

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

O'ROURKE, JAMES J. *The Problem of Freedom in Marxist Thought. An Analysis of the Treatment of Human Freedom by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Contemporary Soviet Philosophy.* D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Boston 1974. xii, 231 pp. D.fl. 75.00.

This well-organized work, a doctorate thesis presented at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, under the supervision of Professor Bocheński, deals with Soviet philosophy as it developed mainly in the 'sixties; its results are constantly put over against the doctrines of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Worth noting is the fact that Soviet philosophers, who used to elaborate theses of historical determinism and a relation between freedom and necessity, have more and more studied the young Marx, which has brought with it a tendency towards "humanism" and a certain emphasis on the all-round development of man as an end in itself.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

BAKER, JOHN R. *Race.* Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1974. xviii, 625 pp. Ill. £ 6.50.

Since the 'thirties the subject of race, and notably the correlation of race and cultural achievement, has lain under an "antifascist" taboo. The British zoologist Baker has now made a courageous attempt to re-open the issue. In the first three sections of his book he records and criticizes traditional ideas on the subject, and establishes criteria for distinguishing races and subraces (colour is said to be largely irrelevant). In the fourth section he broaches the sore subject of superiority and inferiority. He rightly emphasizes the evidence on differential cognitive ability, but he is far less convincing when he represents the Indianids as morally deficient. It is to his credit that he begins and ends by stating that no one can claim superiority simply because he or she belongs to a particular ethnic taxon.

BAKUNIN, MICHAEL. *Selected Writings.* Ed. and Introd. by Arthur Lehning. Transl. from the French by Steven Cox. Transl. from the Russian by Olive Stevens. Jonathan Cape, London 1973. 288 pp. £ 2.25.

The editor of the *Archives Bakounine* has prepared an anthology in which there is a heavy emphasis on Bakunin's contribution to the theory and practice of Anarchism. The decades 1836-66 are represented only by a letter to his sisters and "The Reaction in Germany". The selections made from Bakunin's writings against Marx and Marxism do not include the major diatribes against the Jews.

BARKUN, MICHAEL. *Disaster and the Millennium.* Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1974. x, 246 pp. \$ 10.00.

Melanesian cargo cults, the Anabaptists, Red Indians, American Negroes as well as Nazism, Chinese and Russian Communism and various other movements are quoted by the author of this clever study to support his thesis that multiple local disasters are the explanation (though not the only one) of the occurrence of millenarian movements. Thus, with extreme logic, it is argued that "permanent revolution is nothing more or less than permanent disaster" – no matter whether this "disaster" is a natural catastrophe or a consciously organized disturbance (Cultural Revolution). The author analyzes several relevant theories.

CHARVET, JOHN. *The Social Problem in the Philosophy of Rousseau.* Cambridge University Press, London 1974. vii, 148 pp. £ 2.80.

The focus in the present volume is on Rousseau's "solution" of the social problem, i.e., the problem of human co-existence in society. Confining himself to the second *Discours*, *Emile* and *Du contrat social*, the author argues that Rousseau devised no more than a makeshift for his basic egotism. "The absurdity and incoherence of Rousseau's theory lies precisely in the elaboration of a social ideal founded on a rejection of the right of individuals to live and value each other in their particularity."

GLUCKSMANN, MIRIAM. *Structuralist analysis in contemporary social thought. A comparison of the theories of Claude Lévi-Strauss and Louis Althusser.* [International Library of Sociology.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1974. xiii, 197 pp. £ 4.50.

"Lévi-Strauss is concerned to show that the social organization, kinship networks, cultural products and thought structures of 'primitive' men are coherent, organized structures, and are [...] variations of a limited number of possible patterns." Althusser, on the other hand, aims "to show that Marx's mature writings embody a distinctive epistemology of which he was more or less unaware". The emphasis is laid on the thought structures of the two structuralists mentioned, and to a lesser extent on others. The similarities of ways of thinking and of method get as much attention as the differences.

HEEK, F. VAN. *Van hoogkapitalisme naar verzorgingsstaat. Een halve eeuw sociale verandering, 1920-1970.* Boom, Meppel n.d. [1974.] 340 pp. D.fl. 28.50.

The title of this book corresponds only partly to its contents. These consist of a series of articles (1937-72) and chapters from books dealing with a fairly

wide variety of subjects. Professor v. Heek's farewell lecture was devoted to "The Welfare State and Sociology". Among the other items are the social consequences of the slump of the 'thirties in the badly hit Dutch industrial town of Enschede, the birth level and the "front" mentality of the Roman Catholics in the Netherlands (up to about 1960), a comparison between various sociological theories, and the social roots of German National-Socialism.

HOLLANDER, PAUL. *Soviet and American Society. A Comparison.* Oxford University Press, New York 1973. xx, 476 pp. \$ 12.50.

The author lived in Hungary for 24 years (until 1956), and when writing this intelligent book he had been living in the USA for 12 years. For his study of the Soviet Union he has made use of translations of Russian material and of material from Western sources. Even without this limitation it is true that we have "more information – statistical and sociological – about the American family", attitudes, conflicts, life styles of the various social strata etc. than about their Soviet counterparts. The significance of cultural traditions, political arrangements and processes of industrialization for the class structure in the two countries is dealt with thoroughly. The author makes no secret of his scepticism about fundamental changes in the Soviet regime, nor of his "unrelieved gloom" concerning American developments towards carelessness and lack of understanding for international problems, which sometimes become self-destructive.

Internationales Jahrbuch für Religionssoziologie – International Yearbook for the Sociology of Religion. Band/Vol. VIII. Zur Theorie der Religion. Religion und Sprache – Sociological Theories of Religion. Religion and Language. Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1973. 257 pp. DM 48.00.

Of the nine contributions that make up the present volume five deal with the theory of religion, and four with religion and language. We mention the highly theoretical essay on "Origin, Function and Content of Religion", by G. Dux, and N. P. Alekseev's study of religion in the kolkhoz. Both are in German, but summaries in English are appended.

KING, PRESTON. *The Ideology of Order. A Comparative Analysis of Jean Bodin and Thomas Hobbes.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1974. 352 pp. £ 6.00.

The present volume is in a sense a counterpart to Dr King's *Fear of Power*, which was noticed in IRSH, XII (1967), pp. 305f.; the approach is pretty much the same. Apart from three chapters on the historical background, the author has confined himself to a critical analysis of the (normative) absolutism of Bodin and Hobbes. He objects to the latter that a collective sovereign is unable to wield absolute power, but this objection is an index to his own belief in liberal democracy rather than a refutation.

LINDGREN, J. RALPH. *The Social Philosophy of Adam Smith.* Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1973. xvi, 164 pp. D.fl. 24.00.

Dr Lindgren has tried his hand at a reconstruction of Smith's overall view of society and social relations. Not only the well-known economic theory, but also Smith's ethics of sympathy, his psychology, his political ideas and his religion are discussed in detail.

POULANTZAS, NICOS. *Les classes sociales dans le capitalisme aujourd'hui.* Editions du Seuil, Paris 1974. 365 pp. F.fr. 39.00.

In a strictly logical argument, based on Marxist axioms (internationalization of capitalist relationships and supremacy of the USA; rejection of any alliance with "national bourgeoisies"), the author reaches conclusions about class alliances under the leadership of the working class that are widely divergent from the official Communist line. For France in particular, he sees the possibility of revolutionizing a new *petite-bourgeoisie*, and he analyzes the social forces, including that of the farmers, with a view to the possibility of their uniting against the bourgeoisie.

SCHACK, HERBERT. *Grenzfragen der Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften. Gesammelte Aufsätze.* Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1973. 275 pp. DM 48.60.

Professor Schack, an octogenarian economist with a strong interest in social philosophy, has here collected eight essays dating from the 'fifties. Most of these deal with social and moral aspects of economic theory, for instance the problem of the just wage, but two have Marxism-Leninism for their subject, or rather target.

SCHNABEL, PETER-ERNST. *Die soziologische Gesamtkonzeption Georg Simmels. Eine wissenschaftshistorische und wissenschaftstheoretische Untersuchung.* Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1974. ix, 235 pp. DM 64.00.

Ever since the beginning of the century Simmel's contributions to sociology have been criticized, patronized and plagiarized, but according to the present author they are only just beginning to be understood. As a matter of fact Dr Schnabel is of the opinion that he has an important contribution to make in this respect. Having disposed of a great number of "critical" (Lukács, Adorno), American etc. misconceptions, he presents an account of Simmel's overall view of society, his sociological method (which must not be mistaken for an ontology), and his theory of power and emancipation. Oddly enough, the author does not mention Heribert Becher's book on Simmel noticed in IRSH, XVII (1972), p. 716.

Sozialistische Pädagogik im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Hrsg. von Helmwart Hierdeis. Verlag Julius Klinkhardt, Bad Heilbrunn/Obb. 1973. 210 pp. DM 14.80.

Texts, mostly in the form of extracts, have been collected under the heading *Sozialistische Pädagogik*, a term that leaves room for various interpretations. Owen and Fourier represent the "Early Socialists"; Marx and Engels are

next (seventeen pages); finally, the third section (twentieth century) contains a selection from Socialist theories in the German-speaking countries at the time of the Weimar Republic (O. Rühle, M. Adler and others), in post-revolutionary Russia (Krupskaja, Makarenko etc.), and in Russia, the GDR and the Federal Republic after World War II. In an epilogue the editor, who has also provided a limited amount of footnotes, gives a survey of Socialist theories of education, but fails to justify his rather haphazard selection.

TREVES, RENATO. *La dottrina sansimoniana nel pensiero italiano del Risorgimento.* 2a ed. ampliata con l'aggiunta di un nuovo saggio dell'autore e di un saggio di Guido Maggioni. Edizioni Giappichelli, Torino 1973. 168 pp. L. 2500.

The main lines of the Saint-Simonian doctrine and its influence outside France, especially in Italy, are here clearly set out. The present edition contains a description of this influence, through Italy, in Argentina and Uruguay, and also (discussed by Guido Maggioni) of the literary effect of Saint-Simonism in the years 1825-48 in Lombardy. The different ideas within the circle of bearers and spokesmen of the "doctrine" are given much attention.

HISTORY

ABEL, WILHELM. *Massenarmut und Hungerkrisen im vorindustriellen Europa. Versuch einer Synopsis.* Verlag Paul Parey, Hamburg, Berlin 1974. 427 pp. Maps. DM 85.00.

Professor Abel, well-known for his work on the ups and downs of Central European agriculture (cf. *IRSH*, XI (1966), p. 287), has now made an equally pioneering study of the counterpart of this process: the incidence of dearth and famine in pre-industrial Europe, notably in the German language area. Since the sixteenth century, the worst crises occurred during the secular trends of expansion, when the agricultural production proved unable to meet the wants of a fast-growing population. The famines of the 1770's and the first half of the nineteenth century must not be laid at the door of the Industrial Revolution; in point of fact, the author provides a sound antidote to the tendency, shared by many Marxists, to view pre-industrial society in a mellow or even roseate light. The argument is corroborated by numerous tables and graphs, but the volume also includes well-chosen quotations from contemporary documents and narratives.

BORST, ARNO. *Lebensformen im Mittelalter. Propyläen, Frankfurt/M., Berlin, Wien 1973.* 783 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 48.00.

According to Professor Borst, the Middle Ages were a time when life and society were effectively moulded by certain ideals or patterns of human behaviour. In the present volume he tries to substantiate this thesis with the help of a hundred mediaeval documents, which are provided in a modern translation and duly commented upon. His book is divided into two parts,

"Conditio Humana" and "Societas Humana"; in the latter the focus is on social organization. The volume is aimed at a wide readership and aptly illustrated.

Les congrès de l'Internationale Communiste. Textes intégraux publiés sous la dir. de Pierre Broué. Le Premier congrès – 2-6 mars 1919. Prés. et introd. de P. Broué. Trad. de l'allemand de Jean-Marie Brohm. Trad. du russe de Jacques Mas. Etudes et Documentation Internationales, Paris 1974. 307 pp. F.fr. 46.00.

In the introduction a clear dividing line is drawn between the (good) International under Lenin and the degenerated International of 1924 and after. The French translation of the sources – congress speeches, contributions to discussions, appeals, manifestoes, etc. – has been made from Russian and German publications. In some cases publications in both languages have been used for one document. The footnotes contain important bibliographical data. In the present opening volume the appendices also contain documents of a somewhat later date than that of the First Congress, but these are based on its decisions.

Feudalismus. Zehn Aufsätze. Hrsg.: Heide Wunder. Nymphenburger Verlagshandlung, München 1974. 310 pp. DM 24.00.

The longest of the ten essays on the concept of feudalism that make up the present volume is the introduction provided by the editor; the other items are reprints. Four of these are by Mitteis, Brunner, Bloch (from the *Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*), and John W. Hall ("Feudalism in Japan – A Reassessment"). The remaining five contributions cover the debate that has been going on in the German Democratic Republic since Eckhard Müller-Mertens started it in 1963.

GRUBER, HELMUT. Soviet Russia Masters the Comintern. International Communism in the Era of Stalin's Ascendancy. Anchor Press/Doubleday, Garden City (N.Y.) 1974. xvi, 544 pp. \$ 3.95.

This book is a sequel to *International Communism in the Era of Lenin* (cf. IRSH, XII (1967), p. 311); a third and final volume (circa 1930-39) is in preparation. The present second volume deals with the subjection of the Comintern and the affiliated parties to the essentially nationalist policy of the Soviet Union. The author has an interesting thesis that Stalin "avoided open confrontations in bolshevizing the European parties", while "the colonial communists were treated with undisguised paternalism". The introductory texts and the documents elucidate "Bolshevization", the rise of Stalin, and the attitude towards the national emancipation movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries (for instance, "China, Waterloo of Comintern Colonial Policy", with texts by Sneevliet, Radek, Stalin and Trockij).

Histoire générale du socialisme. Publiée sous la dir. de Jacques Droz. Tome I: Des origines à 1875. Tome II: De 1875 à 1918. Presses Univer-

sitaires de France, Paris 1972; 1974. 658 pp.; 674 pp. Ill. F.fr. 99.00; 130.00.

A perusal of this ambitious work, written by a number of French scholars (Vol. III is in preparation), calls forth both admiration and criticism. Admiration for several contributions, such as those by Professor Droz on German Socialism and the German workers' movement in both volumes, for the study of equalitarian traditions in the Orient by Jean Chesneau (peasant equalitarianism is a constituent element in Chinese Communism), and for the discussion of the Second International by Annie Kriegel, although she has treated it rather succinctly. However, this collective work suffers, though to a lesser extent, from the same limitation that, as is rightly observed here, characterizes Cole's *History of Socialist Thought* owing to the fact that the author only knew English and French. The parts that cover smaller countries such as the Netherlands, and the literature quoted (to some extent that in German as well), are by no means free from more or less serious errors which detract from the work as a whole. The intention of the well and richly illustrated work is fairly popular; the authors testify to their agreement with Socialism as an effort towards a social situation which "removes man from barbarity". In general a good balance is struck between the treatment of the "movement" and that of the "theory", but particularly the chapter on Marx's *Capital* in Vol. I, which is more of a description than an analysis, looks somewhat lost between English Socialism from 1848 to 1872 and the First International.

HUMBERT-DROZ, JULES. Mémoires. Le couronnement d'une vie de combat 1941-1971. A La Baconnière, Neuchâtel 1973. 452 pp. Ill. S.fr. 39.00.

In fact the present fourth volume of the *Mémoires* has been written by Jenny Humbert-Droz, who has of course based it on her husband's archives and quotes copiously from them. The book opens with an enumeration of "fascist" (including "reactionary") groups and movements in Switzerland, which has in part been drawn from the work of Edgar Bonjour. Humbert-Droz's conflict with the Communist movement, his expulsion and his joining the Swiss Socialist Party (1943) are described in detail. The discussion of the post-war years is more fragmentary; important parts deal with Humbert-Droz's role in the Socialist International, his appreciation of Israel, and his reactions to the Dubček administration.

Il Manifesto e i suoi interpreti. Saggio introd. e cura di Gian Mario Bravo. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1973. clvi, 538 pp. L. 5000.

In his introduction (illuminating, too, for the present position of the Italian CP), the editor presents a critical evaluation of various Marxist interpretations of the ideas underlying the *Communist Manifesto* (for instance, Max Adler, Herman Gorter, Antonio Labriola). The *Manifesto*, with the prefaces to the editions in various languages, is printed in full in an Italian translation. Texts by a number of interpreters follow; besides those mentioned above, there are Plechanov, Jaurès, Kautsky, Ambrogio Belloni, Rosa Luxemburg, Hermann Duncker, Rjazanov, Robert Michels, Laski, and Togliatti. The

appendices contain brief biographies (from Viktor Adler to Zinov'ev), and a bio-bibliographical Marx-Engels chronicle, 1818-48.

Ordres et classes. Colloque d'histoire sociale, Saint-Cloud 24-25 mai 1967. Communications réunies par D. Roche et prés. par C. E. Labrousse. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1973. 269 pp. F.fr. 64.00.

The present volume collects twenty papers on aspects and problems of social stratification since Graeco-Roman antiquity; the discussions of the symposium in which they have their origin are not included. The contribution by Jean Bruhat on the *compagnonnages* and the beginnings of the workers' movement in France has been published before in *La Pensée* (1968).

Organisierter Kapitalismus. Voraussetzungen und Anfänge. Mit Beiträgen von Gerald D. Feldman, Gerd Hardach, Jürgen Kocka [u.a.] Hrsg. von Heinrich August Winkler. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1974. 233 pp. DM 24.00.

One of the attractive characteristics of this collection of studies is the fact that the authors, who are experts in special fields, openly admit their differences of opinion and make their conceptions subjects for discussion. The studies deal with several countries and the period from about 1870 to 1924, during which a tendency became apparent towards a capitalism organized in large units and directed by the State. The political form in which this "organized capitalism" developed could differ widely, and was determined by traditions inherited from the pre-industrial period rather than by economic circumstances. On the latter the authors agree. We mention the studies on Great Britain (H. Medick and B.-J. Wendt), Germany (H.-U. Wehler and G. D. Feldman), Italy (V. Sellin; for Italy it can be said that by and large capitalism was always "organized"), and the USA (H.-J. Pühle). The whole collection meets high standards of scholarship and is significant for the definition of problems in economic and social history.

Paysannerie française, paysannerie hongroise XVIe-XXe siècles. Vol. publié sous la dir. de Béla Köpeczi et Éva H. Balázs. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1973. 319 pp. Maps. \$ 11.00.

This book has its origin in a symposium of French and Hungarian historians held in Budapest in 1972. The purpose of the nineteen contributions printed here was the exchange of information on current research. There are no explicit comparisons between both countries, but the reader will find many particulars on the history of agriculture and the countryside in France and Hungary since the sixteenth century. The French contributors include Le Roy Ladurie, Mandrou and Meyer.

The Rich, the Well Born, and the Powerful. Elites and Upper Classes in History. Ed. by Frederic Cople Jaher. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London n.d. [1974.] vi, 379 pp. \$ 15.00; £ 7.20.

The twelve original studies that make up the present volume are of course

all in the field of social history. We mention, more or less at random, "Elitism and Democracy in Classical Athens", by R. Seager, "The Aristocracy of the Roman Republic", by R. E. Mitchell, "Charity and the Defense of Urban Elites in the Italian Communes", by R. C. Trexler, "The Survival of the Victorian Aristocracy", by W. L. Arnstein, "Style and Status: High Society in Late Nineteenth-Century New York", by the editor, "The Political Responses of the Chilean Upper Class to the Great Depression and the Threat of Socialism, 1931-33", by P. W. Drake, and "The New Deal Intellectual Elite: A Collective Portrait", by Th. A. Krueger and W. Glidden. There are also three studies on elites in Rumania and pre-revolutionary Russia.

THALMANN, PAUL. *Wo die Freiheit stirbt. Stationen eines politischen Kampfes.* Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg/B. 1974. 270 pp. S.fr. 34.00.

These memoirs, which do not meet high standards of scholarly accuracy, present a personal view of episodes in the life of Paul Thalmann, who first belonged to the left wing of Swiss Social Democracy and became a Communist after the First World War. From 1925 till 1928 he was in Moscow for his political and ideological training. At a later stage he rejected Stalinism, and during the Spanish Civil War, in which he worked as a journalist, he adhered to an opinion close to that of the POUM. His experience with the Anarchists led to his sympathy for their ideas. With the exception of a short conclusive dissertation, only episodes from the period 1917-37 are narrated. A strong point of the book are the vivid descriptions of the general atmosphere.

TRUNK, ISAIAH. *Judenrat. The Jewish Councils in Eastern Europe under Nazi Occupation.* Introd. by Jacob Robinson. The Macmillan Company, New York; Collier-Macmillan Ltd, London 1972. xxxv, 664 pp. Ill. \$ 14.95.

During the Second World War, Nazi Germany imposed a kind of self-government on the Jews in the occupied territories. Since they became increasingly enmeshed in the persecution and extermination of their own communities, these "Jewish councils" have a highly controversial reputation. The present volume is a sober and well-documented study of the councils in Poland, the Baltic countries and the South-West of the Soviet Union. The author, whose aim is understanding rather than passing judgment, provides a detailed account of their far from uniform structure, social composition and activities.

VICENS VIVES, J. *Obra completa. Vol. 2. Mil lecciones de la historia. Desde los albores de la humanidad hasta la actualidad. 1a parte: Desde la Prehistoria hasta el fin de la Edad Media. Vol. 3. Mil lecciones de la historia. Desde los albores de la humanidad hasta la actualidad. 2a parte: Desde el Renacimiento hasta el siglo XX.* Editorial Vicens-Vives, Barcelona 1971 [*recte* 1973]. xx, 1007 pp.; xxii, 1047 pp. Ill. Ptas 900 per vol.

The opening volume of Vicens's collected works was noticed in IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 290. The great Spanish historian was a prolific writer, and

the history of the world reprinted in the present volumes is not his most important book (it was written in collaboration with Luis Pericot García). The copious illustrations merit special mention.

Vormarxistischer Sozialismus. Hrsg. von Manfred Hahn. Athenäum Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1974. 337 pp. DM 17.80.

The concept of "Pre-Marxist Socialism" is here strictly limited in such a way that for instance the "True Socialists" (Grün etc.) are not included. Essays by authors of different political backgrounds, some of them revised versions of former publications, have been brought together. By the side of an essay by W. Schröder, in which the Marxist-Leninist view of Utopian Socialism is given, we find a contribution by A. Lehning on Buonarroti. A high standard of scholarship is reached in Ch. H. Johnson's study about Cabet and the problem of class antagonism (this is not the only contribution which first appeared in our periodical). A selected bibliography is appended.

OTHER BOOKS

DUCLOS, JACQUES. Bakounine et Marx. Ombre et Lumière. En annexe La Confession de Bakounine à Nicolas Ier (Trad. du russe par Andrée Robel). Plon, Paris 1974. 479 pp. Ill.

FEJTŐ, FRANÇOIS. L'héritage de Lénine. Introduction à l'histoire du communisme mondial. Casterman, Paris 1973. 397 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Chrétien et Eglises dans la vie politique. [Semaines Sociales de France, 60e Session, Lyon 1973.] Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon 1974; Gamma, Paris. 320 pp. F.fr. 45.00.

In the present volume the problem of Christian faith and political action is approached from several points of view. There are a number of theoretical contributions, but notably the discussions, which are printed *in toto*, focus on highly topical subjects such as war, class conflict and international justice.

Industry's Democratic Revolution. Ed. by Charles Levinson. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1974. 350 pp. £ 4.25.

In an "overview" the editor deals with subjects such as the impact of the rise of multinational enterprises and the restrictions of self-management in Yugoslavia. At the same time he uses practical examples in his argument for the possibility of introducing "social or non-economic values into the management consciousness". The contributions about separate countries are by (former) trade-union leaders such as O. Brenner (German Federal Republic; this country is given much attention because of codetermination), L. Woodcock (UAW, USA), E. Maire (CFDT, France), J. Jones (TGWU, Britain), I. B. Aaron (Israel), and M. Rukavina (Yugoslavia). Other countries treated are Austria, Canada, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. On the

whole, the authors are concerned with (fundamental) reform rather than with (violent) revolution.

PARSONS, HOWARD L. *Humanism and Marx's Thought*. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield (Ill.) 1971. xiii, 421 pp. \$ 18.75.

Professor Parsons (not to be confused with the famous sociologist, who "with the timidity and ambivalence of the liberal [...] does not want to make a clean break with capitalism") has assembled a number of papers dating from the 'sixties into a somewhat rambling book. The author's own ideas of human health and fulfilment, his interpretation of Marx's humanism and his criticism of the United States establishment receive about equal amounts of space. The final and longest chapter is devoted to "The Young Marx and the Young Generation".

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

Ethiopia

MARKAKIS, JOHN. *Ethiopia. Anatomy of a Traditional Polity*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1974. xiii, 409 pp. Maps. £ 6.50.

The slowly changing polity of Ethiopia is here analyzed with continuous reference to the country's social fabric. According to the author, the latter is becoming increasingly stratified along class lines; ethnicity is treated as a factor of secondary importance. Dr Markakis spent four years teaching in the University of Addis Ababa, and knows the emergent student radicalism at first hand. The volume was finished in 1972, but its findings provide a good insight into, and are largely confirmed by, recent developments.

AMERICA

NIEKERK, A. E. VAN. *Populism and political development in Latin America*. Rotterdam University Press, Rotterdam 1974. xiii, 230 pp. D.fl. 49.00.

The central part of this doctorate thesis is a description, based on a limited number of works which are indeed representative of the various forms of "populism" in Brazil (Vargas regime), Venezuela (for instance, Bétancourt), Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, and Argentina (Peronism). This section is preceded and followed by more general chapters, in which the author deals with methodological questions and discusses the role of Latin American populism in the process of political transformation. The importance of populist politics for social reform varies widely.

Brazil

CHILCOTE, RONALD H. *The Brazilian Communist Party. Conflict and Integration 1922-1972.* Oxford University Press, New York 1974. xv, 361 pp. \$ 15.00.

In an historical outline, the author devotes attention to conflicts and the splits resulting from them (Trotskyist and others), analyzes the relations between Prestes and Vargas, and investigates typical national features ("personalist-dominated and populist politics"). The subsequent chapters treat of systematically arranged themes, and contain detailed discussions of the organization structure of the party, the role of the leadership, relations with trade unions and peasant associations, the approach towards local and regional problems, and the interplay of international and national complications when mutually opposed trends arose (Maoists, "Stalinists", etc.). Special mention is due to the bibliography, the notes abounding with further observations, and the name and "general topics" indices.

Canada

Collection *Histoire des travailleurs québécois.* Les Presses de l'Université du Québec, Montréal.

1. LEBLANC, ANDRE E. et JAMES D. THWAITES, en collab. avec Hélène Espeset, Jean Hamelin, Jean Pierre Hardy [e.a.] *Le monde ouvrier au Québec. Bibliographie rétrospective.* 1973. xv, 283 pp. C\$ 6.00.
2. *Les travailleurs québécois 1851-1896.* Par Noël Bélanger, Jacques Bernier, Judith Burt [e.a.] Sous la dir. de Jean Hamelin. 1973. xiv, 221 pp. C\$ 6.00.
3. ROUILLARD, JACQUES. *Les travailleurs du coton au Québec 1900-1915.* 1974. xiii, 152 pp. C\$ 4.00.

Both separately and taken together these three mimeographed volumes form an essential contribution to Canadian social history. Vol. 1 comprises about 2,500 titles, mostly of articles in periodicals. The classification is systematic (for instance, labour movement – sources, general works, etc.; labour conflicts; female and child labour; living and work conditions; state of health; Socialism and Marxism). Within each group of publications, three periods are distinguished (not years of appearance), viz., 1660-1840, 1840-1919, and 1919 to the present. Vol. 2 is a collective work, based on a great deal of source research, and applying the methods of the sociology of work to history. It contains many data on the situation of the workers in the second half of the nineteenth century, the impact of industrialization, which began in this period, trade unionism, strikes and lock-outs, and also the attitude of the bourgeoisie and the Roman Catholic clergy. Vol. 3 is a monograph, in which the author first gives an historical survey of the textile industry in Canada in the nineteenth century, and then goes especially into the organizations that were active among the workers in the cotton industry during the first decade and a half of the twentieth century. Both the "international" organizations (e.g., Knights of Labor, who at the time had practically

disappeared in the USA) and those of purely Canadian origin receive great attention. A number of strikes are described in detail.

United States of America

American Labor Radicalism. Testimonies and Interpretations. Ed. by Staughton Lynd. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney [sic] 1973. v, 217 pp. \$ 7.95. (Paper: \$ 4.50.)

In a brief introduction, the editor speaks of the "tendency of trade unions to become routinized and conservative", which is offset by "the possibility of radicalism among workers themselves". The selection of texts is based on a representation of statements on, and expressions of, such radicalism in the past. "Mother Jones" is included, but also S. Perlman, who ascribed the lack of class-consciousness in American labour in part to Marx's policy vis-a-vis the First International. Other items are by C. Wright Mills, M. Ward (on the UAW), S. Weir (rank-and-file rebellions since the early 1950's; the article is from 1967), and E. Mandel (under the heading "Prophecies").

FITZGERALD, RICHARD. *Art and Politics. Cartoonists of the Masses and Liberator.* Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1973. xiv, 254 pp. Ill. \$ 14.50.

All but four of the sixty cartoons here reproduced were drawn by Art Young, Robert Minor, John Sloan, K. R. Chamberlain, and Maurice Becker. Most of them appeared in the *Masses* (1911-17) and *Liberator* (1918-24). These were radical periodicals, of which the former was fairly closely connected with the IWW, while the latter came under the spell of Communism. The author studies the motives inspiring the artists concerned; their revolt against academic art brought them to an emotional socialism. Chamberlain, however, lacked "strong political convictions", so that his work was "politically unconvincing".

MEIER, AUGUST and ELLIOTT RUDWICK. *CORE. A Study in the Civil Rights Movement 1942-1968.* Oxford University Press, New York 1973. xii, 563 pp. \$ 15.00.

The CORE archives, scattered among several institutions, other manuscript collections and interviews are a very important part of the material worked up into this detailed study, in which much attention is paid to local activities. CORE experienced two periods of flourishing: the initial years, when in many states the elimination of segregation in public accommodations was attained, whereupon the movement went through a crisis for lack of other targets, and the end of the 'fifties and the beginning of the 'sixties, when under the charismatic leadership of James Farmer job and housing campaigns were successful. A continuous rise of expectations of ever bigger victories prepared the ground for ideological conflicts, e.g., about the role of white people in the organization. The book is well-researched.

ROSENBLUM, GERALD. *Immigrant Workers. Their Impact on American*

Labor Radicalism. Basic Books, Inc., New York 1973. vii, 189 pp. \$ 8.95.

In this sociological study the strength of "business unionism" and the conservatism in the American labour movement are explained from the fact that the large-scale modernization of industry coincided with the arrival of large numbers of immigrants. The latter, who found themselves in "social isolation", fought their way in labour conflicts for immediate goals, but did not strive for any radical change of society. This was one of the causes of the fact that in America, as compared with Europe, the phenomenon of "severely discontinuous change" was atypical; in other words, the emerging labour movement was less characterized by an inclination to sustained radical opposition. The rapid loss of members in the IWW after actions, the author says, is an indication of this; radicalism does not take root.

TRATTNER, WALTER I. *From Poor Law to Welfare State: A History of Social Welfare in America*. The Free Press, New York; Collier Macmillan, London 1974. xii, 276 pp. \$ 7.95.

The chapters giving a chronologically arranged account are, in the present volume, interspersed with topical chapters such as "Child Welfare", in which the special theme is also treated more or less chronologically, but for a long period. The book is lucidly written, and contains many facts on such subjects as housing, relief, social insurance and social legislation. The years after 1945 are reviewed very succinctly. A bibliography is added to each chapter.

OTHER BOOKS

UNGER, IRWIN, with the assistance of Debi Unger. *The Movement: A History of the American New Left 1959-1972*. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York 1974. ix, 218 pp.

ASIA

LANDAU, JACOB M. *Middle Eastern Themes. Papers in History and Politics*. Frank Cass, London 1973. vii, 309 pp. £ 3.75.

Twelve contributions in the present volume are reprints of book chapters and articles from the years 1952-70 (one of them stems from the IRSH). The thirteenth and last essay is here printed for the first time. It deals with Alparslan Türkeş's nationalist and Pan-Turk thought which, together with populist ideas, inspire the National Action Party. Other contributions are devoted to secret societies in Egypt, plans for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in the Sudan, political relationships in Lebanon, and the role of the Jews in Egypt in the nineteenth century. The problems are lucidly stated, and the treatment is supported by a good knowledge of the sources.

China

CHANG KUO-T'AO. *The Rise of the Chinese Communist Party 1928-1938*.

Vol. II of the *Autobiography of —*. The University Press of Kansas, Lawrence, Manhattan, Wichita 1972. vii, 626 pp. Maps. \$ 25.00.

The first volume of these memoirs was reviewed in *IRSH*, XVII (1972), p. 744. In Vol. II the author goes into his contacts with numerous Chinese Communists and Comintern functionaries. As a delegate to the Sixth World Congress (1928) he voiced his criticism of the political line; Lominadze and Heinz Neumann are here attacked sharply. His ideas correspond most to those of Bucharin. After he had been expelled from the CP, Japan's intervention in China led him to advocate loyal co-operation with the Kuomintang ("putting the nation before all else"). It is from this perspective that he also criticizes the Long March.

DOOLIN, DENNIS J. and CHARLES P. RIDLEY. *A Chinese-English Dictionary of Communist Chinese Terminology*. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1973. xiii, 569 pp. \$ 27.50.

"This dictionary is intended for the reader or translator of current Chinese documents". Its main concern is with words and phrases given currency by the Communist regime in a broad sense; Chinese equivalents for, e.g., the names of countries, cities and politicians of other countries are included. The dictionary is arranged in the order of the 214 radicals and, within each, according to the number of strokes. In several cases the authors have added elaborations, such as on the "Sixteen Points" concerning the Cultural Revolution; the complete text is given in an English translation. It is very curious to note the ambivalent meanings of many expressions and the shifts in those meanings in the course of time.

HSÜ-BALZER, EILEEN, RICHARD J. BALZER [and] FRANCIS L. K. HSU. *China Day By Day*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1974. xxxvi, 111 pp. Ill. \$ 12.95. (Paper: \$ 7.95.)

Four attributes governing Chinese relationships are singled out by the last-mentioned author in her very rewarding introduction: continuity, inclusiveness, authority, and asexuality. In a "prelude" her daughter tells about some general experiences concerning journeys of, and attitudes towards, foreigners in China. The volume contains a great many photographs with short explanatory texts, based on a journey, which also included visits to relatives. Most of these texts have aspects of daily life (work, sport, propaganda, transport, life in communes) for their subject.

MACFARQUHAR, RODERICK. *The Origins of the Cultural Revolution. 1. Contradictions among the People 1956-1957*. Publ. for Chatham House by Oxford University Press, London, Kuala Lumpur 1974. xii, 439 pp. Ill. £ 5.50.

This is the first of three volumes that are to deal with the period from 1956 to 1965. Being written from the point of view of the Cultural Revolution and the broken comradeship with many who had counted among Mao's loyal brothers in arms, the present volume is based on an impressive amount

of contemporary and later sources. The author analyzes the sayings of Mao, Liu, Chou and numerous other party leaders very exactly. On the basis of the first Leap Forward (collectivization of agriculture and accelerated nationalization of industry), the "Hundred Flowers" and the succeeding "rectification" he deals with shifts in Mao's thought. The economic developments themselves, however, are not neglected either.

SKINNER, G. WILLIAM, Ed., assisted by Deborah B. Honig and Edwin A. Winckler. *Modern Chinese Society. An Analytical Bibliography. 1. Publications in Western Languages 1644-1972.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1973. lxxviii, 802 pp. \$ 35.00.

The present first volume of this monumental bibliography, to which no less than a hundred "annotators" have contributed, contains more than 23,000 entries: books, unpublished dissertations, and articles in periodicals. The editors point out that they "are not happy" about their coverage of the Russian, French and German literatures, while for other European languages it "is regrettably little better than perfunctory". Given this modesty, the number of titles, for instance in Dutch, is surprisingly large. The bibliography has been planned by subjects, and within these by periods. We mention the political systems, agriculture, commerce, the military, the working class, anti-State associations, demography, and the family. All non-English titles are given in the original and provided with an English translation. Section and subject headings are in English, Chinese and Japanese throughout. Historical, geographic, local systems, author, institutional author and general indices are appended.

India

Caste and Social Stratification among the Muslims. Ed. by Imtiaz Ahmad. Manohar Book Service, Delhi 1973; distr. by South Asia Books, Columbia (Mo.) [Box 502]. xxxiv, 256 pp. Rs 35.00; \$ 8.50.

All the contributions, except two, were written specially for this book. The whole is intended to fill "gaps in our knowledge about the structure and functioning of the system of social stratification among the Muslims with special reference to caste on the basis of field studies carried out by sociologists and social anthropologists in different parts of India during the past few years". Although the Moslem caste differs greatly from the Hindu model, the influence of the latter is naturally undeniable. The questions raised here therefore rather concern the extent to which Islam, and its peculiarities as they have grown historically in the Indian subcontinent, contain any elements that are compatible with a modified caste structure.

Indonesia

Het economisch beleid in Nederlandsch-Indië. Capita selecta. Een bronnenpublikatie. Economic Policy in the Netherlands-Indies. Selected Subjects (with an introd. and survey of the documents in English). Tweede stuk. Bewerkt door P. Creutzberg. H. D. Tjeenk Willink BV, Groningen 1974. lv, 793 pp. D.fl. 145.00.

The first volume of documents on economic policies in the Netherlands Indies was noticed in IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 301. In the present second volume the focus is on the period between the two World Wars. Most of the documents are concerned with the supply of rice, the staple food of the Indonesian population. There is also a section on restrictive measures regarding the production of rubber, sugar, etc. There will be still another volume on economic policies in the *Uitgaven* series.

SARTONO KARTODIRDJO. *Protest Movements in Rural Java. A Study of Agrarian Unrest in the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries.* Oxford University Press, London, New York, Melbourne 1973 [*recte* 1974]. xvii, 229 pp. £ 7.50.

This valuable monograph is a systematic study of rural unrest and rebellion in Java before the First World War. Choosing a pluralistic approach, the author pays due attention to the part played by religion (and tradition) as well as to economic factors. In a separate chapter he deals with the Sarekat Islam as a vehicle of modern political mobilization in the countryside.

OTHER BOOKS

PALMIER, LESLIE. *Communists in Indonesia.* Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1973. xiii, 302 pp.

Laos

ZASLOFF, JOSEPH J. *The Pathet Lao. Leadership and Organization.* D. C. Heath and Co., Lexington (Mass.), Toronto, London 1973. xii, 177 pp. Maps. \$ 10.00.

A considerable amount of the information worked up in this book is the result of interviews with Pathet Lao leaders that the author had during a stay in the part of the country controlled by this movement during eight months of 1967. The leadership consists to a considerable extent of members of aristocratic families. Those who come from Lower Laos, which is largely controlled by their opponents, are much more prominent than the representatives of ethnical minorities in the mountain districts, which are the basis of the Pathet Lao. The author pays much attention to the traditional elements in the movement's policy, however strongly it is dominated by Vietnamese Communists. The appendices contain, *inter alia*, profiles of several leaders.

EUROPE

HECLO, HUGH. *Modern Social Politics in Britain and Sweden. From Relief to Income Maintenance.* Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1974. xii, 349 pp. \$ 15.00; £ 7.50.

The author of this comparative study has utilized existing case studies, but also compiled original data, for instance on Swedish unemployment insurance. The historical evolution of the social policies in Britain and Sweden

receives attention, but the emphasis is on basic pensions and unemployment benefits as results of a deliberate social policy. The author argues that "the collective process of social policy making in Britain and Sweden has remained open", i.e., that it "has retained the potential for future political learning".

SUNDHAUSSEN, HOLM. *Der Einfluß der Herderschen Ideen auf die Nationsbildung bei den Völkern der Habsburger Monarchie.* R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1973. 191 pp. DM 30.00.

The subject of the present volume is the reception of Herder's ideas on nationality and the Slavs by the Hungarians, the Slovaks, the Czechs and the South Slavs. The author shows that Herder's contribution to the awakening of non-German national consciousness was neither uniform nor decisive since it depended on local needs and circumstances.

Austria

Beiträge zur Bevölkerungs- und Sozialgeschichte Österreichs. Nebst einem Überblick über die Entwicklung der Bevölkerungs- und Sozialstatistik. Im Auftrag des Österreichischen Statistischen Zentralamtes hrsg. von Heimold Helczmanovszki. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1973. 448 pp. Maps. DM 52.00.

The thirteen contributions that make up this interesting book have been brought under four headings: methodological questions, population growth and social structures in modern Austria (three detailed studies, one of them by the editor), the history of demographic statistics in Austria, and urban and local history (e.g., Vienna, by Elisabeth Lichtenberger). The volume includes many tables and graphs, as well as short summaries in English or in French.

Ferdinand Hanusch (1866-1923). Ein Leben für den sozialen Aufstieg. Hrsg. von Otto Staininger im Auftrag der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Kulturpolitik. Europaverlag, Wien 1973. 109 pp. Ill. S 98.

In this memorial volume, published on the occasion of the fact that Hanusch died fifty years ago, brief evaluations of his life and work, but also more extensive essays have been collected. G. Botz, for instance, describes Hanusch's literary work; H. Konrad discusses his role in the party and in trade unionism (a practician; social reform work); and H. Hautmann gives a more detailed description of Hanusch's work as Secretary of State of Social Assistance.

Herrschaftsstruktur und Ständebildung. Beiträge zur Typologie der österreichischen Länder aus ihren mittelalterlichen Grundlagen. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1973.

1. **FELDBAUER, PETER.** *Herren und Ritter. Mit einer Einl. in das Gesamtwerk von Michael Mitterauer.* 267 pp. DM 28.00.
2. **KNITTLER, HERBERT.** *Städte und Märkte.* 178 pp. DM 21.00.

3. Täler und Gerichte. [Von] Ernst Bruckmüller. Die Prälaten. [Von] Helmuth Stradal. Ständegliederung und Ländertypen. [Von] Michael Mitterauer. 239 pp. DM 26.00.

Under the supervision of Professor Mitterauer, five young Austrian historians have made a study of aristocracy and corporative organization in mediaeval Austria as factors that have shaped the *Länder* in their modern form. The nobles and the knights (Vol. 1), the towns and the market-places (Vol. 2), the clergy and the composition of the diets (Vol. 3) are therefore treated on a regional basis. The result is a sound piece of institutional history, which often trenches upon social history and even overlaps it. Vol. 3 has an index of names referring to the work as a whole.

MCGRATH, WILLIAM J. Dionysian Art and Populist Politics in Austria. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1974. ix, 269 pp. \$ 12.50.

In this very notable study about what is called the Pernerstorfer circle, which was established in 1867 by *inter al.* Victor Adler, Heinrich Friedjung and Engelbert Pernerstorfer, at that time pupils of the *Schottengymnasium* in Vienna, the author deals with the influence of Nietzsche and Wagner on the thinking of young intellectuals and artists (such as, e.g., Gustav Mahler) who rebelled against Liberalism. Jewish intellectuals played an important part in the dissemination of *völkisch* (initially populist, not until a later stage racialist) ideas. The significance of Mahler's music is analyzed; Adler, who remained one of its admirers, is described as a Social-Democratic leader, but his roots in the ideas of the Pernerstorfer circle get full attention, as well as Pernerstorfer's development from a German nationalist into a Social Democrat.

Max Adler (1873-1937). Eine Bibliographie. Zus.gest. von Hans Schroth unter Mitarbeit von Herbert Exenberger. Mit einem Geleitwort von Hertha Firnberg. Europaverlag, Wien 1973. 63 pp. S 128.

The present bibliography, which has been provided with name and subject indices, is arranged chronologically. In so far as both categories are represented, each year (1901-36, with a survey of the literature on Max Adler) is subdivided into books (with titles of chapters) and brochures on the one hand, and articles in periodicals and newspapers on the other hand.

STADLER, KARL R. Opfer verlorener Zeiten. Geschichte der Schutzbund-Emigration 1934. Mit einem Vorwort von Bruno Kreisky. Europa-verlag, Wien 1974. 397 pp. Ill. S 198.

In a somewhat fragmentary way, but with numerous quotations from contemporary sources directly reproducing thoughts and feelings, the author describes the vicissitudes of about 1,000 *Schutzbündler* who sought refuge in the Soviet Union. To explain political choices (pro-Moscow), he goes extensively into the background of the discussions on place and role of the Austrian Social Democracy. The emphasis, however, is on the terror in Russia, to which many Austrian emigrants soon fell victims, and on the

activities of Austrians in the Spanish Civil War, in the Second World War and afterwards.

OTHER BOOKS

GOLDNER, FRANZ. Die österreichische Emigration 1938 bis 1945. Verlag Herold, Wien, München 1972. 348 pp.

Belgium

Entre Marx et Bakounine: César De Paepe. Correspondance. Texte de prés. et notes par Bernard Dandois. François Maspero, Paris 1974. 316 pp. F.fr. 42.00.

A brief political biography of De Paepe, containing an outline of his thought (he was influenced by Proudhon and Bakunin, but also by Marx) and his role in the First International (the Belgian Section was founded in 1865) and the Belgian Socialist movement, is included in the present volume. The letters, collected in archives in West and East, occupy most of the space; many are given in brief extract form, of others the complete text is printed. The arrangement is chronological within two sections: letters from and letters to De Paepe. Among the recipients are Malon, Marx, Lavrov and A. De Potter; among the writers are, for instance, Bernstein, Brousse, Domela Nieuwenhuis, Guillaume and Lafargue.

France

DUCATEL, PAUL. Histoire de la Commune et du Siègne de Paris. Vue à travers l'imagerie populaire. Jean Grassin Editeur, Paris 1973. 222 pp. Ill. F.fr. 100.00.

Close on 1,200 contemporary pictures, inevitably mostly caricatures, have been carefully selected to evoke, with the help of brief explanatory or evaluating texts, the image of the reactions of the Parisian population to the war, the fall of Napoleon III, the Commune and its repression. Numerous well-known illustrators (Daumier, Gill, Faustin, etc.) and very many unknown artists are represented in this beautiful album. An appendix contains valuable bibliographic data, for instance, on *publications de la rue*.

FARGE, ARLETTE. Délinquance et criminalité: Le vol d'aliments à Paris au XVIIIe siècle. Plon, Paris 1974. 254 pp. F.fr. 38.50.

The archives of the law courts contain a wealth of data on criminality in eighteenth-century Paris. The author, a jurist and historian, has especially studied the petty food thefts, which were usually committed from bitter need. She has investigated in depth the living conditions of the thieves as they appeared from the case records, gives a typology of those who were convicted, and describes the proceedings, including the sentences demanded and imposed. The comparisons of various years as regards frequency of such thefts, and of separate town districts, are equally instructive.

Les fortunes françaises au XIXe siècle. Enquête sur la répartition et la composition des capitaux privés à Paris, Lyon, Lille, Bordeaux et Toulouse d'après l'enregistrement des déclarations de succession. Dir. par Adeline Daumard avec la collab. de Félix Codaccioni, Georges Dupeux et Jacqueline Herpin, Jacques Godechot et Jean Sentou. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1973. xv, 603 pp. F.fr. 120.00.

In 1799 (Year VII) a law came into force which regulated the registration of private capital and the levying of death-duties in a uniform way. The taxation rates were increased in 1816 and 1832, and in 1850 the taxation of movable assets was equalized with that of real estate, the inspection system was refined, and so forth; but comparison over the whole century became possible, and the distribution of private capital among the various classes could be established with some accuracy. In this painstaking study, which contains much numerical material, the hundred years after 1815 are examined. A wealth of facts, including data on such categories as craftsmen and industrial workers is presented, enhancing our insight into, for instance, social relationships.

GILLET, MARCEL. Les charbonnages du Nord de la France au XIXe siècle. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1973. 527 pp. Maps. F.fr. 84.00.

The economic and social evolution of the mining industry, and the developments within it, during the hundred years between 1815 and 1914 are the subject of this thorough and well-balanced study. The archives of the mining companies are rich in material and provided the author with many of his data. The elements that receive most emphasis are the competitive position, especially with regard to the foreign mines, the organizations of mine owners, and the living conditions of the miners and their efforts to arrive at the establishment of trade unions. The author underlines the flexibility of the companies in adjusting to the changing economic circumstances, but finds them relatively backward in applying new production methods, and especially in their social policy. The book contains numerous graphs and tables, a name index and an index of places and companies.

HERTNER, PETER. Stadtwirtschaft zwischen Reich und Frankreich. Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft Straßburgs 1650-1714. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1973. xv, 468 pp. DM 46.00.

The subject of the present mimeographed volume is economic rather than social history. During the decades of its transition from the Empire to France, Strasbourg was intensely exposed to military and political events, which complicated the well-known secular trend of contraction and left its mark on the city's economy, notably in the monetary field.

KRIEGEL, ANNIE. Communismes au miroir français. Temps, cultures et sociétés en France devant le communisme. Gallimard, Paris 1974. 253 pp. F.fr. 38.00.

A number of studies by the author from the 'sixties and 'seventies have been

collected here. The book starts with an exposition on the Leninist theory of revolutionary crisis, and the various reactions in "leftist" circles in Europe to the October Revolution and its immediate aftermath. In other items, as the title of the book states, some general problems – French origins of Chinese Communism, personality cult of Thorez (his charismatization), chapters from the history of the French CP – are discussed more in the light of French repercussions and activities. One of the most remarkable contributions is that concerning Judaism and leftism in France.

MICHELET, JULES. *Le Peuple*. Introd. et notes par Paul Viallaneix. Flammarion, Paris 1974. 252 pp. F.fr. 26.00.

— *The People*. Transl. with an introd. by John P. McKay. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1973. xxxi, 214 pp. \$ 10.00. (Paper: \$ 2.45.)

The first-mentioned volume is a reprint of the third edition of Michelet's famous book on the misery and grandeur of France. Apart from providing an introduction and editorial notes, Mr Viallaneix has listed the most important variant readings of the manuscript in the Michelet papers. The other volume is the third version in English. The translator has omitted most of Michelet's reference footnotes, and added a few explanations of his own.

PERROT, MICHELLE. *Les ouvriers en grève. France 1871-1890*. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1974. viii, 900 pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. Maps. F.fr. 230.00.

In great detail and on the basis of an impressive amount of sources, the author investigates all the strike movements in the years under discussion (nearly 3,000 strikes were identified and studied). The period is aptly chosen (downfall of the Commune – first general strike). The first volume gives, with the help of a great deal of numerical material and graphs, a description of the occurrence, the size and the frequency of strikes; for the sake of better comparability of data, the limits of the period on both sides are exceeded here. The second volume discusses the course taken by the strikes, as much as possible in the form of abstract diagrams. It also contains a very detailed listing of sources and literature.

Regicide and Revolution. Speeches at the Trial of Louis XVI. Ed. with an introd. by Michael Walzer. Transl. by Marian Rothstein. Cambridge University Press, London 1974. xiii, 219 pp. £ 4.20.

Professor Walzer has collected eleven speeches dealing with matters of principle delivered at the trial of Louis XVI, in which the Jacobins took a stand of their own. The long historical introduction concludes with a vindication of revolutionary regicide.

Revolution & Reaction. The Paris Commune 1871. Ed. by John Hicks [and] Robert Tucker. The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst 1973. xxii, 238 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

The present volume consists of a number of short items, some dating from

1870 and 1871, and most of them published before in *The Massachusetts Review* in 1971. The subjects dealt with range from the Commune itself to the reactions it provoked, both sympathetic and hostile, in and outside France. The tone of identification set by the editors is strongly echoed in several contributions (e.g., "The Permanence of the Commune", by Richard Greeman); the longest item is a translation of *Die Tage der Commune* by Bertolt Brecht.

SHORTER, EDWARD [and] CHARLES TILLY. *Strikes in France 1830-1968*. Cambridge University Press, London 1974. xxiii, 428 pp. Maps. £ 9.50.

Unlike the work of Michelle Perrot (here called a "magisterial treatment of worker life and conflict", cf. *supra*), the present study covers a long period, though with an emphasis on the years 1890-1935, during which the Ministry of Labour annually published a *Statistique des grèves*. From their investigation of over 100,000 strikes (38,000 in the period 1890-1935) the authors deduce a number of noteworthy theses. They consider political change to be an important causal factor in the transformation of industrial disputes. They also believe that organization is a precondition of large-scale collective action, and that in most strikes there is no question of "spontaneous outbursts". Finally they arrive at the conclusion that strikes prosper better in a period of stability than under conditions of deprivation. Other theories receive critical treatment. The methodological planning (quantitative approach) is another reason why this study merits attention.

WALLE, ETIENNE VAN DE. *The Female Population of France in the Nineteenth Century. A Reconstruction of 82 Départements*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1974. xix, 483 pp. Maps. \$ 21.50.

In this book census data about the great majority of the departments are carefully checked and worked into standardized indices. About half of the volume consists of systematically arranged tables, which give a very accurate picture of the demographic developments in the country that was the first (about 1830) to show a trend towards lower birthrates. These include a wealth of data on migration and changes in mortality. Finally, the study contains methodological observations that are important for similar studies about the decline of fertility in other countries.

OTHER BOOKS

LE BRAZ, YVES. *Les rejetés. L'affaire Marty-Tillon. Pour une histoire différente du PCF*. La Table Ronde, Paris 1974. 281 pp.

Germany

BLUMENBERG-LAMPE, CHRISTINE. *Das wirtschaftspolitische Programm der 'Freiburger Kreise'. Entwurf einer freiheitlich-sozialen Nachkriegswirtschaft. Nationalökonomien gegen den Nationalsozialismus*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1973. 180 pp. DM 38.60.

In spite of the ignominious role played by Heidegger, the University of Freiburg was a centre of Protestant and Liberal opposition to the Nazi regime. Dr Blumenberg-Lampe distinguishes no less than three *Freiburger Kreise*, and in her analysis of their ideas on economic policy she concentrates on the third, which was named after its president Erwin von Beckerath. Although Walter Eucken was a member, the group as a whole was in favour of a certain amount of state interference, and made a contribution of its own to the market economy of the Federal Republic.

ELIASBERG, GEORGE. *Der Ruhrkrieg von 1920.* Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1974. xxi, 304 pp. DM 32.00.

The author of this exceedingly interesting study, which is of great importance for the history of the Weimar Republic, died in 1972. Richard Löwenthal has written an absorbing introduction to this book. The author analyzes the victory of the labour movement in the struggle against the Kapp Putschists as a Pyrrhic victory, which illustrated the limits of the action of "spontaneity" against the power of the traditional "organization" – both the SPD and the *Reichswehr*. In 1918, the opportunity of achieving "revolutionary" democratization of state and society was lost; the new men at the helm did not succeed in dethroning the conservative-reactionary powers of the past. In 1920, another opportunity offered itself, but again the substance of the counter-revolution was not destroyed, which goes some way to explain Hitler's assumption of power. The German "democratic revolution" was in fact brought about by the Allies in 1945.

FEST, JOACHIM C. *Hitler. Eine Biographie.* Propyläen, Frankfurt/M., Berlin, Wien 1973. 1190 pp. Ill. DM 38.00.

After *Das Gesicht des Dritten Reiches* (cf. IRSH, IX (1964), p. 339), Mr Fest has now written a voluminous biography of Hitler. The latter is represented as a Wagnerian *Theaterexistenz*, whose theatricalism and megalomania primarily served his own emotional needs, and who made use of his undoubted political ability between 1923 and 1939 only. The overall picture is rather different from the one previously given by the same author; the influence of Ernst Nolte is unmistakable. The book is essentially an up-to-date compilation, and as such it has great merits. Unfortunately, Mr Fest has tried his hand at a biography of the "life and times" type. His knowledge of the world outside his subject proper shows many signs of ignorance, prejudice and fiction, and his attempt to relate Hitler to both the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries is riddled with contradictions. The volume is written in excellent German and very aptly illustrated.

HERWIG, HOLGER H. *The German Naval Officer Corps. A Social and Political History 1890-1918.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1973. xv, 298 pp. £ 6.00.

This is a welcome counterpart, likewise based on a considerable amount of unpublished sources, to Martin Kitchen's study *The German Officer Corps 1890-1914*, which was noticed in IRSH, XIII (1968), pp. 302f. The focus is on the divisions within the naval officer corps, which derived from the privileged and increasingly "feudal" position of the commanding *Seeoffiziere*. The ratings and the enlisted men's movement scarcely enter the picture.

Jahrbuch des Instituts für Deutsche Geschichte. Hrsg. und eingel. von Walter Grab. 3. Band, 1974. Universität Tel-Aviv, Fakultät für Geisteswissenschaften, Forschungszentrum für Geschichte, Institut für Deutsche Geschichte, Tel-Aviv 1974; distr. by Nateev Ltd, Tel-Aviv. 491, xix pp. I£ 70.00. (Paper: I£ 50.00.)

We can mention no more than a few of the fifteen studies published in the present volume. Rolf Engelsing deals with German servants as property owners, John A. Moses with the Eisenachers and the trade-union issue, and Charles Bloch with his uncle Joseph Bloch and the *Sozialistische Monatshefte*. Reinhard Kühnl tries his hand at another "materialist" theory of Nazism, and Maciej Techniczek has contributed a study on the anti-Hitler Germans and the Spanish Civil War, in which the Communists are severely criticized.

Die Kabinette Wirth I und II. 10. Mai 1921 bis 26. Oktober 1921. 26. Oktober 1921 bis 22. November 1922. Bearb. von Ingrid Schulze-Bidlingmaier. [Akten der Reichskanzlei. Weimarer Republik.] Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard/Rh. n.d. [1974.] lxxxvi, 1231 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 160.00.

This selection of documents pertains to the two Wirth cabinets, which had to cope not only with the reparations question, but also with rightist subversion (Rathenau, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was murdered on June 24, 1922). Apart from the minutes of the cabinet sessions, the volume includes reports of meetings with party leaders, representatives of the *Länder*, etc.

KIRCHHOFF, KARL-HEINZ. Die Täufer in Münster 1534/35. Untersuchungen zum Umfang und zur Sozialstruktur der Bewegung. Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Münster/W. 1973. viii, 292 pp. Loose-leaf map. DM 48.00.

The present volume is a pioneering study of the social and economic characteristics of 769 indigenous Anabaptists in Münster. Dr Kirchhoff's principal source material consists of the lists of confiscated real estate that were drawn up in 1536-41. It is convincingly demonstrated that the well-to-do were definitely overrepresented in the Anabaptist leadership; nothing is left of Kautsky's thesis according to which the proletariat had a preponderant position in Münster at the time.

MOMMSEN, HANS (Hrsg.) Sozialdemokratie zwischen Klassenbewegung und Volkspartei. Verhandlungen der Sektion "Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung" des Deutschen Historikertages in Regensburg, Oktober 1972. Athenäum Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1974. 149 pp. DM 9.80.

The contributions included in this book (one of them is a synopsis of a discussion) are based on papers read at a conference of the section "History of the Workers' Movement" of the *Deutscher Historikertag*. The aim of the

contributors was to elucidate the distinctive features of the Social-Democratic mentality and policies in various periods, from the origins up to and including the Weimar Republic. W. Schieder points out the premature emergence of a specific workers' party (owing to the weakness of bourgeois radicalism); the late G. Eckert deals with the years 1871-78; H.-J. Steinberg and D. Groh discuss ideology and tactics, and Social Democracy in the system of Wilhelmine Germany, respectively; Susanne Miller and the editor review the years 1918-33, the former the early years of the Weimar Republic, the latter the "immobilism" of the SPD in the face of advancing National-Socialism.

MOMMSEN, WOLFGANG J. Max Weber und die deutsche Politik 1890-1920. 2., überarb. und erw. Aufl. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1974. xx, 586 pp. DM 68.00.

Fifteen years after its first appearance, Dr Mommsen's outstanding monograph on Max Weber's political activities and opinions has been republished in a revised and expanded edition. For an outline of the contents we refer to our review of the original edition in *IRSH*, V (1960), p. 526. In spite of his numerous critics, to whom he has replied in a long epilogue, the author has not felt obliged to revise his basic appraisal of Weber as a liability rather than an asset of German democracy. At the same time he has worked up many hitherto unexplored materials, some of which are printed as an appendix.

NIEKISCH, ERNST. Erinnerungen eines deutschen Revolutionärs. Band 2. Gegen den Strom 1945-1967. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1974. 310 pp. DM 28.00.

The first volume of Niekisch's memoirs appeared in 1958 and was reviewed in *IRSH*, V (1960), p. 339. In the concluding volume, introduced by H. Schwab-Felisch, the line continues in so far that the author went on striving after a completely pro-Soviet policy in which some degree of German independence was retained: not much, because of the defeat; motivated by the bourgeois traditions whose existence had to be accepted, though in Russia they had been rejected. Any criticism of Stalin as a Soviet statesman is absent; the Ulbricht regime, on the other hand, comes in for censure. A fierce anti-Americanism is coupled with outbursts against Adenauer as well as against the SPD. The interest of the book lies especially in the way in which it illustrates the endeavours, notably among West German personalities in the post-war years, towards restoration of German unity.

STEGMANN, FRANZ JOSEF. Der soziale Katholizismus und die Mitbestimmung in Deutschland. Vom Beginn der Industrialisierung bis zum Jahre 1933. Verlag Ferdinand Schöningh, München, Paderborn, Wien 1974. 230 pp. DM 28.00.

From the very beginning of industrialization there have been Roman Catholics who were concerned about the place of the employee. Initially, social rights were the chief issue; in the Weimar Republic the concept of codetermination gained influence, also from an economic point of view. Of course, this informative and thought-provoking study, based on much

contemporary literature, often mentions traces of elements which can be considered as materials for a theory of codetermination, e.g., ideas on co-operation (propagated by Karl von Vogelsang and others) and, after 1918, *Solidarismus* (Heinrich Pesch), an idea stimulated by the conception of industrial councils.

Das Täuferreich zu Münster 1534-1535. Berichte und Dokumente. Hrsg. von Richard van Dülmen. Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, München 1974. 304 pp. DM 9.80.

The body of this paperback consists of 153 documents, in German or in a German translation, on what happened in Münster from September 1533 (first triumph of the Anabaptists) to January 1536 (execution of "King" John, Knipperdollinck and Krechtinck). The editor has mainly drawn on Kerksenbrock, the reports collected by Cornelius (notably those of Gresbeck) and the writings of Rothmann.

OTHER BOOKS

MAMMACH, KLAUS. Die deutsche antifaschistische Widerstandsbewegung 1933-1939. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1974. 304 pp.

Great Britain

BALFOUR, CAMPBELL. Unions and the Law. Saxon House, Farnborough (Hants.); Lexington Books, Lexington (Mass.) 1973. vii, 141 pp. £ 3.00.

"When large numbers break the law, the law is virtually unenforceable." This sentence expresses in essence the author's opinion concerning the Industrial Relations Act of 1971, whose effect he discusses here. The history of "British trade union law" over a period of a hundred years is outlined, with the General Strike of 1926 as focal point. By far the greatest stress is, however, on the developments after 1945, and mainly on the preliminary history of the Act. Comparisons are made with Germany, Sweden, and especially the USA.

COLE, G. D. H. The World of Labour. Ed. with an introd. and notes by John Lovell. The Harvester Press, Brighton 1973. xxxix, xli, 443 pp. £ 7.00.

In 1913 Cole published his first major book, *The World of Labour*, with the telling subtitle *A Discussion of the Present and Future of Trade Unionism*. The book is of special importance in view of Cole's ideas on workers' control and his conversion to Guild Socialism. The present volume is a reprint of the edition of 1919, with a short introduction and a few helpful notes.

Elites and Power in British Society. Ed. by Philip Stanworth [and] Anthony Giddens. Cambridge University Press, London 1974. xiii, 261 pp. £ 5.00. (Paper: £ 2.00.)

Apart from two contributions of a more theoretical nature, one by the second editor and one by John Rex, the present volume consists of ten empirical studies of "power elites" in contemporary Britain. Half of these have economic elites and wealth for their subject, but there are also items on political power, the universities and the Church of England.

FOSTER, JOHN. *Class Struggle and the Industrial Revolution. Early industrial capitalism in three English towns. With a foreword by E. J. Hobsbawm.* Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1974. xiii, 346 pp. £ 6.00.

Although the author clearly shows the differences between the industrial towns he has studied (in the first place Oldham, further Northampton and South Shields) and thus avoids even the semblance of undue generalization, his well-documented findings allow for a number of assumptions for the country as a whole. The growth of the class-consciousness of the workers helped to effect an extension of their rights. This extension itself (the author speaks of "liberalization") led to the isolation of the radical leaders from the large majority of their class, which became largely conciliated to the existing system about the middle of the nineteenth century.

FRASER, W. HAMISH. *Trade Unions and Society. The Struggle for Acceptance 1850-1880.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1974. 292 pp. £ 5.95.

In the years with which this excellently written book is concerned, the unions achieved "respectability", and their opponents learnt to appreciate partners who were disciplined, reasonable and committed to the same values (an optimistic belief in progress). The volume presents a clear picture of "Victorianism at noon" in various walks of life. The sources used are as many-sided and numerous as is to be expected in such a broad approach towards the subject.

FURNEAUX, ROBIN. *William Wilberforce.* Hamish Hamilton, London 1974. xv, 506 pp. Ill. £ 6.00.

Contrary to former biographers, Mr Furneaux has made use of the original Wilberforce papers, which are scattered over several collections in Great Britain and the USA. Consequently, it is possible for him to present a picture that differs in details from one based on not quite authentic publications of documents such as that by Wilberforce's sons. Besides on Wilberforce's well-known life-work, emphasis is laid on his further activities as an MP during a period of nearly fifty years, his religious fervour (he was a Methodist and was later converted to Evangelicalism), and his conservative views about social developments: his antipathy against rebellious workers (Peterloo) was extreme. The narrative is supported by extensive quotations.

GRALHER, MARTIN. *Demokratie und Repräsentation in der Englischen Revolution. Studien zur demokratischen Repräsentation in der Pam-*

phletistik der Leveller im England des siebzehnten Jahrhunderts. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1973. xi, 328 pp. DM 68.00.

Basing himself on the well-known pamphlets of the Thomason Collection in the British Museum, the author analyzes the ideas on representative democracy propounded during the Great Rebellion, notably by the Levellers. Although the questions he asks are prompted by political science, he has interesting things to say on the history of radical thought, and on the meaning of concepts such as trust and agreement.

HYNDMAN, H. M. *England For All. The Text Book of Democracy.* With an introd. by Chushichi Tsuzuki. The Harvester Press, Brighton 1973. xxxiv, v, 194 pp. £ 4.25.

This is an unaltered reprint of the slightly revised "cheap edition" of Hyndman's book, published in September 1881, while the original edition had appeared in June of that year. This bibliographical detail is lacking in the otherwise excellent introduction. In it Mr Tsuzuki argues that the "chief flaw in *England for All* was exactly [the] combination of Marx's theories with Hyndman's own 'more immediate policy' for the Democratic Federation", an organization that could not yet be considered as socialist at that time.

MALCOLMSON, ROBERT W. *Popular Recreations in English Society 1700-1850.* Cambridge University Press, London 1973. xii, 188 pp. Ill. £ 3.80.

The present volume originated as a doctorate thesis under the supervision of E. P. Thompson. It is a pioneering study of the sports, pastimes and festive celebrations of the English countryside on the eve of the Industrial Revolution. Not only does the author present a vivid picture of these often rude amusements, but he also discusses their social setting and functions, as well as the causes of their gradually passing away.

MOORE, ROBERT. *Pit-men, Preachers & Politics. The effects of Methodism in a Durham mining community.* Cambridge University Press, London 1974. xi, 292 pp. £ 5.30.

In this study, which is based on many hitherto unexplored sources, the author extensively deals with various (sociological) theories about the causal effects of beliefs on social behaviour and thought (Weber, Halévy, Hobsbawm and others). Subject of this penetrating discussion are four fairly small miners' villages where Methodism had a special position, even though this gradually diminished during the period under discussion (*circa* 1870-1926). The relations between employers and workers, which were partly determined by religion, the political outlook and the variations in Methodist thinking about social problems are the main points at issue. The curb religion exercised on the penetration of modern trade-union and Socialist forms of organization and political preferences is made evident.

MUSSON, A. E. *Trade Union and Social History*. Frank Cass, London 1974. ix, 211 pp. £ 4.25.

Most of the chapters in this book are more or less revised versions of articles written in the 'fifties; some of them date from the 'sixties. The chapter "Writing Trade-Union History" is "virtually" new. The author pleads for the historian "to go to the 'grass roots'" to track distinctive long-term trends in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In separate chapters he deals with the Owenite period, the struggle for a free press as a medium for emancipation, the early factory system (in the reactions to this parallels can be found to present-day distrust of technological change), and the ideology of early co-operative movements.

ROGERS, FREDERICK. *Labour, Life and Literature. Some Memories of Sixty Years*. Ed. with an introd. and notes by David Rubinstein. The Harvester Press, Brighton 1973. li, xii, 334 pp. £ 7.00.

As stated in the introduction, Frederick Rogers's autobiography is a remarkable document. It was published in 1913, the author lived from 1846 till 1915. Rogers was "one of the most literate labour leaders of his day". He came from a working-class family and became one of the most important protagonists of social reform, both old age pensions and educational reform. His career as a trade unionist covers a period of forty years; it is fully reflected in this book. That this convert to Anglo-Catholicism has not become better known is due to the fact that he was neither a dominating personality nor an outspoken party member, even though he was a supporter of labour representation as well as of social reform. The autobiography also throws some light on working-class attitudes towards Rogers's aims.

SABRI-TABRIZI, G. R. *The 'Heaven' and 'Hell' of William Blake*. International Publishers, New York 1973. xiii, 348 pp. Ill. \$ 13.50.

Not too much importance should be attached to the announcement made in the introduction that the present volume "stresses the consistent materialism of Blake", his writings being "the product of the contemporary social conditions and class conflicts". What the author does provide, however, is an informed interpretation of Blake's complicated imagery, both literary and iconographic, of social relations and social ideals. In Dr Sabri's view, *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell* is in fact a critique of Swedenborg and all he stood for.

SALAMAN, GRAEME. *Community and Occupation. An exploration of work/leisure relationships*. Cambridge University Press, London 1974. viii, 136 pp. £ 3.80. (Paper: £ 1.70.)

The author contrasts the "instrumental" attitude towards the relation work/leisure time to that of "occupational communities". He starts with a dissertation on Marx's view of alienation, Tönnies's theory about *Gemeinschaft versus Gesellschaft*, and other relevant theories. He continues by treating the work/non-work relationship of several groups: shipbuilders, police, jazz

musicians, railwaymen and others. The emphasis is laid on the impact of shared values and interests of members of the same occupation on the way in which they spend their leisure time.

SUTCLIFFE, ANTHONY and ROGER SMITH. Birmingham 1939-1970. [History of Birmingham, Vol. III.] Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1974. xv, 514 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 12.00.

Contrary to the two preceding volumes, this detailed study of the social history of England's second city is not a description of turbulent growth: the number of inhabitants and size of Birmingham remained the same, partly as a result of the government policy directed against an expansion of the large cities. The authors start by giving the history of the city during the second World War, and continue with a thorough analysis of the tremendous economic and social changes after the war, especially as these affect the life of the ordinary citizen. The impact of coloured immigration is dealt with in a separate chapter. In 1970 the cultural and commercial significance of the city had grown so large that its image as the typical industrial city had faded.

TAPLIN, E. L. Liverpool Dockers and Seamen 1870-1890. University of Hull Publications, Hull 1974. viii, 96 pp. £ 2.00.

In this monograph, the author presents a great deal of information concerning the Liverpool waterfront workers, their work, and the beginnings of unionization among them. He has based himself on an extensive literature and source material; the investigation was complicated by the fact of different work conditions. The "Great Strike" of 1879 comes up for detailed discussion. The militancy of the dockers and seamen reached a peak in 1889-90; the latter year, therefore, forms a logical conclusion.

TARN, JOHN NELSON. Five Per Cent Philanthropy. An account of housing in urban areas between 1840 and 1914. Cambridge University Press, London 1973. xiv, 211 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 8.00.

Supported by many pictures and plans, Professor Tarn gives a stimulating account of the development in the ideas about working-class housing in industrial cities and towns. Numerous (private) housing projects, many of them very impressive, are mentioned, although the general housing situation during the whole period under discussion can be described as ranging from bad to unsatisfactory. The ideas about housing and socially acceptable circumstances, as well as the growing sense that in this field central and local government had a duty, a sense that gave rise to certain measures, are dealt with in great detail. The author has made a good use of contemporary sources.

WINTER, J. M. Socialism and the Challenge of War. Ideas and Politics in Britain 1912-18. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1974. ix, 310 pp. Ill. £ 5.50.

The present volume consists of a number of *capita selecta*, in which the author enters especially into the political thought of Cole, Tawney and the Webbs, and to some extent into that of other Socialists (Henderson, MacDonald). The immediate pre-war years (industrial unrest) brought a clarification of viewpoints, which at bottom did not change very much in the First World War, except with Cole. Tawney's Christian-ethical Socialism and Cole's Guild Socialism did not turn out to be viable alternatives for the conceptions of Sidney Webb, whose work in the War Emergency Committee (social and economic mobilization of the whole population) corresponded completely to his long-established confidence in a state-controlled economy.

OTHER BOOKS

MCDERMOTT, GEOFFREY. *Leader Lost. A Biography of Hugh Gaitskell*. Leslie Frewin, London 1972. 292 pp. Ill.

MARCUS, STEVEN. *Engels, Manchester, and the Working Class*. Random House, New York 1974. xv, 271 pp.

Italy

BONOMI, GIORGIO. *Partito e rivoluzione in Gramsci*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1973. 167 pp. L. 2200.

Until recently the author of this book belonged to the anti-parliamentarian left-wing radical movement. He gives an interpretation of Gramsci's views on the role of the party which lies halfway between an extreme Council Communism and the more orthodox Communist version. He provides a clear insight into the theoretical concepts characteristic for Gramsci, and pays special attention to the emphasis on the difference between the developed countries of the West and Russia.

BUZZI, A. R. *La teoria politica di Gramsci*. La Nuova Italia Editrice, Firenze 1973. vii, 363 pp. L. 3300.

The approach towards especially the political thought of Gramsci endeavoured in this well-documented book runs not only through Marx and Lenin, but also, and emphatically, through Machiavelli and Benedetto Croce. In sympathy with Gramsci's strivings for the land of justice, the author, who is associated with the University of Louvain, traces the direct and indirect influence of the above philosophers on (the changes in) Gramsci's thought in a critical spirit. In this way new light is shed on the origins of typically Gramscian concepts (*società civile, egemonia*).

LONGO, LUIGI. *I centri dirigenti del PCI nella Resistenza*. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1973. iv, 515 pp. L. 5000.

Apart from the Moscow "centre", from which Togliatti gave out his directives until he arrived in Italy, two centres of the PCI were established in the country itself after the fall of Mussolini. They were in Rome and in Milan; in the period under discussion some of the leading figures were transferred from one to the other. In his introduction, Longo stresses the party's quest

for a "new regime of freedom and democracy". The letters and other documents, most of which are published for the first time (they are in the custody of Soviet archives), likewise emphasize co-operation with persons of other views in national liberation organizations. Aside from Longo and Togliatti, we mention among the correspondents included G. Amendola, M. Scoccimarro and P. Secchia.

MACCIOCCHI, MARIA-ANTONIETTA. *Pour Gramsci. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1974. 429 pp. F.fr. 39.00.*

In a very capable way the author integrates into her survey of Gramsci's thought – systematically analyzed; emphasis on concepts like "hegemony", the "historical block" and the place of the intellectuals in the Communist movement – audacious political and ideological essays of a topical nature. Thus she argues that there is an analogy between Mao Tse-tung and Gramsci ("revolution" in the domain of the superstructure). Theory and practice of several Communist parties (including the Italian) are sometimes severely criticized. The appendix contains some texts by Gramsci in a French translation.

MASERATI, ENNIO. *Il movimento operaio a Trieste dalle origini alla prima guerra mondiale. Giuffrè, Milano n.d. [1973.] iii, 281 pp. L. 3800.*

The economic revival of Trieste in the Hapsburg Monarchy in the nineteenth century as well as the cultural, political and social climate are given great attention as backgrounds for the slowly emerging labour movement in the town and the countryside. The author, who has mainly used printed sources in Italian (including numerous studies from later years), gives a good survey of political and trade-union activities, organizations and trends. Irredentism – fostered, for instance, by the long-lasting effects of Mazzinian conceptions – but also "Austro-Marxism" come up for discussion.

MODENA-BURKHARDT, ESTHER. *Von "Giustizia e Libertà" zum "Partito d'Azione". [Schriftenreihe der Stiftung Studienbibliothek zur Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung, Band 1.] Limmat-Verlag, Zürich 1974. xiii, 287 pp. Ill. S.fr. 22.00.*

In 1929, *Giustizia e Libertà*, the movement of anti-fascist intellectuals striving after a *socialismo liberale*, was founded in Paris. The author gives a very detailed description of its origins and history, and goes especially into the various views concerning co-operation with more leftist forces. The role played by Carlo Rosselli is underlined. The Action Party, which evolved from the movement and which was more oriented to the middle classes while retaining strongly ethic components, only comes in for discussion to complete the picture.

Modern Italy. A Topical History Since 1861. Ed. by Edward R. Tannenbaum and Emiliana P. Noether. New York University Press, New York 1974. xxix, 395 pp. \$ 12.50.

Apart from an introduction and an epilogue, the present volume consists of fifteen chapters, most of them written by American scholars. They are divided into four sections: "Politics and Ideology", "Economic and Social Development", "Intellectual, Religious, and Cultural Developments", and "Foreign Policy and Diplomacy Since Unification". The first section has a contribution on Socialism and Communism in Italian political life, by Norman Kogan, the second one on the Italian labour movement, by Nunzio Pernicone. A useful index is appended.

SPRIANO, PAOLO. «L'Ordine Nuovo» e i consigli di fabbrica. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1971. 330 pp. L. 1600.

Both in the introductory study and in the documents – which comprise about half the book – Gramsci's thought is in the foreground, while the names of contemporaries, some of them opponents, in the Socialist movement turn up time and again. The author builds up a very expertly sketched and absorbing picture of the political configuration in Socialist Turin in the years after the First World War; the stress is naturally on the council movement, which assumed exceptionally large proportions in this city. The parts devoted to Gramsci's attitude towards the anarchist and anarchizing tendencies among the workers are of special interest.

SPRIANO, PAOLO. Storia del Partito comunista italiano. IV. La fine del fascismo. Dalla riscossa operaia alla lotta armata. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1973. xix, 373 pp. L. 5000.

This penultimate volume of Spriano's monumental history of the PCI (cf. for Vol. I IRSH, XII (1967), p. 514, for Vols II and III IRSH, XVI (1971), p. 287) deals with the years 1940-43. Attention is focused on the role of the party and its underground cells in the erosion of the Fascist regime (a process which is also described in detail), especially the labour rebelliousness that became manifest in Turin at the beginning of 1943. However, the attitude of revolutionary defeatism in the years 1939-41, which preceded the propaganda and co-operation in the organization of a national resistance movement together with other anti-fascist groups, is dealt with as thoroughly, be it less extensively. The same is true for, e.g., the influence exerted by Moscow.

TOGLIATTI, PALMIRO. Opere. A cura di Ernesto Ragionieri. II. 1926-1929. III. 1929-1935. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1972; 1973. ccxvi, 806 pp.; ccxxxvi, 1279 pp. (in 2 vols.) L. 4500; 11000.

Vol. I of the *Opere* was reviewed in IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 154. Vols II and III also contain introductions by Ragionieri with the character of historical essays. These deserve notice because they give extensive references to the points of view of those in opposition within the international Communist movement. Togliatti, who represented the PCI in Moscow, saw his own anti-Bordigism put in new contexts as a result of the progressing Stalinization of the Comintern and its affiliated parties. Vol. II contains texts on the social basis of Fascism, the significance of Gramsci, and reformism in the Italian labour movement. Vol. III is interesting because of the statements

about the policies of the Vatican towards Fascism (first part) and about the Seventh Congress of the Comintern (second part); it also contains the extensive *Curso sugli avversari* (from Fascists to Anarchists, 1935). Contrary to what is found in the writings of other Communist leaders in those years of consistent "bolshevization", in those by Togliatti a number of themes are treated that are not strictly in accordance with the official line, though, of course, they are not contrary to it. Togliatti's faithful obedience to the united-front policy of 1934 seems to have been whole-hearted rather than imposed.

ZINI, ZINO. *La tragedia del proletariato in Italia. Diario 1914-1926*. Pref. di Giancarlo Bergami. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1973. 275 pp. L. 3300.

Zino Zini, an elder friend of Gramsci and a contributor to *L'Ordine Nuovo*, kept a diary during most of his life. Apart from a detailed introduction and a bibliography, the present volume contains selections from the crucial years 1914-26, which are, however, in a key of reflection rather than action.

The Netherlands

COHEN, H. F. *Om de vernieuwing van het socialisme. De politieke oriëntatie van de Nederlandse sociaal-democratie 1919-1930*. Universitaire Pers Leiden, Leiden 1974. xi, 279 pp. Ill. D.fl. 42.00.

Although the direct significance of the challenges to a rather rigid way of political thinking and acting in the Dutch Social Democracy was not very great, even if it grew during the 'thirties and later, they do throw a light on the problems of the movement as a whole. Very accurately the author describes Stenhuis's endeavour towards a "Labour Party" as a first stage of radicalizing the Social-Democratic movement, various forms of Leftist Socialism, Religious Socialism, and a workers' youth movement which aimed at cultural renewal and was of a basically elitist character. All this is set against a predominantly reformist-Marxist pattern of thought. The book is based on extensive research of sources, and contributes to a better knowledge of a period in the history of Dutch Socialism that has so far been rather neglected by historiography.

OTHER BOOKS

KLAVER, IMKE. *Herinneringen van een friese landarbeider. Enkele opgetekende zaken uit het jongste verleden tot 1925 – Inkele oanteikene dingen út de jonge tiid oan 1925*. Ingeleid door Ger Harmsen. Aantek. van Johan Frieswijk. Socialistische Uitgeverij Nijmegen, Nijmegen 1974. 245 pp. Ill.

Norway

GILBERG, TROND. *The Soviet Communist Party and Scandinavian Communism: The Norwegian Case*. Universitetsforlaget, Oslo, Bergen, Tromsø 1973. 271 pp. N.kr. 42.00.

The present volume is a survey of facts rather than an analysis in depth. The phenomenon of the Norwegian Labour Party, which – under the leadership of Tranmael, which was not generally accepted – belonged to the Comintern until 1923, is more remarkable than the fortunes of the Norwegian CP, which – under Larsen – has struck out its own course, independent of both Moscow and Peking. The book contains many data from Norwegian sources.

Spain

The Anarchist Collectives. Workers' Self-management in the Spanish Revolution 1936-1939. Ed. by Sam Dolgoff. Introd. Essay by Murray Bookchin. Free Life Editions, New York 1974. xxxix, 195 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 10.00. (Paper: \$ 3.45.)

As M. Bookchin argues in his introductory essay, the selected accounts included here of the Spanish Anarchist collectives during the Civil War should in part be regarded "as raw material from which we can construct a realistic vision of a libertarian society". Most of the essays on the historical backgrounds of Spanish Anarcho-Syndicalism have been written by the editor, the others by I. Puente and G. Leval. Other well-known Anarchists, such as A. Souchy, J. Peirats and D. Abad de Santillan, are given the floor in the second section, which is devoted to experiments in self-management in industry, and especially to the rural collectives.

BONAMUSA, FRANCESC. *El Bloc Obrer i Camperol. Els primers anys (1930-1932).* Curial, Barcelona 1974. 400 pp. Ptas 400.

This is a careful study of the early years of the Workers' and Peasants' Bloc presided over by Maurín, which later merged with the Left Communists to form the POUM. The author pays much attention to the parallel organization of the Bloc and the Catalan Federation, as well as to trade-union and electoral policies.

ELORZA, ANTONIO. *La utopía anarquista bajo la Segunda República. Precedido de otros trabajos.* Editorial Ayuso, Madrid 1973. 471 pp. Maps. Ptas 200.

The fifteen studies that make up this book are grouped round four central topics and periods: reformers and reactionaries in the eighteenth century; democratic and moderate thought at the time of Isabella; Liberalism and the Restoration; and Nationalism and Socialism in the first third of the twentieth century. "The Anarchist Utopia" is an interesting study on the discussion, in the Anarcho-Syndicalist press, of the ideal of libertarian communism and the ways and means to reach it. There are, further, two pioneering articles on the Roman Catholic (yellow) trade unions, and on Ayguals de Iero, Bravo Murillo, S. Moret, and Gil Robles.

MOLAS, ISIDRE. *Lliga Catalana. Un estudi d'Estasiologia. Vol. I: Lliga Regionalista. Lliga Catalana: Un partit catalanista. L'estructura*

del partit: La base humana. Vol. II: L'estructura del partit: l'organització. El programa polític. Canals d'influència. El sistema de partits. La desaparició de Lliga Catalana. 2a ed. Edicions 62, Barcelona 1973. 352 pp.; 447 pp. Ill. Ptas 600; 650.

The present volumes, originally a doctorate thesis presented at the University of Barcelona, deal not only with the *Lliga Catalana*, the right wing of Catalanism in the Second Republic, but also with its forerunner, the *Lliga Regionalista*, and the beginnings of Catalanism in the 1890's. The author gives a commendable amount of information and details on both organizations, and especially on their social basis and structure. He has worked up much material about the elections, which throws light on other political and social forces in Catalonia as well. The result is a sociological study rather than a political history. The work is richly illustrated; Vol. II has an appendix of documents and an index of names.

SEMPRUN-MAURA, CARLOS. Révolution et contre-révolution en Catalogne (1936-1937). Mame, Tours 1974. 307 pp. F.fr. 37.00.

Contemporary printed sources (articles in newspapers and periodicals) and literature are the basis for this well-arranged study, which offers a readable account of the political and social events in Catalonia, and to a lesser extent of those in the neighbouring Aragon, even though it does not contain many data that have not been published in other studies. Attention is focused on Soviet intervention and on the collectivizations in industry, transport and agriculture. Despite criticism of details, e.g., of the initial inclination of the FAI-CNT to support the Stalinists against the POUM, it is clear that the author's sympathies rest with Anarcho-Syndicalism and are accompanied by fundamental rejection of Marxism-Leninism, which according to the author is bound to give birth to the monster of dictatorship if it gains a victory.

OTHER BOOKS

CALERO AMOR, ANTONIO MA. Historia del movimiento obrero en Granada (1909-1923). Prólogo de José Cepeda Adán. Editorial Tecnos, Madrid 1973. 374 pp.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BEYERLY, ELIZABETH. The Europecentric Historiography of Russia. An Analysis of the Contribution by Russian Emigre Historians in the USA, 1925-1955, Concerning 19th Century Russian History. Mouton, The Hague, Paris 1973. 385 pp. D.fl. 120.00.

Apart from numerous ventures into the theory of history, the subtitle of the present volume is a precise description of its contents. The historians whose work comes up for discussion thought in terms of Russia's national interest between Asia and Europe, between backwardness and modernization, and they did not take much interest in the revolutionary movement. The organization of the volume and the style in which it is written are open to criticism.

BROSSAT, ALAIN. *Aux origines de la révolution permanente. La pensée politique du jeune Trotsky. Trois textes de Léon Trotsky: La douma et la révolution; La troisième douma; Le conseil des députés ouvriers et la révolution.* François Maspero, Paris 1974. 319 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

October 1917 saw the fusion between "Trotskyism" and Leninism in what was most fruitful in both". This may give an indication of the purport of the author's argument; it is the apotheosis to which he is led in his critical analysis of the thought of the young Trockiĭ before 1905 and in his, in part, exceedingly positive evaluation of Trockiĭ's ideas since 1905. By taking a "Trotskyist" stand, the author cannot but depict the pre-Trotskyist Trockiĭ as politically immature, and regard his later Leninism as the outcome, in part effected by his own more mature thought. Three translated Trockiĭ texts are printed as an appendix.

COQUIN, FRANÇOIS-XAVIER. *La Révolution de 1917.* Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1974. 96 pp. Ill. F.fr. 9.30.

In a very small compass the editor presents a thought-stimulating exposition of the historical background and the importance of the Russian Revolution of 1917 ("October" brought a stunted but nevertheless viable Socialism). His choice of documents – in extract form – and of some contemporary caricatures is remarkable. The first, for instance, is a warning to the Tsar by a convinced advocate of autocracy, dating from the beginning of 1914.

HYDE, GORDON. *The Soviet Health Service. A Historical and Comparative Study.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1974. 352 pp. £ 6.00.

Making use of official sources, the author gives a survey of the development of the Soviet health service and its present-day level; health resorts are dealt with extensively. The larger part of the book consists of an historical survey divided according to periods, in which technical shortcomings, conquered in the mean time, are pointed out, but no attention is paid to political facts and reasons, though for instance compulsory collectivization is bound to have had its influence on the health service. Often comparisons are made with the British National Health Service.

PETHYBRIDGE, ROGER. *The Social Prelude to Stalinism.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1974. vii, 343 pp. £ 7.00.

The "most thoroughly covered" approach to Stalinism has been the political one, "but often in artificial isolation from economic and especially from social influences"; these influences could in part explain Stalin's success in his struggle against the Old Bolsheviks. The author has investigated a great number of problems; the individual chapters stand more or less alone. The social visions from the first few years after the October Revolution, to mention one subject, are described as having but little bearing on either the Marxist representations or the possibilities of their realization by a population that was for the greater part illiterate and tradition-bound, and lived in small-scale configurations. Parallels are drawn with other totalitarian regimes: "Left and right lost their sense under Hitler and Stalin." The

lucidity of the undoubtedly original and interesting argumentation suffers from the multiplicity of approaches and comparisons, which here and there stand in the way of a clear-cut interpretation.

RÉVÉSZ, LÁSZLÓ. *Kommentar zum Statut der KPdSU. Eine Untersuchung von Parteitheorie und -praxis in der Sowjetunion und in den osteuropäischen Volksdemokratien im Licht des Statuts der Kommunistischen Partei der Sowjetunion.* Verlag SOI, Bern 1973. 890 pp. S.fr. 98.00.

Although a detailed analysis of the Party Statute of 1961 (with amendments of 1966 and 1971) forms the basis of this extensive (mimeographed) study, earlier statutes are given a great deal of attention as well. The author has widely explored periodicals and newspapers, chiefly from the USSR, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, which have provided him with part of the material for a discussion of similarities and differences between the parties of the USSR and the European people's democracies; there are also comparisons with the Yugoslav Communist League. The Statute of the CPSU is dealt with article by article, and the text is given in German, but the stress is on the various ways in which it is, and may be, interpreted. The importance of the Statute for both internal and formally external party matters (culture, economy, government of the state, military forces, etc.) is considered to be very great. An extensive subject index is appended.

SCHEIBERT, PETER. *Die russische Agrarreform von 1861. Ihre Probleme und der Stand ihrer Erforschung.* Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1973. xii, 195 pp. DM 44.00.

In a detailed survey of the relevant Soviet literature published before 1968, the very capable author of this study examines the significance and the results of the abolition of serfdom. Such *clichés* as that of a generally increasing pauperization of the peasantry are analyzed. A many-sided picture is given of the varying effects of the emancipation, which were connected with geographical, economic and social circumstances. The governmental committees charged, among other things, with fixing indemnifications, are dealt with extensively and described as in general insufficiently informed. In an appendix the author gives a positive evaluation of a study by Boris Grigor'evič.

Social Stratification and Mobility in the USSR. Ed. and transl. with an introd. by Murray Yanowitch and Wesley A. Fisher. With a commentary by S. M. Lipset. International Arts and Sciences Press, Inc., White Plains (N.Y.) 1973. xxxi, 402 pp. \$ 20.00.

The selections included in the present volume are from the writings of leading Soviet sociologists (with the exception of V. N. Šubkin, part of whose work has already appeared in an English translation), for instance, O. I. Škaratan and Ju. V. Arutjunjan. It is significant that inequality is becoming a subject for social research. S. M. Lipset, in a "Commentary", says that "the recurrence of stratified differentiation following on deliberate efforts to sharply

reduce it" shows "that the struggle to limit inequality requires a constant conscious effort to restrain elites from exploiting the masses".

The Stalinist Terror in the Thirties. Documentation from the Soviet Press. Compiled, with Preface and Introd., by Borys Levytsky. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1974. xxvii, 521 pp. Ill. \$ 14.50.

In the present documentation the focus is on those prominent victims of the *Ežovščina* who were not marshalled into the well-known show trials. The volume consists of approximately 250 biographies of military officers, party leaders, captains of industry, etc. As a rule these biographies are based on Soviet materials published since 1956.

ULAM, ADAM B. Stalin. The Man and His Era. The Viking Press, New York 1973. vii, 760 pp. \$ 12.95.

This is a remarkably well-written, popular political biography, which does not alter the established picture a great deal, but nevertheless offers a wealth of facts (based on printed sources, also recent ones, including books by Stalin's daughter and Roj Medvedev) and interesting evaluations. The author, who sees in Stalin a megalomaniac and cruel "rebel furious over his lost youth and early manhood", regards Stalin's role as not only more independent in relation to Lenin, but also later, especially after 1927, as more adequate to the Bolshevik will towards modernization of state and society than is often assumed, partly under the influence of Trockij. The flavour of the book is reflected in the assessment of Radek's position, which moved from that of a "likable scoundrel" to that of "one of Stalin's most slavish flatterers".

WEINBERG, ELIZABETH ANN. The development of sociology in the Soviet Union. [International Library of Sociology.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1974. xv, 173 pp. £ 4.50.

The theme of this well-documented book is the institutionalization of sociology as a separate discipline in the 1960's. The author outlines, in historical perspective, how after the years of the "personality cult" the sociological aspects of Soviet Marxism could be revived, and offers a painstaking description of the limits imposed upon the sociologists and the tasks they are entrusted with ("problem solving"). Her study of public opinion research is of particular interest (polls on "averting war", on changes in the standard of living, on the position of youth, on leisure time, and many other subjects).

OTHER BOOKS

COHEN, STEPHEN F. Bukharin and the Bolshevik Revolution. A Political Biography 1888-1938. Alfred A. Knopf, New York 1973. xxi, 495, xvii pp.

Istorija rabočich Leningrada v dvuch tomach 1703-1965. Tom 1. 1703 – fevral' 1917. Tom 2. 1917-1965. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Leningradskoe otdelenie, Leningrad 1972. 555 pp.; 460 pp. Ill.

SENJAVSKIJ, S. L. Izmenenija v social'noj strukture sovetskogo obščestva 1938-1970. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl", Moskva 1973. 447 pp.