fought for female emancipation as the second stage.

FOURCAUT, ANNIE. *Femmes à l’usine. Ouvrières et surintendantes dans les entreprises françaises de l’entre-deux-guerres*. François Maspero, Paris 1982. 269 pp. Maps. F.fr. 60.00.

Twenty-nine reports prepared by pupils of the *Ecole des Surintendantes d’Usine* on a basis of participant observation between 1919 and 1943 constitute the groundwork of this interesting book. The author quotes lavishly from the reports in question, and one of them (by Berty Albrecht, not on a factory but on a Parisian department store, for that matter) is printed *in toto*. Not only female labour, but also social work and the sociology of work come up for discussion.

FRACHON, BENOIT. *Pour la CGT. Mémoires de lutte 1902-1939*. Editions Sociales, Paris 1981. xi, 261 pp. Ill. F.fr. 60.00.

The present volume is a rather edited version of the memoirs which the trade-union and PCF leader Benoît Frachon wrote towards the end of his life. His account of the history of the CGT and the CGTU meets all standards of Communist orthodoxy (even regarding the “class against class”

policy) and contains no hitherto unknown facts. Georges Séguy has provided a foreword.

HIRSH, ARTHUR. *The French New Left: An Intellectual History from Sartre to Gorz*. South End Press, Boston 1981. xi, 253 pp. \$ 17.50. (Paper: \$ 7.00.)

This intellectual history of the French New Left is centred round the May 1968 upheaval. A survey of the politico-philosophical ideas elaborated before 1968 by Sartre ("existentialist"), Lefebvre ("revisionist") and Castoriadis ("*gauchiste*") is followed by a rather short part on May 1968; the account is concluded with a summary of some later "trends" (*inter alia*, Althusser, Poulantzas, Gorz's political ecology). The various systems are represented faithfully and a bit conventionally.

HOWORTH, JOLYON. Edouard Vaillant. *La création de l'unité socialiste en France. La politique de l'action totale*. Préface de Madeleine Rebérioux. *Etudes et Documentation Internationales*, Paris; Syros, Paris 1982. 378 pp. Ill. F.fr. 98.00.

Many years after its completion Jolyon Howorth's doctorate thesis (Reading 1973) has become generally available in a French edition. It is a well-researched piece of work, which will be hard to replace for some time to come. To all intents and purposes it is not a full account of Vaillant's life, nor even a political biography. However, the volume does cover all the important aspects of his public career in a systematic way, two of them being highlighted in the subtitles. According to Dr Howorth Vaillant was never a Blanquist in any significant sense, but he certainly was an undogmatic Marxist, and "In a sense one could say that Vaillant was a republican of the nineteenth century and a Socialist of the twentieth." Separate indices of periodicals, persons and organizations etc. are appended.

KELLY, MICHAEL. *Modern French Marxism*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1982. vi, 240 pp. £ 15.00.

The present study offers an outline of the history of Marxist thinking in France from its struggling start in the nineteenth century to the present. The author has set himself two implicit limitations: he pays attention almost exclusively to the philosophical aspects of French Marxism, and he tends to bypass Marxist thinking outside the PCF. Everything supplied by periodicals like *Arguments* and *Socialisme ou Barbarie* remains undiscussed, and the Marx scholar "Maximilien" Rubel is disposed of as a Social Democrat. Once these shortcomings allowed for, what remains is a handy summary of certain traditions in French Marxism.

ROSS, GEORGE. *Workers and Communists in France. From Popular Front to Eurocommunism*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1982. xvi, 357 pp. \$ 30.00.

Professor Ross examines the vicissitudinous ties between the PCF and the CGT from the Popular Front in the 'thirties up to the elections of 1978. The starting-point is the contradictory relationship between the two politically linked organizations: "PCF members have been in a position to determine the orientations of the modern CGT. Yet because the CGT can only be useful politically if it is simultaneously successful as a mass organization in mobilizing workers far beyond the perimeters of political fidelity to the PCF, the PCF cannot simply use the CGT as a direct action arm for PCF politics." The ensuing tensions caused a fluctuating relationship of trade union and party. A period in which the CGT was a "transmission belt" for PCF politics, lasting into the 'fifties, was followed by a stage when the position of the CGT can rather be regarded as relatively autonomous. But for all such shifts there was always "a consistent tendency for the PCF to oversubordinate the CGT to short-run political goals at the expense of the CGT's prospects for mass trade-unionist appeal". In spite of the critical elements in his argument the author adopts on the whole the viewpoint of the PCF-CGT formation in his analysis. Thus he is at times tempted into statements that will not stand up to scholarly scrutiny, for instance when alleging that in May and June 1968 "the *gauchistes*' primary goal was to undermine the CGT". For the rest the study is instructive and, from a theoretical point of view, an elegant piece of work.

SCHÖTTLER, PETER. Die Entstehung der "Bourses du Travail". Sozialpolitik und französischer Syndikalismus am Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1982. 300 pp. Maps. DM 49.00.

Differently from what might be expected from the title, this study is not institutional in the traditional sense. Starting from a very broad class-struggle concept, encompassing not only observable conflicts between large social groups, but also the continuous opposition of interests between workers and capital in all spheres of life, Dr Schöttler, in his doctorate thesis (Bremen 1978), analyzes the *Bourses du Travail* as ambivalent institutions, which were partly trade-union instruments and partly extensions of the bourgeois State, and which were therefore subject to high tension. From the side of the public authorities this led to endeavours to depoliticize the *Bourses*, an aim that to a certain degree corresponded to the, in their eyes, apolitical outlook of the French workers.

Social Movements and Protest in France. Ed. by Philip G. Cerny. Frances Pinter (Publishers), London 1982. xxiv, 226 pp. £ 14.75. (Paper: £ 5.95.)

The nine essays that make up the present volume deal with a great diversity of French protest movements: of students, of women (abortion), of workers, but also of shopkeepers fearing for their trade (Poujadism) and of anti-semites and neo-Fascists. Although each individual essay is instructive and enlightening, a clear thematical cohesion between the several contributions seems to be lacking. Moreover, the editorial introduction hardly evidences a consistent overall conception nor, for that matter, a serious knowledge of

the recent structural-historical approach to the French past (thus, the revolution of 1789 is still casually referred to as "a bourgeois democratic revolution in its structure and objectives").

STANLEY, JOHN. *The Sociology of Virtue. The Political & Social Theories of George [sic] Sorel*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1981. ix, 387 pp. \$ 30.00.

The author of this new book on Sorel is not a historian, but a political scientist. In his opinion Sorel was essentially a moralist who could afford to change political allies time and again; by no means was he a totalitarian in any significant sense. Considerable attention is paid to Sorel's early writings, notably *Le procès de Socrate*, and it is only well beyond half-way that Professor Stanley proceeds to analyze the *Réflexions sur la violence*.

STRUMINGHER, LAURA S. *What Were Little Girls and Boys Made Of? Primary Education in Rural France, 1830-1880*. State University of New York [Press], Albany 1983. viii, 209 pp. Ill. \$ 30.50. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

Partly basing herself on manuscript materials, the present author deals with the primary schools in the French countryside about the middle of the nineteenth century. Contemporary school-books are her most important source, and she exemplifies the differential socialization of boys and girls by quoting from two of them, Zulma Carraud's *Maurice ou le travail* and *La petite Jeanne ou le devoir*, at considerable length. She does not seem to be familiar with Eugen Weber's *Peasants into Frenchmen*, which overlaps her study thematically as well as chronologically (cf. IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 124).

TARTAKOWSKY, DANIELLE. *Une histoire du P.C.F.* Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1982. 126 pp. Maps. F.fr. 48.00.

This booklet without specified references is a summarizing history of the PCF from its beginnings to the present day. Special attention is paid to the relation between the party and the French State machinery. The reader will look in vain for any new historical insights.

WILSON, STEPHEN. *Ideology and Experience. Antisemitism in France at the Time of the Dreyfus Affair*. Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, Rutherford, Madison, Teaneck; Associated University Presses, London, Toronto 1982. xviii, 812 pp. Maps. \$ 60.00.

An enormous amount of research must have gone into this voluminous study, which is loaded with interesting details and telling quotations. The subtitle precisely summarizes the subject-matter which the author describes and tries to explain. His explanation focuses on the (emotional) anti-modernism of the antisemites, and he has very pertinent things to say on the relationship of antisemitism and the working-class movement. In dealing with this and other aspects Dr Wilson relies not only on printed sources, but

also on police reports, which “have the advantage over newspapers that they were not attempting to create as well as claiming to reflect and survey public opinion”.

OTHER BOOKS

LIVIAN, MARCEL. *Le Parti Socialiste et l'immigration. Le Gouvernement Léon Blum, la main-d'oeuvre immigrée et les réfugiés politiques (1920-1940)*. Préface de Jules Moch. Postface d'Edouard Depreux. Editions Anthropos, Paris 1982. xvi, 265 pp. Ill.

SAGNES, JEAN. *Le Midi rouge. Mythe et réalité. Etudes d'histoire occitane*. Editions Anthropos, Paris 1982. 308 pp. Maps.

Germany

Bildung und Organisation in den deutschen Handwerksgesellen- und Arbeitervereinen in der Schweiz. Texte und Dokumente zur Kultur der deutschen Handwerker und Arbeiter 1834-1845. Hrsg. und eingel. von Hans-Joachim Ruckhäberle. [Studien und Texte zur Sozialgeschichte der Literatur, Band 4.] Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen 1983. xii, 558 pp. DM 166.00.

This body of carefully selected documents gives a good insight into the political culture of the German emigrant workers in Switzerland between 1834 and 1845. The original materials (over forty texts, articles of association and speeches) have been supplemented by the editor with an informative introduction and a series of short biographies of important activists from the period in question. The whole is a useful contribution to the comparatively little developed historiography of early Socialism among the German emigrants.

BLESSING, WERNER K. *Staat und Kirche in der Gesellschaft. Institutionelle Autorität und mentaler Wandel in Bayern während des 19. Jahrhunderts*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1982. 422 pp. DM 98.00.

The subtitle of the present volume tells more about its contents than does the main title. In a sense the focus is on the common people as they were mentally moulded by the political and religious authorities of the territorially aggrandized Bavarian State of the nineteenth century. The picture which emerges is a highly complicated one, if only because the authorities in question were themselves exposed to, or had to reckon with, contemporary trends and outside influences. The volume is to a considerable extent based on manuscript materials.

BOUVIER, BEATRIX W. *Französische Revolution und deutsche Arbeiterbewegung. Die Rezeption des revolutionären Frankreich in der deutschen sozialistischen Arbeiterbewegung von den 1830er Jahren bis 1905*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft, Bonn 1982. 419 pp. DM 78.00.

This is an enormously learned book on the image of revolutionary France in the German workers' movement during the nineteenth century. The author has drawn on a wide range of sources, including periodicals and manuscript materials. Unfortunately her book is overloaded with often irrelevant detail, but some aspects are treated well, e.g., March 18 commemorating the Berlin revolution of 1848 as well as the Paris Commune. A few findings stand out, notably the permanent paradigmatic function of the French Revolution of 1789, along with the increasing boast of German organization, supposed to be superior to French revolutionary *élan*.

BUCH, GÜNTHER. *Namen und Daten wichtiger Personen der DDR*. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1982. xv, 384 pp. DM 60.00.

The first edition of this "Who's Who in the GDR" appeared ten years ago, and was noticed in *IRSH*, XX (1975), pp. 135f. A second edition appeared in 1979, and the present volume is another updated version. A necrology of eighty-two persons who died between 1948 and 1982 is appended.

Bürger und Bürgerlichkeit im Zeitalter der Aufklärung. Hrsg. von Rudolf Vierhaus. Verlag Lambert Schneider, Heidelberg 1981. 333 pp. DM 64.00.

The thirteen studies that make up the present volume move round the terms *Bürger* and *bürgerlich* (hard to translate into English) as they were used in Germany during the second half of the eighteenth century. Much attention is paid to the writings of contemporary belletrists and publicists, as well as to the social background of the Enlightenment. The contributions of Iring Fetscher and Jürgen Schlumbohm are in a class of their own; they exemplify the contrast between *grande bourgeoisie* and *petite bourgeoisie* in the couple Voltaire-Rousseau and in education round 1800, respectively.

BÜTTNER, URSULA. *Hamburg in der Staats- und Wirtschaftskrise 1928-1931*. Christians, Hamburg 1982. 746 pp. DM 68.00.

Dr Büttner deals with Hamburg during the Great Depression up to the end of the SPD-DDP-DVP coalition in great detail. The political impact of the slump is the principal subject. There are separate chapters on the political demands and attitudes of the workers' and employees' organizations, as well as on those of the entrepreneurs. A considerable number of tables and separate indices of persons and organizations are appended.

Der Bund der Kommunisten. Dokumente und Materialien. Band 2. 1849-1851. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1982. 785 pp. Ill. M 28.00.

Twelve years after the opening volume of *Der Bund der Kommunisten* (cf. *IRSH*, XV (1970), p. 330) Vol. 2 of this important collection of documents on the Communist League has become available; the concluding volume is to follow soon. The present volume partly reprints items already published in the First or the Third Section of the new *MEGA*. A considerable number of documents are printed for the first time, though not the letters of

Abraham Jacobi (*vide* Arno Herzig's book noticed in IRSH, XXVII (1982), p. 255).

DEPPE, WILFRIED. *Drei Generationen Arbeiterleben. Eine sozio-biographische Darstellung.* Vorwort von Hans Paul Bahrdt. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1982. 419 pp. DM 48.00.

The present author has interviewed 161 workers, mainly employed in the West German metal and chemical industries, on their working and living conditions past and present. He distinguishes three generations, the middle of which comprises those born between 1930 and 1939. The picture which emerges is hard to square with the ideas of a born or hereditary or unified proletariat. Instead we are confronted with men who conceive of their situation as a transition stage, and are confident and able to better themselves individually.

DOMINICK, RAYMOND H., III. *Wilhelm Liebknecht and the Founding of the German Social Democratic Party.* The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1982. xiv, 549 pp. \$ 25.00.

"What follows in this work will be a description of why Liebknecht gravitated toward radical politics and how he contributed to the organization, appeal, and consequent growth of the social democratic party in Germany." Drawing on both printed and manuscript sources, the author traces Wilhelm Liebknecht's record in a sympathetic, though not uncritical, vein. The German labour leader's qualities as a party organizer are thrown into particular relief, and his commitment to democracy, both inside and outside the party, is emphasized. Unfortunately the author's understanding of the German language leaves something to be desired.

EMSBACH, KARL. *Die soziale Betriebsverfassung der rheinischen Baumwollindustrie im 19. Jahrhundert.* Ludwig Röhrscheid Verlag, Bonn 1982. 722 pp. DM 136.00.

This voluminous but lucidly conceived doctorate thesis concentrates on the developments in the nineteenth-century cotton industry in Rhenish Prussia. It is especially concerned with the social effects of the nascent "machine era" (as showing in mechanization and centralization of production within the factory), in which the relations between management and workforce are made pivotal. The author has used an impressive amount of material, and the exposition is supported by a great many tables.

FOERSTER, CORNELIA. *Der Preß- und Vaterlandsverein von 1832/33. Sozialstruktur und Organisationsformen der bürgerlichen Bewegung in der Zeit des Hambacher Festes.* Verlag Trierer Historische Forschungen, Trier 1982. ix, 246 pp. DM 38.00.

The Hambach Festival of 1832 was undoubtedly the largest and most important manifestation of the German Liberal movement in the 1830's.

The present doctorate thesis (Treves 1981) looks into the backgrounds of this event, to which many studies have already been devoted. By means of her structural approach the author is able to cast new light on the organization and the social origin of the Palatinate Liberals, who took the lead in the fight for civil liberties, and by working up the available primary source material she succeeds in drawing up a first numerical chart of the Liberal associations in terms of membership, subscriptions, etc.

FUCHS, THEODOR. *Bewaffnete Aufstände. Von den Bauernkriegen bis Baader-Meinhof*. Bernard & Graefe Verlag, München 1982. 336 pp. Ill. DM 49.00.

Mr Fuchs, a former military officer and author of a three-volume *Geschichte des europäischen Kriegswesens*, here deals with armed revolts in the German lands. After the Peasants' War three conservative rural revolts (Bavaria, 1705, the Tyrol, 1703 and 1809), Ferdinand von Schill, the military events of 1848-49 and 1918-20, and the *Rote Armee Fraktion* come up for discussion. The volume is a curious blend of anecdotal history, military pedantry and conservative thought; the late Reinhard Gehlen is taken to be an authority on contemporary terrorism. Separate indices of names and subjects are appended.

HAMILTON, RICHARD F. *Who Voted for Hitler?* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1982. xv, 664 pp. Maps. \$ 50.00. (Paper: \$ 18.50.)

The present volume is a pioneering contribution to our insight into the social background of Hitler's rise to power. Professor Hamilton, a Canadian sociologist, focuses on the *Reichstag*-election results in Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Munich, Essen, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Duisburg, Wuppertal, Frankfurt, Hanover, Stuttgart, Nuremberg and Mannheim, 1930-32. Contrary to the generally accepted "petty bourgeoisie" argument, it turns out that in most of these cities the Nazi voters were overrepresented in the upper- and upper-middle-class districts. To account for this surprising phenomenon the author has the various parties, including those of the Left, pass in review, but his motivational analysis remains somewhat vague (thus, he seems to have overlooked Mrs Solmitz's diary mentioned in IRSH, IX (1964), p. 342). Being very critical of anything Marxist, he has no use for the well-known "Who paid Hitler?" argument either. Separate name and subject indices are appended.

HERTZ-EICHENRODE, DIETER. *Wirtschaftskrise und Arbeitsbeschaffung. Konjunkturpolitik 1925/26 und die Grundlagen der Krisenpolitik* Brünings. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1982. 317 pp. DM 44.00.

This thorough study adds an interesting dimension to the historiography of state intervention. It is generally assumed that government interference in the economy on a fairly large scale only started in the 'thirties (New Deal, National-Socialism, etc.), but Professor Hertz-Eichenrode shows that as

early as the Weimar Republic there were the first signs of modern state intervention, when the German administration, in order to stave off the depression of 1925-26, resorted to lower taxes, export promotion, unemployment-relief works, etc. The experience thus gained must partly have inspired the later retrenchment policy of Brüning, the author suspects.

JÄGER, HANS-PETER. *Eduard Bernsteins Panorama. Versuch, den Revisionismus zu deuten.* Verlag Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern 1982. 234 pp. S.fr. 55.00.

Bernstein's revisionism is tackled here from a highly original perspective. His theories are explained by Dr Jäger – in a speculative but fascinating exposition – as expressive of a postulated nineteenth-century “panoramic” world-view, supposed to be characterized by, *inter alia*, a strict division of subject and object. It is to be regretted that the author, apparently affected by fashionable tendencies, should indulge in wordy elaborations which have no other purpose than to interpret the “panoramic” view as a “paradigm”. Here he could not help diluting Kuhn's closely defined concept into “the world-view crystallized in a certain theory”.

JARAUSCH, KONRAD H. *Students, Society, and Politics in Imperial Germany. The Rise of Academic Illiberalism.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1982. xvi, 448 pp. \$ 40.00. (Paper: \$ 16.50.)

“Academic illiberalism was not inevitable, and one ought to investigate how it came about. To succeed, however, such an inquiry must proceed by small, simple steps: How many students were there in Imperial Germany? From what social strata were they recruited? What values and attitudes did formal instruction try to teach them? What social ideas dominated the hidden curriculum of student subculture? What ideological forces controlled imperial student politics? How did academics respond to the sociopolitical problems of their age?” Although his small steps are largely confined to case-studies of the universities of Berlin, Bonn and Marburg, Professor Jarausch may be said to have gone a long way towards answering the above questions. His command of a wide range of sources is very impressive. Numerous tables and diagrams on the enrollment explosion, social transformation and student associations are included.

KLENKE, DIETMAR. *Die SPD-Linke in der Weimarer Republik. Eine Untersuchung zu den regionalen organisatorischen Grundlagen und zur politischen Praxis und Theoriebildung des linken Flügels der SPD in den Jahren 1922-1932.* Lit, Münster 1983. xii, 1205 pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. DM 98.80.

The development of the left-wing opposition in the SPD, from the re-unification up to 1932, is analyzed in depth in this mimeographed doctorate thesis (Münster 1982). The author is mainly concerned with the *Kernlinke*, meaning that part of the leftist spectrum which consistently stuck to the class-struggle principle. Richard Hunt's widely endorsed assertion that

during the Weimar Republic the SPD was a bureaucratic apparatus (cf. IRSH, IX (1964), p. 530) is criticized circumstantially. Dr Klenke objects that the party bureaucracy in the narrow sense played only a very minor role, and that the undemocratic character of the organization is to be attributed primarily to other factors such as the *ex officio* voting power and the lack of schooling facilities for the rank and file. Labelling the SPD an "autocratic" party makes it possible to explain why the leftist opposition operated especially at the lower levels of the party and why it was under-represented in the central party apparatus. This observation prompted the author to set up an extensive archival investigation of how the left-wing opposition functioned in the SPD's regional organizations. He endeavours to interpret the results of his analysis with the help of the sociological systems theory of Niklas Luhmann.

KRAMM, HEINRICH. Studien über die Oberschichten der mitteldeutschen Städte im 16. Jahrhundert. Sachsen, Thüringen, Anhalt. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1981. xxiv, 942 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 294.00.

Drawing on printed sources, the present author has made a very detailed comparative study of the early-modern urban elites in the area between Erfurt, Görlitz and Magdeburg. He distinguishes between political, economic and intellectual elites, although these might well overlap. The German mining industry and the Reformation had their centre in the area, and both are given a good deal of attention. The copious notes, as well as indices of persons and places, are to be found in a separate volume.

LINSE, ULRICH. Die entschiedene Jugend 1919-1921. Deutschlands erste revolutionäre Schüler- und Studentenbewegung. Dipa-Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1981. 283 pp. Ill. DM 39.80.

This well-researched study deals with the so-called *Entschiedene Jugend*, a radical branch of the *Freideutsche Jugend* which moved in the direction of the KAPD and the KPD. The strained relationship between "Germany's first revolutionary pupils' and students' movement" and the Communists is brought out well, the proper concern of the former being a "cultural revolution" of the educated middle class.

Mentalitäten und Lebensverhältnisse. Beispiele aus der Sozialgeschichte der Neuzeit. Rudolf Vierhaus zum 60. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Mitarbeitern und Schülern. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1982. 454 pp. DM 82.00.

The present festschrift contains twenty-five often quite short historical studies. Most of these deal with *capita selecta* from local or regional German social history since the sixteenth century. We draw attention to Johannes Rogalla von Bieberstein's "Nobility and Revolution, 1918-19" (which does not mention Ludwig Renn) and to Christoph Klessmann's comparison of post-1945 labour behaviour in the Miele and the Salzgitter works. There are

three studies on non-German subjects, e.g., Hans-Christoph Schröder's contribution on the Levellers and the country-*versus*-court ideology.

Die Nachlässe in den deutschen Archiven (mit Ergänzungen aus anderen Beständen). Bearb. im Bundesarchiv in Koblenz von Wolfgang A. Mommsen. Teil II. Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard/Rh. 1983. x, 1066 pp. DM 280.00.

Vol. I of this extremely useful directory of papers and manuscript collections appeared twelve years ago, and was noticed in IRSH, XVI (1971), p. 279. Vol. II, which was announced as a mere index volume at the time, contains another 3,677 entries, though a number of these are corrections of entries to be found in Vol. I. There are no less than six separate indices running to close on four hundred pages.

OBERSCHELP, REINHARD. Niedersachsen 1760-1820. Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft, Kultur im Land Hannover und Nachbargebieten. Verlag August Lax, Hildesheim 1982. 2 vols. xiv, 375 pp.; viii, 383 pp. Ill. DM 118.00.

The present author has prepared a rather old-fashioned social history of the Electorate/Kingdom of Hanover at the time of George III. Vol. I includes a part called "Orders and Professions". The work is based on printed sources, notably the *Hannoverische Anzeigen* and the *Hannoverisches Magazin*. A detailed composite index is appended.

Quellen zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte mittel- und oberdeutscher Städte im Spätmittelalter. Ausgewählt und übers. von Gisela Möncke. Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1982. vii, 433 pp. DM 102.00. (For club members: DM 63.00.)

This carefully edited and annotated publication of source materials intends to shed light on the most important commercial centres of South and Central Germany in the late Middle Ages. Latin sources are given together with a German translation, those in Middle High German are not. The corpus shows very clearly how capital and commerce penetrated from North Germany and tended to become predominant. An index of persons and geographical names is appended.

Quellensammlung zur Geschichte der deutschen Sozialpolitik 1867 bis 1914. Begründet von Peter Rassow, im Auftrag der Historischen Kommission der Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur hrsg. von Karl Erich Born, Otto Brunner, Hermann Lange [u.a.] IV. Abteilung. Die Sozialpolitik in den letzten Friedensjahren des Kaiserreichs (1905 bis 1914). 1. Band. Das Jahr 1905. Bearb. von Hansjoachim Henning. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1982. xvi, 696 pp. DM 94.00.

The introductory volume of this series was published in 1966, and noticed in IRSH, XI (1966), p. 497. As the present volume is the first instalment of

documents to appear, the publication of the series may be protracted well into the twenty-first century. Industrial relations rather than social policy is the main subject of the documents covering the year 1905, the strikes of the Ruhr miners, the Bavarian engineers and the Berlin electricians taking pride of place. Most documents reflect the entrepreneurial and governmental points of view, but there are also extracts from the workers' press, e.g., the *Bergarbeiter-Zeitung* (No 264 should bear the date September, not October 9). No less than five separate indices are appended.

RAEM, HEINZ-ALBERT. *Katholischer Gesellenverein und Deutsche Kolpingfamilie in der Ära des Nationalsozialismus.* Matthias-Grünwald-Verlag, Mainz 1982. xxviii, 264 pp. DM 52.00.

In 1933 the Catholic Journeymen's Guild, created by Adolph Kolping in the middle of the nineteenth century, was an impressive international organization. Though protected by the provisions of the *Reich Concordat*, the German branch (which soon changed its name into *Deutsche Kolpingfamilie*) had a difficult time under Hitler, but somehow it managed to survive. The present doctorate thesis (Bonn 1981) is a sympathetic but well-researched account of these years.

RUPIEPER, HERMANN-JOSEF. *Arbeiter und Angestellte im Zeitalter der Industrialisierung. Eine sozialgeschichtliche Studie am Beispiel der Maschinenfabriken Augsburg und Nürnberg (M.A.N.) 1837-1914.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1982. 311 pp. DM 58.00.

Dr Rupieper's study belongs to the type of new "microscopic" historiography of industrial concerns, the most remarkable example of which up to now is probably Rudolf Vetterli's book on Georg Fischer Ltd (cf. IRSH, XXIV (1979), p. 290). In the present volume too the subject is primarily dealt with in a descriptive manner. The enterprise in question is MAN engineering works, viz., the amalgamated factories of Cramer-Klett in Nuremberg and Carl Reichenbach in Augsburg. Owing to its twofold origin the reach of the study surpasses that of a single case-study. The different social and economic backgrounds and developments in Augsburg and Nuremberg, and the dissimilar production structuring in the two factories had of course consequences for the recruitment, qualifications and opportunities for social rising of the workforce. The author pays a great deal of attention to the factory hands, and also to the white-collar workers. It turns out that the often alleged levelling of distinctions between the two categories even before the First World War may well have to be reconsidered. The volume also includes a chapter on industrial disputes.

SCHECK, MANFRED. *Zwischen Weltkrieg und Revolution. Zur Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung in Württemberg 1914-1920.* Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1981. 365 pp. Ill. DM 64.00.

Although in accordance with its subtitle this doctorate thesis (Constance

1979) spans the whole of the period 1914-20, the unsuccessful revolution of 1918-20 in Wurtemberg is its main subject. Drawing on primary sources, Dr Scheck offers a good insight into the dynamics of the events and into the motives of the participants. He deals not only with the relations between the workers' movement and the State, but also with those between the rank and file and the leadership within the movement itself.

STEPHAN, CORA (Hg). *Zwischen den Stühlen oder über die Unvereinbarkeit von Theorie und Praxis. Schriften Rudolf Hilferdings 1904 bis 1940.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1982. 335 pp. DM 29.80.

Apart from the isolated study by Wilfried Gottschalch dating from the early 'sixties (cf. IRSH, VIII (1963), p. 153), in the post-war period for a long time little attention was paid to the life and work of Rudolf Hilferding. The present anthology is another indication that this neglect has now come to an end. In her collection Dr Stephan has brought together a great diversity of writings and fragments by Hilferding, provided with informative and critical introductions, such as texts on the mass strike, revisionism, the First World War, "organized capitalism" and financial politics.

SUCKUT, SIEGFRIED. *Die Betriebsrätebewegung in der Sowjetisch Besetzten Zone Deutschlands (1945-1948). Zur Entwicklung und Bedeutung von Arbeiterinitiative, betrieblicher Mitbestimmung und Selbstbestimmung bis zur Revision des programmatischen Konzeptes der KPD/SED vom "besonderen deutschen Weg zum Sozialismus".* Haag + Herchen Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1982. xvi, 764 pp. DM 88.00.

Basing himself almost exclusively on primary sources, the author of this circumstantial doctorate thesis (Hanover 1978) traces the history of the works councils which sprang up in the Soviet Zone after the Second World War. The material provided shows how the councils developed more or less spontaneously, being especially stirred and led by slightly older workers, who had already been politically active during the Weimar Republic. But it also becomes clear that from 1947 onwards this movement from below was liquidated by the Stalinist SED. Sixty-one documents buttress the account.

TENFELDE, KLAUS. *Proletarische Provinz. Radikalisierung und Widerstand in Penzberg/Oberbayern 1900-1945. Durchgesehene und erw. Ausgabe.* R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1982. xvii, 409 pp. Ill. DM 38.00.

Dr Tenfelde, who has already published an extensive social history of the Ruhr miners in the nineteenth century (cf. IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 164), here offers an impressive and detailed picture of the small mining town of Penzberg in South Bavaria from the beginning of this century to the end of the Nazi regime. As a whole it is a successful attempt at comprehensive historiography, which pays attention not only to labour processes and industrial relations, but also to social, cultural and political developments. The text, the notes and the illustrations are virtually a facsimile reprint from Vol. IV of the series *Bayern in der NS-Zeit*.

TERVOOREN, KLAUS. *Die Mainzer Republik 1792/93. Bedingungen, Leistungen und Grenzen eines bürgerlich-revolutionären Experiments in Deutschland.* Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern 1982. 353 pp. S.fr. 69.00.

The Republic proclaimed in Mayence by progressive intellectuals when in 1792-93 French armed forces held the Rhineland occupied is treated in its several aspects in the present volume. Apart from the social and political context also the ideology of this Republic comes up for discussion. The author stresses the tragic element in such an early democratic experiment in a climate of rigid feudal practices and ideas – an experiment that could only take place “under the protection of a foreign power’s troops, in the absence of a widespread revolutionary self-confidence of the local inhabitants themselves”.

TILSNER-GRÖLL, ROTRAUD. *Die Jugendbildungsarbeit in den freien Gewerkschaften von 1919-1933.* Geleitwort von Walter Fabian. DIPA-Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1982. xxi, 310 pp. DM 32.00.

Central in this study is the social and educational work among young people as it was done by the trade unions affiliated to the ADGB during the Weimar Republic. It is traced how Social Democratic circles came to be interested in the special problems of young workers only relatively late (1904-08), and how this interest resulted in a programme for, and the organization of, youth work. Attention is also paid to the economic and social situation of working-class youth, and to the specific pedagogical methods and issues during the pre-1933 period.

VACCARO, G. BATTISTA. *Socialismo e umanesimo nel pensiero di Moses Hess (1837-1847).* Bibliopolis, Napoli 1981. 312 pp. L. 15000.

The subject of the present volume is the intellectual development of Moses Hess during the pre-March period. Although he has exerted himself to bring out the distinctive features of that development, the author is too much of a Marxist for Hess not to be represented as a man falling short of the standards set by Marx and Engels, and failing to become an “organic intellectual” of the workers’ movement. There is neither index nor bibliography.

WEGNER, BERND. *Hitlers Politische Soldaten: Die Waffen-SS 1933-1945. Studien zu Leitbild, Struktur und Funktion einer nationalsozialistischen Elite.* Ferdinand Schöningh, Paderborn 1982. 363 pp. DM 48.00.

The armed formations of the SS, which came to be known as the *Waffen-SS* during the Second World War, are the subject of this well-researched monograph. Of the five parts into which it is divided, “Ideology”, “Organization”, “Training and Education”, “Social Structure” and “Expansion”, the fourth, which concentrates on the social characteristics of the field and general officers, is of special interest from a socio-historical point of view.

ZERGES, KRISTINA. Sozialdemokratische Presse und Literatur. Empirische Untersuchung zur Literaturvermittlung in der sozialdemokratischen Presse 1876 bis 1933. J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart 1982. ix, 319 pp. DM 58.00.

This pioneering work poses the question how literature, in particular as it appeared in serial form, was dealt with in SPD publications during the years 1876-1933 (with an emphasis on the pre-1914 period). Three topics are singled out for a closer examination, viz., SPD theory concerning the transmission of literature in the working-class press, the practice of this transmission, and the reception of literature. The earlier chi-square method is no longer used for statistically testing hypotheses, but instead the configuration-frequency analysis, already known from sociology and psychology, which makes it possible to detect correlations between more than two variables. The study, which combines thoroughness and methodological sophistication, arrives at the conclusion that a lack of interest can be noticed in the SPD with regard to cultural questions in general, as well as an apolitical attitude towards literature in particular.

OTHER BOOKS

- Arbeiterbewegung und Geschichte. Festschrift für Shlomo Na'aman zum 70. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Hans-Peter Harstick, Arno Herzig [und] Hans Pelger. Karl-Marx-Haus, Trier 1983. 237 pp. Ill.
- BEIER, GERHARD. Schulter an Schulter, Schritt für Schritt. Lebensläufe deutscher Gewerkschafter. Von August Bebel bis Theodor Thomas. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1983. 237 pp. Ill.
- GUERIN, DANIEL. Die braune Pest. Reportagen aus dem Alltagsleben in Deutschland 1932/33. Hrsg. von Frank Benseler. Mit einem Beitrag von John Göke und einem Nachwort von Frank Benseler. Übersetzung aus dem Franz. von Sabine Wolski. Sandler Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1983. 144 pp.
- Hitlers Machtergreifung 1933. Vom Machtantritt Hitlers 30. Januar 1933 bis zur Besiegelung des Einparteienstaates 14. Juli 1933. Hrsg. von Josef und Ruth Becker. Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, München 1983. 434 pp.
- Legitimation des Managements im Wandel. Zur Diskussion über Funktion und Auftrag der Unternehmensleitung während der letzten 150 Jahre. Referate und Diskussionsbeiträge der 7. öffentlichen Vortragsveranstaltung der Gesellschaft für Unternehmensgeschichte e.V. am 25. Juni 1982 in München. Hrsg. von Hans Pohl. Schriftleitung: Horst A. Wessel. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1983. ix, 59 pp.
- STÜBLING, RAINER. "Vive la France!" Der Sozialdemokrat Hermann Wendel (1884-1936). Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern 1983. 167 pp.

Great Britain

ALLEN, V. L. The Militancy of British Miners. The Moor Press, Shipley 1981. xix, 337 pp. Ill. £ 12.00. (Paper: £ 5.00.)

For many years Professor Allen was, according to himself, a member of "a close circle of tough, committed, intellectual miners". His investigation of the backgrounds of the British miners' militancy as it hardened in the 'seventies has been strongly affected by this connection, described as "in some ways unique". Labour history in the strict sense as well as living conditions and relations within the family come up for discussion. The volume is rich in materials, also pictorial, but sadly lacks specified references.

BARTSCH, VOLKER. *Liberalismus und arbeitende Klassen. Zur Gesellschaftstheorie John Stuart Mills.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1982. v, 313 pp. DM 42.00.

This abridged doctorate thesis (Hamburg 1981) is an historical-materialist study of the thought of John Stuart Mill. The author deals with his economic and philosophical theories as being an answer to the structural problems of society. With the view elaborated over the years 1830-70 Mill endeavoured to weld together Liberalism and working class into a viable whole, this very design resulting in the inconsistency of his ideas which has already been noticed so frequently. It is curious that all quotations from Mill should be given in German, while other British writers are cited in their own language.

BERTA, GIUSEPPE. *Marx, gli operai inglesi e i cartisti.* Feltrinelli, Milano 1979. 121 pp. L. 3000.

The three (reprinted) studies that make up the present volume deal, not uncritically, with Marx's interpretation of English developments just after he had settled in London. The first shows how he tried to make economic sense of English party politics, the second analyzes what he had to say on the ASE and the Chartist Left, and the third has Marx as a reporter of the Preston strike for its subject.

Biographical Dictionary of British Radicals in the Seventeenth Century. Ed. by Richard L. Greaves and Robert Zaller. Vol. I: A-F. The Harvester Press, Brighton 1982. xxxiv, 308 pp. £ 40.00.

"The term 'radical' as we use it is confessedly an anachronism for the seventeenth century", the American editors state in their introduction. As it is used here the term denotes some kind of opposition to the Stuart establishment. Thus, we find the Quaker William Ames rubbing shoulders with his Calvinist namesake, and, under B, Admiral Blake as well as John Bunyan. Both Oliver and Richard Cromwell are represented, and so are the lunatic fringe of the Commonwealth and Daniel Defoe. "Our major purpose has been to provide a reference tool which embodies the best and latest scholarship, not to impose a canon of orthodoxy", is another editorial statement, and this is no empty boast.

COX, JEFFREY. *The English Churches in a Secular Society.* Lambeth,

1870-1930. Oxford University Press, New York, Oxford 1982. xiii, 322 pp. Ill. \$ 39.95.

Dr Cox has written an interesting study of organized religion in the borough of Lambeth, South London, during the decades round the turn of the century. Although there is no denying that this was a time of decline, the author refuses to subscribe to deterministic theories of secularization. Instead he provides a well-documented and convincing account of the social setting and the social functions of both the Church of England and the nonconformist denominations.

HARRISON, BRIAN. *Peaceable Kingdom. Stability and Change in Modern Britain.* Oxford University Press, Oxford 1982. x, 493 pp. £ 22.50.

Eight essays have been collected in the present volume, three of them published before in slightly different versions. Their common methodological starting-point is the "centrist" one of Dr Harrison. He finds fault with conservative historians, who "neglect the history of extra-parliamentary activity", but is equally dissatisfied with labour historians, as these "tend – at least by implication – to dismiss as uninteresting the history of national governmental structures". Therefore the basic subject in the essays is the interaction of the pressure exerted by society and its assimilation in politics since the 1780's. This interaction has led to a fairly large measure of stability and consensus in British society.

INGLIS, FRED. *Radical Earnestness. English Social Theory 1880-1980.* Martin Robertson, Oxford 1982. ix, 253 pp. £ 15.00. (Paper: £ 5.95.)

In this scholarly book – also a personal avowal – Mr Inglis, methodologically influenced by philosophers like Merleau-Ponty and Quentin Skinner, investigates the history of what he considers to be a specific British tradition in committed social thinking, a tradition embodied in such widely different "idealists" as Morris, Keynes and Thompson. They all express in their works and lives "that you cannot separate scientific understanding from moral experience", and to them notions like friendship, kinship, affinity, brotherhood and descent more or less make up the quintessence of human existence.

JONES, DAVID. *Crime, Protest, Community and Police in Nineteenth-Century Britain.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1982. xi, 247 pp. Maps. £ 14.95.

The present volume of essays deals with certain aspects of the complicated relation between economic conditions and crime rates, especially in urban areas, in nineteenth-century Britain. An instructive introduction is followed by chapters on, *inter alia*, poaching ("this bastardised form of Victorian self-help") and crime at Merthyr Tydfil, a Welsh boom town of the Industrial Revolution, and in Manchester and London. The author has also used the still almost untapped collection of records at New Scotland Yard Library.

MACKENZIE, DONALD A. *Statistics in Britain 1865-1930. The Social Construction of Scientific Knowledge.* Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh 1981. viii, 306 pp. £ 12.50.

To the extensive literature on eugenics and the early British school of statistics (Galton and others) a fully new dimension is given in this book, which is highly remarkable when considered from the angles of methodology and the sociology of knowledge. It starts from an "explicitly anti-Platonic viewpoint", and posits on this account that statisticians are to be regarded as intellectual inventors rather than discoverers. Accordingly, the rise of modern statistics is seen as, "initially, the practice and experience of the intellectual aristocracy read onto nature".

MATHIAS, PETER. *The First Industrial Nation. An Economic History of Britain 1700-1914.* 2nd Ed. Methuen, London, New York 1983. xvii, 493 pp. £ 12.95. (Paper: £ 6.50.)

The first edition of this textbook was favourably noticed in *IRSH*, XIV (1969), p. 304. The present edition is something midway between a revision and a reconstruction. "I have tried to incorporate and discuss the results of new research, bring bibliographies and some tables up to date, but yet maintain the same structure and family resemblance to the text of 1969."

MATSUMURA, TAKAO. *The labour aristocracy revisited. The Victorian flint glass makers 1850-80.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1983. x, 196 pp. £ 13.50.

Concentrating on the flint-glass makers at Stourbridge, the present author sets out to prove that the classical theory of the politically conservative character of the labour aristocracy first advanced by Engels needs qualifying. From a detailed and carefully executed investigation of the production process, industrial relations, social relationships in the local community and interest grouping it appears that the workmen and servitors (the higher echelons of blown-flint-glass makers) were indeed inclined to oppose innovations in the work sphere, but that they were not necessarily as backward in adopting their political stances. The author finds fault, in particular, with the Webbs' theory of the "New Model" unions as elaborated in their *History of Trade Unionism*; it turns out that the Flint Glass Makers' Friendly Society cannot be fitted into the system devised in that work.

PROCHASKA, ALICE. *History of the General Federation of Trade Unions, 1899-1980.* George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1982. xii, 274 pp. Ill. £ 15.00.

Dr Prochaska argues in this study, and with good reason, that up to now the General Federation of Trade Unions has had too little attention from the scholars, and that notably the development of the organization after 1920 is almost unknown. Her monograph, which was commissioned by the GFTU

leadership, therefore undoubtedly fills a need. As the author is mainly concerned with the institutional aspects of the GFTU, however, she does not quite succeed in accounting for its curious fortunes. So she ascribes the decline of the formerly rather influential organization after the First World War first and foremost to the conduct of General Secretary William A. Appleton (1907-38), who "seemed to lack judgement about when to keep his mouth shut, and had no inkling of how to make himself liked in the trade union world at large". Other causes, probably more relevant from a structural point of view (such as the undermining of the craft unions by the Taylor system), though mentioned, are underestimated.

Selections from the Papers of the London Corresponding Society 1792-1799. Ed. with an Introd. and Notes by Mary Thale. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1983. xxix, 472 pp. £ 45.00.

Dr Thale, who earlier edited the autobiography of Francis Place (cf. IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 160), has here brought together about a third of the records of the London Corresponding Society, in order to show how this functioned from its inception in 1792 until its suppression in 1799. The edition includes all existing reports of division, general-committee, executive-committee and *ad-hoc*-committee meetings, all spy reports, and a number of (circular) letters. The close on four hundred documents are annotated extensively, and preceded by a short but enlightening introduction on social and organizational aspects of the LCS.

The Socialist Novel in Britain: Towards the Recovery of a Tradition. Ed. by H. Gustav Klaus. The Harvester Press, Brighton 1982. viii, 190 pp. £ 18.95.

"A socialist novel, by being written in the historical interests of the working class, reveals a standpoint consistent with that of the class-conscious sections of this class." Starting from this statement, the essays that make up the present volume examine the British Socialist novel in its function of a storage of working-class knowledge and experience since the Chartist period.

THANE, PAT. Foundations of the Welfare State. Longman, London, New York 1982. x, 383 pp. £ 5.75.

This study surveys the development of social policy in Britain between 1870 and 1945, interspersing a few comparisons with what was being done elsewhere. That the Welfare State emerged generally more or less at the same time and in the same form was due, according to the author, to the intensification of world competition, which made a step-up in productivity and the concomitant utmost efficiency of the workforce unavoidable. The basic idea is that proportionally poverty has remained as widespread as ever over the years, and that therefore the outcome of greatly increased

Government provision has been “to ensure, in effect, that the condition of those at the bottom rose only enough to keep them in a stable relationship to the rising standards of those above”.

Trade Unions in British Politics. Ed. by Ben Pimlott and Chris Cook. Longman, London, New York 1982. viii, 302 pp. £ 6.50.

The thirteen original essays that make up the present volume deal with the political influence exerted by the British trade unions. The first part is concerned with the relations between State and unions from 1750 up to and including the Second World War, when the connections between the two were considerably strengthened — a change that would greatly affect the post-war development. The second part is devoted to the particularities and tensions in the interrelationship of unions and politics after 1945. Special attention is paid to the growth of the TUC, the decreasing proportion of TUC members voting Labour, and the waning popularity of the unions with the general public, which, paradoxically, embodies a steadily rising number of trade-union members.

WALVIN, JAMES. *A Child's World. A Social History of English Childhood 1800-1914.* Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1982. 236 pp. £ 2.95.

“What follows is an attempt to offer, not a comprehensive history of children, but my own particular interpretation of some of the major themes in the historical experience of the young between 1800 and 1914.” Adult attitudes, education and child labour are of course given pride of place, but the author also pays attention to the children's own world.

WEBB, BEATRICE. *The Diary of —.* Ed. by Norman and Jeanne MacKenzie. Vol. I. 1873-1892. “*Glitter Around and Darkness Within*”. The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1982. xxii, 386 pp. Ill. \$ 25.00.

Beatrice Webb's lifelong diary is going to be published in four volumes. The edition is based on a typed version later prepared by the diarist and her secretaries, and substantial cuts have been made by the editors at that. “*Glitter Around and Darkness Within*” covers the same period as *My Apprenticeship*, which already contains many passages from the diary, though not the more intimate ones. It is not only the budding Socialist and social investigator we meet in the present volume; there is a lot of praying and soul searching, as well as a tragic love-story. Though it is easy to find Beatrice Potter (as she was called at the time) uncongenial, her diary is no doubt a distinguished human document.

OTHER BOOKS

CONSTANTINE, STEPHEN. *Social Conditions in Britain 1918-1939.* Methuen, London, New York 1983. vii, 48 pp.

Greece

ESCHE, MATTHIAS. *Die Kommunistische Partei Griechenlands 1941-1949. Ein Beitrag zur Politik der KKE vom Beginn der Resistance bis zum Ende des Bürgerkriegs.* R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1982. viii, 397 pp. DM 90.00.

The end of Greek military dictatorship in 1974 had for historians the happy side-effect that previously closed archives became accessible, so that post-war developments could now be studied in greater depth and detail. Thus as the first of Western historians Dr Esche was admitted to the archive of the Directorate of Military History, Athens, which yielded materials he has worked up in his nuanced exposition of the Greek Communist Party, from the start of the resistance to the end of the civil war. He considers the CP's policy to have been a zigzagging between co-operation and confrontation.

OTHER BOOKS

LOULIS, JOHN C. *The Greek Communist Party, 1940-1944.* Croom Helm, London, Canberra 1982. xvi, 224 pp.

Hungary

From Hunyadi to Rákóczi. War and Society in Late Medieval and Early Modern Hungary. Ed. by János M. Bak [and] Béla K. Király. Brooklyn College Press, New York 1982; distr. by Columbia University Press, New York. xiv, 542 pp. Maps. \$ 30.00.

The period of Hungarian history treated here runs from the Battle of Nikopol (1396) to the Peace of Szatmár (1711), and thus spans a particularly troubled era, marked by the unremitting confrontation with the Ottoman Empire. After John Hunyadi had initially succeeded in rallying the nobility and broad layers of the peasant population in a number of victorious campaigns against the Ottoman forces, there followed a period of about a century and a half in which the Turks pressed onwards and the country was in fact subdivided in several parts. The final expulsion of the Ottomans in 1686-99 brought no relief, but the sway of an oppressive Hapsburg administration, which could not be overthrown through the war of liberation conducted by Francis Rakoczy II, so that Hungary was to be part of the Austrian Empire for two centuries. The twenty-nine essays collected in the present volume deal in detail with the vicissitudes in question from a socio-historical perspective, though with a special emphasis on military affairs and with comparatively little attention paid to structure and dynamics of the Ottoman Empire.

Italy

BOCCA, GIORGIO. *Mussolini socialfascista.* Garzanti, Milano 1983. 157 pp. L. 12000.

This is an essay rather than an historical monograph. The author, a one-time anti-Fascist partizan and author of a Togliatti biography (cf. IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 157), has the avowed intention to defend Mussolini against the gravest defamations. One line of defence, which goes against the grain of traditional antifascist historiography, is the association of Fascism with the revolutionary Left, the former even comparing favourably in some respects. Other lines of defence are the author's reference to a general anti-democratic *Zeitgeist*, and his courageous attempt to re-integrate Mussolini and Fascism into the mainstream of Italian history. All this should not be mistaken for a whitewash, however, and in spite of its popular style and numerous inaccuracies the volume provides the historian with food for thought.

The Netherlands

ARIËNS, ALPHONS. Bronnen van de katholieke arbeidersbeweging in Nederland. Toespraken, brieven en artikelen van — 1887-1901. Uitgeg. door Jan Roes. Katholiek Documentatie Centrum, Nijmegen; Ambo, Baarn 1982. lxxxii, 651 pp. Ill. D.fl. 95.00.

The present volume contains 222 articles, letters and speeches written or delivered by Father Ariëns, the pioneer of the Roman Catholic workers' movement, during his years at Enschede in the Eastern Netherlands (1886-1901). His awkward position between the Roman Catholic establishment and Social Democracy ("Beware of Socialism") is one of the most conspicuous elements. The documents are provided with a copious annotation, an editorial introduction and two separate indices.

Poland

WOODALL, JEAN. The Socialist Corporation and Technocratic Power. The Polish United Workers' Party, Industrial Organisation and Workforce Control 1958-80. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1982. xiii, 281 pp. £ 24.00.

This thorough and judicious study concerns the process of industrial concentration and integration in Poland. Reconstructing the developments during the period 1958-80, Dr Woodall arrives at the conclusion that the growth of the production units can notably be explained from the rise of multi-plant enterprises. This expansion was accompanied by an increasing centralization of managerial control, but did not bring about a class of technocrats, as has been asserted by other theoreticians. In an epilogue the line of the argument is extended to the emergence of Solidarity; since the manuscript was completed before the end of 1981, the most recent events have not been taken into account.

Portugal

In Search of Modern Portugal. The Revolution & Its Consequences. Ed. by Lawrence S. Graham [and] Douglas L. Wheeler. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1983. xv, 378 pp. \$ 30.00.

The fifteen papers that make up the present volume are the revised and updated texts of a meeting of the International Conference Group on Modern Portugal held in 1979. The revolution of 1974-76 is analyzed from several angles. Topics are, *inter alia*, political and economic power, the effects of political structures, and the international context of the revolution. The conclusions of the various authors are widely different. While some of them assert that the neighbourhood commissions set up at the time and the worker-controlled firms meant a new type of society nipped in the bud, the sociologist Bill Lomax assesses in his remarkable contribution that the workers in their everyday struggles "confined themselves to predominantly economic demands, only rarely recognizing the need to raise their struggle to the broader political level, and almost never succeeding in doing so."

Spain

Die geheime Dynamik autoritärer Diktaturen. Vier Studien über sozialen Wandel in der Franco-Ära. [Von] Peter Waldmann, Walther L. Bernecker, Francisco López-Casero [und] H. C. Felipe Mansilla. Verlag Ernst Vögel, München 1982. xvii, 404 pp. DM 48.00.

These studies deal with the social, economic and political transformations which came about during the Franco regime. The four contributions, altogether unequal in length, provide data on the role of the army as it changed between 1936 and 1975, on the ETA, on the (illegal) workers' movement, and, as a case-study, on the developments in the rural municipality of Campo de Criptana. The title of the volume promises too much, for a coherent notion of the "secret" dynamics of the Spanish dictatorship never materializes.

Sweden

DE GEER, HANS. Job studies and industrial relations. Ideas about efficiency and relations between the parties of the labour market in Sweden 1920-1950. Almqvist & Wiksell International, Stockholm 1982. 315 pp. S.kr. 165.00.

The present volume, which links up with the author's doctorate thesis *Rationaliseringsrörelsen i Sverige* (Stockholm 1978), has for its subject the influence of job or time-and-motion studies on industrial relations in the metal and textile branches. In both branches there was much trade-union opposition to this form of rationalization, but eventually the new technique resulted in a marked power increase for the workers, or at least for their organizations.

OTHER BOOKS

GADD, CARL-JOHAN. Järn och potatis. Jordbruk, teknik och social omvandling i Skaraborgs län 1750-1860. Ekonomisk-Historiska Institutionen vid Göteborgs Universitet, Göteborg 1983. 372 pp. Ill. Maps.

Switzerland

FÜGLISTER, HANS. Handwerksregiment. Untersuchungen und Materialien zur sozialen und politischen Struktur der Stadt Basel in der ersten Hälfte des 16. Jahrhunderts. Verlag Helbing & Lichtenhahn, Basel, Frankfurt/M. 1981. viii, 416 pp. Maps. S.fr. 80.00.

In the period 1515-35 Basle artisans succeeded to a considerable degree in gaining access to the local seats of political power. This shift within the established order of control is minutely investigated by Dr Füglistler, and taken to have been a continuation of the anti-feudal movement directed against the Bishop and the patriciate. The framework of the analysis is a meticulous reconstruction of the social and political conditions in Basle during the first half of the sixteenth century. The whole is concluded with a substantial prosopography.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

ATKINSON, DOROTHY. The End of the Russian Land Commune 1905-1930. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1983. xii, 457 pp. \$ 29.50.

The focus of the present volume is on the interaction of the Russian land commune (*obščina, mir*) and the State apparatus, considered in its historical development. The author traces the land commune, the roots of which are observable as early as the late fifteenth or the sixteenth centuries, starting from the Stolypin reform, which aimed at, *inter alia*, communal landholding making way for individual tenure. It becomes clear that this reform was less successful than is generally assumed. After the revolutions of 1917 there was an unmistakable resurgence of the commune: "Whatever their size locally, communes were to be found nearly everywhere, and in increasing numbers, throughout the 1920's."

ENGELSTEIN, LAURA. Moscow, 1905. Working-Class Organization and Political Conflict. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1982. ix, 308 pp. \$ 29.50.

This innovatory study offers a structural framework for the historiography of the unsuccessful revolution of 1905, as it took place in Moscow, by means of a detailed sociological analysis of the working class of the second-ranking industrial city of Russia at the turn of the century. Attention is paid to, *inter alia*, the differentiation of schooling levels and the relation between workplace and neighbourhood. A socio-analytical part is followed by a circumstantial narrative account of the turbulent developments in the city,

in which the author attempts to re-interpret the historical events. Three aspects of working-class behaviour come in for special treatment: the various forms of collective action (strikes, demonstrations, mass meetings), conflicts with other social groups and with the authorities, both violent and non-violent, and organization building.

HAHN, WERNER G. *Postwar Soviet Politics. The Fall of Zhdanov and the Defeat of Moderation, 1946-53.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1982. 243 pp. \$ 22.50.

The present monograph on the Soviet elite during the last years of Stalin is an admirable example of retrospective Kremlinology. Innumerable Soviet publications of the past twenty years have been combed, with exceptional diligence and accuracy, for small and large clues, direct or indirect, that might shed light on the subject. On these data the author builds the theory that immediately after the Second World War there was a moderate as well as a conservative faction within the elite, the former advocating *rap-prochement* with regard to the West, the latter preferring a hard line. The moderates (to whom Ždanov belonged, according to the author) were defeated in the tug of war in 1948. Of special interest are the annotated appendices on Soviet party and government composition, 1945-53.

KELLY, AILEEN. *Mikhail Bakunin. A Study in the Psychology and Politics of Utopianism.* Oxford University Press, Oxford 1982. vii, 320 pp. £ 17.50.

Bakunin is portrayed here as an alienated intellectual who fled into action and mass mobilization in order to compensate for his own frustrations. He continuously fed upon fantasies of self-surrender and self-aggrandizement, which in their turn were fed by the German idealist philosophy that he had imbibed as a young man. Little or nothing is left of the well-known attributes of brotherhood and libertarianism, the authoritarian traits in Bakunin's character being thrown into bold relief. Yet for all her criticism of Arthur Lehning's selective use of the available source material the author, who is a Lecturer of Slavonic Studies at Cambridge, is not really familiar with the *status quaestionis*, and in a sense her book might be called a counterpart to Arnold Künzli's "psychography" of Marx.

MÄNICKE-GYÖNGYÖSI, KRISZTINA. "Proletarische Wissenschaft" und "sozialistische Menschheitsreligion" als Modelle proletarischer Kultur. Zur linksbolschewistischen Revolutionstheorie A. A. Bogdanovs und A. V. Lunačarskijs. Osteuropa-Institut an der Freien Universität Berlin, Berlin 1982; distr. by Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. 287 pp. DM 78.00.

After two chapters on the *Vpered* group the present author analyzes Bogdanov's and Lunačarskij's contributions to the theory of *proletkul't*. In her opinion both men shared a concern in a non-capitalist acculturation of the backward Russian working class: "Das zentrale Anliegen der Arbeit richtet sich auf die Darstellung und Deutung der Kulturtheorien von 'proletari-

scher Wissenschaft' und 'sozialistischer Menschheitsreligion', die auf einer Metaebene daraufhin befragt werden sollen, welche Rationalitätsmuster der westlichen Zivilisation und der vorgefundenen russischen Traditionen wahrgenommen und verarbeitet worden sind, um eine den Bedingungen der Rückständigkeit und der sozioökonomischen Heterogenität angemessene Transformationsstrategie zu entwerfen." This long sentence is also a good sample of the style in which the volume is written.

Pensiero e azione politica di Lev Trockij. Atti del convegno Internazionale per il quarantesimo anniversario della morte promosso dalla Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli e organizzato dalla Regione Toscana con la collaborazione della Biblioteca comunale di Follonica (Follonica 7-11 ottobre 1980). A cura di Francesca Gori. Leo S. Olschki, Firenze 1982. 697 pp. (in 2 vols.) L. 70000.

The present volumes contain thirty-seven papers submitted to the Trockij symposium held at Follonica (opposite Elba) in 1980. Trockij's political record and his thought are approached by Italians, Frenchmen, Germans, Britons and Americans from various angles in their own language. The contributors inevitably include some Trotskyists and Trockij fans, but these are not so annoying as the countless misprints which disfigure the volumes. Other contributors, notably Robert McNeal ("Trockij and Stalinism") and Alec Nove ("Trockij, Collectivisation and the Five Year Plan"), are quite critical of Trotskyist myth making.

SCHRÖDER, HANS-HENNING. Arbeiterschaft, Wirtschaftsführung und Parteibürokratie während der Neuen Ökonomischen Politik. Eine Sozialgeschichte der bolschewistischen Partei 1920-1928. Osteuropa-Institut an der Freien Universität Berlin, Berlin 1982; distr. by Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. 412 pp. DM 120.00.

This social history of the Bolshevik Party during the 'twenties is in a sense a pioneering performance. Using a wealth of statistical data, the author shows how the party overcame its crisis of *circa* 1920 and its concomitant social isolation. The principal device was the co-optation, by the Lenin Enrollment and subsequent campaigns, of mainly young workers. These *vydvizhency*, who owed their advancement to the Secretariat, soon outnumbered the old guard, and later they became the backbone of the Stalin regime. Although as one-time workers they could serve cosmetic purposes as well, their real function was that of a labour aristocracy, and in spite of their lack of expertise they were instrumental in tightening the grip of the party on the State and on the economy.

SIRIANNI, CARMEN. Workers Control and Socialist Democracy. The Soviet Experience. Verso Editions and NLB, London 1982. viii, 437 pp. £ 20.00. (Paper: £ 8.95.)

Dr Sirianni belongs to the fairly recent current in social history and historical sociology that strongly emphasizes the interrelation of labour processes and other determinants of the daily life of the working population, and the broader societal and political development. From this perspective the events in Russia from 1917 into the 'twenties are discussed in the present volume, with the focus on the contrast between a small working class concentrated in the towns on the one hand, and a peasantry that was dispersed and scattered on the other. It was notably the latter factor that had been the cornerstone of autocratic rule under the Tsars, and would be so again soon after the revolution. The curtailment of democracy in the factories, the submission of the trade unions, etc., could have been avoided according to the author. A different course, of continuing the NEP in a modified form instead of abandoning it for an accelerated industrialization, could have created opportunities for retaining democratic elements in the development.

OTHER BOOKS

- NAHIRNY, VLADIMIR C. *The Russian Intelligentsia. From Torment to Silence.* Transaction Books, New Brunswick, London 1983. viii, 200 pp.
- Stalinismus. Probleme der Sowjetgesellschaft zwischen Kollektivierung und Weltkrieg.* Hrsg. von Gernot Erler und Walter Süß. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York; Verlag Ästhetik und Kommunikation, Berlin 1982. 677 pp. Ill.
- Women, Work, and Family in the Soviet Union.* Ed. with an introd. by Gail Warshofsky Lapidus. M. E. Sharpe, Inc., Armonk (N.Y.), London 1982. xlvii, 311 pp.

Yugoslavia

- CARTER, APRIL. *Democratic Reform in Yugoslavia. The Changing Role of the Party.* Frances Pinter (Publishers), London 1982. ix, 285 pp. £ 13.50. (Paper: £ 6.50.)

This study discusses the Yugoslav reform movement from 1964 to 1972, in which period a limited democratization from above was introduced, ensuing from the State apparatus's endeavour to counter the recessive turn economic growth had taken. The author analyzes this reform effort in detail, but with little awareness of the fact that of necessity the change had to be kept within fairly narrow bounds so as not to jeopardize the self-interests of bureaucracy in party and State. It is true that she points to the lack of a "real movement in favour of reform from below", without realizing, however, that such a movement was of paramount importance for breaking through the hierarchical order.