

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

BEILHARZ, PETER. Trotsky, Trotskyism and the Transition to Socialism. Barnes & Noble, Totowa (N.J.) 1987. v, 197 pp. \$ 28.50.

This revised version of a doctorate thesis (Monash 1983) aims to criticize Trotskyism in all its essential aspects. After a discussion of Trotsky's philosophical, political-economic and historiographical views an analysis follows of the work of intellectual heirs: C. L. R. James, Raya Dunayevskaya, Ernest Mandel and Isaac Deutscher. The basic tone of the book is inimical: Trotskyism's "democratic impulse is weak, and is structured by the Jacobin legacy; this is why Trotskyism is an obstacle to the cause of socialism."

Internationale Marx-Engels Forschung. [Marxistische Studien, Jahrbuch des IMSF, 12.] Institut für Marxistische Studien und Forschungen (IMSF), Frankfurt/M. 1987. 351 pp. DM 38.00.

The present volume consists of thirty-two short texts, contributed by Eastern and Western Marxists. Although the longest of them has no more than sixteen pages, a summary (also in German) is appended in most cases. Three themes preponderate: early Scientific Socialism and its historical setting, the development of Marx's economic thought, and the post-war study of Marx (ism) and Engels in Japan, Spain, Mexico, France and the Federal Republic.

KIROS, TEODROS. Toward the Construction of a Theory of Political Action; Antonio Gramsci. Consciousness, Participation and Hegemony. University Press of America, Lanham, New York, London 1985. xii, 290 pp. \$ 29.50. (Paper: \$ 14.50.)

Gramsci's *Prison Notebooks* are at the centre of this philosophical treatise. After a brief discussion of Gramsci's life and a survey of his journalistic writings and studies, "a theory of political action via an examination of philosophy, hegemony and leadership" is provided. After that this theory is applied to problems like the role of the party and the relation between direct and representative democracy.

KRAMER, DIETER. *Theorien zur historischen Arbeiterkultur*. Verlag Arbeiterbewegung und Gesellschaftswissenschaft, Marburg 1987. 398 pp. DM 38.00.

In this monograph Dr Kramer wants to go on a "journey" "through the large number of possible theoretical entries into working-class culture". His starting point is that a theory of working-class culture "ought to clarify and identify what are the consequences of the rise of a new class in the framework of a (specific historic) change in the structure of the entire societal reproduction (that is: industrialization) on the cultural process of a society, and how the changes caused by the rise of a new class affected this culture." Numerous approaches are discussed, from those of Will-Erich Peukert and Oskar Negt/Alexander Kluge to that of Edward P. Thompson and Raymond Williams.

Max Weber, der Historiker. Hrsg. von Jürgen Kocka. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1986. 286 pp. DM 48.00.

The above volume has its origin in a special section of the International Congress of Historical Sciences held in Stuttgart. Weber's inquiries into the past and the relevance of his sociological work to the study of history are discussed by a wide range of contributors: not only historians such as the editor and Hans-Ulrich Wehler, but also Reinhard Bendix, Marxists of various hue and Asiatic scholars. All contributions are printed in German, and the debates are not included.

POTIER, JEAN-PIERRE. *Lectures italiennes de Marx. Les conflits d'interprétation chez les économistes et les philosophes 1883-1983*. Presses Universitaires de Lyon, Lyon 1986. 500 pp. F.fr. 165.00.

This adaptation of a State-doctorate thesis (Lyons, II, 1983) describes the reactions to Marx in Italy, 1883-1983. The author draws a line between the interpretation up to Gramsci (inclusive) and the period after him. In addition to the Sardinian thinker the following people are dealt with: Achille Loria, Vilfredo Pareto, Antonio Graziadei, Antonio Labriola, Benedetto Croce, Giovanni Gentile, Rodolfo Mondolfo, Galvano Della Volpe, Lucio Colletti, Claudio Napoleoni, Raniero Panzieri, Mario Tronti and Antonio Negri.

PRZEWORSKI, ADAM and JOHN SPRAGUE. *Paper Stones. A History of Electoral Socialism*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1986. vi, 224 pp. \$ 24.95.

This book presents a number of overlaps with *Capitalism and Social Democracy* (Cambridge 1985), written by the first author. The more remarkable is

it that this earlier work is not mentioned in the present study. With the help of elegant mathematics Professors Przeworski and Sprague try to show that the original decision of Socialist parties to participate in elections determined a whole series of subsequent choices regarding their social basis and ultimate goals.

Trotsky's Notebooks, 1933-1935. Writings on Lenin, Dialectics, and Evolutionism. Transl., Annot., and with Introd. Essays by Philip Pomper. Russian Text Annot. by Yuri Felshtinsky. Columbia University Press, New York 1986. viii, 175 pp. Ill. \$ 25.00.

During his last stay in France Trockiĵ made notes on Lenin, dialectical thinking, the theory of evolution, and Hegel, who twice was accorded the mark "Sehr gut!" Professor Pomper has edited these notes, less than forty pages in print, in the Russian original, together with an English translation, a useful annotation and a detailed introduction.

VOGLER, CAROLYN M. *The Nation State: The Neglected Dimension of Class*. Gower, Aldershot (Hants.) 1985. xvi, 212 pp. £ 18.50. (Paper: £ 8.95.)

The present author links up with those who, like Theda Skocpol, are alive to the problem of how class relations and class conflicts at the national level are influenced by the international context. She focuses on trade unionism and the world market, not on international labour mobility or the stake of the working class in the (national) Welfare State. Her longest chapter is an interesting case-study of what the pronoun *we* means in British trade-union documents during the 1930's and the 1970's. Separate indices of authors and subjects are appended.

WEISS, JOHANNES. *Weber and the Marxist world*. Transl. by Elizabeth King-Utz and Michael J. King. [International Library of Sociology.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, New York 1986. x, 206 pp. £ 25.00.

This is a translation of *Das Werk Max Webers in der marxistischen Rezeption und Kritik* (Opladen 1981). Professor Weiss provides a systematic discussion of what writers who would classify themselves as Marxists have had to say on Weber's sociology and methodology. He is not really impressed by them, with the possible exception of A. I. Neusychin. Apart from being non-chronological the account is far from exhaustive.

HISTORY

Bildungsbürgertum im 19. Jahrhundert. Teil I. Bildungssystem und Professionalisierung in internationalen Vergleichen. Hrsg. von Werner Conze

und Jürgen Kocka. [Industrielle Welt, Band 38.] Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1985. 588 pp. DM 188.00.

An editorial introduction of eighteen pages is followed by seven studies on the history of higher education and thirteen studies on the rise of professionalism, neither confined to the nineteenth century. Eight of the contributions are in English. The volume is meant to serve comparative purposes. While most of the contributors focus on a national context (e.g., Fritz Ringer in his "Education and the Middle Classes in Modern France"), some make a comparison of their own. Thus, Vincent Alan Clark deals with architects in England and in Germany (in German).

DAHLMANN, DIITMAR. Land und Freiheit. Machnovščina und Zapatismo als Beispiele agrarrevolutionärer Bewegungen. Franz Steiner Verlag Wiesbaden GmbH, Stuttgart 1986. 296 pp. DM 68.00.

This excellent doctoral thesis (Düsseldorf 1983) compares two twentieth-century peasant rebellions: the Ukrainian Machnovščina and the Mexican Zapatismo. Making use of primary sources Dr Dahlmann investigates the rise, further development, social composition and ideology of the two movements. On this basis he finds numerous similarities and differences and qualifies earlier theories about "anarchist" peasant movements.

Food in Change. Eating Habits from the Middle Ages to the Present Day. Ed. by Alexander Fenton and Eszter Kisbán. John Donald Publishers, Edinburgh, in assoc. with the National Museums of Scotland, 1986. viii, 166 pp. Ill. £ 12.50.

The essays in this collection are based on contributions to the Fifth International Conference on Ethnological Food Research, organized by the Institute of Ethnology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences at Mátrafüred in 1983. The book contains two general survey articles about changing food habits in Europe (the second editor) and "Periods and Turning-Points in the History of European Diet" (Hans J. Teuteberg), two contributions on mediaeval fasting, and nineteen national and regional case studies, varying from "Diet and Social Movements in American Society: The Last Two Decades" (Mahadev L. Apte and Judit Katona-Apte) to "The Potato and the Polish Kitchen (Anna Kowalska-Lewicka).

GEHRKE, HANS-JOACHIM. Stasis. Untersuchungen zu den inneren Kriegen in den griechischen Staaten des 5. und 4. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, München 1985. x, 449 pp. DM 164.00.

The numerous city states of classical Greece were not only divided among themselves, but also in themselves. According to the present author the two

forms of conflict were closely related, inter-state instability being highly conducive to foreign intervention and collaboration. A factual account of civil or internal war in the Greek city states with the exception of Athens and Sparta is followed by a systematic analysis, in which social discontent is dismissed as a determinant. Three separate indices are appended.

MCLELLAN, DAVID. *Marxism and Religion. A Description and Assessment of the Marxist Critique of Christianity.* Macmillan Press, Basingstoke, London 1987. ix, 209 pp. £ 27.50. (Paper: £ 7.95.)

Being a practising Roman Catholic as well as a distinguished Marxist, the present author seems specially qualified to treat the vexed question of Marxism and religion. In spite of his misreading Engels at the top of p. 55 and his misinterpreting Lenin's *opium naroda* as "opium for the people", his concise book on the subject is an informed and helpful introduction. The focus is rightly on the conflict of institutional Marxism with institutional Christianity, but in addition to the well-known reductionism the incidental appraisal of religion as a medium of social protest and human subjectivity is given due attention.

Migration across Time and Nations. Population Mobility in Historical Contexts. Ed. by Ira A. Glazier and Luigi De Rosa. Holmes & Meier, New York, London 1986. viii, 382 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 49.50.

This volume contains twenty-two papers presented at the session on "History, Models and Methods in Migration Research" at the Eighth International Economic History Congress in Budapest in 1982. Among the subjects treated are the migration movement to Batavia, 1673-1790 (Frank Spooner), Irish migration to America, 1800-1850 (Cormac Ó Gráda), "Aspects of Italian Migration, 1881-1915" (Luigi Di Comité), "German-Jewish Migration in the Nineteenth Century, 1830-1910" (Avraham Barkai), the formation of Chicago's "Little Italies" (Rudolph J. Vecoli), "The Uses of Passenger Lists for the Study of British and Irish Emigration" (Charlotte Erickson), and "A Cartographic Approach to the Problem of Internal Migration in Sardinia in the Eighteenth Century" (John Day and Serge Bonin).

OAKMAN, DOUGLAS E. *Jesus and the Economic Questions of His Day.* The Edwin Mellen Press, Lewiston (N. Y.), Queenston (Ontario) 1986. xv, 319 pp. \$ 59.95.

The present author argues that the religious message of Jesus included a programme of agrarian reform. Two chapters on the economy of first-century Palestine are followed by "An Exploration of the Jesus Tradition from an Economic Perspective". The programme in question aimed at, *inter alia*, a remission of debts, not at a re-distribution of landed property.

SIGEL, ROBERT. Die Geschichte der Zweiten Internationale 1918-1923. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1986. 215 pp. DM 68.00.

During the first few years after the First World War there existed three political labour internationals, competing with each other: the Second International, the "Second-and-a-Halfth International" and the Communist International. The present book offers an institutional reconstruction of the Second International from its re-establishment in Geneva in 1920 till its dissolving in the Socialist and Labour International in Hamburg in 1923. Almost half the book consists of documents.

STEINISCH, IRMGARD. Arbeitszeitverkürzung und sozialer Wandel. Der Kampf um die Achtstundenschicht in der deutschen und amerikanischen Eisen- und Stahlindustrie 1880-1929. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1986. xv, 640 pp. DM 138.00.

In 1918 the eight-hour day was introduced in Germany. Five years later it was revoked again – partly owing to strong pressure of the iron and steel industry. In the USA, on the contrary, the iron and steel industry introduced the system of three eight-hour shifts without legal compulsion in the years 1923-24. This remarkable contrast is at the centre of the present comparative study. On the basis of a thorough analysis Dr Steinisch reaches, *inter al.*, the paradoxical conclusion that in this connection the trade unions (relatively strong in Germany, nearly absent in the USA) are an important explanatory factor.

TEUTEBERG, HANS JÜRGEN. [Hrsg.] Homo habitans. Zur Sozialgeschichte des ländlichen und städtischen Wohnens in der Neuzeit. F. Coppenrath Verlag, Münster 1985. xviii, 471 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 48.00.

The eighteen essays in the present volume are the result of an international conference about the "Social History of Housing since the Beginning of the New Era", held in Münster in 1983. They are mostly local case-studies concerning four large themes: the traditional way of living in the country and the transition to modern urbanization and industrialization (Karl-S. Kramer, Anton J. Schuurman, Enid Gauldie, Ruth E. Mohrmann), housing and social stratification in towns (Maria Bogucka, Wieland Sachse, Bruno Fritzsche, Clemens Wischermann, Ole Hyldtoft), housing standards and the building trade cycle (John Burnett, Friedrich-Wilhelm Henning, Richard Tilly and Thomas Wellenreuther, Richard G. Rodger), and housing policy (Kai-Detlev Sievers, Walter Minchinton, Günther Schulz, Gertrud Milkereit, Walter Steitz and Wolfgang R. Krabbe).

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Germans and Jews since the Holocaust. The Changing Situation in West

Germany. Ed. by Anson Rabinbach and Jack Zipes. Holmes & Meier, New York, London 1986. viii, 363 pp. \$ 37.50. (Paper: \$ 17.95.)

“This volume is based on a project first developed by the journal *New German Critique* in three special issues designed to explore the problematic relationship of Germans and Jews in the postwar years.” However, “One of the consequences of Nazism is that the German-Jewish symbiosis now transcends the physical territory of Germany and can be understood only in terms of a much broader notion of European cultural identity and left its trace on the French as well as on the Anglo-Saxon intellectual world.” Thus, among the seventeen contributions there are two on the Jewish identity in the United States, and two others on antisemitism as an international phenomenon (e.g., Martin Jay on the interpretation given by the Frankfurt School).

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AMERICA

BERGQUIST, CHARLES. *Labor in Latin America. Comparative Essays on Chile, Argentina, Venezuela, and Colombia.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1986. xiv, 397 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 39.50. (Paper: \$ 14.95.)

Combining a “world-system” approach with elements of “new” social history Professor Bergquist explores the “interaction between export structure, labor, and the left in the historical development of four of the larger, more economically advanced Latin American nations.” He deals with the pairs Chile and Argentina, and Venezuela and Columbia from the early nineteenth century until contemporary times, with a special emphasis on the first decades of this century.

Brazil

HAHNER, JUNE E. *Poverty and Politics. The Urban Poor in Brazil, 1870-1920.* University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque 1986. xvi, 415 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 32.50.

This study concentrates on the urban labouring poor in Rio de Janeiro and their struggles during a period of rapid economic change. “It focuses on workers’ lives and activities and on their exploitation and manipulation by others during a crucial period extending from the 1870s, when the imperial cities were at their peak, until 1920, when the incipient labor movement was severely repressed, following a wave of strikes and outbreaks.”

Chile

ROJAS HERNANDEZ, JORGE. *Die chilenische Gewerkschaftsbewegung 1973-1984.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1986. 337 pp. DM 65.00.

At the centre of this mimeographed study is the development of the trade-union movement from the coup of 11 September 1973. The author, who sets this development in a wide historical and socio-economic framework, distinguishes three phases: the period until 1978, marked by the "declared war" of the regime against all labour organizations; the period from 1979 till 1981, in which the attempt was made to integrate a "tamed" trade-union movement into the neo-liberal plans by means of *modernizaciones*; and the period 1982-1984, which was marked by the economic and political crisis of the regime as well as by an offensive trade-union policy.

Mexico

KNIGHT, ALAN. *The Mexican Revolution*. Vol. 1. Porfirians, Liberals and Peasants. Vol. 2. Counter-revolution and reconstruction. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1986. xx, 619 pp.; xxi, 679 pp. Maps. £ 37.50 per vol.

This impressive history of the Mexican Revolution combines analysis and narrative, using both primary and secondary sources. Dr Knight pays attention to both international developments and to social and economic aspects. In Vol. 1 he describes the Porfirian old regime with its societal contradictions and tries to explain the Revolution of 1910 and the Madero regime on this basis. Vol. 2 treats the army counter-revolution of 1913 (Huerta's coup), the renewed revolutionary mobilization (the Villistas and Zapatistas), and the ultimate triumph of the "Carrancista machine".

United States of America

JACOBY, SANFORD M. *Employing Bureaucracy. Managers, Unions, and the Transformation of Work in American Industry, 1900-1945*. Columbia University Press, New York 1985. ix, 377 pp. \$ 35.00. (Paper: \$ 14.50.)

The present work is an account of the "bureaucratization of employment": the process by which in the first half of this century the insecurity and inequities produced by a market-oriented employment system were partly overcome in favour of impersonal, rule-bound procedures of personnel management. Dr Jacoby sees the rise of the bureaucratic approach to employment in the years 1900-45 as the result of the combined efforts of the trade unions, social reformers and parts of the corporate hierarchies.

Jewish Immigrants of the Nazi Period in the USA. Sponsored by Research Foundation for Jewish Immigration, New York. Herbert A. Strauss, Ed. Vol. 5. *The Individual and Collective Experience of German-Jewish Immigrants 1933-1984. An Oral History Record*. Compiled by Dennis Rohrbach. K. G. Saur, New York, München, London 1986. 308 pp. DM 120.00.

The present volume consists of selections from the Oral History Collection of the Research Foundation for Jewish Immigration. It includes seven personal interviews (one with a woman born in Pittsburgh in 1950), and a much larger number of interviews with officials of service, social and religious organizations. The Nazi past and the adaptation to American life are of course the central topics.

KOCHAN, THOMAS A., HARRY C. KATZ [and] ROBERT B. MCKERSIE. *The Transformation of American Industrial Relations*. Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, New York 1986. viii, 285 pp.

Starting point of this clear study is the thesis that the "New Deal industrial relations system", which dominated collective bargaining well into the 1970's is breaking down at present. To explain this the authors make use of a three-tier institutional framework (strategic decision making, personnel policy making, and workplace policy making) and emphasize the interaction between environmental pressures and the strategic choices of labour and management. They show how the economic crisis and the heightened competition between enterprises furthered the emergence of a "nonunion industrial relations system" and thus weakened the trade unions and influenced labour-capital negotiations.

NASH, GARY B. *Race, Class, and Politics. Essays on American Colonial and Revolutionary Society*. With a Foreword by Richard S. Dunn. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago 1986. xxii, 370 pp. \$ 37.50. (Paper: \$ 15.95.)

The twelve essays in this volume, all of them published before, trace how a tri-racial society and culture developed in preindustrial America. Among the articles included are "The Image of the Indian in the Southern Colonial Mind", "Slaves and Slaveowners in Colonial Philadelphia", "The Transformation of Urban Politics, 1700-1764", "Social Change and the Growth of Prerevolutionary Urban Radicalism" and "Forging Freedom: The Emancipation Experience in the Northern Seaports, 1775-1820".

OESTREICHER, RICHARD JULES. *Solidarity and Fragmentation. Working People and Class Consciousness in Detroit 1875-1900*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago 1986. xix, 261 pp. Ill. \$ 24.95.

This book about the Detroit working class during the last quarter of the nineteenth century is narrative as well as theoretical. It describes the organizations and the "subculture of opposition" the workers created – special attention is paid to the Knights of Labor – and argues that Marxist and non-Marxist modernization theories are inadequate to explain what happened: "Solidarity and fragmentation [of the working class] were inter-

twined and coexisting parts of the same whole, both as much the products of the processes of industrialization, urbanization, and social change we call modernization as the new machines, new buildings, and new ways of living.”

RUSSELL, FRANCIS. *Sacco & Vanzetti. The Case Resolved.* Harper & Row, New York 1986. vii, 246 pp. \$ 16.45.

In 1962 Francis Russell published his controversial *Tragedy in Dedham*, in which it was stated in connection with the trial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti that the former was guilty and the latter innocent, a conclusion based on ballistic evidence among other things. In his new book Mr Russell repeats this thesis. His most important fresh evidence consists of two letters of Ideale Gambera, son of Giovanni Gambera (a member of the committee of four that represented Sacco and Vanzetti), telling him he is right.

SHELTON, CYNTHIA J. *The Mills of Manayunk. Industrialization and Social Conflict in the Philadelphia Region, 1787-1837.* The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, London, 1986. xii, 227 pp. \$ 29.15.

“This is a study of the emergence of the factory system and early industrial capitalist society in the urban Mid-Atlantic.” The book starts with the failed experiments in manufacturing organised by John Nicholson along the Falls of the Schuylkill in the 1790’s and reconstructs the further development till the establishment of the large water-powered textile mills of Manayunk, in Roxborough Township, during the 1830’s. Much attention is paid to the social and cultural consequences of the industrialization for the community and to protest and strikes.

TAYLOR, ANNE. *Visions of Harmony. A Study in Nineteenth-Century Millenarianism.* Oxford University Press, Oxford 1987. x, 285 pp. Ill. £ 25.00.

In 1814 a group of religious Swabian immigrants, led by George Rapp, started building the town of Harmonie (later to be called Harmony) on the Wabash river in Indiana. Eleven years later the place was bought by Robert Owen, who wanted to develop his Villages of Unity and Mutual Co-operation on the site. Mrs Taylor tells in a vivid way about these events and in this does not hide her critical attitude towards Owen.

YOUNG, WILLIAM and DAVID E. KAISER. *Postmortem. New Evidence in the Case of Sacco and Vanzetti.* The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst 1985. xiv, 186 pp. Ill. \$ 20.00. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

In the present book the opinion that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent is supported with many technical details. The authors reach the conclusion “that virtually every piece of evidence against the two men ultimately rested upon falsehood and fabrications”. The ballistic evidence of Francis Russell (see above) is also refuted.

ZIEGER, ROBERT H. *American Workers, American Unions, 1920-1985*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, London 1986. xii, 231 pp. \$ 25.00. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

This is a narrative of organized American labour from 1920 to 1985. After a description of the situation of the working class in the 1920's and the impact of the Great Depression on it, the revival of trade unionism during the years of the New Deal, the Second World War and afterwards is dealt with. The final chapter presents a sketch of labour's disarray in the 'eighties. A bibliographical essay concludes the book.

ASIA

China

GAO, YUAN. *Born Red. A Chronicle of the Cultural Revolution*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1987. xxxii, 380 pp. \$ 39.50. (Paper: \$ 7.95.)

This is a deeply personal narrative of the first few years of China's Cultural Revolution. The author, who was still an adolescent in these years (1966-69) tells vividly about his experiences, his disturbance and fears. A number of names of places and persons have been changed.

HERSHATTER, GAIL. *The Workers of Tianjin, 1900-1949*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1986. ix, 313 pp. \$ 37.50.

This book deals with the working class in Tianjin (Tientsin), North China's most important industrial city in the first half of the twentieth century. After a sketch of the physical growth and fragmentation of the city and the vagaries of local capitalist development, Dr Hershatter describes the divisions between different sectors of workers, as well as what they had in common, the apprenticeship system in the iron-working and machine-making trades, the corporatist organization and gang alliances in the transport industry, the attempts of cotton millowners to impose industrial discipline and some characteristics of working-class culture. She concludes with a survey of the history of organized labour.

HONIG, EMILY. *Sisters and Strangers. Women in the Shanghai Cotton Mills, 1919-1949*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1986. xiii, 299 pp. Maps. \$ 37.50.

In Shanghai, China's largest industrial centre prior to 1949, female cotton mill workers represented more than one-third of the working-class. Basing herself on archival sources and interviews with pre-Liberation mill workers and managers, the author examines the relationship between the exploitation endured by women in the Shanghai factories and their participation in

the Chinese revolution. Special attention is paid to the daily life and work of the women, the divisions among them based on localism, the divisive effects of imperialism, and the role of Shanghai's criminal underworld organization, the Green Gang, in mediating relations between employers and workers.

Laos

BROWN, MACALISTER and JOSEPH J. ZASLOFF. *Apprentice Revolutionaries: The Communist Movement in Laos, 1930-1985*. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1986. xiv, 463 pp. Ill. \$ 15.95.

With this book the authors want to present "a truly comprehensive study of the ruling communist party of Laos". Professors Brown and Zasloff trace the development of the Laotian communist movement from its beginnings as a part of the Indochina Communist Party, founded in 1930 and dominated by the Vietnamese, *via* the establishment of the Lao People's Party (*Phak Pasason Lao*) and the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in 1975 till the middle 'eighties. Appendices contain, among other things, texts of basic documents and important treaties, a detailed chronology of the events in 1974-75, and information on party leaders.

EUROPE

Arbeiter und Bürger im 19. Jahrhundert. Varianten ihres Verhältnisses im europäischen Vergleich. Hrsg. von Jürgen Kocka unter Mitarbeit von Elisabeth Müller-Luckner. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1986. xv, 342 pp. DM 88.00.

In 1983-84 Professor Jürgen Kocka was a guest professor at the *Stiftung Historisches Kolleg* in Munich. In this connection he organized an international colloquium about the comparative analysis of European working classes and bourgeoisies during the nineteenth century. The results of this are to be found in the present collection. The contributions – mostly in German, some in English or French – deal with themes like class formation, 1800-1914 (Hans-Ulrich Wehler, Vernon L. Lidtke, Jürgen Kuczynski, Thomas Nipperdey), contacts between working-class and middle-class people in the fields of culture and religion (*inter al.*, Rudolf Vierhaus, Josef Mooser, Anna Żarnowska), and in daily life (*inter al.*, Heinz Reif, Patrick Fridenson), as well as conflicts between the two classes (*inter al.*, Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, Jürgen Reulecke, John Breuilley).

DOWE, DIETER (Hrsg.) *Jugendprotest und Generationenkonflikt in Europa im 20. Jahrhundert. Deutschland, England, Frankreich und Italien im Vergleich. Vorträge eines internationalen Symposiums des Instituts für Sozialgeschichte Braunschweig-Bonn und der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung*

vom 17.-19. Juni 1985 in Braunschweig. Vorträge in den Originalsprachen mit deutschen, englischen, französischen und italienischen Zusammenfassungen. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft, Bonn 1986. xiv, 473 pp. DM 58.00.

The twenty-three essays about European youth from *circa* 1900 up to now in this collection are the result of an international symposium organized by the *Institut für Sozialgeschichte* and the *Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung* in Brunswick in 1985. The contributions are in English, German, French or Italian and are accompanied by summaries in all these four languages. Among the subjects treated are demographic aspects of the inter-generational conflict in Germany, England, France (Klaus Tenfelde) and Italy (Erocole Sori); youth and labour market in Germany (Toni Pierenkemper), Britain (W. R. Garside), France (Jean-François Germe) and Italy (Maurizio Degl'Innocenti); youth protest between the world wars in Germany (Detlev J. K. Peukert), Britain (John Springhall) and Italy (Jens Petersen); youth protest in Germany, 1945-70 (Klaus Wasmund), Britain, 1975-85 (John Muncie), France, 1945-70 (Alain Monchablon), and Italy, 1968-77 (Mario Baccianini and Luigi Fenizi).

Der Marshall-Plan und die europäische Linke. Hrsg. von Othmar Nikola Haberl und Lutz Niethammer. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1986. 659 pp. DM 78.00.

The basis of the present collection of twenty-eight essays was laid during a conference in the West-German town of Essen in 1977. The general theme of the collection is the relation between the Great Powers, the European labour movements and the Marshall Plan. Subjects dealt with are, *inter alia*, the origin of the Marshall Plan (John Gimbel), the conceptual foundations of the plan (Charles S. Maier), the economic situation in West- and East-Europe in the period 1945-50 (Werner Abelshäuser, Barbara Mettler-Meibom, Hans Kaiser), the consequences of the plan for the Socialist movements and trade unions in Central and Western Europe (*inter al.*, Ulrich Borsdorf, Hans-Peter Ehni, Alan Sked, Einhart Lorenz, Herman Jan Langeveld), and the consequences of the plan for the integration of the power blocks (Walter Lipgens, Hans-Jürgen Axt, Frank Deppe, Horst Lademacher *et al.*). An article by the second editor about "labour movement during the Cold War" concludes the book.

MITTERAUER, MICHAEL. Sozialgeschichte der Jugend. Suhrkamp, Frankfurt/M. 1986. 277 pp. DM 14.00.

Professor Mitterauer summarizes the results of historical research into European youth from the end of the Middle Ages in this concise book. Special attention is paid to the family, work, schools and formal and informal youth groups.

Stadtwachstum, Industrialisierung, Sozialer Wandel. Beiträge zur Erfor-

schung der Urbanisierung im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Von Peter Borscheid, Bruno Fritzsche, Friedrich-Wilhelm Henning, Dietmar Petzina, Günther Schulz, Hans-Jürgen Teuteberg, Richard H. Tilly und Clemens Wischermann. Hrsg. von Hans-Jürgen Teuteberg. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1986. 276 pp. DM 96.00.

The eight essays collected in this volume were formerly presented as lectures at a meeting of the economic-history commission of the *Gesellschaft für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften*, Zürich 1985. Covered by the theme "urbanization" the following subjects are dealt with: investments in house building in the German *Reich* 1870-1913 (Richard H. Tilly), "Continuities and breaks in housing policy from the Weimar period till the Federal Republic" (Günther Schulz), "The construction of railways and city development in Switzerland" (Bruno Fritzsche) and public finances of the city of Bochum 1929-33 (Dietmar Petzina).

Austria

FLECK, CHRISTIAN. Koralmpartisanen. Über abweichende Karrieren politisch motivierter Widerstandskämpfer. Hermann Böhlhaus Nachf., Wien, Köln 1986. 319 pp. Ill. S 286.

During the last year of the Second World War a group of Communist-led partisans, infiltrated from Slovenia, operated in the borderlands of Carinthia and Styria. Largely basing himself on interviews with survivors, the present author deals with the adventures and, especially, the distinctive characteristics of these men and women.

Historische Wurzeln der Sozialpartnerschaft. Hrsg. von Gerald Stourzh und Margarete Grandner. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1986. 368 pp. DM 58.00.

The fourteen contributions in this volume chiefly concern the history of coalition law and the co-operation between "social partners" (labour and capital) in Austria. Thus, Gerhard Ungersböck writes about the early history of collective bargaining, Theo Mayer-Maly about the beginning of the co-operation between representatives of employers and workers in institutions dealing with labour legislation, while Theodor Tomandl pays attention to the genesis and meaning of the *Arbeitsverfassungsgesetz* of 1973.

Belgium

LIS, CATHARINA. Social Change and the Labouring Poor. Antwerp, 1770-1860. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1986. xiii, 237 pp. Maps. \$ 22.50.

In the period from 1770 till 1860 Antwerp changed from an important textile

manufacturing centre into an international port. The present study analyses the consequences of this structural shift for the labouring population on a broad empirical basis. Attention is paid, *inter al.*, to the changing labour relations, the housing question, public assistance and mutual aid. Doing so the author argues in favour of an approach that views the transformation of the economy as a combined and uneven development with "economic growth in some areas and underdevelopment in others".

OTHER BOOKS

1885/1985. Du Parti Ouvrier Belge au Parti Socialiste. Mélanges publiés à l'occasion du centenaire du P.O.B. par l'Institut Emile Vandervelde. Editions Labor, Bruxelles 1985. 421 pp. Ill.

Czechoslovakia

WHEATON, BERNHARD. Radical Socialism in Czechoslovakia. Bohumír Šmeral, the Czech Road to Socialism and the Origins of the Czechoslovak Communist Party (1917-1921). East European Monographs, Boulder (Colorado) 1986; distr. by Columbia University Press, New York. xxvii, 204 pp. Ill. \$ 25.00.

The author of this instructive monograph interprets Šmeralism as a "third way to socialism", an independent political current beside Social Democracy and Communism. After a summary of Bohumír Šmeral's general views on political change, society and the aims of socialism, Dr Wheaton traces the development of the Czech Radical-Socialist movement from 1917, the year of the Russian October Revolution and the victory of the nationalists in the Social Democratic Party, till 1921, the year when a multi-national Czechoslovak Communist Party was founded.

France

LE BRAS-CHOPARD, ARMELLE. De l'égalité dans la différence. Le socialisme de Pierre Leroux. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1986. 458 pp. F.fr. 198.00.

Pierre Leroux (1797-1871) was not only the inventor of the word "Socialism", but also and chiefly an important political journalist and philosopher of the nineteenth century. In the present monograph, the adaptation of a State-doctorate thesis (Paris, I, 1983), the emphasis is on Leroux's thinking, especially the thematic unity in his voluminous work. A bibliography of Leroux's writings is appended.

BURNS, MICHAEL. Rural Society and French Politics. Boulangism and the Dreyfus Affair 1886-1900. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1984. xii, 247 pp. Ill. \$ 26.00.

Inspired by Eugen Weber's *Peasants into Frenchmen* (cf. IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 124) Dr Burns investigates the influence of two "national" political developments – the rise of General Boulanger in the 1880's and the Dreyfus Affair in the 'nineties – in the French countryside. In this he gains the insight that "political issues originating in Paris underwent so many permutations on their journey to the countryside that all-encompassing "national" definitions of these events must be reassessed."

ELWITT, SANFORD. *The Third Republic Defended. Bourgeois Reform in France, 1880-1914*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, London 1986. xvi, 304 pp. \$ 27.50.

This new study of professor Elwitt can be considered as a sequel to his *The making of the Third Republic*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 464. Its central thesis is that, beginning in the 1880's, "[d]riven by powerful forces, including transformations in production, depression, and the growth of the labor movement, leading ruling-class elements [. . .] formed a consensus to defend order at home and to stake out imperial positions abroad." The author's attention focuses more especially on the ideologues of reform policy, such as Frédéric Le Play, Emile Cheysson, Charles Robert and Charles Gide.

FOURCAUT, ANNIE. *Bobigny, banlieue rouge. Préface d'Antoine Prost. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris; Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1986. 213 pp. Ill. F.fr. 130.00.*

Between the wars the suburbs of Paris developed into a "red belt" around the capital, in which Communist influence was great. In her study, the adaptation of a *thèse de doctorat de troisième cycle* (Paris, I, 1983), Dr Fourcaut investigates demographic, economic and social factors that favoured the Communist implantation of those days. She focuses on Bobigny, a municipality that was a Communist bulwark all through the period from 1920 till the Second World War.

The Jews in Modern France. Ed. by Frances Malino and Bernard Wasserstein. Publ. for Brandeis University Press by University Press of New England, Hanover, London 1985. xiv, 354 pp. \$ 32.50.

According to the second editor, "This book focuses on the encounter between Jews and French society and culture in the period since the Revolution." Among the many subjects treated are the encounter between French Jewry and the Jews of North Africa, 1830-1914 (Michel Abitbol), "French Communism and the Jews" (William B. Cohen and Irwin M. Wall), "The Roots of Popular Anti-Semitism in the Third Republic" (Zeev Sternhell), anti-semitism in modern France (Patrice Higonnet, Pierre Birnbaum and Michael R. Marrus), and French Jewish historiography, 1789-1870 (Georges Weill), and since 1870 (Paula E. Hyman).

KERGOAT, JACQUES. *La France du Front populaire*. Editions La Découverte, Paris 1986. 412 pp. F.fr. 140.00.

Making use of archives, interviews and literature, this book presents a comprehensive picture of the background, rise and fall of the Popular Front in the 'thirties. Mr Kergoat has written a clear and instructive dissertation, in which he criticizes the left-wing government by means of its own programmed aims.

MERRIMAN, JOHN M. *The Red City. Limoges and the French Nineteenth Century*. Oxford University Press, New York, Oxford 1985. xix, 330 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 29.95.

Limoges had been called the red city because of the colour of its roofs for two centuries when this name took on a political connotation. Indeed the subject of the present volume is the struggle between the Left and the Right from the Restoration to the strikes of 1905. A vivid narrative of political events is combined with a no less readable description of the social and economic background (both are based on an intimate knowledge of primary sources), but the author's thesis that "the economic and social revolution of Limoges determined events in that city" remains a mere contention.

SOUCY, ROBERT. *French Fascism: The First Wave, 1924-1933*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1986. xix, 276 pp. Ill. \$ 25.00.

"This study contends that French fascism was essentially part of a middle-class backlash to Marxism and to the Third Republic that had allowed it to grow, and that the common denominators that French fascism shared with other conservative movements of the era were more important in determining its behavior than the differences that separated them." Much is made of the financing of the various Fascist organizations by big business, for which the author draws on police files, not on any company archives. Over a hundred pages are devoted to Georges Valois and his short-lived *Faisceau*.

Germany

Die Anpassung an die Inflation – The Adaptation to Inflation. Hrsg. von / Ed. by Gerald D. Feldman, Carl-Ludwig Holtfrerich, Gerhard A. Ritter [und/and] Peter-Christian Witt. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1986. xvi, 513 pp. DM 108.00.

The sixteen papers included in this volume – five of which are in English – are concerned with inflation and reconstruction in Germany, 1914-1924. Attention is paid, *inter al.*, to contemporary and modern theories of inflation (Claus-Dieter Krohn, Steven B. Webb, Hans Jürgen Jaksch); policy problems like housing control (Martin H. Geyer), unemployment relief

(Norbert Ranft) and unemployment policy (Gunther Mai); capital investment of public enterprises (Gerold Ambrosius, Peter-Christian Witt); and Social Democratic economic policy (David E. Barclay, William Carl Mathews). Each essay is followed by an English summary.

Bis vor die Stufen des Throns. Bittschriften und Beschwerden von Bergleuten im Zeitalter der Industrialisierung. Hrsg. von Klaus Tenfelde und Helmuth Trischler. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1986. 532 pp. Ill. DM 42.00.

This is a collection of 301 requests, petitions and appeals, drawn up by miners themselves and directed to managements and public authorities. The documents, covering the period from 1816 till 1933 and chiefly originating from the Ruhr area, provide authentic information about the ways in which miners experienced the circumstances of their lives and work. Each document is annotated separately. An index is lacking.

BROSZAT, MARTIN. Nach Hitler. Der schwierige Umgang mit unserer Geschichte. Beiträge von —. Hrsg. von Hermann Graml und Klaus-Dietmar Henke. 2. Aufl. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1986. 326 pp. DM 48.00.

These twenty-nine contributions, selected by the editors, are hardly representative of Professor Broszat's pioneering research of the Nazi regime. Although by far the longest one is a critique of David Irving's *Hitler's War*, the bulk of them deal with the problem of how the Nazi regime may be treated no longer in isolation, but as part of German history, without any whitewash of the regime. At the same time the study of everyday life and other aspects may show that the German people were no mere objects of terror and manipulation.

BUSSEMER, HERRAD-ULRIKE. Frauenemanzipation und Bildungsbürgertum. Sozialgeschichte der Frauenbewegung in der Reichsgründungszeit. Beltz Verlag, Weinheim, Basel 1985. 360 pp. DM 58.00.

The burgeoning of the German women's movement in the 1860's is related here to the entrance of unmarried women from the educated middle class into the labour market, whose need of gainful employment is in turn related to the economic problems of their class, notably the civil service. Apart from the self-perception of these women, their organizations and their contacts with the "poorer sisters" of the working class, the opposition they encountered is discussed in some detail. The author bases her account on a wide range of (printed) source materials.

Dokumente aus geheimen Archiven. Band 4. 1914-1918. Berichte des

Berliner Polizeipräsidenten zur Stimmung und Lage der Bevölkerung in Berlin 1914-1918. Bearb. von Ingo Materna und Hans-Joachim Schreckebach, unter Mitarbeit von Bärbel Holtz. Hermann Böhlau Nachfolger, Weimar 1987. xxx, 340 pp. Ill. M 45.00.

This publication of sources is the fourth volume of a series of "Documents from Secret Archives" published in the German Democratic Republic, the first volume of which was noticed before (IRSH, XXIX (1984), p. 389), while the intervening volumes are still due to appear. Included are 318 archival documents concerning the mood among and the socio-economic situation of the population of Berlin in the period from 22 August 1914 till 1 November 1918. 102 of these documents are *Stimmungsberichte* of the Berlin Police Commissioner. Indices of persons, firms, periodicals and streets are appended.

ENGELHARDT, ULRICH. "Bildungsbürgertum". Begriffs- und Dogmengeschichte eines Etiketts. [Industrielle Welt, Band 43.] Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1986. 274 pp. DM 96.00.

Although the compound *Bildungsbürgertum* is only a few decades old, the terms *Bildung* and *Bürger(tum)* have been linked together since the eighteenth century. Dr Engelhardt deals with the idea and status of an educated middle class in Germany. To all intents and purposes he confines this to the holders of a university, or at least a grammar-school, certificate. It is therefore hardly a coincidence that he fails to mention Walther Rathenau and his unflattering portrait of the *Patentscheisser*.

FURET, FRANÇOIS. Marx et la Révolution française. Suivi de Textes de Karl Marx, réunis, prés., traduits par Lucien Calvié. Flammarion, Paris 1986. 279 pp. F.fr. 100.00.

Although Marx never wrote a book or even an article on the French Revolution of 1789, this landmark continued to fascinate him throughout his life, not least because of its nineteenth-century offshoots. Somewhat over half the present volume consists of what Marx did write on the subject, including references and allusions, in a French translation. François Furet has provided a detailed introduction, in which he pays much attention to the manner in which Marx qualified his economic determinism.

The German Unemployed. Experiences and Consequences of Mass Unemployment from the Weimar Republic to the Third Reich. Ed. by Richard J. Evans and Dick Geary. Croom Helm, London, Sydney 1986. xviii, 314 pp. £ 29.95.

Several of the chapters of this book were presented as discussion papers at the seventh meeting of the Research Seminar Group on German Social

History, University of East Anglia, in 1983. The eight essays include "Unemployment and Demobilisation in Germany after the First World War" (Richard Bessel), "From Unemployment Insurance to Compulsory Labour: The Transformation of the Benefit System in Germany 1927-33" (Heidrun Homburg), "Frankfurt's Working Women: Scapegoats or Winners of the Great Depression?" (Helgard Kramer), and "The Unemployed in the Neighbourhood: Social Dislocation and Political Mobilisation in Germany 1929-33" (Eve Rosenhaft).

Geschichte der deutschen Gewerkschaften von den Anfängen bis 1945. [Von] Klaus Tenfelde, Klaus Schönhoven, Michael Schneider [und] Detlev J. K. Peukert. Hrsg. von Ulrich Borsdorf unter Mitarbeit von Gabriele Weiden. Mit einem Vorwort von Ernst Breit und Ilse Brusis. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1987. 600 pp. DM 38.00.

This voluminous collection contains four chronologically arranged essays about the history of the German trade-union movement from the 1820's till the end of the Third *Reich*. Klaus Tenfelde describes the development till the end of the *Sozialistengesetz*, Klaus Schönhoven deals with the period 1890-1918, Michael Schneider treats the years 1918-1933 and Detlev J. K. Peukert pays attention to the situation of the workers and the resistance organized by the trade unions in the period 1933-1945. The editor concludes with "An epilogue with bibliographical annotations".

GESTRICH, ANDREAS. Traditionelle Jugendkultur und Industrialisierung. Sozialgeschichte der Jugend in einer ländlichen Arbeitergemeinde Württembergs, 1800-1920. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1986. 259 pp. DM 48.00.

In this doctoral thesis (Tübingen 1982-83) archival sources and interviews are used to describe in a very specific way how the life of the young people in a small village in Württemberg, Ohmenhausen near Reutlingen, developed from the end of the eighteenth century till the beginning of the Republic of Weimar. Dr Gestrich pays attention to a large number of aspects, varying from emotional family ties and sexual customs to military service and wage labour.

GILCHER-HOLTEY, INGRID. Das Mandat des Intellektuellen. Karl Kautsky und die Sozialdemokratie. Siedler Verlag, Berlin 1986. 352 pp. DM 68.00.

Differently from the work of, e.g., Massimo L. Salvadori (IRSH, XXV (1980), pp. 418f.), this study does not deal with Karl Kautsky exclusively from the point-of-view of the history of ideas. Dr Gilcher-Holtey shows in her book – which may also be seen as a fragmentary Kautsky-biography, concentrating mainly on the years 1875-1910 – how the "Pope of the Second

International” had to operate within very specific human, organizational and financial circumstances. Thus this very well written dissertation presents a case study of an intellectual in the labour movement.

HERBERT, ULRICH. *Geschichte der Ausländerbeschäftigung in Deutschland 1880 bis 1980. Saisonarbeiter, Zwangsarbeiter, Gastarbeiter*. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1986. 272 pp. Ill. DM 16.80.

The present author, who has already a monograph on the *Ausländereinsatz* in Nazi Germany to his name (cf. above, p. 99), has now written an outline of a century of foreign labour, from the Polish seasonal workers to the “guest workers” in the Federal Republic. Once again he displays an admirable balance of judgment, for instance in his discussion of the question of continuity and discontinuity. Aiming at a wide readership, he has none the less succeeded in providing his fellow historians with food for thought. The volume is aptly illustrated.

HERLEMANN, BEATRIX. *Auf verlorenem Posten. Kommunistischer Widerstand im Zweiten Weltkrieg. Die Knöchel-Organisation*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft, Bonn 1986. 311 pp. Ill. DM 48.00.

This is a critical but not unsympathetic case-study, based on several types of sources, of a Communist resistance group in wartime Germany. Under the direction of Wilhelm Knöchel, member of the Central Committee of the KPD, the group infiltrated from the Netherlands and displayed a considerable, though short-lived, propagandistic activity. Part of their leaflets and periodicals is reproduced, sometimes in facsimile, as an appendix.

KOCH-BAUMGARTEN, SIGRID. *Aufstand der Avantgarde. Die Märzaktion der KPD 1921*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1986. 576 pp. DM 148.00.

Faithful to its offensive policy, the KPD incited to the overthrow of the *Reichsregierung* in March 1921. The attempt at revolution failed completely because the large majority of the working class did not support it. Dr Koch-Baumgarten reconstructs in detail the causes, the course and the consequences of the revolution in Hamburg and Rheinland-Westfalen and shows that the defeat marked a real turning-point in the history of the KPD: “Luxemburgism” was definitely eliminated and “Bolshevisation” began – three years earlier than is mostly thought.

MARSSOLEK, INGE [und] RENÉ OTT, unter Mitarbeit von Peter Brandt, Hartmut Müller [und] Hans-Josef Steinberg. *Bremen im Dritten Reich. Anpassung – Widerstand – Verfolgung*. Carl Schünemann Verlag, Bremen 1986. 542 pp. Ill. DM 49.80.

The subtitle of this book may be read as a qualification: the focus is not on the Nazis and the Nazi regime in Bremen, but on the various attitudes and types of behaviour among the population at large. The resistance waged by Socialists and Communists has justly got separate chapters, but other forms of opposition are not ignored. Nor are accommodation and collaboration glossed over, for that matter. Based on a wide range of sources and richly illustrated, the volume is a welcome local study on the subject.

ORLOW, DIETRICH. Weimar Prussia 1918-1925. The Unlikely Rock of Democracy. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1986. xii, 361 pp. \$ 32.95.

This is a well-researched political history of the Prussian State during the first seven years after the fall of the Monarchy. The focus is on the operation of parliamentary government. Not only did this prove much more successful than the democratic experiment at the national level, but its success was not merely a matter of luck or chance. The part played by the Social Democrats in the various government coalitions is given due attention.

PEUKERT, DETLEV J. K. Grenzen der Sozialdisziplinierung. Aufstieg und Krise der deutschen Jugendfürsorge von 1878 bis 1932. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1986. 442 pp. DM 68.00.

This book is an adaptation of part of a *Habilitationsschrift* accepted in Essen in 1984. Dr Peukert describes the “discovery” of working-class youth as a separate category in the 1870’s, and the “invention” and further development of social care for young people until the eve of the Third Reich. He interprets the attempts at disciplining youth as a process of “internal colonialism”, which was aimed at eliminating the “barbarism of the lower strata”.

PEUKERT, DETLEV J. K. Jugend zwischen Krieg und Krise. Lebenswelten von Arbeiterjungen in der Weimarer Republik. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1987. 372 pp. III. DM 48.00.

Like the previous one, this book of Dr Peukert is the result of his *Habilitationsschrift*. The theme of the present volume is the daily life of working-class youth in the Weimar Republic. Making use of many sources – contemporary educational and psychological studies, memoirs, statistics etc. – the author presents a picture of street urchins, unemployed and working young people, their leisure activities, adolescent experiences and fantasies.

PRITTWITZ, KARL LUDWIG VON. Berlin 1848. Das Erinnerungswerk des Generalleutnants — und andere Quellen zur Berliner Märzrevolution und

zur Geschichte Preußens um die Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts. Bearb. und eingel. von Gerd Heinrich. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1985. lxiv, 520 pp. Ill. Loose-leaf map. DM 128.00.

On March 18, 1848, the author of the present memoir was made commander of the troops in and round Berlin. The same day he got involved in bloody street fightings with the rebel population, and his task was a specially difficult one because of the wavering attitude of the King. His lengthy memoir is of course in part intended as an apology. Everything is seen from the point of view of a military bureaucrat who must not criticize His Majesty unduly. Separate indices of places and persons are appended.

Quellen zur Geschichte der deutschen Gewerkschaftsbewegung im 20. Jahrhundert. Begründet von Erich Matthias. Hrsg. von Hermann Weber, Klaus Schönhoven und Klaus Tenfelde. Bund-Verlag, Köln.

Band 3. Die Gewerkschaften von der Stabilisierung bis zur Weltwirtschaftskrise 1924-1930. Bearb. von Horst-A. Kukuck und Dieter Schiffmann. 1986. 1586 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 196.00.

These two bulky volumes are the sequel to two earlier volumes, noticed in IRSH, XXXI (1986), p. 350. Together they contain 255 documents, giving an impression of the development of the leadership of the Social Democratic trade unions in the period from the "year of disaster" 1923 till the break-up of the Great Coalition in 1930. Indices of persons, subjects and places are appended.

Die Regierung Eisner 1918/19. Ministerratsprotokolle und Dokumente. Eingel. und bearb. von Franz J. Bauer, unter Verwendung der Vorarbeiten von Dieter Albrecht. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1987. cv, 484 pp. DM 118.00.

On 8 November 1918 Kurt Eisner constituted a Socialist Government in Bavaria, which continued in power till 21 February 1919, the day when Eisner was murdered. The present publication of sources contains reports of sixty four meetings of this council of ministers. Of many of the meetings two reports are published; the official ("short") one and a shorthand ("long") version. Besides, the compiler Dr Bauer – who has written a concise and informative introduction – has added thirty-four documents concerning this eventful period that have been published before.

Reichstagsbrand – Aufklärung einer historischen Legende. [Von] Uwe Backes, Karl-Heinz Janßen, Eckhard Jesse, Henning Köhler, Hans Mommsen [und] Fritz Tobias. Mit einem Vorwort von Louis de Jong. Piper, München, Zürich 1986. 326 pp. Ill. DM 36.00.

The thesis of Fritz Tobias, according to which a Dutch Council Communist lit the *Reichstag* fire of 1933 all by himself (cf. IRSH, VII (1962), p. 336), has given rise to a heated and protracted controversy. Not only have the critics of the thesis joined forces in a special organization, the so-called Luxemburg Committee, but Mr Tobias and his friends have not sat still either. The above volume is a fierce critique, with many repetitions, of what Mr Backes calls the Luxemburg agitprop centre and its publications. Mr Janssen represents Edouard Calic, the secretary general of the Committee, as an impudent impostor, who does not shrink from doctoring documents.

ROGGER, FRANZISKA. "Wir helfen uns selbst!" Die kollektive Selbsthilfe der Arbeiterverbrüderung 1848/49 und die individuelle Selbsthilfe Stephan Borns – Borns Leben, Entwicklung und seine Rezeption der zeitgenössischen Lehren. Verlag Palm & Enke, Erlangen 1986. xxi, 784 pp. DM 98.00.

The present book, an abridged version of a doctorate thesis, tries to connect two subjects: the biography of Stephan Born (1824-1898) and the history of the *Arbeiterverbrüderung*; the German working-class organisation in which Born played such a relatively important role in 1848-49. Though the double approach renders the study imbalanced, the work is impressive by the large amount of information incorporated.

RUCK, MICHAEL. Die Freien Gewerkschaften im Ruhrkampf 1923. Vorwort: Hermann Weber. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1986. 565 pp. DM 64.00.

Formerly Dr Ruck edited a publication of sources about the Free Trade Unions 1919-23 (IRSH, XXXI (1986), p. 350). In the present book, which is based on material in German and French archives, he analyses the activities of the ADGB during the French occupation of the Ruhr area. He shows how the trade-union leadership furthered "passive resistance" – opposing the Communist pursuit of a general strike – and how these tactics failed.

SCHILDT, GERHARD. Tagelöhner, Gesellen, Arbeiter. Sozialgeschichte der vorindustriellen und industriellen Arbeiter in Braunschweig 1830-1880. [Industrielle Welt, Band 40.] Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1986. 505 pp. DM 188.00.

The present study investigates the origin of the industrial working class in the Duchy of Brunswick in general, and the city of Brunswick in particular, in the years 1830-80. Treated are the economic, cultural and mental characteristics of the social groups from which the industrial working class was recruited (the day labourers in the country, and the craftsmen and day labourers in the city), the migration to the city, and many aspects of the early working class in Brunswick (social origins of factory workers, the labour

relations in various sectors, the development of the standard of living, and the beginnings of the labour movement).

SCHNEIDER, MICHAEL. *Demokratie in Gefahr? Der Konflikt um die Notstandsgesetze: Sozialdemokratie, Gewerkschaften und intellektueller Protest (1958-1968)*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft, Bonn 1986. 304 pp. DM 32.00.

The Federal Constitution originally did not lay down rules for the state of emergency. It took ten years to remedy this neglect, mainly because during the 'sixties it proved very difficult to arrive at a consensus and the necessary two-thirds majority. Dr Schneider traces the successive stages of the debate, an important test to be stood by the Federal Republic.

Sozialdemokratische Reichstagsabgeordnete und Reichstagskandidaten 1898-1918. *Biographisch-statistischen Handbuch*. Bearb. von Wilhelm Heinz Schröder. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1986. 355 pp. DM 78.00.

The SPD was the only party in the Second Empire, which put up candidates for election into the *Reichstag* in all 397 districts. In the present handbook short biographies are to be found of all the seven hundred people who participated in the elections between 1898 and 1918 with or without success. Each biography contains, as far as possible, data about years of birth and death, education, political career, and functions in the labour movement. Moreover, statistical appendices are added, *inter al.*, providing information about the election results per district. Ten indices and a concordance enhance the usefulness of this publication even more.

STEFFENS, HORST. *Autorität und Revolte. Alltagsleben und Streikverhalten der Bergarbeiter an der Saar im 19. Jahrhundert*. Drumlin, Weingarten 1987. 417 pp. Ill. DM 38.00.

At the centre of this exemplary doctorate thesis (Constance 1983) is the big wave of strikes among the miners of the Saar, 1889-93. This "elementary rebellion", in which the Social Democratic labour movement only played a secondary part, is set in the context of work and work experience, housing circumstances, culture and way of thinking of the rebels.

STÖSSEL, FRANK THOMAS. *Positionen und Strömungen in der KPD/SED 1945-1954*. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1985. xxxv, 960 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 32.00.

Based on archival, printed and oral sources, this mimeographed book presents a chronological reconstruction of the political debates in the KPD and the SED from the collapse of the Nazi-regime till the fourth party congress of the SED in 1954 (incl.). Dr Stössel pays special attention to the

discussions about political aims, coalition problems, agrarian policy, the "special German road" to Socialism, German unity, the relationship between business, trade unions and party, the role of women and young people, matters of morality, education, etc., internal party democracy and party activities. Vol. 1 contains the text, Vol. 2 the annotation and the rest of the technical apparatus.

Das Unrechtsregime. Internationale Forschung über den Nationalsozialismus. Hrsg. von Ursula Büttner unter Mitw. von Werner Johe und Angelika Voß. Band 1. Ideologie – Herrschaftssystem – Wirkung in Europa. Band 2. Verfolgung – Exil – Belasteter Neubeginn. Christians, Hamburg 1986. xxxii, 560 pp.; viii, 478 pp. DM 49.80 per vol.

Werner Jochmann, who headed the *Forschungsstelle für die Geschichte des Nationalsozialismus in Hamburg*, and then also the *Hamburger Bibliothek für Sozialgeschichte und Arbeiterbewegung*, for many years, was honoured with this voluminous festschrift on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday. Aspects of Nazism, its precursors and its impact, antisemitism and the persecution of the Jews, emigration and resistance are treated by a large number of German and non-German scholars. Vol. 1 includes a few contributions to working-class history (notably the SPD during the final years of the Weimar Republic), while Vol. 2 has a special section on the difficult years after 1945.

Die Weimarer Republik als Wohlfahrtsstaat. Zum Verhältnis von Wirtschafts- und Sozialpolitik in der Industriegesellschaft. Hrsg. von Werner Abelshäuser. Franz Steiner Verlag Wiesbaden GmbH, Stuttgart 1987. 337 pp. DM 78.00.

The present collection of essays is partly based on a conference held in West-Berlin in 1985. The fourteen contributions concern state intervention, the relationship between capital and labour, and unemployment in the Weimar Republic. Dealt with are, among other things, housing policy (Michael Ruck), inflation as part of the struggle about income distribution (Andreas Kunz), collective bargaining in the public sector (Dieter Schiffmann), unemployment (Dietmar Petzina) and unemployment insurance (Anselm Faust). An extensive bibliography (composed by Christian Kleinschmidt) and indices of subjects and names are appended.

ZIMMERMANN, MOSHE. Wilhelm Marr. The Patriarch of Anti-Semitism. Oxford University Press, New York, Oxford 1986. xii, 176 pp. \$ 19.95.

The Hamburger Wilhelm Marr (1819-1904) had an unusual career. He started as a left-wing publicist and Forty-eighter, then took an intense dislike to the Jews, probably coining the term antisemitism, and towards the end of

his life came to dislike what he called *Geschäftsantisemitismus* as well. The present volume is the first biography of this man, based on his papers kept in Hamburg.

OTHER BOOKS

HÄNTZSCHEL, GÜNTER (Hg.) *Bildung und Kultur bürgerlicher Frauen 1850-1918. Eine Quellendokumentation aus Anstandsbüchern und Lebenshilfen für Mädchen und Frauen als Beitrag zur weiblichen literarischen Sozialisation.* Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen 1986. xi, 521 pp.

Great Britain

ADENEY, MARTIN and JOHN LLOYD. *The Miners' Strike 1984-5. Loss Without Limit.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1986. vii, 319 pp. £ 14.95. (Paper: £ 9.95.)

This is an analysis of the British miners' strike of 1984-85 from above. To some extent the conflict is personalized as a clash between two irreconcilable opponents: the self-centred, shy Arthur Scargill and the ruthless, emotional Ian MacGregor. The strike could not be ended by a compromise, because the stakes for both parties became very high, while they set no limits to their losses.

ASHTON, ROSEMARY. *Little Germany. Exile and Asylum in Victorian England.* Oxford University Press, Oxford, New York 1986. xv, 304 pp. £ 17.50.

This well written book tells the story of German refugees in mid-Victorian England. The titles of the chapters present a good idea of the contents: "The Road from Germany to England", "Three Communist Clerks: Engels, Weerth, and Freiligrath in Manchester, Bradford, and London", "The Communist Intellectuals: Marx and his Party", "The 'bourgeois' Refugees: Ruge, Kinkel, and the Journalists, Doctors, Artists and Teachers of the Exile", "The Women of the Exile" and "The Proletariat and the Lumpenproletariat of the Exile".

BEHRINGER, PETER. *Soziologie und Sozialgeschichte der Privatangestellten in Großbritannien.* Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, New York 1985. xiv, 557 pp. S.fr. 78.00.

The subject of this doctorate thesis (Erlangen-Nuremberg 1982) is British white-collar workers outside the public sector. The social characteristics of this group, which includes technicians as well as clerks, are compared with those of its German counterpart. Unlike Jürgen Kocka (cf. IRSH, XXIII

(1978), p. 309) the present author denies the relevance of pre-capitalist traditions. The volume is based on printed materials.

BREARS, PETER. *Traditional Food in Yorkshire*. John Donald Publishers Ltd, Edinburgh n.d. [1986.] vii, 232 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 8.50.

“This book sets out to study the food and drink prepared and eaten in ordinary Yorkshire during the nineteenth century.” Basing himself on national surveys, reminiscences, interviews, etc., Mr Brears describes the food habits in relation to occupational groups. Among other things he pays attention to fuel and fireplaces, oatcake, porridge, bakery, meat, fish, puddings, home-brewed beers and whisky, beverages, feasts and celebrations, calendar customs, weddings and funerals.

Class, power and social structure in British nineteenth-century towns. Ed. by R. J. Morris. Leicester University Press, Leicester 1986. xiii, 222 pp. Maps. £ 27.50.

Besides an excellent introduction by the editor this volume contains four essays: “Class Formation and Class Action in North-West Industrial Towns, 1830-50” (David Gadian), “Wealth, Styles of Life and Social Tone amongst Portsmouth’s Middle Class, 1800-75” (John Field), “Theologies of Power: Unitarianism and the Social Relations of Religious Discourse, 1800-50” (John Seed), and “Class, Skill and Sectarianism in Glasgow and Liverpool, 1880-1914” (Joan Smith).

The Enemy Within. Pit villages and the miners’ strike of 1984-5. Ed. by Raphael Samuel, Barbara Bloomfield [and] Guy Boanas. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, New York 1986 [*recte* 1987]. xxiii, 260 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 6.95.

Unlike Adeney’s and Lloyd’s *The Miners’ Strike 1984-5. Loss Without Limit* (cf. above, p. 350), the present collection looks at the recent British miners’ strike from the point of view of the participants themselves. By means of a large number of interviews, memoirs and diaries it is argued that “all of the crucial initiatives came from below, and [. . .] this was also the source of its peculiar energy.”

HILTON, RODNEY. *Class Conflict and the Crisis of Feudalism. Essays in Medieval Social History*. The Hambledon Press, London 1985. x, 349 pp. Maps. £ 22.00.

Professor Hilton has brought together twenty-three of his minor writings on the social and economic history of (late-)mediaeval England. Some were written as long ago as the ‘forties and early ‘fifties, and others are published

in English here for the first time. There is much on the crisis of feudalism, but "A Crisis of Feudalism", published in *Past & Present*, No 80 (1978), is not included. A composite index is appended.

MORGAN, KENNETH O. *Labour People. Leaders and Lieutenants, Hardie to Kinnock*. Oxford University Press, Oxford 1987. xii, 370 pp. Ill. £ 12.95.

About thirty key personalities in the history of British Labour between 1900 and 1987 are discussed in this book. Dealt with are, among others, Keir Hardie, Ramsay MacDonald, Sidney and Beatrice Webb (the last is also considered one of the "Founding Fathers"!), Harold Laski, Ellen Wilkinson, Clement Attlee, Lord Addison, James Griffith, Aneurin Bevan, Rita Hinden, Harold Wilson, James Callaghan, Michael Foot, Arthur Scargill, Roy Hattersley, and Neil Kinnock. From his sketches Dr Morgan draws the conclusion that the most effective Labour leaders have been the "pragmatic operators".

Race and Labour in Twentieth-Century Britain. Ed. by Kenneth Lunn. Frank Cass, London 1985. vi, 186 pp. £ 18.00.

The present volume includes six essays: on race and labour in Britain, 1880-1950 (the editor), "Immigrants and Strikes: Some British Case Studies, 1870-1914" (the editor), "The Glasgow Race Disturbances of 1919" (Jacqueline Jenkinson), Arabs, blacks and the local state in Cardiff, 1919-45 (Neil Evans), institutional racism regarding British Hondurans who came to Britain as wartime forestry workers, 1941-43 (Marika Sherwood), and Indian workers in Britain's foundry industry, 1945-62 (Mark Duffield). A bibliography on "Race and Labour in Britain" (V. F. Gilbert) is appended.

TAPLIN, ERIC. *The Dockers' Union. A study of the National Union of Dock Labourers, 1889-1922*. Leicester University Press, Leicester; St. Martin's Press, New York 1985 [*recte* 1986]. xviii, 198 pp. Ill. £ 23.00.

This concise study is an institutional history of the National Union of Dock Labourers in Great Britain and Ireland from its foundation in 1889 until its absorption into the Transport and General Workers' Union in 1922. Basing himself on archival research and interviews with retired dockers, Dr Taplin describes the development of the NUDL as such, its leaders (e.g., James Sexton and his differences with Jim Larkin), and the struggles in which the organisation participated.

White Collar Workers, Trade Unions and Class. [By] Peter Armstrong, Bob Carter, Chris Smith [and] Theo Nichols. Croom Helm, London, Sydney, Dover (N.H.) 1986. v, 215 pp. £ 19.95.

This book deals with the relationship between white-collar workers and their unions. It contains essays on foremen (Peter Armstrong, Bob Carter), technical workers (Chris Smith), "Work Supervisors and Trade Unionism" (Peter Armstrong), the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (Bob Carter), and on "Engineers, Trade Unionism and TASS" (Chris Smith). There are a considerable number of textual inaccuracies.

OTHER BOOKS

KLEINGARTNER, ARCHIE [and] EVELYN HUNT. *Academic Unionism in British Universities*. Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles 1986. xiii, 161 pp.

Italy

URBAN, JOAN BARTH. *Moscow and the Italian Communist Party. From Togliatti to Berlinguer*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1986. 370 pp. \$ 42.50. (Paper: \$ 14.95.)

This book traces the relationship between the Soviet Union and the Italian Communist Party from the late 'twenties till 1984 and at the same time contains much material about the political biographies of Palmiro Togliatti, Luigi Longo and Enrico Berlinguer. Dr Barth Urban believes that the PCI developed a "strategy of a democratic transitional stage" and pays much attention to the early period of party history, when in her opinion the strategy arose.

The Netherlands

Biografisch woordenboek van het socialisme en de arbeidersbeweging in Nederland. Onder red. van P. J. Meertens (†), Mies Campfens, Ger Harmsen, Albert F. Mellink, Bob Reinalda en Johanna M. Welcker. Deel 1. Stichting tot beheer van materialen op het gebied van de sociale geschiedenis, IISG, Amsterdam 1986. xxiv, 184 pp. Ill. D.fl. 44.00.

This is the first volume of a planned six-volume biographical dictionary of the Dutch Socialist and labour movement, 1848-1940. Each volume will contain names from the entire alphabet and present brief outlines of the lives of both well-known and relatively unknown persons. The seventy-five biographies in the present volume chiefly deal with middle-echelon leaders. In addition, a few better known names are to be found, such as Anton Pannekoek, Henk Sneevliet and Pieter Jelles Troelstra.

Spain

La Guerra civil española. 50 años después. [Por] Manuel Tuñón de Lara, Julio Aróstegui, Angel Viñas, Gabriel Cardona [y] Josep M. Bricall. Edi-

torial Labor, S.A., Barcelona 1985. 476 pp. Ill. Maps. Ptas 2050.

The essays in this volume treat various aspects of the Spanish Civil War. Subjects dealt with are, among other things, the previous history from the 1890's (Tuñón de Lara), the social and political factors of the conflict (Aróstegui), the international circumstances (Viñas), the military operations (Cardona), ideologies and mental attitudes (Tuñón de Lara), and the economy in the years 1936-39 (Bricall). An extensive chronology, running from 18 July 1936 to 1 April 1939, is appended.

Octubre 1934. Cincuenta años para la reflexión. [Por] G. Jackson, P. Broué, B. Bayerlein [y.o.] Siglo Veintiuno Editores, Madrid 1985. viii, 344 pp. Ptas 1245.

The rebellion in Asturias, October 1934, is the subject of this collection of essays. After several contributions about, *inter al.*, the international context (Gabriel Jackson, Pierre Broué, Bernhard Bayerlein), follow analyses of, e.g., the economic crisis in Asturias (Germán Ojeda, Juan Antonio Vázquez García), the employers' organisations (Mercedes Cabrera), the reactions from the right (Paul Preston, Antonio M. Calero), of the catholic labour movement (Adrian Shubert) and the activities of the socialist and communist labour movements (Santos Juliá, José Girón, Manuel Pérez Ledesma).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

KENEZ, PETER. *The Birth of the Propaganda State. Soviet Methods of Mass Mobilization, 1917-1929.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1985 [*recte* 1986]. xi, 308 pp. Ill. £ 27.50. (Paper: £ 9.95.)

One need not subscribe to the narrow Communist definition of propaganda to find that the present volume is more about mass mobilization than about anything else, with the possible exception of cultural revolution. "The Bolsheviks were the great unconscious innovators of twentieth-century politics." For all their elitism and condescension they were no power-hungry cynics, according to the author. Agitation, political education, the fight against illiteracy, the Communist Youth League and the Soviet cinema are some of the aspects that come up for detailed treatment. The volume is illustrated with contemporary posters.