

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

ARONOWITZ, STANLEY. *The Crisis in Historical Materialism. Class, Politics and Culture in Marxist Theory.* Praeger, New York; J. F. Bergin Publishers, South Hadley (Mass.) 1981. xxv, 346 pp. \$ 25.95.

“This book is both an intervention into the debates that are still current within Marxism as well as an attempt to address various theoretical issues from a specifically U.S. standpoint.” The author has divided his book into two parts, the second of which consists of six articles (previously published in different versions) and one postscript. In Part I, “The Crisis in Historical Materialism”, he argues, with reference to the Frankfurt School and Althusser, that Marxism should stop thinking exclusively in terms of economics so as to make room for other (sexual or feminist, for instance) emancipatory movements. As compared with his previous book (cf. *IRSH*, XIX (1974), pp. 290f.), which bore the imprint of Lukács, the present volume is veering round to Pannekoek (the author speaks of “a self criticism of my own political and theoretical development”).

CASTILE, GEORGE PIERRE and GILBERT KUSHNER, eds. *Persistent Peoples. Cultural Enclaves in Perspective.* University of Arizona Press, Tucson 1981. xxii, 274 pp. \$ 24.00. (Paper: \$ 10.50.)

“By studying persistent peoples from around the world and raising questions of why and how they have endured, this volume attempts to define a people and examine the conditions of their persistence, starting with highlighting the principal issues that arise in the study of persistent cultural systems.” While three of the thirteen contributors deal with general theoretical problems, most of them present case-studies of Indian peoples in the United States and Mexico. A third group of items includes “Dispersed Minorities of the Middle East: A Comparison and a Lesson”, by William Y. Adams, and “Blacks in the United States: The Creation of an Enduring People?”, by Vera M. Green. A consolidated bibliography and a subject index are appended.

DIPPEL, HORST. *Individuum und Gesellschaft. Soziales Denken zwischen Tradition und Revolution: Smith – Condorcet – Franklin.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1981. 269 pp. DM 59.00.

According to Dr Dippel "bourgeois" social thought preceded the Industrial Revolution, and it was definitely not a unified phenomenon. In the present *Habilitationsschrift* (Hamburg 1980) important national differences are exemplified in Adam Smith, Benjamin Franklin, and Condorcet. The central problem of individual and society was solved by Smith and Franklin in an individualist sense, while not only Rousseau, but also Condorcet and even the physiocrats had strong collectivist leanings. Oddly enough the bibliography does not include J. L. Talmon's *Origins of Totalitarian Democracy*.

DOERNER, KLAUS. *Madmen and the Bourgeoisie. A Social History of Insanity and Psychiatry*. Transl. by Joachim Neugroschel and Jean Steinberg. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1981. vi, 361 pp. £ 15.00.

The original German edition of this book was published thirteen years ago. Its subtitle, *Zur Sozialgeschichte und Wissenschaftssoziologie der Psychiatrie*, is a better summary of its contents than the one above. The principal concern of the author, a psychiatrist strongly influenced by Habermas, is sociological, but this does not prevent him from providing many interesting details on the early history of psychiatry in Britain, France and Germany. There is a tendency to represent the new discipline as an integrationist gadget of the bourgeoisie.

The Family in Political Thought. Ed. by Jean Bethke Elshtain. The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst 1982. ix, 354 pp. \$ 22.50. (Paper: \$ 10.00.)

The present volume consists of thirteen essays, partly published before, on the views which a number of writers, from Plato and Aristotle to the Frankfurt School and our contemporary feminists, have propounded on the family as an institution. In her very pertinent introduction the editor criticizes the macro-functionalist approach shared by Talcott Parsons and the Marxists. Jane Humphries deals with the working-class family as an element of labour defence against capitalism in nineteenth-century England.

JACKSON, MICHAEL P. *Trade Unions*. Longman, London, New York 1982. vii, 197 pp. £ 3.50.

"This book is an introduction to the study of trade unions. It is designed for students who may have little previous knowledge of the academic study of industrial relations." Most of the questions connected with trade unions come up for discussion, with references to the principal American and British works on the subject. Although there is a distinct emphasis on Britain, this introduction aims at covering the whole Western world. The internationalization of the economy and the ensuing problems in trade unionism are not dealt with.

MOORE, BARRINGTON. Ungerechtigkeit. Die sozialen Ursachen von Unterordnung und Widerstand. Übers. von Detlev Puls. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1982. 703 pp. DM 78.00.

The present volume is an able and welcome translation of Professor Moore's new book, *Injustice*, which was noticed at some length in IRSH, XXVI (1981), pp. 104f.

Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung und sozialer Wandel. Hrsg. von Harald Winkel. [Wege der Forschung, Band CDXCIII.] Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1981. vi, 406 pp. DM 91.00. (For club members: DM 56.00.)

With the exception of Dietmar Petzina's contribution (on social and economic change in Germany since the end of the nineteenth century) the studies collected in the present volume are all of American origin and published for the first time in a German translation. They date from the 'sixties, apart from Simon Kuznets's "Modern Economic Growth: Findings and Reflections" (1973) and William F. Ogburn's "Social Change" (1937), and most of them have a theoretical design.

OTHER BOOKS

TAYLOR, KEITH. The Political Ideas of the Utopian Socialists. Frank Cass, London 1982. ix, 238 pp.

HISTORY

AVINERI, SHLOMO. The Making of Modern Zionism. The Intellectual Origins of the Jewish State. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1981. x, 242 pp. £ 9.95.

Professor Avineri has written a number of more or less loosely connected essays on eighteen theorists and ideologists of Zionism, including Hess, Syrkin, Borochoy, Gordon and Ben Gurion. He is obviously no friend of Herzl. In his view Jewish nationalism was "one specific aspect of the impact of the ideas and social structures unleashed by the French Revolution, modernism, and secularism. It was a response to the challenges of liberalism and nationalism much more than a response merely to anti-Semitism".

Cooperative Movements in Eastern Europe. Ed. by Aloysius Balawyder. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1980. xii, 211 pp. £ 15.00.

For all its generous title the present volume deals exclusively with Slovakia, Slovenia and Poland. The parts concerned with the first and the second region each contain one article on the history of the local co-operative movement (respectively by J. M. Kirschbaum and R. Čuješ) and one contribution on the co-operatives under Communist rule (respectively by S.

Kirschbaum and C. A. Zebot). The part on Poland has two articles (one by J. Gajda and a reprinted one by A. Korbonski) relating to the Communist period. There are no revealing new insights to be found in this collection.

The Daughters of Karl Marx. Family Correspondence 1866-1898. Commentary and notes by Olga Meier. Transl. and adapted by Faith Evans. Introd. by Sheila Rowbotham. André Deutsch, London 1982. xl, 342 pp. Ill. £ 14.95.

The French and German editions of this "family correspondence" were noticed above, p. 99. For the present version in English most of the letters required no translation, since they were written in that language. Michelle Perrot's introduction to the French edition has been replaced with a feminist treatise by Sheila Rowbotham, and a letter by Jenny Marx on the Irish question has been added. Unlike the earlier editions, the present one has a composite index.

Familie zwischen Tradition und Moderne. Studien zur Geschichte der Familie in Deutschland und Frankreich vom 16. bis zum 20. Jahrhundert. Hrsg. von Neithard Bulst, Joseph Goy und Jochen Hoock. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1981. 328 pp. DM 68.00.

The present volume has its origin in a symposium of French and German historians held in Paris in October 1979. The fifteen papers are divided into six groups, each of which contains at least one (case-)study of French and one of German family and household structures. While the papers are published in German with a short summary in French, the six comparative comments, though all of them contributed by French participants, are in German only, and the ensuing discussions have been left out. There is a definite focus on the juridical, social and economic aspects of the family.

GEYER, DIETRICH. *Kautskys Russisches Dossier. Deutsche Sozialdemokraten als Treuhänder des russischen Parteivermögens 1910-1915.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1981. xxi, 688 pp. Ill. DM 138.00.

The administration of the funds of the Russian Social Democratic Party by Kautsky, Mehring and Zetkin has a special place in the pre-1914 relationship between that party and its German counterpart. The above volume contains over 250 documents on the subject from the Kautsky Papers, which show in detail what entanglements the three Germans came to be caught up in. They also illuminate the break-up of Russian Social Democracy. Professor Geyer discusses the problems arising in the documents at some length in his introductory monograph. The only thing to be regretted here perhaps is that he focuses exclusively on the emigrants, the developments within and the attitude of the party in Russia remaining outside his scope.

The History of Marxism. Vol. 1: Marxism in Marx's Day. Ed. by Eric J.

Hobsbawm. The Harvester Press, Brighton 1982. xxiv, 349 pp. £ 30.00.

Storia del marxismo. Vol. I. Il marxismo ai tempi di Marx. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1978. xxvii, 381 pp. L. 22000.

Unlike Kolakowski's *Main Currents of Marxism* this *History of Marxism*, which eventually will comprise four volumes, is written by a group of not too dogmatic Marxist or *marxisant* insiders. To judge by the present opening volume it is hardly a joint endeavour. Marxism in Marx's (and Engels's) days is discussed by the editor and nine other authors in eleven essays on aspects such as Marx's interpretation of history, "Marx and the Quest for Communist Liberty" (by Nicola Badaloni) and "Marx, Engels and Politics" (by the editor). The contributors include theoretical luminaries like the late Maurice Dobb and István Mészáros. The specific places of Marx and Engels in the history of Marxism are treated by Georges Haupt (in a contribution published on various other occasions) and Gareth Stedman Jones, respectively. *Storia del marxismo* has the notes at the foot of the pages, but the English edition has them at the end of each chapter.

IMHOF, ARTHUR E. Die gewonnenen Jahre. Von der Zunahme unserer Lebensspanne seit dreihundert Jahren *oder* von der Notwendigkeit einer neuen Einstellung zu Leben und Sterben. Ein historischer Essay. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1981. 279 pp. Maps. DM 38.00.

This is an interesting popular essay, written by a specialist, on the social and human aspects of (declining) mortality and (rising) expectation of life in Europe since the seventeenth century. Most, but not all, data have been taken from Germany. Professor Imhof also pays attention to differential health and mortality risks. A considerable number of well-chosen tables and diagrams are included, and there is a useful international bibliography.

KLÄR, KARL-HEINZ. Der Zusammenbruch der Zweiten Internationale. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1981. 365 pp. DM 48.00.

The present volume is the first in a series of three which will probe the split between Social Democrats and Communists in the working-class movement. Accordingly there is a heavy emphasis here on the heterogeneity in the Second International and on the national character of the parties represented in it. Dr Klär does not add many new facts to the existing literature, for he has mostly used newspapers and other printed materials.

KOLAKOWSKI, LESZEK. Geschiedenis van het marxisme. 1. 2. 3. Uitgeverij Het Spectrum, Utrecht, Antwerpen 1980; 1981. 502 pp.; 609 pp.; 606 pp. D.fl. 68.50 per vol.

Kolakowski's history of Marxism, the English translation of which was noticed at some length in *IRSH*, XXV (1980), pp. 110f., is now also available in a Dutch version. The opening volume of this is often clumsy and even incorrect, but the other volumes meet higher standards. Vol. 3 has a cumulative index of names.

LANGBEIN, HERMANN. ... nicht wie die Schafe zur Schlachtbank. Widerstand in den nationalsozialistischen Konzentrationslagern 1938-1945. Geleitwort von Eugen Kogon. Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1980. 496 pp. Ill. DM 14.80.

Mr Langbein, who played an active part in the events he describes, presents a sober and well-documented account of the various forms of resistance waged by concentration-camp prisoners against the SS. There are separate chapters on the Communists (treated in a balanced way), the Social Democrats, the Austrians, the Poles and the Russians.

Listen der Ohnmacht. Zur Sozialgeschichte weiblicher Widerstandsformen. Hrsg. von Claudia Honegger und Bettina Heintz. Mit Beiträgen von Michelle Perrot, Joan W. Scott und Louise A. Tilly, Olwen Hufton [u.a.] Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1981. 453 pp. Ill. DM 29.80.

The present volume collects articles dealing with the nineteenth century, and mostly of American origin, in a German translation. Among the contributors we find Michelle Perrot, Joan W. Scott and Louise A. Tilly ("Women's Work and the Family in Nineteenth-Century Europe"), Dorothy Thompson ("Women and Nineteenth-Century Radical Politics: A Lost Dimension"), Peter Stearns ("Working-Class Women in Britain, 1890-1914"), and Mary P. Ryan ("The Power of Women's Networks"). The social and cultural background of female adjustment or opposition is lengthily discussed in the introduction of the two editors.

NARKIEWICZ, OLGA A. Marxism and the Reality of Power 1919-1980. Croom Helm, London 1981. 335 pp. £ 14.95.

"It will be attempted to demonstrate [...] that the revolutions made in the name of Marxism tend to become national ones." The title of this book is misleading, for what is discussed by the author is the erosion of the Communist movement by national sentiment. In this she is not hampered by any exactitude of factual knowledge, accuracy of quotation, or even rational arguing. As a consequence the book is disappointing, both from a descriptive and from an analytical point of view.

NETTLAU, MAX. Die erste Blütezeit der Anarchie: 1886-1894. [Geschichte der Anarchie, Band IV.] Topos Verlag, Vaduz 1981. xxvii, 513 pp. S.fr. 120.00.

For an outline of Nettlau's *Geschichte der Anarchie*, in the author's own words, we may refer to his "Biographical and Bibliographical Data" in IRSH, XIV (1969), pp. 473f. The present volume is the first of the four that have remained unpublished since 1931 to appear in print under the auspices of the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis. The focus is on Kropotkin and on Anarchism in the Romanic countries during the years 1886-94. Contemporary developments elsewhere, notably in Germany

and the Netherlands, are treated in Vol. V for reasons of space, however. Needless to say that the volume under review is a real mine of information. An index of persons and periodicals is appended.

Petite entreprise et croissance industrielle dans le monde aux XIXe et XXe siècles. Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1981. xiii, 1111 pp. (in 2 vols.) Maps. F.fr. 375.00.

This voluminous publication contains reports presented to a conference held at Chantilly in 1979, and the excellent conclusions, which were presented at the Fifteenth International Congress of Historical Sciences (Bucharest 1980). The conference was devoted to "the problems of small enterprise in the face of industrial growth and its socio-economic consequences from the end of the 18th century to the present", a considerable number of European and extra-European countries coming up for discussion. The reports are either in English or in French, with a summary in the other language.

Politik und Gesellschaft im alten und neuen Österreich. Festschrift für Rudolf Neck zum 60. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Isabella Ackerl, Walter Hummelberger und Hans Mommsen. Mit einem Geleitwort von Hertha Firnberg. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1981. 2 vols. 448 pp.; 400 pp. DM 118.00.

The present volumes consist of close on fifty studies in modern and contemporary history. In less than half of the cases the scene is Austria proper, the rest of the contributions dealing with the Hapsburg Monarchy or international relations. Most authors have tried to suit their contribution to the specific interests of Dr Neck, among which the working-class movement takes a preponderant place. Each volume has a separate index of names, and Vol. II includes a bibliography of Dr Neck's writings.

Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte der römischen Kaiserzeit. Hrsg. von Helmuth Schneider. Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1981. vi, 460 pp. Ill. DM 106.00. (For club members: DM 65.00.)

This Vol. 552 of the *Wege der Forschung* series gives a good idea of post-war developments in the study of the social and economic history of the Roman Empire. Apart from seventeen (translated) selections (three by A. H. M. Jones, two by Géza Alföldy, István Hahn and Ramsay MacMullen each) it contains an excellent editorial introduction, a concise bibliography and a composite index.

Zweiter Weltkrieg und sozialer Wandel. Achsenmächte und besetzte Länder. Hrsg. von Waclaw Długoborski. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1981. 388 pp. DM 69.00.

The eighteen studies that make up the present volume have their origin in

an international symposium held in Bielefeld in 1979. Apart from two short items on social change in Italy and Japan, the general subject is the social history of the Third *Reich* and its annexed and occupied territories. This subject is a very complex one, if only because short-term needs (notably the war effort) conflicted with the long-term objectives of the Nazis. Most contributors share an "antifascist" and anti-capitalist slant. Thus, the Polish editor avoids comparing Nazi and Communist policies of societal decapitation.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

HANSON, CHARLES, SHEILA JACKSON [and] DOUGLAS MILLER. *The Closed Shop. A Comparative Study in Public Policy and Trade Union Security in Britain, the USA and West Germany.* Gower, Aldershot (Hants.) 1982. x, 264 pp. £ 12.50.

Devoting (proportionally) little space to Germany, the present authors direct themselves not only to legislation, but also to "the transition of the law into industrial reality". State intervention was very important for union growth and security, and the comparisons drawn also reveal that closed-shop-prone groups are to be found in those sectors of the economy where employment opportunities are declining.

Unabhängige Kommunisten. *Der Briefwechsel zwischen Heinrich Brandler und Isaac Deutscher 1949 bis 1967.* Hrsg. von Hermann Weber. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1981. xxiv, 293 pp. DM 68.00.

This book contains 119 letters exchanged between Brandler and Deutscher (in German and in English, respectively), plus a number of related documents. The main topics that come up for discussion are the Soviet regime, whose record past and present is estimated by both correspondents in a highly ambivalent manner, and the KPD in 1923, the year of Brandler's leadership. E. H. Carr's *magnum opus* is commented upon in a characteristically patronizing style.

WESTOBY, ADAM. *Communism since World War II.* The Harvester Press, Brighton 1981. xiii, 514 pp. £ 35.00.

The present volume consists of two parts: "Events 1943-1980" and "Theories about Modern Communism". While the former is essentially a useful compilation focusing on politics and based on the available Western literature, the latter contains a critical discussion of such problems as Stalinism and the social character of Communist States. "Even where the working class is excluded from the social overturn, it cannot be excluded in the later economic development of society. Communism's industrialization also generates those who threaten to become its grave-diggers."

The Withering Away of the State? Party and State under Communism. Ed.

by Leslie Holmes. Sage Publications, London, Beverly Hills 1981. viii, 294 pp. £ 17.00. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

Most of the studies making up the present volume have their origin in a workshop held in Brussels in 1979 under the auspices of the European Consortium for Political Research. Articles on the ideas on the subject of Marx, Engels and Lenin (by David McLellan) and on Yugoslavia (by Ralph Pervan) have been added later. It must be said that not all Communist countries come up for discussion; especially the absence of Poland is to be regretted, also for the events which took place after 1979. Concentrating on the period 1968-79, the authors can find on the whole no evidence for a withering away of State or party, in some cases even only the contrary.

OTHER BOOKS

Democracy on the Shop Floor? An American Look at Employee Influence in Scandinavia Today. Ed. by Eric S. Einhorn and John Logue. Kent Popular Press, Kent (Ohio) 1982. 80 pp. Ill.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

Nigeria

FREUND, BILL. Capital and Labour in the Nigerian Tin Mines. Longman, Harlow 1981. ix, 266 pp. Maps. £ 17.50.

As the author admits himself, the purpose of this engagingly written book, "suggesting possibilities for new directions in the development of Nigerian historiography", is ambitious, and his study certainly cannot be denied pioneering qualities. Dr Freund deals first and foremost with the tin mines from 1900 up to the present, but, "going for breadth rather than depth", he does not confine himself to this subject, and also dissects the role of the State, and the opposition waged by peasants and trade unions. Marx has unmistakably left his traces on the analysis. The volume is to a large extent based on archival materials.

AMERICA

GALENSON, DAVID W. White servitude in Colonial America. An economic analysis. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981 [*recte* 1982]. xii, 291 pp. Ill. £ 22.50.

This important book investigates the indentured servants mainly in their role "as a source of labor to the colonial economy", for which Professor

Galenson subjects the servants as a group to an extensive and primarily quantitative analysis. Indentured servants were notably recruited by colonies with a relatively high labour productivity, the same which switched over to black slaves later on. The nine appendices go into the nature of the sources that were used (among them servant registrations) and provide more tables.

United States of America

BURCH, PHILIP H., JR. *Elites in American History*. Vol. I. The Federalist Years to the Civil War. Vol. II. The Civil War to the New Deal. Vol. III. The New Deal to the Carter Administration. Holmes & Meier Publishers, Inc., New York, London 1981; 1980. xii, 355 pp.; xii, 496 pp.; xii, 544 pp. \$ 38.50 (paper: \$ 19.75) per vol.

The present study of the recruitment and policy-making processes at the federal level since the days of Washington has been written by a political scientist. "Because of the highly controversial nature of this work, I have deliberately eschewed much use of the voluminous archival material often mined by historians, preferring instead, aside from business directories, to rely almost exclusively on secondary sources". The author tries to demonstrate that the majority of those who mattered politically had an economic-elite background, and that this impinged upon their actions in office. Detailed tables with data on the officials in question are appended.

CLARK, PAUL F. *The Miners' Fight for Democracy. Arnold Miller and the Reform of the United Mine Workers*. New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1981. viii, 190 pp. \$ 16.95. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

The democratic reforms carried through in the United Mine Workers of America during the past ten years are going to be permanent; according to the present author little or nothing points to a come-back of Tony Boyle's authoritarian rule. The movement for reform headed by Arnold Miller is discussed lucidly and strictly chronologically. On the score of analysis, however, the volume should have been more searching in some places. It is all but completely based on printed sources.

EGGERT, GERALD G. *Steelmasters and Labor Reform, 1886-1923*. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1981. xvii, 212 pp. \$ 17.95.

This study, which is based on archival materials, expands our knowledge of the wave of reform between 1890 and 1914. The author pays special attention to the career and activities of William Brown Dickson, "gadfly of the steel industry for a decade and a half". Like his contemporaries Charles M. Schwab, William E. Corey and Alva C. Dinkey, Dickson started with Carnegie in the workshop to make a rocketing career. To the end he kept fighting a single-handed battle for the rights of the workers, such as the

eight-hour day and employee representation. It was only due to State intervention that he achieved some measure of success, but on the whole he found it beyond his power to carry through his projects within the United States Steel Corporation (and thus throughout American metal industry).

FINCH, MINNIE. *The NAACP: Its Fight For Justice*. The Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen (N.J.), London 1981. ix, 275 pp. \$ 15.00.

The present volume focuses on the fight for desegregation in education which the NAACP has carried on since 1945. The author deals, here and elsewhere, especially with lawsuits. For the rest she relates the history of the NAACP as an organization, rather summarily and strictly chronologically. For the early period she has used, among other things, the Board minutes.

GREEN, JAMES R. *The World of the Worker. Labor in Twentieth-Century America*. Consulting Ed.: Eric Foner. Hill and Wang, New York 1981. xiv, 274 pp. \$ 15.95. (Paper: \$ 7.95.)

“This book attempts to portray workers’ lives beyond the union hall, the strike meeting, and the political campaign.” The labourers defending their interests come up for solid discussion, in a more or less rank-and-file approach. The author deals with the period from *circa* 1900 to 1980, and focuses on the struggle for control, in which he bases himself on very recent literature.

HERMANN, JANET SHARP. *The Pursuit of a Dream*. Oxford University Press, New York, Oxford 1981. xiii, 290 pp. \$ 17.50.

The present volume, which is well worth reading, is concerned with the endeavours to run a plantation, Davis Bend (south of Vicksburg, Mississippi), on the principles of Robert Owen. The first to try this was Joseph Davis, a brother of Jefferson Davis. He allowed his slaves a large measure of independence. Prominent among these was Benjamin Montgomery, who became the owner of Davis Bend in 1865 and stuck to the same ideas. When, owing to economic causes, the plantation foundered, Benjamin’s son Isaiah Montgomery set out to manage another plantation at Mound Bayou on identical lines. The two estates were exceptional in the South in that they were steered by Negroes, and for a long time very successfully as well. The archives available to the author made it possible for her to give a detailed account of these enterprises, but not to afford a clear picture of the people involved, apart from the main characters.

JAHER, FREDERIC COPLE. *The Urban Establishment. Upper Strata in Boston, New York, Charleston, Chicago, and Los Angeles*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1982. xi, 777 pp. \$ 35.00. (Paper: \$ 17.50.)

On the basis of a great amount of archival and other source materials the elites of five cities, selected “because each represented a different type”, are

investigated here with regard to their rise, heyday and decline. Notably the discussion of the last stage makes the book particularly interesting. The author's overall conclusion is that "the relationship between modernization, urban development, and functional differentiation in the upper orders is less simplistic or linear than has previously been suggested" by writers from Adam Smith to Talcott Parsons. Many of his findings are corroborated by other inquiries into elites in the United States and Europe, as he shows in his final chapter.

KRECH, SHEPARD, III. *Praise the Bridge That Carries You Over: The Life of Joseph L. Sutton.* Schenkman Publishing Co., Cambridge (Mass.) 1981. xxix, 209 pp. \$ 18.50. (Paper: \$ 8.95.)

"This narrative of Joseph L. Sutton's life has been set chronologically and edited from conversations he and I have had over the past several years." Although Mr Sutton, who died in 1980, told his life story when a nonagenarian, Professor Krech makes it plausible that it is basically a reliable account of what black people lived through in the countryside of Maryland even after the abolition of slavery.

LEVENSTEIN, HARVEY A. *Communism, Anticommunism, and the CIO.* Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1981. xii, 362 pp. \$ 29.95.

The above volume covers about the same ground as Bert Cochran's *Labor and Communism*, which was noticed in *IRSH*, XXIV (1979), p. 134. However, the present author emphasizes that the Communists made a quite valuable contribution to the history of the CIO, and that they left a real void when they were ousted for reasons which had little to do with their trade-union record. The volume is to a considerable extent based on manuscript and oral-history collections.

NUGENT, WALTER. *Structures of American Social History.* Indiana University Press, Bloomington 1981. xv, 206 pp. \$ 12.95.

"What is offered here [...] is a framework for social history based on a demographic observation involving the American population throughout its history." The author discerns three main periods, based on (declining) growth-rate plateaus, viz., a frontier-rural one (1720-1870), a metropolitan one (1920-2020), and a transition in between (the "Great Conuncture"). In his approach there is more room for fertility and food than for class and class conflict, and the term *embourgeoisement* is used here "in the literal sense of movement to towns".

PATTERSON, JAMES T. *America's Struggle Against Poverty 1900-1980.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1981. xi, 268 pp. \$ 20.00.

In the present study, which is succinct as well as measured, especially the period 1930-80 is covered. Although Professor Patterson discusses economic

and demographic factors too, he is first and foremost concerned with the whether or not changing "popular views of poverty, prescriptions of reformers, and governmental programs". Remarkable is the tenacity of the low opinion of the poor held by the middle classes. The author demonstrates how welfare programmes were altered drastically after 1940 and after 1963. Even if these programmes hardly got to the causes of poverty, it is surprising how well they often managed to alleviate its effects, according to the author, who points to the Aid to Dependent Children. His sources include archival materials.

OTHER BOOKS

KOSTIAINEN, AUVO. *The Forging of Finnish-American Communism, 1917-1924. A Study in Ethnic Radicalism. The Migration Institute, Turku 1978.* 225 pp. Maps.

ASIA

Afghanistan

STRATHMANN, HERIBERT. *Händler und Handwerker als soziales Segment in Afghanistan.* Verlag Anton Hain, Königstein/Ts. 1980. xii, 370 pp. DM 74.00.

The author of this comprehensive study investigates the merchants and artisans of the "Bazar" in Kabul, as constituting one of the several segments of society in Afghanistan, and the views they hold of that society. Since there was no reliable and complete statistic material available, he did a trades count himself. He has interviewed a sample of 124 merchants and 96 artisans on social segmentation, on mobility (social and geographical), and on their occupations. Our review copy is poorly bound.

China

SPENCE, JONATHAN D. *The Gate of Heavenly Peace. The Chinese and Their Revolution, 1895-1980.* Faber and Faber, London, Boston 1982. xxi, 465 pp. Ill. £ 11.50.

This fascinating and most readable book deals with eighty-five years of revolution and reform in China in an original manner. Central are the more or less consecutive biographies of Kang Youwei, Lu Xun and Ding Ling, who all dedicated themselves in their own way to the reform of China and had to face repression on account of their convictions. To bring out these lives the author also relates the stories of others: Qiu Jin, Shen Congwen (whom he interviewed), Qu Qiubai, Xu Zhimo, Lao She, and Wei Jing-sheng, who was convicted in 1979. Thus the author has shed a new and special light on the generally known history of the Chinese Revolution.

OTHER BOOKS

Klassy i klassovaja struktura v KNR. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1982. 344 pp.

Irak

NIEUWENHUIS, TOM. *Politics and Society in Early Modern Iraq. Mamlūk Pashas, Tribal Shayks and Local Rule Between 1802 and 1831.* Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Boston, London 1981. xiii, 227 pp. Maps. D.fl. 78.00.

The present volume is an institutional rather than socio-historical study of Mesopotamian society during the rule of the later "slave pashas". "The fragmented structure of Iraqi society made it possible for the Mamlūk group to seize and maintain power for a longer period of time, despite its narrow social base, but this state of affairs also contributed to the more or less permanently tense political situation." The author approves of the restoration of direct Ottoman rule in 1831, because in his view this was more conducive to "progressive political development".

*EUROPE***Austria**

ADLER, MAX. *Ausgewählte Schriften.* Hrsg. von Alfred Pfabigan und Norbert Leser. Österreichischer Bundesverlag, Wien 1981. 510 pp. Ill. S 550.

Messrs Leser and Pfabigan have made a selection from Max Adler's minor writings (articles, speeches and brochures). This selection is a representative one, Adler's social, political and philosophical ideas, as well as his particular brand of Austro-Marxism, all standing out in proper relief. The absence of any index is to be regretted.

OTHER BOOKS

FILLA, WILHELM. *Zwischen Integration und Klassenkampf. Sozialgeschichte der betrieblichen Mitbestimmung in Österreich.* Mit einem Vorwort von Josef Weidenholzer. Europaverlag, Wien 1981. xii, 329 pp.

HALLER, MAX. *Klassenbildung und soziale Schichtung in Österreich. Analysen zur Sozialstruktur, sozialen Ungleichheit und Mobilität.* Mit Beiträgen von Erich Dimitz, Peter Findl und Peter Mitter. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1982. xiii, 603 pp.

KANNONIER, REINHARD. *Zwischen Beethoven und Eisler. Zur Arbeitermusikbewegung in Österreich.* Mit einem Vorwort von Helmut Konrad. Europaverlag, Wien 1981. xi, 163 pp. Ill.

KRAMMER, REINHARD. *Arbeitersport in Österreich. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Arbeiterkultur in Österreich bis 1938.* Mit einem Vorwort von Helmut Konrad. Europaverlag, Wien 1981. xiv, 292 pp.

Belgium

HAESSENNE-PEREMANS, NICOLE. *La pauvreté dans la région liégeoise à l'aube de la révolution industrielle. Un siècle de tension sociale (1730-1830)*. Société d'Édition "Les Belles Lettres", Paris 1981. 507 pp. Maps. F.fr. 190.00.

The present volume is a well-researched monograph on poverty in what originally constituted the central areas of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. An extension over the French and Dutch regimes up to 1830 enables the author to make comparisons, notably regarding official attitudes vis-a-vis the problem in question. During the century under discussion there was a marked increase in the proportional number of indigent men and, especially, women. The volume is provided with numerous tables and diagrams.

Eire – Ireland

Irish Population, Economy, and Society. Essays in Honour of the late K. H. Connell. Ed. by J. M. Goldstrom and L. A. Clarkson. Oxford University Press, Oxford 1981 [*recte* 1982]. x, 322 pp. £ 17.50.

The essays that make up the present volume, all more or less connected with the work of Professor Connell, fall into four groups: "Demography and Diet", "Rural Economy and Society", "The Irish Overseas", and "Policies, Policy-Makers, and Development". Interesting are, for instance, L. M. Cullen's contribution on the relationship between population, dietary change and commercialization in Ireland between 1600 and 1850, and Brenda Collins's "Irish Emigration to Dundee and Paisley during the First Half of the Nineteenth Century". The collection is rounded off with a bibliography of the writings of Professor Connell.

France

AMINZADE, RONALD. *Class, Politics, and Early Industrial Capitalism. A Study of Mid-Nineteenth-Century Toulouse, France*. State University of New York Press, Albany 1981. xx, 334 pp. \$ 29.50. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

This book, which deserves notice, treats of a serious subject, "how the development of early industrial capitalism generated political class struggles by altering the character of working-class interests and capacities and by generating new political class alliances". The period covered runs from 1830 up to and including 1871. The most important group, according to Dr Aminzade, was that of the artisans, and he shows in great detail how (rather than why) their position in local politics gradually changed from a conservative-monarchist stance into a republican-progressive attitude. In this context he offers some interesting facts on the ups and downs of the Icarians, who had quite a following in Toulouse. Throughout the conversion of the

working class economic factors were important, directly, since they had a straight effect on the artisans, as well as indirectly, where the economic developments were undermining the aristocracy and their rule of society.

BARROWS, SUSANNA. *Distorting Mirrors. Visions of the Crowd in Late Nineteenth-Century France*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1981. ix, 221 pp. \$ 20.00.

Unlike *The Origins of Crowd Psychology*, by Robert Nye, which was noticed in IRSH, XX (1975), p. 465, the present volume does not concentrate on Le Bon, who is treated as a compiler rather than as a classic. The view of the crowd as a blend of "alcoholism, socialism, anarchism, feminism, and insanity" is shown to have been a stock theme in various fields of publication towards the end of the nineteenth century. There is a separate chapter on Taine, but also one on Zola's *Germinal*.

BRUNET, JEAN-PAUL. *Un demi-siècle d'action municipale à Saint-Denis la Rouge (1890-1939)*. Editions Cujas, Paris 1981. xii, 252 pp. F.fr. 148.00.

After *Saint-Denis la ville rouge* (Paris 1980) this is the second book by Jean-Paul Brunet that is based on his voluminous State-doctorate thesis. It deals exclusively with those periods in which the Socialists had it their way in Saint-Denis: from 1892 to 1896 Blanquists and Possibilists, from 1912 onwards Socialists and Communists. The book ends with the discharge of Doriot. The author establishes that in 1892 the Socialists had hardly thought out methods as yet to implement their programme, hamstrung as they were for lack of any municipal autonomy to speak of. After 1912, however, a great deal changed in the administration of the town. An elaborate analysis of the successive budgets shows that, along with the rates and taxes, local expenditure was steadily increasing so that public services could be taken better care of. Socialists and Communists headed the campaign for extension of municipal autonomy.

DESROCHE, HENRI. *Solidarités ouvrières. Tome I. Sociétaires et compagnons dans les associations coopératives (1831-1900)*. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1981. 216 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

The present volume, which will be followed by a second on the twentieth century, consists of *capita selecta* (the author even speaks of *membra disjecta*) from the history of the co-operative movement in France since the days of Buchez and Derrion. The author, who is an authority on the subject, also pays attention to the international aspects and to the international congresses of the late nineteenth century.

Elites in France: Origins, Reproduction and Power. Ed. by Jolyon Howorth [and] Philip G. Cerny. Frances Pinter (Publishers), London 1981. vi, 253 pp. £ 13.95.

The thirteen studies that make up the present volume derive from as many

lectures delivered at the first annual conference of the Association for the Study of Modern and Contemporary France, which took place at Aston in September 1980. The French contributions (for instance, that by Jean-Pierre Rioux on old and new elites at the time of the Liberation) have been translated into English by the editors. The studies, some more penetrating or longer than others, span the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. We mention Ralph Gibson's "The French Nobility in the Nineteenth Century – Particularly in the Dordogne", Jane Marceau's analysis, somewhat quantitative, of the access to elite careers in French business, and Ella Searls's "Ministerial *Cabinets* and Elite Theory". In an epilogue Jean-Marie Mayeur writes of a new project (a prosopographical approach of elites) to be carried out by the *Institut d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* and commissioned by the CNRS.

HAUBTMANN, PIERRE. Proudhon, Marx et la pensée allemande. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble, Grenoble 1981. 314 pp. F.fr. 70.00.

This is another posthumously published study on Proudhon by Pierre Hauptmann, who died in 1971. The author successively discusses Proudhon's encounter with German thought, his contacts with German émigrés in Paris, and, last but not least, his relationship and conflict with Marx.

MICHEL, LOUISE. A travers la vie et la mort. Œuvre poétique. Rec. et prés. par Daniel Armogathe avec la collab. de Marion V. Piper. François Maspero, Paris 1982. 254 pp. F.fr. 68.00.

The present volume contains some two hundred poems by Louise Michel, 21 appearing in print here for the first time. The introductions of the two editors concentrate on Louise Michel as a poetess, and disagree on the question of how much she perfected her poems. References to where the poems are to be found are not always equally clear.

MONNIER, RAYMONDE. Le Faubourg Saint-Antoine (1789-1815). Société des Etudes Robespierriennes, Paris 1981. 367 pp. Maps. F.fr. 120.00.

The author of this important and lucid study places the political events in the *faubourg* Saint-Antoine during the French Revolution in a solid framework of economic, social and demographic developments in that quarter. The keyword is on the whole continuity, whether the trades are discussed or the following of Babeuf, which was, curiously enough, all but identical with the group of militant *sansculottes* of the Year II. Later, when cotton industry failed to get economic predominance in the area, and social stability and homogeneity continued to be strong, those traditionally in authority regained their old influence under Napoleon. For even if the revolution had paved the way for greater social mobility, it was only given to few to enter into the former upper classes. The study is mainly based on archival materials, which, the author found to her disappointment, did not give many data on the presumably considerable role played by women.

RABAUT, JEAN. Jean Jaurès. Préface de Michel Rocard. Librairie Académique Perrin, Paris 1981. viii, 289 pp. Ill. F.fr. 68.00.

The present volume is a slightly revised edition of a distinguished Jaurès biography, which was originally published in 1971. Many illustrations (though not the facsimiles) have been replaced with others, and instead of the detailed bibliography of the first edition there is now a short "bibliographical orientation".

RANCIERE, JACQUES. La nuit des prolétaires. Fayard, Paris 1981. 451 pp. F.fr. 89.00.

The subject of this interesting book is a group of labour aristocrats who, during the days of the July Monarchy, strove to better themselves. They did so, not in terms of the contemporary *Enrichissez-vous*, but of literacy, culture and community (the title of the volume refers to their lucubration rather than to their social plight). These relatively unknown fellow-travelers of the Utopian Socialists and the early working-class movement are largely represented in their own words, the author quoting lavishly from unpublished letters and other documents.

ROCHE, DANIEL. Le peuple de Paris. Essai sur la culture populaire au XVIIIe siècle. Aubier Montaigne, Paris 1981. 288 pp. Ill. F.fr. 87.00.

The present author deals in an interesting and original way with the ordinary people of Paris during the eighteenth century. He goes into the demographic growth of the city, but also into the incomes of the lower orders. Captivating are the chapters devoted to housing conditions, clothing and reading habits. Professor Roche has used manuscript as well as printed sources. The illustrations are informative.

SANTONI, GEORGES. [Ed.] Société et culture de la France contemporaine. State University of New York Press, Albany 1981. xii, 421 pp. \$ 29.00. (Paper: \$ 7.95.)

"This book was written with the intention of providing an accurate summary of the seminars conducted during the Institute on Contemporary French Culture and Society held at the State University of New York at Albany from June 25 to August 3, 1979, in the hope that its contents would be both interesting and useful to all who study and teach French." There are two American contributions (by Laurence Wylie and Stanley Hoffmann, the former in English), and four French ones. Evelyne Sullerot discusses demography, family and feminism, Gérard Vincent presents a very interesting analysis of the French social fabric and its component parts, and Jean-Marie Domenach deals with the intellectuals. The contributions are enlivened by extempore reactions to questions posed by participants. A most useful annotated bibliography is appended.

SMITH, BONNIE G. Ladies of the Leisure Class. The Bourgeoises of

Northern France in the Nineteenth Century. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1981. xi, 303 pp. Ill. \$ 22.50. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

In the present volume, which is based on a wide range of sources (including interviews), the almost timeless sphere of the middle-class housewife of the nineteenth century is reconstructed as a world apart. Demographic data (collected in an appendix in five tables) as well as photographs and novels help to build the picture. "The bourgeois woman lived in an atmosphere and acted according to precepts entirely at odds with the industrial, market, egalitarian, and democratic world — the world, that is, of her husband. In addition, she had little use for the primary article of faith of the nineteenth century: rationalism."

OTHER BOOKS

Classe ouvrière et social-démocratie: Lille et Marseille. [Par] Danielle Bleitrach, Jean Lojkine, Ernest Oary, Roland Delacroix [et] Christian Mahieu. Editions Sociales, Paris 1981. 326 pp. Maps.

Germany

Adolf Reichwein 1898-1944. Erinnerungen, Forschungen, Impulse. Hrsg. von Wilfried Huber und Albert Krebs. Ferdinand Schöningh, Paderborn, München, Wien 1981. 397 pp. DM 58.00.

The fifteen essays (of unequal length) which make up the present volume deal with various aspects of Reichwein's life and work. There are of course several contributions on his record as an educationalist and as a member of the Kreisau Circle. Less-known aspects, notably Reichwein's socio-geographical writings, are not disregarded, however; his book on Mexico (1930) is analyzed in a critical vein by Hanns-Albert Steger.

AYÇOBERRY, PIERRE. Cologne entre Napoléon et Bismarck. La croissance d'une ville rhénane. Aubier Montaigne, Paris 1981. 415 pp. Maps. F.fr. 130.00.

This is an abridged version, without specified references or even a bibliography, of the author's doctorate thesis called *Histoire sociale de la ville de Cologne (1815-1875)* (Lille 1980). Although the general subject is the modernization of Cologne in the nineteenth century, the author provides social history in that he focuses on the component parts of society: the entrepreneurial bourgeoisie, but also the petty bourgeoisie (closely associated with the Roman Catholic Church and surprisingly viable), the proletariat and the subproletariat. Dr Ayçoberry is particularly good at representing the coexistence of the old and the new.

BAUM, RAINER C. The Holocaust and the German Elite. Genocide and National Suicide in Germany, 1871-1945. Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa; Croom Helm, London 1981. ix, 374 pp. \$ 25.00; £ 19.95.

The present author, an American of German descent, tries his hand at another sociological interpretation of the German problem and the German catastrophe. In his view the Unification, far from being a matter of nation building, ushered in an atomized mass society headed by isolated "one-dimensional" elites. These elites are not only responsible for German imperialism, but also, through their moral indifference, for the genocide perpetrated by the Nazis (the second word of the title seems to serve mainly advertising purposes). The volume is not a serious contribution to social history.

BERDING, HELMUT [und] HANS-PETER ULLMANN (Hrsg.) Deutschland zwischen Revolution und Restauration. Athenäum Verlag GmbH, Königstein/Ts.; Droste Verlag GmbH, Düsseldorf 1981. 423 pp. DM 26.00.

Most of the sixteen studies that make up the present reader have been specially written for the purpose. They deal with the crisis of the *ancien régime* in Germany and with the penetration of a new polity and a new economy consequent on the French Revolution. We mention the contribution by Walter Grab on the German Jacobins and that by Heinz Reif on nobles and peasants in the Münster area. A bibliography and separate name and subject indices are appended.

BERG, HERMANN VON. Entstehung und Tätigkeit der Norddeutschen Arbeitervereinigung als Regionalorganisation der Deutschen Arbeiterverbrüderung nach der Niederschlagung der Revolution von 1848/1849. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft, Bonn 1981. 202 pp. DM 60.00.

As the title already suggests, the author of this study, originally a GDR doctorate thesis, does not consider the foundation of the *Norddeutsche Arbeitervereinigung* (October 1849) to have been directed against the *Allgemeine deutsche Arbeiterverbrüderung*. On the contrary, it was due to that regional organization that the *Arbeiterverbrüderung* could survive in North-West Germany for so long. In a detailed and chronologically developed argument Professor v. Berg concentrates on the big towns in the area: Bremen, Hamburg and Hanover. He establishes that the Communist League exerted a fairly strong influence everywhere. Most of this organization's *Gemeinden* went along with the majority at the split; it was only Brunswick that supported Willich and Schapper. The volume adds to our knowledge of the workers' movement, not only in the North-West but also in the whole of Germany, rather a lot of attention being paid to the *Arbeiterverbrüderung* (especially to the 1850 congress). The author has based himself almost exclusively on archival materials.

BERS, GÜNTER. Eine Regionalgliederung der KPD. Der Bezirk Mittelrhein und seine Parteitage in den Jahren 1927/1929. Einhorn Presse Verlag, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1981. iii, 247 pp. Ill. Loose-leaf maps. DM 58.00.

The arrangement of this book is identical with that of *Der Bezirk Mittelrhein/Saar der Kommunistischen Partei Deutschlands (KPD) im Jahre 1922*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 466. The volume contains the official reports of the *Bezirksparteitage* of 1927 and 1929 as well as the confidential accounts sent in to the police by a contact man. A great number of short biographies and photographs have been added, and there are summaries in French and in English. The type-setting is not quite flawless.

BERSIER, GABRIELLE. Wunschbild und Wirklichkeit. Deutsche Utopien im 18. Jahrhundert. Carl Winter Universitätsverlag, Heidelberg 1981. 360 pp. DM 102.00. (Paper: DM 84.00.)

In the present analysis of the main Utopian writings published in the German lands during the eighteenth century a great deal of attention is paid to their socio-political background, and to distinctive features such as the image of the virtuous *Landesvater* and, generally, wishful thinking. The author starts with Johann Gottfried Schnabel and ends with Hölderlin.

BLEUEL, HANS PETER. Friedrich Engels. Bürger und Revolutionär. Die zeitgerechte Biographie eines großen Deutschen. Scherz, Bern, München 1981. 383 pp. S.fr. 34.00.

The above *zeitgerecht* biography is disfigured by an uncommon imbalance, the first thirty years of Engels's life taking up more than three quarters of the space. Nor is the volume very satisfactory in other respects. The account of Engels's personal development is regularly interrupted by digressions on Marx and many others. There is no drag about the book, but it does not contain anything that is likely to cater for the historian of the working-class movement.

BOLL, FRIEDHELM. Massenbewegungen in Niedersachsen 1906-1920. Eine sozialgeschichtliche Untersuchung zu den unterschiedlichen Entwicklungstypen Braunschweig und Hannover. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft, Bonn 1981. iv, 353 pp. DM 98.00.

This important (and fluently written) book compares, methodically and consistently, the workers' movements in Brunswick and Hanover, "pure-type expressions of Social Democratic radicalism and reformism, respectively", as Dr Boll puts it. He seeks the causes of these different dispositions of the workers, as demonstrated for the years 1914-20, in older traditions. The communication theory of Negt and Kluge (*Oeffentlichkeit und Erfahrung*) is applied with profit. As to the pre-1914 past the author concentrates on variations in the strength of local trade unionism and in the structure of local industry. The volume is largely based on investigations in many archives.

BREYVOGEL, WILFRIED. Die soziale Lage und das politische Bewußtsein der Volksschullehrer 1927-1933. Eine Studie zur Gewerkschaftsfrage in der

Volksschullehrerschaft. Scriptor, Königstein/Ts. 1979. xv, 225 pp. DM 42.00.

Spanning a shorter length of time than Rainer Bölling did in his book (cf. IRSH, XXV (1980), pp. 290f.), Dr Breyvogel also gives a more restricted analysis. He is informative, though, on the *Deutscher Lehrerverein* at the provincial level (he is primarily concerned with Hesse) during a period he characterizes as one of disillusion. That the teachers organized in this association opted for the National-Socialists in great numbers in 1933 was caused, he argues, first and foremost by their social consciousness, which was ambivalent, as a direct consequence of their intermediary position in society. The author bases himself mostly on periodicals.

COSTAS, ILSE. *Auswirkungen der Konzentration des Kapitals auf die Arbeiterklasse in Deutschland (1880-1914)*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1981. 445 pp. DM 64.00.

This is an interesting study of the social consequences of the concentration of capital in Wilhelmine Germany. The author, who in the footsteps of Marx often speaks of concentration and centralization, shows that the process in question had an unfavourable impact on the working conditions, the fighting power (strikes!) and the free unionization of labour, though not on wages. Having devised a concentration index of her own, she presents a wealth of statistical figures.

Dokumente zur Geschichte des deutschen Zionismus 1882-1933. Hrsg. und eingel. von Jehuda Reinharz. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1981. ii, 580 pp. DM 158.00.

The present volume contains 215 documents which shed light on the history of the *Zionistische Vereinigung für Deutschland*, its branches and precursors. A number of documents were printed before, notably in the *Jüdische Rundschau*. More than half the space is taken up by the years of the Weimar Republic, when Germany was no longer the organizational centre of the Zionist movement, and at the same time German developments increasingly challenged the attention of the Zionist leaders. A composite index is appended.

FLECKEN, MARGARETE. *Arbeiterkinder im 19. Jahrhundert. Eine sozialgeschichtliche Untersuchung ihrer Lebenswelt*. Beltz Verlag, Weinheim, Basel 1981. 215 pp. DM 26.80.

This socio-pedagogical study investigates a particular type of childhood in terms of the social and economic conditions of the family and of the child's situation within the family. The author analyzes autobiographies of workers, which means that the period covered here is all but restricted to the last twenty-five years of the nineteenth century. So she can draw only provisional broad conclusions, but where pedagogics is her proper discipline, her book is a justifiable addition to the existing literature.

FRIEDRICH, GERHARD. Proletarische Literatur und politische Organisation. Die Literaturpolitik der KPD in der Weimarer Republik und die proletarisch-revolutionäre Literatur. Peter D. Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern 1981. 474 pp. S.fr. 89.00.

The present study in the field of the science of literature deals mainly with the years 1927-32, a period in which the *Bund proletarisch-revolutionärer Schriftsteller* (among them Johannes R. Becher and Andor Gabor) set out to develop a theory of proletarian-revolutionary literature. It is asked whether this budding theory had deeper-lying literary-historical roots or was only meant to serve the cultural policy of the KPD. There is no beginning of "Socialist realism" to be found in the theory as it was shaping, according to the author. He bases himself on primary sources, e.g., material from the Becher archive, and has included some documents from the Gabor papers in this archive in an appendix.

Die Generallinie. Rundschreiben des Zentralkomitees der KPD an die Bezirke 1929-1933. Eingel. von Hermann Weber. Bearb. von Hermann Weber unter Mitw. von Johann Wachtler. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1981. cxxix, 742 pp. DM 220.00.

Most of the 102 documents on the general policy of the KPD between March 25, 1929, and March 25, 1933, collected here are from governmental archives. Most of them are also circular letters (92, 56 being numbered), which means the greater part of the basic directives sent off by the KPD's Secretariat. As the editor remarks in his introduction (which is thorough, but tends to centre overmuch on the KPD), the policy of the KPD turns out to have been less uniform and consistent than is often assumed. The majority of the changes in course, however, were of a tactical and not of a strategical nature. The Comintern rather than the KPD determined these shifts, for that matter, carrying through the long-term policy rigorously with all the attendant and consequent miscalculations.

The German Family. Essays on the Social History of the Family in Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Germany. Ed. by Richard J. Evans and W. R. Lee. Croom Helm, London; Barnes & Noble Books, Totowa (N.J.) 1981. 300 pp. £ 13.95.

The present volume consists of nine studies on the German family as it functioned under the impact of social and economic change. Apart from an introductory essay on the *status quaestionis*, by the second editor, there are four contributions most likely to cater for our readers: "The Family Life-Cycle: A Study of Factory Workers in Nineteenth-Century Württemberg", by Heilwig Schomerus, "Overcrowding and Family Life: Working-Class Families and the Housing Crisis in Late Nineteenth-Century Duisburg", by James H. Jackson, "Women's work and the Family: Women Garment Workers in Berlin and Hamburg Before the First World War", by Robyn

Dasey, and "Politics and the Family: Social Democracy and the Working-Class Family in Theory and Practice Before 1914", by the first editor.

The German Working Class 1888-1933. The Politics of Everyday Life. Ed. by Richard J. Evans. Croom Helm, London; Barnes & Noble Books, Totowa (N.J.) 1982. 255 pp. £ 14.95.

The studies that make up this book argue "that historians have concentrated too much on the respectable side of working-class life and have confused Social Democratic values with working-class values". This proposition is illustrated in, e.g., a contribution by Michael Grüttner on pilfering in the Hamburg docks (1888-1923), in David F. Crew's discussion of sabotage and strike in Dortmund (1911), and in an interesting article by Stefan Bajohr on unmarried mothers in Brunswick (1900-33). The other contributors are James S. Roberts, Eve Rosenhaft and Dick Geary. In his introduction the editor finds fault with the functionalist-sociological approach of the majority of German labour historians, in a not always quite warranted provocative way.

GILBERT, ALAN. Marx's Politics. Communists and Citizens. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1981. xv, 324 pp. \$ 21.00.

The present volume is an interesting though controversial book on Marx's political ideas and actions up to 1852; a second volume on the subsequent years is to follow. In matters of politics, so the argument runs, Marx was not a failure. Nor was he an activist who paltered with his own historical materialism, but then he was not a determinist either. Indeed, the author describes an "elegant dialectic of practice and theory in Marx's own organizing". There is some polemic against Avineri and Blumenberg (the latter is virtually misquoted on p. 61), and Lenin's critique of the Mensheviks is repeatedly quoted for support.

GREVEN-ASCHOFF, BARBARA. Die bürgerliche Frauenbewegung in Deutschland 1894-1933. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1981. 313 pp. DM 58.00.

Central in this study are the aims and endeavours of the *Bund Deutscher Frauenvereine*. The sociological approach held out by the author had to make way for a treatment on political-science lines, for her main interest is the BDF's relations with political parties, relations which came to be liaisons during the Weimar Republic. Accordingly the year 1918 was a turning-point in the history of the BDF. While before the war the character of the BDF grew rapidly more radical and political, after 1918 it was no more than a female reserve force for active party politics.

HEUPEL, EBERHARD. Reformismus und Krise. Zur Theorie und Praxis von SPD, ADGB und AfA-Bund in der Weltwirtschaftskrise 1929-1932/33. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1981. 498 pp. DM 62.00.

The present author intends to lay open, from a Marxist vantage point, the general basic structure of the politics of the SPD, the ADGB and the *Allgemeiner Freier Angestelltenbund*, devoting a great deal of attention to the role of the State and the attitudes towards it of the three organizations. On the basis of a wide scale of sources (both published and unpublished) he arrives at the conclusion that the reformists saw the relations of capital too much from a juridical point of view and too little from the socio-economic side, and that, moreover, their ideas never achieved any measure of consistency. Going against the interpretation of Hans Mommsen, the author has their very reformism explain their immobility. Nor can he find any real differences between party and trade unions, either as to conceptions or as to politics in practice.

HIRSCH, HELMUT. Sophie von Hatzfeldt. In *Selbstzeugnissen, Zeit- und Bilddokumenten*. Schwann, Düsseldorf 1981. 220 pp. Ill. DM 32.00.

Even if as an account of Sophie von Hatzfeldt's life this book is not altogether successful, yet Professor Hirsch has collected a great deal of material for a biography, from all sorts of archives, notably police files. In his essay he pays remarkably little attention to the role played by the wealth of the Countess. A complementary "documentation" reprints in facsimile the allegations of the two spouses in the Hatzfeldt divorce case. A chronology, selected opinions of contemporaries and historians of the Countess, and a good list of sources round off this excellently illustrated book.

LEFÈVRE, MANFRED. Von der proletarisch-revolutionären zur sozialistisch-realistischen Literatur. *Literaturtheorie und Literaturpolitik deutscher kommunistischer Schriftsteller vom Ende der Weimarer Republik bis in die Volksfrontära*. Akademischer Verlag Hans-Dieter Heinz, Stuttgart 1980. xviii, 402 pp. DM 62.00.

The present volume is a complement to Gerhard Friedrich's work (*vide* above, p. 379), for Dr Lefèvre is especially concerned with the conception of antifascist literature as it was shaped by Communist writers during the years 1933-35. Central here is the First Congress of Soviet Writers (1934), which is discussed at great length. It is argued that the antifascist endeavours of the German Communist writers were impeded by the lack of a popular-front policy from the Comintern. Unlike Dr Friedrich the present author bases himself entirely on printed sources.

MARX, KARL [und] FRIEDRICH ENGELS. Gesamtausgabe (MEGA). Hrsg. vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der Kommunistischen Partei der Sowjetunion und vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands. Zweite Abteilung. "Das Kapital" und Vorarbeiten. Dietz Verlag, Berlin. Ill.

- Band 1. MARX, KARL. *Ökonomische Manuskripte 1857/58*. 1976; 1981. 36*, 1182 pp. (in 3 vols.) M 270.00.
- Band 2. —. *Ökonomische Manuskripte und Schriften 1858-1861*. 1980. 31*, 507 pp. (in 2 vols.) M 135.00.
- Band 3. —. *Zur Kritik der politischen Ökonomie (Manuskript 1861-1863)*. 1976; 1977; 1978; 1979; 1980; 1982. 138*, 3219 pp. (in 7 vols.) M 810.00.
- . *Gesamtausgabe (MEGA)*. [. . .] Vierte Abteilung. Exzerpte, Notizen, Marginalien. Dietz Verlag, Berlin. Ill.
- Band 1. —. *Exzerpte und Notizen bis 1842*. 1976. 31*, 1047 pp. (in 2 vols.) M 135.00.
- Band 2. —. *Exzerpte und Notizen 1843 bis Januar 1845*. 1981. 52*, 911 pp. (in 2 vols.) M 135.00.

For an outline of the general organization of the new MEGA we refer to our review of the opening volumes of the First and the Third Series, in *IRSH*, XXII (1977), pp. 127f. The first three volumes of the above Second Series contain, among other things, the following preparatory materials of *Capital*. Vol. 1 comprises the famous *Grundrisse* of 1857-58, and Vol. 2 the only instalment of the *Critique of Political Economy* that was published during Marx's lifetime (1859). The multipartite Vol. 3 of this series consists of the *Theories of Surplus Value* and of those parts of the *Critique* that were first published in Russian in 1973. The first two volumes of the Fourth Series contain excerpts and reading notes made by the young Marx and (in a much smaller measure) by the young Engels. There are lengthy quotations from ancient and modern writers; comments by Marx and Engels are printed in bold type, though not consistently. These comments lack the pedantry so characteristic of the later Marx, for that matter.

MORITZ, WOLFRAM VON. *Wilhelm Weitling. Religiöse Problematik und literarische Form*. Peter D. Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern 1981. 340 pp. S.fr. 76.00.

In the present investigation, which sets out to link philology and theology, the author confines himself mainly to Weitling's European period: *Die Republik der Arbeiter* is only dealt with in passing. Theological rather than philological questions direct the course of his analysis. This is certainly not exhaustive, but it gives an interesting picture of how ecclesiastical circles reacted to pre-March Socialism. The author concludes that the religious element in Weitling's pursuits is too complex to be easily reduced to one denominator, and that especially in denying divine revelation he fell into an *Irrlehre*.

NA'AMAN, SHLOMO. *Emanzipation und Messianismus. Leben und Werk des Moses Heß*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1982. iv, 562 pp. Ill. DM 85.00.

Professor Na'aman supposes his readers to be familiar with Moses Hess's life and writings. They will look in vain, for instance, for a date of birth in this new biographical study, which, as a result, is challenging rather than easy to read. The author offers significant original points of view, such as his assessment that Hess's autobiographical papers do not give any reliable information about his youth (Na'aman considers that his education was only very superficially Jewish), or the interesting chapters on the Communist Correspondence Committees and the Communist League, which comprise highly enlightening expositions of the political-purge methods in both organizations and of Engels's animosity against Hess. The two notions mentioned in the title (and elucidated only half-way the volume) are profitably applied in the exploration of Hess, who is at times severely judged and even condemned in terms of "historical responsibility". A concluding chapter estimates the value of Hess (who according to the author never pursued his line of thinking to the end, but did notice a surprisingly great number of things for the first time) with reference to the present (his connecting Socialism and nationalism), and discusses the manner in which the SPD dealt with him after 1890.

NEEBE, REINHARD. *Großindustrie, Staat und NSDAP 1930-1933. Paul Silverberg und der Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie in der Krise der Weimarer Republik*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1981. 314 pp. DM 64.00.

This is a shrewd and well-documented study of the parts played by the *Reichsverband der Deutschen Industrie* and its vice-president, Paul Silverberg, in the politics of the later Weimar Republic. On the basis of an analysis of the bi-weekly *Deutsche Führerbriefe*, supposed to be a mouthpiece of Silverberg, the author rejects the well-known version of Silverberg co-operating with Strasser and Schleicher against Hitler. Other stock themes do not fare any better at his hands: heavy industry did not have a vetoing position, and an entrepreneurial pro-Nazi consensus was only reached after Hindenburg had made Hitler Chancellor.

NIETHAMMER, LUTZ. *Die Mitläuferfabrik. Die Entnazifizierung am Beispiel Bayerns*. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1982. xi, 706 pp. DM 39.80.

Professor Niethammer's study of the de-Nazification process in Bavaria was first published ten years ago, and noticed in *IRSH*, XVIII (1973), p. 483. The present volume is a relatively cheap facsimile reprint, to which the author has added some remarks in retrospect.

NIGGEMANN, HEINZ. *Emanzipation zwischen Sozialismus und Feminismus. Die sozialdemokratische Frauenbewegung im Kaiserreich*. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal 1981. 375 pp. DM 39.80.

This thorough study of the Social Democratic women's movement in Wilhelmine Germany adds to our knowledge especially in a chapter on

declared Socialist notions on family life and sexuality. Socialist practice appears to have been far more traditional. For the rest the study is concerned with the organizational development of the Socialist women's movement. A case-study of the Rhine-Ruhr area is very instructive here. Dr Niggemann shows that it was particularly women between 25 and 35 who organized themselves. This datum is supported in a highly useful appendix, which contains short biographies of some 300 female activists. The book is based on primary sources.

NITSCHKE, RAINER [und] WALTER KRÖBER. [Hrsg.] Grundbuch zur bürgerlichen Gesellschaft. Luchterhand, Darmstadt, Neuwied 1979. 3 vols. 206 pp.; 274 pp.; 256 pp. Ill. DM 11.80; 13.80; 12.80.

The compilers of the above reader on "bourgeois society" admit that in their selection and presentation of materials they have proceeded in a one-sided way. After introducing the French Revolution as a bourgeois affair they offer a picture, very one-sided indeed, of the rise of the bourgeoisie in Germany. All evils (including Nazism) are reduced to the self-interest of this class rather than to any pre-bourgeois heritage, and the social revolution is presented as the only alternative.

NOLAN, MARY. Social democracy and society. Working-class radicalism in Düsseldorf, 1890-1920. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. xi, 376 pp. £ 27.50.

This important book "traces the interaction between workers and their organizations on the one hand and the structural and political factors that both fostered and limited radicalism on the other". Following a fairly strict chronological line, the author demonstrates how in Düsseldorf a highly radical Social Democratic movement developed. Economic discrimination, political powerlessness and social isolation (not all shown up with equal clarity) impelled select groups of skilled, migrant and relatively young workers to action. Social Democracy in Düsseldorf operated in the political rather than in the economic field, often running counter to the policy of the SPD at the national level, and after 1917 also active outside the party, in USPD and KPD. According to Dr Nolan the workers' movement in Düsseldorf seems to indicate that the concept of negative integration is "an excessively narrow category". She has based her work mostly on materials in the local archives.

Politik und Wirtschaft in der Krise 1930-1932. Quellen zur Ära Brüning. Eingel. von Gerhard Schulz. Bearb. von Ilse Maurer und Udo Wengst unter Mitw. von Jürgen Heideking. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1980. clx, 1593 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 396.00.

Not in the last place because they are often at variance with the accepted versions, the close on six hundred documents gathered together in the present volumes afford some fresh insights into the Brüning cabinets

and their preliminary history. The focus is on the controversial policy of retrenchment and the roles played (and to a considerable degree coordinated) by agricultural and industrial interest groups; the reparations question is covered only in so far as it had a bearing on domestic politics. A very detailed composite index is appended.

Revolution and Evolution. 1848 in German-Jewish History. Ed. by Werner E. Mosse, Arnold Paucker [und] Reinhard Rürup. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1981. xii, 431 pp. DM 120.00.

The papers that make up the present volume have their origin in a conference which the Leo Baeck Institute arranged at Oxford in 1979. Dr Mosse and Dr Rürup agree that the effects of the 1848 revolution on the emancipation of the German Jews, whether favourable or unfavourable, cannot have been very large. This observation is supported in an essay by Avraham Barkai on the social mobility of the Jews. Another finding of this author is that in 1860 the Jews were richer as well as more homogeneous as a group than twenty years before. Further contributions worth mentioning are that by Julius Carlebach on family structure and the position of Jewish women, and the one by Monika Richarz on Jews in the countryside. S. S. Praver discusses Heine's portraits of German and French Jews.

Social Change and Political Development in Weimar Germany. Ed. by Richard Bessel and E. J. Feuchtwanger. Croom Helm, London; Barnes & Noble Books, Totowa (N.J.) 1981. 295 pp. £ 13.95.

Wolfgang J. Mommsen's inquiry into the November Revolution (1918-20), which appeared earlier in a slightly different version in *Geschichte und Gesellschaft* (1978), is followed by original contributions investigating the interaction of socio-economic change and politics. Worth mentioning are Frank Domurad's discussion of the Hamburg handicrafts during the late Weimar Republic, Eve Rosenhaft's study of the politics waged by the KPD in the various quarters of Berlin, and Hartmut Pogge von Strandmann's essay on the German-Russian relations towards the end of the Republic.

SPREE, REINHARD. Soziale Ungleichheit vor Krankheit und Tod. Zur Sozialgeschichte des Gesundheitsbereichs im Deutschen Kaiserreich. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1981. 209 pp. DM 18.80.

First and foremost, this social history of health in the German Empire (the subtitle is more representative of the contents than the main title) deals with the determinants of the fall of mortality figures. The author holds curative health care to have been less decisive than general prevention, sanitary provisions and a *Zwangssozialisation* of the lower orders, a socialization enforced by the medical profession. He stresses that health was a social and economic asset, but he denies that poverty was inevitably an early-death warrant; cultural and behavioural factors could at least partially offset the handicap in question. The available statistical data are interpreted in a careful manner.

STEENSON, GARY P. "Not One Man! Not One Penny!" German Social Democracy, 1863-1914. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1981. xvi, 286 pp. \$ 19.95. (Paper: \$ 8.95.)

For Gary Steenson's Kautsky biography we refer to IRSH, XXV (1980), p. 131. Now he has written "a general introduction to the origins and development of German social democracy", "intended primarily for American undergraduate and graduate students". Dealing with the years 1863-90 chronologically, and with the period following thematically, he focuses on the relations of the party to the *Reich* and to trade unionism, on internal geographical differences within the SPD, and on the question how far practice was determined by theory. The main theme is the shift from the all-out opposition to the *Reich* in 1871 to the *Burgfrieden* in 1914. The negative-integration concept defines the analysis. The author bases himself on printed materials.

STOLLBERG, GUNNAR. Die Rationalisierungsdebatte 1908-1933. Freie Gewerkschaften zwischen Mitwirkung und Gegenwehr. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1981. 214 pp. DM 38.00.

This succinct and lucid *Habilitationsschrift* finds fault with the attitude adopted by the free trade unions (and also the KPD) with regard to rationalization during the Weimar Republic; the author ranges himself on the side of (*bien étonnés*) Otto Neurath, Eugen Rosenstock and Rudolf Rocker, who objected to Taylorism. According to Dr Stollberg this system cannot be squared with Socialism. Instead a new kind of technique, integrating planning and production, ought to be aimed at. As the free unions approved of rationalization as early as 1918 — a distinctive point of view of the present author —, they never voiced any criticism of that kind. The volume is based on printed materials.

OTHER BOOKS

CARVER, TERRELL. Engels. Oxford University Press, Oxford, Toronto, Melbourne 1981. x, 85 pp.

RUTHMANN, DANIELE. Vers une nouvelle culture social-démocrate. Conditions, objectifs et évolution de l'œuvre éducative réalisée par la social-démocratie allemande sous la République de Weimar de 1924 à 1933. Verlag Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern 1982. iv, 262 pp.

WABNER, ROLF. Lernen aus verpaßten Chancen. Zur Geschichte der hannoverschen Arbeiterbewegung 1815-1933. Mit einem Vorwort von Peter von Oertzen. Otto Brenner Stiftung, Frankfurt/M. 1982. 271 pp. Ill.

Great Britain

Bibliography of the British Coal Industry: Secondary Literature, Parliamentary and Departmental Papers, Mineral Maps and Plans and a Guide to Sources. Compiled and occasionally annot. by John Benson,

Robert G. Neville and Charles H. Thompson. Publ. for the National Coal Board by Oxford University Press, Oxford 1981. vii, 760 pp. £ 45.00.

“This volume is primarily intended to assist historians and social scientists, and works of a purely technical or scientific nature have been largely excluded.” The compilers have divided the entries into four parts: secondary sources (as far as they were published before November 1978; they are sometimes annotated and mostly of United Kingdom origin), Parliamentary and departmental papers, mineral maps and plans, and a guide to primary-source collections, a number of them described at fairly great length. In all there are 6,183 entries in this highly useful book. It is also easy to consult thanks to an extensive index.

COOKSON, J. E. *The Friends of Peace. Anti-war liberalism in England, 1793-1815.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1982. vi, 330 pp. £ 24.00.

In this well-researched book the “Friends of Peace” are presented as early Liberals who were kept together also by several other bonds, such as non-conformity. Although their immediate influence during the years 1793-1815 cannot have been very large, they played a considerable role, indirectly, in liberalizing the Tories. Dr Cookson’s account of their campaign against the war is duly searching; he is notably interested in ideological and political issues. He bases himself mostly on primary (printed and unprinted) materials.

CROWTHER, M. A. *The Workhouse System 1834-1929. The history of an English social institution.* Batsford Academic and Educational Ltd, London 1981. x, 305 pp. £ 17.50.

Inspired by Erving Goffman’s *Asylums* (cf. IRSH, XXI (1976), pp. 391f.), Dr Crowther investigates workhouses as total institutions, “as part of a larger pattern of incarceration”. He has written a general history, which deals with the institutional development, and discusses the life of the inmates in greater detail as well. More than once he draws comparisons with the Welfare State, which reveal continuity only too often. The volume is based on archival materials.

CRUICKSHANK, MARJORIE. *Children and Industry. Child Health and Welfare in North-West Textile Towns During the Nineteenth Century.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1981. ix, 189 pp. Ill. £ 14.50.

The present author depicts the bleak conditions in which the working-class children of the North-West grew up. Although the young textile workers were the first to be protected by legislation, and even if during the Victorian era they remained more fortunate on the whole than the children employed in small-scale industry or agriculture, they were insufficiently provided for in many respects. The author points especially to inferior food. Charity,

moreover, was quite inadequate. The volume is based on various sources, including interviews.

FISHER, CHRIS. *Custom, Work and Market Capitalism. The Forest of Dean Colliers, 1788-1888.* Croom Helm, London 1981. xvi, 203 pp. £ 12.95.

The changing position of the Forest of Dean colliers between 1788 and 1888 is the subject of this book, which is based on primary sources; its author will be known to our readers for his article in *IRSH*, XXV (1980), pp. 53ff. It is argued that the Dean Forest (Mines) Act of 1838 meant a turning-point, for it put a temporary end to the exertions of the State to gain control of mining in the area by means of abolition of the customary rights, and it became the foundation of future shifts in ownership and work organization, as well as in the social consciousness of the colliers. The State is depicted by Dr Fisher as promoting its own interests in discarding the established structures: a censure of those opinions which in his view overemphasize the steering of the State by the capitalists.

FLETCHER, ANTHONY. *The Outbreak of the English Civil War.* Edward Arnold, London 1981. xxx, 446 pp. Maps. £ 24.00.

Dr Fletcher disagrees with both the Whig and the Marxist interpretation of the English Civil War. "There was not bound to be a struggle between king and parliament in order that the balanced constitution of the eighteenth century could be its outcome. Nor [...] can the war be explained in terms of social revolution: the ultimate split was quite clearly a split within the governing class." The conflict was to a high degree a war of religion, but it became inevitable only as a result of a process of mutual mistrust and misunderstanding, which tended to reinforce itself. The volume is almost wholly based on manuscript sources.

Guide to the Modern Records Centre, University of Warwick Library. Compiled by Richard Storey [and] Janet Druker. University of Warwick Library, Coventry 1977. 152 pp. £ 1.50.

Supplement to the Guide to the Modern Records Centre, University of Warwick Library. Compiled by Richard Storey [and] Susan Edwards. University of Warwick Library, Coventry 1981. 116 pp. £ 3.00.

The Modern Records Centre was established in 1973 with the view of rescuing sources for the history of industrial relations and other aspects of social history. The present volumes list and roughly specify the holdings of the institute, which include trade-union records, but also archives of employers' and trade organizations, pressure groups (e.g., Amnesty International and the Anti-Concorde Project) and individuals (e.g., Gollancz and Crossman). Each of the two volumes has a detailed composite index.

Hosts, Immigrants and Minorities. Historical Responses to Newcomers in British Society 1870-1914. Ed. by Kenneth Lunn. Dawson, Folkestone 1980. ix, 377 pp. £ 15.00.

The studies collected in this mimeographed volume have their origin in a conference of the Society for the Study of Labour History held in 1978. Apart from the contributions by John Rex (on the period after 1945) and by Neville Kirk ("Ethnicity, Class and Popular Toryism, 1850-1870") they confine themselves to the span of time mentioned in the title. It is the Jews that receive most of the space, but there are also authors who concentrate on Germans (Colin Holmes deals with German gipsies, Gregory Anderson with German clerks), Poles or Irishmen. Interesting is Alan Lee's paper on "Aspects of the Working-Class Response to the Jews in Britain, 1880-1914".

JONES, IEUAN GWYNEDD. *Explorations and Explanations. Essays in the Social History of Victorian Wales.* Gwasg Gomer, Llandysul 1981. 338 pp. £ 9.75.

Attaining a fair amount of uniformity, this collection of (previously published) essays analyzes the nature of the social change of the 1850's and the 1860's, decades which according to the author were a key period in nineteenth-century Wales. Religion and politics are the two main subjects, which does not prevent Professor Jones from getting down to the social consequences of industrialization and urbanization in the end. Here he does not eschew quantitative expositions. The research is based on a wide range of primary sources.

LEIGHTON, MARTIN. *Men at Work.* Jill Norman, London 1981. viii, 167 pp. £ 6.95. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

The above title seems to suggest an account of experiences and settings of work, and this indeed is given in the first part of the volume. Starting with his life as a scavenger, Mr Leighton relates the various other jobs he had, both skilled and unskilled, in several parts of England and Wales. Thus far "working-class culture is a major theme of this book". In the second part, however, he holds forth on English society in its entirety, as being deeply divided and saddled with poor industrial relations. It is the personal observations rather than the general reflections that make the book interesting.

LUDLOW, JOHN. *The Autobiography of a Christian Socialist.* Ed. and Introd. by A. D. Murray. Frank Cass, London 1981. xxxii, 334 pp. Ill. £ 16.00.

John Malcolm Ludlow, the founder of the Christian Socialist movement, left an autobiography covering the years 1821-75. The present volume contains about two thirds of it. The edited portions are full of interesting information, not only on the author's private life in and outside England, but also on his public record, notably in the Christian Socialist movement, the co-operatives, the ASE and adult education (Ludlow called himself "one of God's odd men"). A composite but not fully complete index is appended.

MALCOLMSON, ROBERT W. *Life and Labour in England 1700-1780.*

Hutchinson, London, Melbourne, Johannesburg 1981; Keesing Boeken B.V., Amsterdam. 208 pp. £ 12.00. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

The present author directs his attention to the labouring people, estimated at eighty per cent of the English population at the time; his "principal concern is to reconstruct *their* experiences, their own views of the world, their own modes of conduct, their actual relations with people in authority". The picture which emerges is highly stationary, whether it is that of employment, of social mobility or of social consciousness; and changes, which Professor Malcolmson finds as well, are almost invariably considered to have had adverse consequences for the labouring people. Recent literature has been well worked up in this book, and it also rests solidly on (contemporary) periodicals.

Popular Culture: Past and Present. A Reader. Ed. by Bernard Waites, Tony Bennett and Graham Martin. Croom Helm, London, in assoc. with the Open University Press, Milton Keynes, n.d. [1981.] 322 pp. £ 5.25.

"This book is largely the result of the collective effort of a number of people involved in preparing the Open University course *Popular Culture*." Almost all of the fifteen chapters are reprints, often riddled with excisions, of well-known texts by R. W. Malcolmson, E. P. Thompson, G. Stedman Jones and others. In the first part the focus is on the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, while in the second part more recent developments are dealt with. Apart from leisure activities, class and the mass media are the principal subjects to come up for discussion.

RICHTER, DONALD C. Riotous Victorians. Ohio University Press, Athens (Ohio), London 1981. xi, 185 pp. Ill. \$ 14.95. (Paper: \$ 5.95.)

"One of the underlying premises of this book is that the widely-held belief in the public orderliness of Victorian society, at least in the eighteen-sixties, seventies, and eighties, is a gross misconception. The phenomenon of widespread crowd disturbances described here may help to dispel such a mistaken notion." Another myth exploded in the process is the idea that the disturbances in question had anything to do with a revolutionary potential. Religious fanaticism, temporary discontent and even violence just for the fun of it played a major role. However, the main focus is not on the rioters, but on the problems of public order and crowd control, the Home Office faring reasonably well at the author's hands.

SANDERSON, MARGARET H. B. Scottish Rural Society in the Sixteenth Century. John Donald Publishers Ltd, Edinburgh 1982. ix, 286 pp. Maps. £ 15.00.

As far as the available sources allow of (there is for instance little material on the Highlands) Dr Sanderson discusses changes in landownership in great detail, focusing on structural changes and on the relations between

tenants and proprietors. Although the sixteenth century was politically and religiously rather turbulent, land tenure was markedly continuous. Yet the Church's holdings became gradually less important, and the social consequences of this shift in landed property are dealt with towards the end of the book. The author has opened up a great amount of new primary material, notably the Registers of Testaments in the Scottish Record Office containing many data.

SMITHIES, EDWARD. *Crime in Wartime. A Social History of Crime in World War II.* George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1982. ix, 219 pp. £ 12.50.

The present author shows that the number of crimes registered by the police increased enormously in England during the Second World War (by 57 per cent), especially during the last two years. Since police files remained closed to him, Dr Smithies is unable to give full particulars about the nature of these crimes and their statistics, but he succeeds in giving a clear picture of, for instance, the causes of the black market and the way it operated, and of the extent of the deterioration of morals (gambling, drinking and prostitution). The situation in London is often taken to be representative of that to be found throughout England.

SPATER, GEORGE. *William Cobbett. The Poor Man's Friend.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1982. xxvi, 661 pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. £ 30.00.

The intrinsic merits of this work make it likely for it to become the new standard biography of William Cobbett, alongside the much older one by G. D. H. Cole. Mr Spater has discovered quite a lot of materials that have not been worked up even in the third edition of Cole, and therefore could relate some periods in Cobbett's life, for instance the last years, in greater detail. It is hard to be deadly serious about Cobbett's experiences, at least for someone with such a lively sense of humour as Mr Spater's. However, in this case irony is often paid with the loss of Cole's penetration. The volumes have fine illustrations, among them some portraits in the possession of the Lathbury family, who also gave the author access to a number of archival materials.

VERNON, BETTY D. *Ellen Wilkinson 1891-1947.* Croom Helm, London 1982. xv, 254 pp. £ 14.95. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

Amy Mitchell's remark that "Ellen was always so anxious to put the world to right that love affairs had to wait" is also relevant to the way Miss Wilkinson's life is tackled in this book. Love affairs (especially the one with Herbert Morrison) are touched upon, it is true, but the author is yet mainly concerned with the political career of the "Mighty Atom". In spite of the scarcity of primary materials (Ellen Wilkinson's archive has been lost) the dynamic personality and the vigorous exertions on behalf of Labour come

across very clearly, thanks to a great many interviews. As a biography the volume is on the whole satisfactory, although some episodes from the life of this woman in politics could have been treated in greater detail, such as her membership of the Communist Party and her term of office as a Minister.

OTHER BOOKS

BAKER, BLAKE. *The Far Left. An Exposé of the Extreme Left in Britain.* Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1981. ix, 182 pp.

HUMPHRIES, STEPHEN. *Hooligans or Rebels? An Oral History of Working-Class Childhood and Youth 1889-1939.* Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1981. viii, 279 pp. Ill. Maps.

Italy

ADAMSON, WALTER L. *Hegemony and Revolution. A Study of Antonio Gramsci's Political and Cultural Theory.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1980. x, 304 pp. \$ 24.50.

Basing himself essentially on a close analysis of the prison notebooks, the author discovers a "substantial continuity" from 1918 onwards coupled with "some very basic shifts in [Gramsci's] thematic focus". He argues that Gramsci succeeded in raising some elementary and as yet unsolved problems, important to those interested in a coherent and democratic Marxist political theory. Gramsci's conception of industrial organization, hegemonic rule and bureaucratic ossification has stood in the way of a final elaboration of such a theory. The concept of hegemony in itself, though, is "one of [Gramsci's] most original and suggestive" categories. The author concludes that further empirical research into class fragmentation should be done.

ROMAGNOLI, UMBERTO [e] TIZIANO TREU. *I sindacati in Italia dal '45 a oggi: Storia di una strategia.* Il Mulino, Bologna 1981. 340 pp. L. 8000.

This is a new edition of *I sindacati in Italia: Storia di una strategia (1945-1976)*, which appeared in 1977, and successively deals with the institutional framework, the organization and the bargaining policies of the post-war trade unions. An epilogue, "On the Eve of the 'Eighties", has been appended.

VIGEZZI, BRUNELLO. *Il PSI, le riforme e la rivoluzione. Filippo Turati e Anna Kuliscioff dai fatti del 1898 alla prima guerra mondiale.* Sansoni Editore, Firenze 1981. xi, 208 pp. L. 18000.

The present author aims at a better understanding, if not at a rehabilitation, of Italian reformism. "It is incredible how some ideological taboos have long blocked important investigations, compelling to repeat trite and almost irresolvable controversies." The focus is on Turati and Kuliscioff, whose correspondence is used and analyzed in considerable detail.

OTHER BOOKS

FEMIA, JOSEPH V. Gramsci's Political Thought. Hegemony, Consciousness, and the Revolutionary Process. Oxford University Press, Oxford 1981. xiii, 303 pp.

The Netherlands

EEDEN, FREDERIK VAN. *Uit het Dagboek van —. Samengesteld en toegelicht door H. W. van Tricht. Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1982. ix, 390 pp. D.fl. 37.50.*

An unabridged edition of Frederik van Eeden's diary was published about ten years ago, and noticed in IRSH, XVI (1971), pp. 287f., and XVIII, p. 325. The present volume consists of selections and an adapted annotation by the late Dr v. Tricht, who also edited the unabridged version.

Een kwaad leven. De Arbeidsenquête van 1887. Heruitgave van de 'Enquête betreffende werking en uitbreiding der wet van 19 September 1874 (Staatsblad No. 130) en naar den toestand van fabrieken en werkplaatsen' (Sneek, 1887), bezorgd en ingeleid door Jacques Giele. Deel 1. Amsterdam. Deel 2. Maastricht. Deel 3. De vlasindustrie. Tilburg. Eindverslag. Uitgeverij Link, Nijmegen 1981. xxix, 382 pp.; xxviii, 308 pp.; xx, 373 pp. D.fl. 34.50; 29.50; 32.50.

In 1886 a Parliamentary Commission was set up to inquire into the effects of the Child Labour Act (1874) and into the conditions in factories and workshops. Its report (the sales edition of which is reprinted here in facsimile) remains a particularly important source of information on the Netherlands heading for modern industrial capitalism, even if the Commission was prevented from rounding off its investigation. A detailed picture is given of the working conditions in three towns and in one branch of industry (flax processing in the province of South Holland). The report is also of interest for the personal accounts by labourers of their life and work (the workers from Tilburg are not represented here) and for the commentaries by a number of leaders of the early workers' movement. The editor's annotation is adequate, though he could have devoted some more attention to the section on Tilburg. The get-up of the volumes is excellent.

MEER, TOM VAN DER, STEVEN VAN SCHUPPEN [en] SJOERD VEEN. *De SDAP en de kiesrechtstrijd. De ontwikkeling van de Nederlandse sociaal-democratie 1894-1913. Van Gennep, Amsterdam 1981. 224 pp. Ill. Maps. D.fl. 38.50.*

In the Netherlands the movement for universal suffrage twice raised to a high pitch: about 1885 and between 1910 and 1912. The latter of these onsets is discussed here. The SDAP, which played a leading part, needed the support of the trade unions, and the way this was obtained only with great

difficulty is a central theme in this book. The first three chapters, which cover the period up to 1908, are unsatisfactory, though less so as they progress. The discussion of the years 1908-12, on the other hand, also does justice to the subtitle. The authors give interesting information on the geographical distribution and growth of the SDAP following. However, for the reader to understand how much of a void was left in the SDAP once the long-cherished ideal of universal suffrage had been realized the data presented here are too scanty after all, leaving it unclear what place exactly the campaign for the vote had among the activities of the SDAP, and what it meant to the rank and file. The book is based on materials from the SDAP archive and other collections.

SCHEFFER, H. J. *Het Volksdagblad. Arbeidersbeweging en dagbladpers.* Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1981. x, 220, 53 pp. Ill. D.fl. 49.50.

Admirably observant of detail, the present author has written a minute history of three papers which appeared successively as *Het Volksdagblad*. On many points he corrects the historiography of the Dutch workers' movement, though occasionally he tends to lose sight of the main line of the argument. Most of the attention goes to the *Volksdagblad* that was published between 1895 and 1908, a neutral working-class paper of good quality which turned into a less sound Syndicalist one. A large space is given to the biography of F. A. van Hall, who provided the paper with the necessary funds. The illustrations are excellent, but the book has not been type-set as meticulously as it was written, which may account for the statement in the table of contents that among the shareholders of the *Volksdagblad* there were few members of the *Partij van de Arbeid* (read SDAP).

OTHER BOOKS

DONA, HANS. *Sport en socialisme. De geschiedenis van de Nederlandse Arbeiderssportbond 1926-1941.* Van Gennep, Amsterdam 1981. 314 pp. Ill.

Portugal

SAUNDERS, A. C. DE C. M. *A social history of black slaves and freedmen in Portugal 1441-1555.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1982. xviii, 283 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 27.50.

Even if this history is not exactly revelatory on, for instance, the legal status of slaves, the position of the freedmen or race relations, it sheds new light on other aspects of slavery, such as the religiousness of the slaves. The author also shows that in the period under discussion slaves never made up more than 2.5-3% of the population, but that in some regions (Tagus valley, the agricultural provinces in the South) this could rise to some ten per cent. "No occupation was exclusively associated with slaves", though slaves worked not only in the fields, but also as domestic servants or as menial labourers in the towns. Dr Saunders bases himself on archival materials among other things.

Switzerland

WIRTH, FRANZ. Johann Jakob Treichler und die soziale Bewegung im Kanton Zürich (1845/1846). Verlag Helbing & Lichtenhahn, Basel, Frankfurt/M. 1981. xii, 292 pp. S.fr. 56.00.

Against the background of a well-documented (a great deal of new archival material has been used) and detailed picture of the economic, social and political developments in the Canton of Zurich the present study expounds the social movement led by Treichler. He is regarded by the author in the first place as a liberal who, disillusioned by the liberals betraying the liberal principles, turned Socialist; that is, he strove after equality and sovereignty of the people. So it was Treichler and not Karl Bürkli who was the first German Swiss Socialist, according to Dr Wirth. Apart from offering the above and other emendations of the Treichler image, the book is also useful for filling out the biography of August Becker.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

ANTONOV-OVSEYENKO, ANTON. The Time of Stalin. Portrait of a Tyranny. Transl. from the Russian by George Saunders with an Introd. by Stephen F. Cohen. Harper & Row, New York 1981; Harper & Row Europe, Bussum. xviii, 375 pp. Ill. \$ 19.95.

This is another book by a Russian dissident which adduces new evidence on Stalin's crimes. The author, the son of the well-known Bolshevik revolutionary, draws mainly on oral statements (by A. Mikojan, G. Petrovskij, and still living persons, who remain anonymous), but unfortunately he often fails to say when and under what circumstances these statements were made. Nor is there any systematic comparison with what others have written; thus, the death of Stalin's second wife is represented as murder beyond all doubt. As M. Dovner has shown in the samizdat publication *Pamjat'* in 1979, the book should be read with due criticism, but this proviso is not put in by Professor Cohen in his introduction.

HARDING, NEIL. Lenin's Political Thought. Vol. 2. Theory and Practice in the Socialist Revolution. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1981. ix, 387 pp. £ 15.00.

The first volume of this study, which intends to render Lenin's political ideas intelligible, was noticed in IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 464. Also in the present volume the author argues, lucidly and sovereignly, that Lenin's political ideas and his economic analyses cannot be disconnected. Accordingly he grants the pamphlet *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism* an even more prominent place than is usually done. Yet *The State and Revolution* is "the crowning achievement of Lenin's political thought in the latter [post-1914] period of his life". In these works Lenin had a solid theoretical basis for conducting his policies; in the opinion of Dr Harding Lenin was

not in the least an instinctive practical politician, but, on the contrary, "an extraordinarily doctrinaire politician". He was compelled to change his course when he came up against the failure of the revolution in the West, the discovery that the post-revolutionary tasks had been underrated, and other untoward circumstances he could not have foreseen. This last phase of Lenin's life, though, is dealt with less extensively, and all but narrowed down to the Russian scene. His international action (e.g., his polemics with Roy) does not quite come out here.

LANE, CHRISTEL. *The Rites of Rulers. Ritual in Industrial Society – The Soviet Case*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. ix, 308 pp. Ill. £ 20.00. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

This is a pioneering study of the ubiquitous rituals and festivals celebrated in the Soviet Union. Their legitimizing and manipulative nature is thrown into proper relief. "The focus of this study on ritual as an embodiment of ideology, of some of the fundamentals of the system, and on the utilization of ritual as a means to preserve these fundamentals entails a preoccupation with the most conservative part of the Soviet system." Although she is alive to problems deriving from artificiality and syncretism, the author cautions against underrating the success of the ritual.

MALET, MICHAEL. *Nestor Makhno in the Russian Civil War*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke; London School of Economics and Political Science, London 1982. xxvii, 232 pp. £ 25.00.

The manuscript of the present volume was apparently closed in 1975. The author has built up his work thematically: the course of the war, the organization of the *machnovščina*, ideological questions and exile. Dr Malet claims his study to be a complement to that by Michael Palij (cf. IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 464). This assertion is made good only on two points: the author pays even greater attention to Machno in exile, and he has done research in the archives of the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, which, however, is hardly evident from his annotation, which is altogether below the mark.

RIEBER, ALFRED J. *Merchants and Entrepreneurs in Imperial Russia*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1982. xxvi, 464 pp. Ill. \$ 35.00.

In the title of this particularly important book it does not come out that what Professor Rieber actually does here is describing the vicissitudes of the *soslovie* system after the days of Peter the Great. Seen against the background of the modernization theory, the fact that the *soslovija* did not quite disappear led to the breaking up and the isolation of social groups. On the whole the Government was in favour of the *soslovie* system, since it rather fitted in with its own interests, though varying from department to department different approaches towards the changes to be tackled can be noticed.

The merchants and the entrepreneurs, by no means politically close-knit, were also too much divided on regional and ethnical lines to build up a social consciousness of their own. As Professor Rieber takes all of Russia into consideration, his work means a warranted qualification of the findings of Thomas Owen, whose book (*vide* above, p. 269) obviously appeared too late to be incorporated in the present one. The author bases himself mainly on primary (also manuscript) sources.

ULAM, ADAM B. *Russia's Failed Revolutions. From the Decembrists to the Dissidents.* Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1981. vii, 451 pp. £ 10.00.

Professor Ulam investigates the question "What was it that at decisive moments has frustrated or flawed the libertarian intentions of Russia's revolutionaries and reformers?", not with an eye to libertarian movements, but in order to find out why autocracy and repression continued to prevail in Russia. His answer is that reformers and revolutionaries were hampered by their concern about Russia's position in world politics. One will look in vain for a systematic account of the revolutionary tradition, which the author did not intend, in this book. The treatment of the populists of the 1870's is rather scanty as compared with a preceding, interesting, chapter on the Decembrists. The discussion of 1917 focuses on the affairs at the political top; the results of the more recent, socially oriented, historiography of the Russian Revolution have not been worked up by the author, curiously enough.

OTHER BOOKS

- Bor'ba Leninskoj partii protiv melkoburžuaznych grupp i tečenij. Pod red. A. N. Šmeleva. "Vysšaja škola", Moskva 1981. 255 pp.
 Bor'ba za massy v trech revoljucijach v Rossii. Proletariat i srednie gorodskie sloi. "Mysl'", Moskva 1981. 303 pp.

Yugoslavia

DJILAS, MILOVAN. *Tito. The Story from Inside.* Transl. by Vasilije Kojić and Richard Hayes. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1981. vi, 185 pp. Ill. £ 7.95.

In a fluent style Djilas relates the life of Tito, with whom he associated as an intimate friend for seventeen years. He draws, *sine ira et studio*, a convincing picture of Tito the man rather than of the politician, and indeed as an individual, and especially as the man in power, Tito is more interesting than as a politician and notably as a political theorist. His luxurious way of living (he owned a hundred villas, in most of which he spent two nights at best) is reminiscent of that of an absolute monarch. In social intercourse, on the other hand, he was genial, or even maty. Yet the democratic leanings that Djilas attributed to Tito at the time of the rupture with Stalin were basically alien to him.

OTHER BOOKS

- DIMITRIJEVIĆ, SERGIJE. Radovan Dragović i stvaranje klasnog radničkog pokreta i Socijaldemokratske stranke u Srbiji. Radnička Štampa, Beograd 1978. 304 pp. Ill.
- SOERGEL, WOLFGANG. Arbeiterselbstverwaltung oder Managersozialismus? Eine empirische Untersuchung in jugoslawischen Industriebetrieben. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1979. 487 pp.

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

R. Bean is Senior Lecturer in Economics in the University of Liverpool, Liverpool.

Neil Evans is Tutor in History and Welsh Studies, Coleg Harlech, Harlech.

Jehuda Riemer is Director of the Higher Education and Research Authority of the Federation of Kibbutz Movements, Kibbutz Urim, Negev, Israel.