

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

ADAMSON, WALTER L. *Marx and the Disillusionment of Marxism*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1985. x, 258 pp. \$ 28.50.

“By returning to Marx, I have tried to offer a way of surveying the wreckage that Marxism as a total ideology now is, in order to discover how we might best go about reassembling and redeveloping some of those pieces that are still important for social and political theory.” In the first part of his book the author distinguishes in Marx four approaches to history, four views of the relationship between theory and practice, and four versions of productivism. He definitely prefers the “counter-evolutionary” approach of the *Grundrisse* (towards the end of the indented quotation on p. 61 a significant parenthesis put in by Marx is omitted by Dr Adamson, an omission which seems vital to the latter’s argument). In the second part the above wreckage is exemplified, not in Kautsky or Lenin, Trockij or Mao Zedong, but in a number of “important Marxist theorists” in and round the Frankfurt School, plus Antonio Gramsci (cf. IRSH, XXVII (1982), p. 392). Within its obvious limitations the volume contains much that is of value.

Handbuch der Arbeitsbeziehungen. Deutschland, Österreich, Schweiz. Hrsg. von Günter Endruweit, Eduard Gaugler, Wolfgang H. Staehle [und] Bernhard Wilpert. Unter Mitarbeit von Gerhard Berger. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1985. xiii, 522 pp. DM 198.00.

The present volume contains thirty contributions, the aim of which is that together they should provide a survey of industrial relations in the Federal Republic, Austria and Switzerland. In their approach the authors appear to be influenced by the general systems theory. They pay attention to contextual factors (e.g., the internationalization of business), institutional actors (employers’ organizations, trade unions, States) and their levels of interaction, etc. A number of concise contributions deal with the history of industrial relations in Britain, the USA, France, Italy, Scandinavia, the GDR and, of course, the three countries that are the principal scene of the volume.

HIRST, PAUL Q. *Marxism and Historical Writing*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Melbourne 1985. x, 184 pp. £ 20.00.

In eight essays Dr Hirst continues the debate with other Marxists that he has carried on from the early 'seventies. The most important objects of his criticism are P. Anderson, E. P. Thompson and G. A. Cohen, whose theories of history the author rejects because in his view there is no "necessary correspondence between objective interests of classes and certain political outcomes". He calls for a positive reevaluation of R. G. Collingwood's philosophy of history, and presents some tests of his method of analysis by entering into a discussion about the political strategy of the Labour Party.

HOLTON, R. J. *The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism*. Macmillan, Basingstoke, London 1985. xi, 234 pp. £ 18.00. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

"The particular aim of this book is not to provide a comprehensive evaluation of all theories of the emergence of 'modernity', but to analyse a limited set of theories which may be seen to bear on the emergence of 'capitalism' as a modern type of social system." The longest chapter deals with the Marxist group of theories, which according to Mr Holton is no more unified than was the transition process itself.

HUNT, RICHARD N. *The Political Ideas of Marx and Engels. II. Classical Marxism 1850-1895*. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1984. xiii, 419 pp. \$ 37.95.

The present volume completes, unfortunately after the author's death, a work whose opening volume appeared twelve years ago, and was noticed in *IRSH*, XX (1975), p. 274. Three chapters on the State are followed by a systematic treatment of how Marx and Engels looked at the Paris Commune, of their role in the IWMA, and of their revolutionary strategies. The two men are argued to have been committed democrats who would have rejected Lenin's totalitarian elitism, although they were no Social Democrats either, their aim being a participatory democracy without professionals. As for their general silence about ends and means, this is explained from a "moral constipation", which is supposed to contrast favourably with Mazzini's "moral diarrhea".

Lexikon des Sozialismus. Hrsg. von Thomas Meyer, Karl-Heinz Klär, Susanne Miller, Klaus Novy und Heinz Timmermann. Redaktionelle Mitarbeit: Siegfried Heimann [und] Marlis Klein. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1986. 774 pp. DM 112.00.

This is a useful encyclopaedia of the working-class movement past and present. Persons, organizations, ideologies, policies and issues are equally represented. The hundreds of articles (preponderantly, but not exclusively, contributed by West Germans) are written from a democratic Socialist

vantage point, which is not to say that Communists and Anarchists are ignored; thus, we find M. S. Gorbačev rubbing shoulders with Emma Goldman and Antonio Gramsci. Numerous cross-references as well as a composite index are included.

Marx en perspective. Actes du colloque organisé par l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, décembre 1983. Textes réunis par Bernard Chavance. Editions de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris 1985. 721 pp. F.fr. 110.00.

Marx . . . ou pas? Réflexions sur un centenaire. Introductions: Denis Woronoff [et] Jean-Marie Brohm. Etudes et Documentation Internationales, Paris 1986. 340 pp. F.fr. 115.00.

The first of the above volumes contains the papers of a centenary symposium focusing on Marx's contribution and lasting relevance to the social sciences. Among the contributors there is no lack of famous names such as Bettelheim, Hobsbawm and Agnes Heller, but from a socio-historical point of view Dieter Groh's paper on the reception of Marxism in the German working-class movement would seem eminently interesting. Nearly half of the contributions are in English, with a short summary in French. The second volume is a typical publisher's initiative, in which (French) leftist intellectuals, plus the inevitable Ernest Mandel, discuss a number of problems of independent Marxism.

PIJL, KEES VAN DER. The Making of an Atlantic Ruling Class. Verso, London 1984. xviii, 331 pp. Ill. £ 25.00. (Paper: £ 8.95.)

"This study investigates the process of capitalist class formation in the North Atlantic area in the period between the launch of Woodrow Wilson's 'Crusade for Democracy' in 1917 and the world economic crisis of 1974-75." The rather shortlived class formation in question turns out to be a matter of a *rapprochement* between fractions of capital on both sides of the Atlantic, with several American offensives (including a Roosevelt offensive) playing a crucial role. The volume is a typical exercise in neo-Marxist theorizing, hard to argue with.

RASCHKE, JOACHIM. Soziale Bewegungen. Ein historisch-systematischer Grundriß. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1985. 501 pp. DM 78.00.

According to the present author, professor of political science at Hamburg University, social movements are something in between social protest and organized action in the strict sense. They are a typical post-revolutionary phenomenon, bent on the promotion or prevention of social change, but at the same time they are a product of social change. Taking German developments as his starting-point, the author provides a careful analysis of the

phenomenon. He distinguishes pre-industrial, industrial and post-industrial movements. The working-class movement is the prototypical manifestation of the second type, while a socio-cultural motivation is characteristic of the third.

THOMPSON, JOHN B. *Studies in the Theory of Ideology*. Polity Press, Cambridge 1984. viii, 347 pp. £ 25.00. (Paper: £ 7.95.)

John Thompson, who is preparing a major book on the interpretation of ideology, has collected nine preliminary essays on the subject, which he presents as a series of *ballons d'essai*. In the footsteps of Marx he subscribes to a restrictive concept of ideology as being not only class-determined, but also vital to class domination. He sets great store by (socio)linguistics as an analytical instrument: "Representing processes as things, deleting agency and constituting time as an eternal extension of the present tense: all of these are so many syntactic ways to re-establish the dimension of society 'without history' at the heart of historical society." Most of the essays are couched in the form of appraisals of the contributions made by writers such as Giddens, Ricoeur and Habermas.

HISTORY

BEETHAM, DAVID. [Ed.] *Marxists in face of Fascism. Writings by Marxists on Fascism from the Inter-War Period*. Manchester University Press, Manchester n.d. [1984.] ix, 381 pp. £ 30.00.

"The purpose of this collection is to make available a wider range of Marxist writing on fascism from the inter-war years than has previously been accessible to readers of English." Not only official Communist statements are included, but also contributions by oppositionists such as Thalheimer, Trockij and Nin, as well as Social Democrats such as Kautsky, Hilferding, Bauer and Löwenthal.

The Brenner Debate. *Agrarian Class Structure and Economic Development in Pre-Industrial Europe*. Ed. by T. H. Aston and C. H. E. Philpin. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1985. vii, 339 pp. £ 22.50. (Paper: £ 9.95.)

In 1976 *Past & Present* published Robert Brenner's seminal attack on the "secular Malthusianism" of Postan, Le Roy Ladurie *et al.* Calling in question the widely accepted view that the key to an understanding of the late-mediaeval and early-modern economies is to be found in the demographic factor, Brenner emphasized the importance of class structures and class conflicts for an explanation. The provocation called forth many reactions: from "neo-Malthusians", other Marxists, and regional specialists who re-

jected or qualified specific elements of the argument. All these contributions, as well as Brenner's reply to his critics from 1982, are assembled in the present collection, preceded by an introduction by Rodney Hilton.

Bürgerliche Eliten in den Niederlanden und in Nordwestdeutschland. Studien zur Sozialgeschichte des europäischen Bürgertums im Mittelalter und in der Neuzeit. Hrsg. von Heinz Schilling und Herman Diederiks. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1985. xix, 493 pp. Maps. DM 86.00.

The eighteen studies that make up the above volume deal with the (political) urban elites in the Netherlands and West Germany from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries; the words *Sozialgeschichte* and *Mittelalter* in the subtitle both need considerable qualification. Two of the longest contributions are by the first editor, one of them having Calvinist Presbyterianism in the town of Groningen for its subject. Some studies are provided with tables and diagrams, and an index of places and persons is appended.

Festschrift/Mélanges Felix Kreissler. [Hrsg. von] Rudolf Altmüller, Helmut Konrad, Anton Pelinka, Gilbert Ravy [und] Gerald Stieg. Europaverlag, Wien, München, Zürich 1985. vi, 266 pp. Maps. S 298.

This festschrift appeared on the occasion of the retirement of Professor Kreissler, who merited regard for the promotion of the study of Austria in France. The twenty-one essays, six of them in French and the remainder in German, treat philosophical, literary and historical subjects. Among the studies written from a socio-historical point of view the contributions on the room for manoeuvring of German Social Democracy, 1918-19 (Gerhard Botz), the "Two-and-a-half" International (Herbert Steiner), and the French-Austrian co-operation in the Socialist and Labour International (Heinz Fischer) are interesting.

HANSEN, F. R. The breakdown of capitalism. A history of the idea in Western Marxism, 1883-1983. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Melbourne 1985. vi, 174 pp. £ 15.95.

The present volume treats the history of the Marxist idea that capitalism is bound to perish from endogenous causes. Starting from Marx's own texts, the author distinguishes three basic forms of breakdown theory ("orthodox", "neo-orthodox" and "anti-orthodox"), which can be present in combination in the work of one and the same writer. From Heinrich Cunow to James O'Connor all well-known theorists are dealt with, while American Marxists, hardly known in Europe, like Louis Boudin and Louis Fraina get much attention. Even Thorstein Veblen is considered a Marxist.

HUNINK, MARIA. *De papieren van de revolutie. Het Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis 1935-1947*. Stichting Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, Amsterdam 1986. xx, 364 pp. Ill. D.fl. 45.00.

The early history of the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis is described in detail in this amply illustrated book. The author, ex-librarian of the IISG, pays much attention to the acquisition of archives, libraries and collections, the hardships during the German occupation, and the post-war reconstruction. A large number of documents, which together take up about half the space, support the account.

LINDER, MARC. *European Labor Aristocracies. Trade Unionism, the Hierarchy of Skill, and the Stratification of the Manual Working Class before the First World War*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1985. 343 pp. DM 58.00.

This book is the first of a projected two-volume study on labour aristocracies in Europe and the United States. British nineteenth-century history is at the centre, while developments on the Continent only serve as "virtual negative case histories". Some conclusions of the author do not appear very surprising (e.g., that labour aristocracies have a "skill base"), but other conclusions at least show a heterodox Marxism (e.g., that the world market did not play an overriding causal role).

LUKS, LEONID. *Entstehung der kommunistischen Faschismustheorie. Die Auseinandersetzung der Komintern mit Faschismus und Nationalsozialismus 1921-1935*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1984. 310 pp. DM 48.00.

Dr Luks was born in the Soviet Union in 1947, but has been living in the Federal Republic for many years. His book is a revised version of his *Habilitationsschrift* (Munich 1981). In it he analyzes the genesis of the official Communist theory of Italian and German Fascism up to the Seventh Comintern Congress. Quite originally, he explains the miscalculations of the Russian leaders not simply from the requirements of Stalin's domestic and foreign policy, but especially from a cultural lag on their part, which rendered them unable to take Western irrationalism and cultural despair seriously.

MEEKS, WAYNE A. *The First Urban Christians. The Social World of the Apostle Paul*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1983. xii, 299 pp. \$ 30.00. (Paper: \$ 8.95.)

In an inquiry which pieces together the available evidence, and is at the same time informed by modern sociology, Professor Meeks attempts to find out

the social characteristics of the Christians converted by St Paul and his school. The first two chapters deal with their position in the pagan society of the North-Eastern Roman Empire, and thereupon the organization of their counter-society is analyzed. Disagreeing with both Nietzsche and Kautsky, the author is of the opinion that the typical Pauline Christians were free artisans and small traders with a high degree of mobility and status inconsistency.

MEGNER, KARL. Beamte. Wirtschafts- und sozialgeschichtliche Aspekte des k.k. Beamtentums. Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien 1985. 442 pp. Ill. S 630.

This detailed socio-historical reconstruction of the middle and lower ranks of the bureaucracy of the Hapsburg Monarchy from the end of the eighteenth century till 1914 is a revised and expanded version of the author's doctorate thesis (Vienna 1977). After a general sketch of the genesis and structure of the civil service a number of aspects are discussed, varying from the rates of payment to the provisions for widows and from social clubs to uniforms. Attention is also paid to marginal civil servants such as the *Diurnisten*, who were employed and paid per day and could be dismissed on the spot. A short summary in English is appended.

Mouvements populaires et conscience sociale. XVIe-XIXe siècles. Actes du Colloque de Paris 24-26 mai 1984. Rec. et prés. par Jean Nicolas. Maloine S.A. Editeur, Paris 1985. 771 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 220.00.

The present volume contains the papers and part of the discussions of an international symposium on popular disturbances and revolts. All of the numerous papers are in French, with one exception, viz., "The *Sans-Culottes* of the Year II: Rethinking the Language of Labour in Revolutionary France", by Michael Sonenscher. Although the French scene and, notably, the French Revolution are definitely overrepresented, the volume contains much that may interest social historians all over the world, if only from a methodological point of view.

1883-1983. L'œuvre de Marx, un siècle après. Colloque international 17-20 mars 1983. Publié sous la dir. de Georges Labica. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1985. 414 pp. F.fr. 195.00.

The above volume contains part of the papers submitted to a Parisian symposium of the same name. The central subject is the publication (the editors of the new MEGA were conspicuous by their absence), interpretation and influence of Marx's written works, notably those on political economy. Much attention is paid to the reception outside Europe, but then even Kwame Nkrumah's "philosophical consciencism" is supposed to be a case in point. Some of the papers are in German, Spanish or Italian.

ORENA, ROBERTO. *Rivolta e rivoluzione. Il bellum di Spartaco nella crisi della repubblica e la riflessione storiografica moderna*. Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1984. iii, 306 pp. L. 20000.

This new book on the War of Spartacus is first of all a history of the ideas on the revolt, as the author calls it, but at the same time he does not fail to make a contribution of his own. Special attention is paid to the social composition of the rebels and to the part played by the poor peasants. An index of writer's names is appended.

SAITTA, ARMANDO. *Ricerche storiografiche su Buonarroti e Babeuf*. Istituto Storico Italiano per l'Età Moderna e Contemporanea, Roma 1986. 329 pp. L. 40000.

The essays collected in the present volume were formerly published during the years 1948-69, some of them in French. The largest part are devoted to Filippo Buonarroti. Dr Saitta gives an informative biography of this revolutionary and deals with a series of less important matters, such as the existence of a "third degree" in Buonarroti's secret organization. Besides, some problems concerning the Communism of Babeuf are treated. Several contributions are to be characterized as publications of sources rather than as monographs.

SCHRÖDER, WILHELM HEINZ (Hrsg.) *Lebenslauf und Gesellschaft. Zum Einsatz von kollektiven Biographien in der historischen Sozialforschung*. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1985. 277 pp. DM 144.00.

According to the editor of this book a collective biography is an "inquiry, theoretically and methodologically well thought-out, empirical and, especially, supported by quantitative data, into an historical group of persons in its specific social context by way of a comparative analysis of the individual lives of the members of the group". Nine very different groups are observed in this way, among them nunneries in Upper Hesse during the later Middle Ages (Christina Vanja), the Jewish minority in nineteenth-century Cologne (Alwin Müller), and SPD women in the German *Reichstag* and the Prussian *Landtag* during the Weimar Republic (Christl Wickert). English summaries are appended.

Soziale Bewegungen. Geschichte und Theorie. Hrsg.: Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, Annette Jost, Gerhard Leithäuser [u.a.] Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York.

Jahrbuch 1. *Arbeiterbewegung und Faschismus*. 1984. 266 pp. DM 36.00.

Jahrbuch 2. *Auf dem Wege nach Utopia*. 1985. 211 pp. DM 34.00.

The present volumes continue the *Jahrbuch Arbeiterbewegung*, which appeared in seven volumes between 1973 and 1982. The new name reflects

the insight that the workers' movement no longer has the monopoly of social change. This is not to say that the editors have jettisoned labour history altogether. Not only are the workers and their movement vis-a-vis the Nazi regime and the New Deal central topics in Vol. 1, but in Vol. 2 Utopianism is preferably related to its social setting and relevance. The book reviews are on the same lines as in the old *Jahrbuch*.

Understanding Popular Culture. Europe from the Middle Ages to the Nineteenth Century. Ed. by Steven L. Kaplan. Mouton Publishers, Berlin, New York, Amsterdam 1984. viii, 311 pp. DM 110.00.

The ten essays in this collection were first presented to an international conference at Cornell University in 1982. The period dealt with runs from the seventh century till 1815, but the main emphasis is on the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. All but one of the contributions are concerned with Europe. Subjects treated are, among other things, mediaeval accounts of journeys into the "otherworld" (J. Le Goff), the image of the witches' sabbath in the late Middle Ages (C. Ginsburg), madness in sixteenth-century Germany (H. C. E. Midelfort), and "military theatre" in sixteenth-century Mexico (R. C. Trexler).

VALLIN, PIERRE. Le travail et les travailleurs dans le monde chrétien. Desclée, Paris 1983. 188 pp. F.fr. 103.00.

In the present publication, intended for educational purposes, the history of work and workers is described from a Christian point of view. The author covers the whole period from the *homo habilis* till the present day, but emphasizes the period from *circa* 100 BC to *circa* 400 AD. The book, which is interspersed with separately printed quotations and parts of documents, examines social life in the early Christian communities and work as described in early Christian writings, among other things.

WEBER, WOLFGANG. Priester der Klio. Historisch-sozialwissenschaftliche Studien zur Herkunft und Karriere deutscher Historiker und zur Geschichte der Geschichtswissenschaft 1800-1970. Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, New York 1984. 613 pp. S.fr. 85.00.

This is an ambitious inquiry into the social background and the educational socialization of the leading nineteenth- and twentieth-century historians in the German language area. Basing himself on a sample of about seven hundred professors of ancient, mediaeval and modern history, Dr Weber constructs an impressive network of patronage and dependence, and even three genealogical trees, with Ranke, Droysen and Mommsen as progenitors. In his view it was by means of this network that the German brand of historicism established a virtual monopoly, but then historicism is taken in so broad a sense that it would cover Macaulay and Michelet as well as Mommsen.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

BRADLEY, KEITH and ALAN GELB. *Worker Capitalism. The New Industrial Relations*. Heinemann Educational Books, London 1983. vi, 186 pp. £ 14.50. (Paper: £ 5.50.)

“This book describes and analyses one alternative form of industrial intervention directed towards problems created by the shutdown of industrial plants”, viz., their take-over by the workforce in a number of Western countries. Experiments in the United States have tended to be successful, whereas the (political) climate in Britain proved highly unfavourable.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

*AFRICA***South Africa**

LEWIS, JON. *Industrialisation and Trade Union Organisation in South Africa, 1924-55. The rise and fall of the South African Trades and Labour Council*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1984. x, 246 pp. £ 25.00.

The South African Trades and Labour Council was a trade-union federation in which craft unionists co-operated with workers employed in the consumer-goods industry. For the time being the former were concerned with labour processes rather than with racial segregation, and it was only when they had been kicked upstairs into supervisory functions that they took to racial privilege.

AMERICA

COLE, JEFFREY A. *The Potosí Mita, 1573-1700. Compulsory Indian Labor in the Andes*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1985. xv, 206 pp. \$ 35.00.

“The mita was a draft Indian labor regimen designed by Viceroy Francisco de Toledo in 1573 to meet the need for unskilled labor in the revitalized silver industry at Potosí.” Dr Cole does not focus on working conditions in the mines, but on the recruitment of the Indians as far away as present-day Peru. Although from *circa* 1600 silver (!) was accepted as a compensation for manpower, the system had drastic demographic consequences.

Argentina

TAMARIN, DAVID. *The Argentine Labor Movement, 1930-1945. A Study in*

the Origins of Peronism. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque 1985. xiv, 273 pp. \$ 27.50.

The present author looks for the causes of Perón's hegemony over Argentine labour. The period between the military coups of 1930 and 1943 is analyzed in the light of this question. Against the background of the economic crisis the structural and ideological internal divisions within the labour movement, which enabled Perón to consolidate his support in the working class, are given special attention.

United States of America

ADAMSON, MADELEINE and SETH BORGOS. *This Mighty Dream. Social Protest Movements in the United States.* Designed by John Beam. Routledge & Kegan Paul, Boston, London, Melbourne 1985. 143 pp. Ill. \$ 19.95. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

From 1982 the Arkansas Community Organization for Reform Now organized a travelling exhibition, devoted to the history of social protest in the United States. The present volume is a result of this. By means of short but informative texts and a large quantity of pictures an impression is given of various grass-roots movements, such as the Farmers' Alliance, the Knights of Labor, the Congress of Racial Equality and, of course, ACORN itself.

BEECHERT, EDWARD D. *Working in Hawaii. A Labor History.* University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu 1985. xi, 401 pp. \$ 30.00.

In this monograph Dr Beechert describes Hawaiian labour history from pre-European times till the 1960's. The transition from the subsistence economy to the present capitalist economy is divided into three phases: from 1826 to 1850 it was tried to make the Hawaiians into wage labourers; when this attempt had little success, the enactment of an indentured-labour system followed, which was accompanied by attracting foreign workers after some time; finally, from about 1900 "free" labour became dominant and the period of modern industrial relations began. The author pays much attention to twentieth-century strike history.

BRIGGS, VERNON M., JR. *Immigration Policy and the American Labor Force.* The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, London 1984. xv, 294 pp. \$ 29.50.

The present volume focuses on the human-resource dimensions of post-war American immigration policy. The aspects dealt with include the replacement of the racialist national-origins admission system with the doctrine of family re-unification, the employment of foreign workers as a supplement to the domestic labour-force (non-immigrants), the flow of illegal immigrants,

the reception of refugees and those who requested political asylum, and the labour market in the border country of Mexico. The author concludes his dissertation with some advices, directed at the reconciliation of a liberal immigration policy with "the nation's domestic economic interests".

Deutsche Arbeiterkultur in Chicago von 1850 bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg. Eine Anthologie. Hrsg. von Hartmut Keil unter Mitarbeit von John B. Jentz sowie Klaus Ensslen, Hanns-Theodor Fuß, Christiane Harzig und Heinz Ickstadt. Scripta Mercaturae Verlag, Ostfildern 1984. xv, 437 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 67.00.

These selections may be considered as a companion volume to *German Workers in Industrial Chicago*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXIX (1984), p. 102; it equally has its origin in the Munich Chicago Project. Most of the selections are from the 1880's and have been taken from the contemporary press. As well as bearing on German American workers' culture (not a few poems are included, e.g., "Karl Marx ist todt! Es macht das Wort die Runde / und trifft die Herzen wie ein Donnerschlag") they shed light on working and living conditions in Chicago. A composite index is appended.

SCHATZ, RONALD W. *The Electrical Workers. A History of Labor at General Electric and Westinghouse 1923-60.* University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago 1983. xv, 279 pp. Ill. \$ 24.95.

In 1936 the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America was established. Dr Schatz sketches the origins and history of this union with the giants of electrical manufacturing, Westinghouse Electric and General Electric. Much attention is paid to the split in 1949, which came about because right-wing union officials believed that Communist influence was too strong. The backgrounds of this split are not only described institutionally, but are also analyzed on the basis of events in Local 601 at the Westinghouse East Pittsburgh works and affiliated plants. The reconstruction, which goes on till 1960, largely depends on interviews with the workers concerned.

SPENCE, CLARK C. *The Salvation Army Farm Colonies.* The University of Arizona Press, Tucson 1985. vii, 151 pp. Ill. \$ 19.95.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century the Salvation Army founded three agricultural settlements in California, Colorado and Ohio, which are the subject of this well-researched book. These "Forts" were neither communal experiments nor an unqualified economic success, but although they were only a side-show of the Army's social work, they did not fail to help improve its public image.

WEINER, LYNN Y. *From Working Girl to Working Mother. The Female Labor Force in the United States, 1820-1980.* The University of North Carolina [Press], Chapel Hill, London 1985. xii, 185 pp. \$ 17.95. (Paper: \$ 8.95.)

Though the subtitle suggests otherwise, this book deals almost exclusively with the period after the Civil War. The author shows that the American female labour-force, which grew fast from the 1850's, went through two phases of growth: one in which young, single and self-supporting women predominated (well into the 1920's), and one in which older married women and mothers played the main part (starting from the 1920's, with a strong breakthrough after 1940). Much attention is paid to the contrast between the actual relations in the labour market and the ideological image of behaviour suitable to women.

WILENTZ, SEAN. *Chants Democratic. New York City & the Rise of the American Working Class, 1788-1850.* Oxford University Press, New York, Oxford 1984. xiii, 445 pp. Ill. \$ 34.95.

The present volume is a, largely successful, attempt to rewrite the history of the formation of the New York working class. Two chapters on "The Artisan Republic, 1788-1825", are followed by extensive analytical narratives on, e.g., the Working Men's movement, the General Trades' Union, and the Washingtonian temperance movement. The author makes use of a nuanced frame of reference, and has an open eye for the diverging but coexisting strains of class-consciousness. The volume is technically well got-up and beautifully illustrated.

ASIA

China

Class and Social Stratification in Post-Revolution China. Ed. by James L. Watson. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1984. vii, 289 pp. £ 25.00.

Seven of the nine essays in this collection were first presented during a conference at Windsor Park, Britain, in 1980. The contributions all treat the problem of social (in)equality, but from widely different points of view. Among the subjects dealt with are the continued existence of women's oppression (M. K. Whyte), the de-stratification experiment of the years 1966-76 (W. L. Parish), the class system in a village in Guangdong Province (J. Unger), Chinese views of social stratification (Ph. A. Kuhn), and classes in Mao Zedong's thought, 1949-76 (S. R. Schram).

DOMES, JÜRGEN. Peng Te-huai. The Man and the Image. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1985. xii, 164 pp. \$ 25.00.

Peng Dehuai (1898(?)–1974), who was, among other things, Commander-in-Chief of the People's Volunteer Army during the Korean War and supreme commander of China's armed forces, died in prison after being tortured and after illness without medical treatment. As an early critic of the Great Leap Forward he was vilified by Mao Zedong and made a hero at the end of the 'seventies. Basing his research mainly on material in Taiwan, Professor Domes has reconstructed the General's life. Quite convincingly, he shows that both Mao's supporters and his opponents de-personalized Peng and made him into "a symbol of undesirable or desirable personal attitudes and political concepts".

GALBIATI, FERNANDO. P'eng P'ai and the Hai-Lu-feng Soviet. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1985. x, 484 pp. \$ 45.00.

As the title implies, the present volume deals with two subjects: the political biography of the Chinese Communist Peng Pai, who was executed at the age of 33 in 1929 at the command of Chiang Kaishek, and the background and history of "the first Red government in China", the agrarian Soviet that existed for a few months in South-Eastern Guangdong in 1927–28. The two studies are related, as Peng Pai was the leader of the experiment, which was an important prologue to Mao's strategy. The author has made use of a wide range of sources, including missionary archives.

OTHER BOOKS

Chinese Marxism in Flux 1978–84. Essays on Epistemology, Ideology and Political Economy. Ed. by Bill Brugger. Croom Helm, London, Sydney 1985. xi, 218 pp.

Indonesia

Regional Dynamics of the Indonesian Revolution. Unity from Diversity. Ed. by Audrey R. Kahin. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu 1985. xi, 306 pp. Maps. \$ 25.00.

The Indonesian struggle for independence in the years 1945–50 is considered from the regional level in this collection. Eight areas are studied by the contributors, all of whom base their work partly on the memories of survivors as well as on research in local archives. Three deal with parts of Java (Banten, Jakarta and the North coast), three with parts of Sumatra (Aceh, the East and the West), and two with the Eastern part of the archipelago (South Sulawesi and Ambon). It turns out that in spite of many differences

between the regions there were strong ties with the national level, thanks to the unifying struggle against the Dutch.

Iran

LADJEVARDI, HABIB. *Labor Unions and Autocracy in Iran*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse 1985. xviii, 328 pp. \$ 29.95.

The institutional history of Iranian trade unionism is written here from the point of view that "independent trade unions do indeed offer an attractive alternative to communism". A very summary sketch of the early developments (1906-41) is followed by a more detailed reconstruction of the events under the reign of Riza Shah Pahlavi. The author bases his work to a large extent on primary sources, and does not hesitate to mention personal experiences. Short biographies of labour leaders are appended.

Japan

GORDON, ANDREW. *The Evolution of Labor Relations in Japan. Heavy Industry, 1853-1955*. Council on East Asian Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge (Mass.) 1985; distr. by Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London. xix, 524 pp. \$ 25.00.

At the centre of the present study is the evolution of industrial relations in five companies from the Tokyo-Yokohama area: three shipbuilders, an iron-and-steel-tube manufacturer, and an engineering enterprise. Inspired by the newer labour history, the author reconstructs the changing relationship between workers and managers at the workplace level. He has a keen eye for traditions from the pre-industrial age that have contributed to the peculiarities of the Japanese labour movement.

The Philippines

DOEPPERS, DANIEL F. *Manila 1900-1941. Social Change in a Late Colonial Metropolis*. Ateneo de Manila University Press, Quezon City, Metro Manila 1984. xi, 194 pp. Ill. Ph.p. 88.00. (Paper: Ph.p. 64.00.)

"Our subject here is the set of processes and careers which produced and changed the structure of Filipino society in Manila during the period from the turn of the century to 1941. It concerns Manila as a set of employment structures and as a stratified society." Two short chapters on the economic context are followed by longer ones on mobility and career patterns among the middle classes (including white-collar workers), and on the making of the manual labour-force. This last chapter includes a discussion of unionization and strikes. Numerous tables and diagrams support the text.

EUROPE

BULLOCK, NICHOLAS and JAMES READ. *The movement for housing reform in Germany and France 1840-1914*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1985. x, 657 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 45.00.

This study compares the housing-reform movements in Germany and France, and also looks for similarities to, and differences from, the British movement described before. The extensive, clearly conceived, inquiry focuses on Berlin and Paris, and shows a number of remarkable similarities between the three countries. While in the late 1840's the housing-reform movements were small in size, and only stimulated by some philanthropists, doctors, etc., in 1914 the "housing question" had become a political issue of national relevance everywhere, the turning-point in the development being the economically difficult 1880's.

Austria

EHALT, HUBERT CH. (Hg.) *Geschichte von unten. Fragestellungen, Methoden und Projekte einer Geschichte des Alltags*. Hermann Böhlau Nachf., Wien, Köln, Graz 1984. 375 pp. Ill. S 296.

"History from below" is seen as history of everyday life by the contributors to the present volume. The seventeen studies can be roughly divided into three groups: methodological reflections concerning, *inter alia*, the historical importance of folkloristic research and oral history, didactic dissertations, and the results of empirical research. Into this last category falls the vast attention paid to the history of the agrarian population in Austria.

STADLER, KARL R. (Hrsg.) *Sozialistenprozesse. Politische Justiz in Österreich 1870-1936*. Mit einem Vorwort von Fred Sinowatz. Europaverlag, Wien, München, Zürich 1986. 520 pp. Ill. S 398.

This collection of twenty essays on political trials against Austrian Socialists, 1870-1938, was published to commemorate the Viennese trial of 1936, when among others Bruno Kreisky was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment. One of the longest contributions (by Manfred Marschalek) is devoted to this trial. Other trials dealt with are the trial for high treason of 1870 against Heinrich Scheu *et al.* (Herbert Steiner) and the trial against Friedrich Adler in 1917 (Rudolf Ardelt). Much attention is paid too to the summary justice after February 1934 (Hans Safrian, Rudolf Neck, Gabriella Hauch, Siegfried Nasko, Günter Köck).

Denmark

ENGBERG, JENS. *Den Internationale Arbejderforening for Danmark. Aktstykker til belysning af statsmagtens kamp mod den tidlige arbejder-*

bevægelse i Danmark fra august 1871 til slaget på Fælled i maj 1872. Selskabet til Forskning i Arbejderbevægelsens Historie, København, i samarbejde med Arbejderbevægelsens Bibliotek og Arkiv, 1985. xxxi, 429 pp. D.kr. 270.00.

The present volume contains 175 annotated documents which shed light on the early Danish workers' movement, notably the Danish Section of the IWMA. The bulk of the documents consists of informer's intelligence and police reports. Three different indices enhance the value of this publication.

France

HAUSE, STEVEN C., with Anne R. Kenney. *Women's Suffrage and Social Politics in the French Third Republic*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1984. xx, 379 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 42.50. (Paper: \$ 15.00.)

The above volume is another American study of the French women's movement and the odds it had to face. This time the focus is on the struggle for the vote, which was unsuccessful until the very end of the Third Republic. Perhaps the most interesting contribution the volume has to make is its inquiry into the social and political backgrounds of this failure: "The emancipation of women threatened the collectivist visions of Catholics, socialists, and radicals alike."

HUNT, LYNN. *Politics, Culture, and Class in the French Revolution*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1984. xvi, 251 pp. Ill. \$ 19.95. (Paper: \$ 8.95.)

In this study the French Revolution is not primarily considered as a socio-economic, but rather as a politico-cultural revolution, which produced not only Socialism and authoritarianism, but also, and more, democratic republicanism. After an extensive analysis of the revolutionary symbols, images and gestures, which recalls the work of Agulhon and Ozouf, the author presents a detailed, in part statistical, reconstruction of the emerging "new political class", which, in her opinion, was subject to frequent changes.

JENSON, JANE and GEORGE ROSS. *The View from Inside. A French Communist Cell in Crisis*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1984. x, 346 pp. \$ 28.50.

After the elections of March 1978 the PCF's leadership began to shift the party's line away from Euro-Communism towards a more traditional *ouvriériste* policy. It is in this period that during about a year the authors of the present volume took part in the political life of the Cellule Danielle Casanova in Paris South as observers. The report of this participation is thus remarkable for two reasons: on the one hand because, for the first time, party life is described from the point of view of the grass-roots, and on the other hand because of the period in question.

MÉNÉTRA, JACQUES-LOUIS. *Journal of My Life*. With an introd. and commentary by Daniel Roche. Transl. by Arthur Goldhammer. Foreword by Robert Darnton. Columbia University Press, New York 1986. xviii, 368 pp. \$ 30.00.

This is a full translation of Ménétra's memoirs as they were edited by Professor Roche four years ago, and noticed in *IRSH*, XXIX (1984), pp. 110f., plus a foreword by Professor Darnton.

MUCHEMBLED, ROBERT. *Popular Culture and Elite Culture in France 1400-1750*. Transl. by Lydia Cochrane. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, London 1985. vii, 326 pp. \$ 30.00.

The original edition of this monograph, which focuses on developments in Northern France, appeared eight years ago under the title *Culture populaire et culture des élites dans la France moderne (XVe-XVIIIe siècles)*. Not only does the present volume give the quotations from the original sources in French as well as in English, but a helpful composite index is appended.

RASPAIL, F.-V. *Les avenues de la République. Souvenirs de — sur sa vie et sur son siècle 1794-1878*. [Ed. ét. par] Yves Lemoine [et] Pierre Lenoël. Hachette, Paris 1984. 377 pp. F.fr. 98.00.

François-Vincent Raspail (1794-1878), chemist and republican politician, is among the most colourful personalities in nineteenth-century France. Not only did he make his mark as the inventor of a popular camphor therapy, but he was also president of the *Société des Amis du Peuple* for a short period (in the 1830's) and founder of the paper *L'Ami du Peuple* (1848), and he spent many years in exile or prison. Shortly before his death he dictated his autobiography to his eldest son, which has now been edited with a concise annotation.

REDDY, WILLIAM M. *The rise of market culture. The textile trade and French society, 1750-1900*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York; Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris 1984. xii, 402 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 25.00.

"No market for labor was ever created." Such is the most important thesis of this extremely provocative study, which aims to send the idea of a market society to the realm of phantasy. By means of a longitudinal analysis of the French textile industry the author tries to demonstrate that the workers in this branch never perceived themselves as free wage-labourers, and that their strikes cannot be explained from purely economic motives either.

SCHAIN, MARTIN A. *French Communism and Local Power. Urban Politics and Political Change*. Frances Pinter (Publishers), London 1985. vi, 147 pp. £ 17.50.

The present volume studies Communist-led administrations in French towns with more than 30,000 inhabitants. The key question is what is the essential difference between Communist and other local-government policies. The author reaches the conclusion that it is the attitude towards the central Government that is characteristic; Communist local administrations on the one hand politicize their management at the local level by developing specific demands, while on the other hand making the realization of these demands dependent on the policies of the central Government. Dr Schain points out that in the last few years this style of policy making has been adopted to a larger or smaller extent by other political groups.

SELLIER, FRANÇOIS. *La confrontation sociale en France 1936-1981*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1984. 240 pp. F.fr. 130.00.

This new study of Professor Sellier can be considered as a sequel to his *Stratégie de la lutte sociale*, which was noticed in *IRSH*, VI (1961), p. 329. As in the former work, the author is again moved by the question of how French industrial relations could be made more harmonious. In the present volume he tries to answer this question by looking for the historical roots of the implacable attitude that employers and trade unions have assumed towards one another ever since the last century. He thinks that this intransigence is still alive, although after the Blum Government some things have changed for the better.

SHAPIRO, ANN-LOUISE. *Housing the Poor of Paris, 1850-1902*. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1985. xx, 222 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 32.50.

In the present volume the development of working-class housing in Paris during the second half of the nineteenth century is considered as part of a more comprehensive process of social and political accommodation. Dr Shapiro's key idea is that the rebuilding of Paris, as it was realized by Napoleon III and Haussmann in the 'fifties and 'sixties, led to the concentration of large masses of workers in overcrowded suburbs, which then, in the 'eighties, threatened to become a fertile soil for Socialism. In reaction to this the State and the municipality began to concern themselves about the housing of the poor.

SOBOUL, ALBERT [et] RAYMONDE MONNIER. *Répertoire du personnel sectionnaire parisien en l'an II*. Publications de la Sorbonne, Paris 1985. 566 pp. F.fr. 245.00.

The bulk of the even pages of the above volume are superscribed *Répertoire des sans-culottes*, and unlike the official title this headline gives an excellent idea of the contents. Prosopographical details, arranged section by section and almost wholly based on unpublished materials, are provided on thousands of Parisian *sansculottes*, not only during the Year II, but also under the Directory and the Consulate. Some light is shed on the following of Babeuf in the process. An *Index de noms de militants* is appended to this extremely useful publication.

STEWART-MCDOUGALL, MARY LYNN. *The Artisan Republic. Revolution, Reaction, and Resistance in Lyon 1848-1851.* McGill-Queen's University Press, Kingston, Montreal 1984; Alan Sutton, Gloucester. xix, 211 pp. C\$ 30.00.

The history of the rebellious movement in Lyons from the last years of the July Monarchy until the *coup d'état* of December 1851 is structurally reconstructed in this concise and dense monograph. The author, who has made a statistical analysis of a considerable sample of militants registered with the police and the judiciary, points to the importance of community cohesion in suburbs and contrasts the developments in Lyons with those in Paris.

STONE, JUDITH F. *The Search for Social Peace. Reform Legislation in France, 1890-1914.* State University of New York Press, Albany 1985. xvii, 260 pp. \$ 39.50. (Paper: \$ 14.95.)

The present author, who considers the development of social security as a bourgeois attempt to establish peace between the classes, examines the ideological, political, social and legislative dimensions of the debate on social reform in the Third Republic. Of course, the analysis of the Radical Party with its different wings fills the main part. To a certain extent this book links up with that of Henri Hatzfeld (cf. IRSH, XVII (1972), p. 761), but it differs by the thesis that not only small employers, but also big business opposed the reform effort, though not for quite the same reasons.

OTHER BOOKS

TOURAINÉ, ALAIN, MICHEL WIEVIORKA [et] FRANÇOIS DUBET. *Le mouvement ouvrier.* Fayard, Paris 1984. 436 pp.

Germany

Alltagsgeschichte der NS-Zeit. Neue Perspektive oder Trivialisierung? R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1984. 79 pp. DM 28.00.

In this symposium of the *Institut für Zeitgeschichte* its director, Martin Broszat, and a number of other people, mostly contemporary historians, deal with the desirability and the possibilities of researching everyday life during the Nazi regime. The question whether, and in how far, the regime was conducive to modernization receives more attention than the specific problems of oral history. Suggestions for further reading are appended.

Arbeit, Mobilität, Partizipation, Protest. Gesellschaftlicher Wandel in Deutschland im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. [Von] Jürgen Bergmann, Jürgen

Brockstedt, Hartmut Kaelble, Hermann-Josef Rupieper, Peter Steinach [und] Heinrich Volkmann. Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1986. 252 pp. DM 34.00.

The seven essays that make up the present volume all try to treat socio-historical themes applying the modernization theory. Of the three theoretical contributions the one by Bergmann on the usefulness of Samuel Huntington's mobilization model for the analysis of the events in Prussia in 1848 is the most notable. Four case-studies deal with subjects from German social history, like social mobility in maritime areas (Brockstedt), the effect of strikes on incomes distribution from *circa* 1880 to 1914 (Kaelble and Volkmann), and a comparison of the strike waves of 1910-13 and 1919-20 (Volkmann). Some contributions are no more than repetitions of earlier publications by the authors concerned.

Arbeit und Arbeitserfahrung in der Geschichte. Mit Beiträgen von Detlev J. K. Peukert, Heinz Reif, Wilfried Reininghaus [und] Martin Scharfe. Hrsg. von Klaus Tenfelde. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1986. 128 pp. DM 14.80.

The four contributions in this small book all deal with the development of manual labour in the medium term. Reininghaus treats the self-image of artisans in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; Scharfe describes the perception of work by agricultural labourers, 1750-1900; Reif reconstructs the origins of the *Stammarbeiter* in the Krupp concern, 1840-1914; and Peukert pays attention to the working experience of miners in the Ruhr area, 1900-50.

Aufbruch ins Industriezeitalter. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1985. Ill.
 Band 1. Linien der Entwicklungsgeschichte. Hrsg. von Claus Grimm. 230 pp. Maps.
 Band 2. Aufsätze zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte Bayerns 1750-1850. Hrsg. von Rainer A. Müller unter Mitarbeit von Michael Henker. 633 pp. Maps.
 Band 3. Quellen zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte Bayerns vom ausgehenden 18. Jahrhundert bis zur Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts. Hrsg. von Konrad von Zwehl unter Mitarbeit von Susan Boenke. 304 pp.
 Band 4. Führer durch die Ausstellung zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte Bayerns von 1750-1850, Augsburg, Kunsthalle am Witeltsbacher Park 26. April – 28. Juli 1985. Hrsg. von Johannes Erichsen und Ulrike Laufer. 160 pp.
 DM 78.00. Not singly obtainable.

Last year there was a large exposition on the coming of the industrial age in Bavaria, organized under the auspices of the *Landtag*. It dealt with the social

and economic history of the last two hundred years. The first three of the above volumes served as a scholarly companion guide. Vol. 1 contains eight contributions on general lines of development. Vol. 2 consists of forty-seven dissertations about the period 1750-1850 and, among other things, pays attention to justice, artisanat, everyday life and social protest. Vol. 3 contains documents, many of them concerned with Augsburg, from *circa* 1790 to *circa* 1850, while Vol. 4 is the guide to the exhibition in the strict sense.

AUST, STEFAN. *Der Baader Meinhof Komplex*. Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1985. 592 pp. DM 39.80.

This piece of reporting describes in detail the history of the *Rote Armee Fraktion* from May 14, 1970, when the later leader Andreas Baader was freed from captivity by violent means, until October 18, 1977, when Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe were found dead in the prison of Stuttgart-Stammheim. The author, who was very close to part of the events and even enters the story once himself, has succeeded in treating his controversial subject from a distance and with great objectivity. There is no index.

BEBEL, AUGUST. *Aus meinem Leben*. Ungekürzte Ausgabe. Mit einer Einl. von Brigitte Brandt. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1986. xxxii, 685 pp. DM 19.80.

The present volume is a facsimile reprint of the recent East German edition of Bebel's memoirs, which was noticed in *IRSH*, XXX (1985), p. 159. Ursula Herrmann's orthodox introduction has been replaced with a more trendy one by the well-known Mrs Brandt. The illustrations and the sections coming under the heading of *Register* (including the bulk of the editorial notes) have been omitted in this "unabridged edition".

BLACKBOURN, DAVID and GEOFF ELEY. *The Peculiarities of German History. Bourgeois Society and Politics in Nineteenth-Century Germany*. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1984. viii, 300 pp. £ 19.50. (Paper: £ 7.95.)

This is an expanded English version of *Mythen deutscher Geschichtsschreibung*, which appeared as a paperback in 1980. Apart from a wholly new introduction, it consists of two individual contributions, Eley writing on "The British Model and the German Road", and Blackbourn on "The Discrete Charm of the Bourgeoisie". The authors specifically reject the well-known notions of the German divergence, the "betrayal" of the bourgeoisie, and the pre-industrial elites manipulating at will.

BRANDER, SYLVIA. *Wohnungspolitik als Sozialpolitik. Theoretische Konzepte und praktische Ansätze in Deutschland bis zum ersten Weltkrieg*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1984. 284 pp. DM 128.00.

The present volume treats the housing question and social policy in Germany, 1871-1914. It contains a large quantity of systematically arranged information on the housing of urban workers (e.g., housing quality, rents, subtenants and sleeping guests), and the attempts to develop a social housing policy from the side of municipalities, employers and building co-operatives. Not always in a logical relation with her historical account, the author deals with theoretical problems, varying from the societal functions of social policy to the imperfect allocation in housing markets.

BREIT, ERNST (Hrsg.) *Aufstieg des Nationalsozialismus, Untergang der Republik, Zerschlagung der Gewerkschaften. Dokumentation der historisch-politischen Konferenz des DGB im Mai 83 in Dortmund.* Red.: Ulrich Borsdorf, Hans O. Hemmer, Werner Milert [und] Holger Mollenhauer. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1984. 264 pp. DM 29.80.

In May 1983 the German Trade Union Federation convened a symposium to commemorate the destruction of the trade-union movement fifty years earlier. The proceedings of this meeting are to be found in the present volume. Among the over twenty contributors are, besides social and labour historians, veterans of the labour movement like Willy Brandt. The subjects treated include industrial relations on the eve of the Nazi seizure of power (B. Weisbrod), the causes of the defeat (H. Grebing), the resistance of trade-union groups after 1933 (U. Borsdorf), and a comparison of strikes in Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany (T. W. Mason).

DUPEUX, LOUIS. "Nationalbolschewismus" in Deutschland 1919-1933. *Kommunistische Strategie und konservative Dynamik.* Deutsch von Richard Kirchhoff. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1985. 492 pp. Ill. DM 98.00.

The above volume is a slightly expanded version, with the quotations in their original wording, of the author's State-doctorate thesis (Paris, I, 1974). It deals with the whole complex called National Bolshevism in the Weimar Republic, including nationalist tendencies and tactics in the KPD and the KAPD. However, National Bolshevism in the strict sense, represented by such men as Paul Eltzbacher, Hans von Hentig and Ernst Niekisch, was an affair of the extreme Right, old conservatism writ in totalitarian capitals. Dr Dupeux's forte seems to consist in his remarkable grasp of the primary source material, both published and unpublished.

EISENBERG, CHRISTIANE. *Frühe Arbeiterbewegung und Genossenschaften. Theorie und Praxis der Produktivgenossenschaften in der deutschen Sozialdemokratie und den Gewerkschaften der 1860er/1870er Jahre.* Mit einem Vorwort von Walter Hesselbach. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft, Bonn 1985. 212 pp. DM 38.00.

By this concise study the historiography of the producers' associations in Germany, from *circa* 1860 to *circa* 1880, is considerably advanced. The *pièce de résistance* is a survey of over three hundred industrial co-operatives established before 1879; the author has collected information from many different sources concerning origins, number of participants, economic fortunes, etc. This is preceded by an introduction which sets the early discussions in the German labour movement on producers' associations in their historical context.

FÜHR, EDUARD [und] DANIEL STEMMRICH. 'Nach gethaner Arbeit verbleibt im Kreise der Eurigen.' Bürgerliche Wohnrezepte für Arbeiter zur individuellen und sozialen Formierung im 19. Jahrhundert. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal 1985. 350 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 39.80.

The architecture of nineteenth-century German workers' dwellings is considered from different angles in this publication. In an extensive introductory essay the authors outline the rise of social-reform tendencies in house building and the architectural results of these. Particular attention is paid to Krupp's well-known model dwellings. In the second part of the book eighty ground-plans of workers' houses in different areas are presented, as well as contemporary comments on this type of architecture.

GARBER, JÖRN [und] HANNO SCHMITT (Hrsg.) Die bürgerliche Gesellschaft zwischen Demokratie und Diktatur. Festschrift zum 65. Geburtstag von Prof. Dr. Walter Grab. Gestaltet von Kasseler und Marburger Freunden und Kollegen. Mit einem Vorwort von Wolfgang Abendroth. Verlag Arbeiterbewegung und Gesellschaftswissenschaft, Marburg 1985. 225 pp. Ill. DM 25.00.

The Israeli historian Walter Grab, founder of the Institute of German History, Tel Aviv, has been honoured with two German festschrifts: *Revolution und Demokratie in Geschichte und Literatur*, ed. by Julius H. Schoeps *et al.* (Duisburg 1979), and the present one, which has a more modest size. Apart from several studies on the impact of the French Revolution, the latter includes a short contribution on the shop-stewards during the First World War, by Bodo Hildebrand, and a long one on political and economic Liberalism in the Weimar Republic, by Lothar Döhn. The problem of conquest and liberation, familiar to readers of Dr Grab's writings, is given a neo-Marxist turn (which would even justify the booby-trap warfare against Afghan children) by Reinhard Kühnl.

GILES, GEOFFREY J. Students and National Socialism in Germany. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1985. xv, 358 pp. Ill. \$ 47.50.

The present volume is an adapted version of the author's well-researched doctorate thesis, which bears the more appropriate title "The National

Socialist Students' Association in Hamburg 1926-1945" (Cambridge 1975). It is not exactly a success story that the author has to tell: rivalry among the Nazis (the local student leader bore the ominous name of Ochsenius) and a blend of apathy and opportunism on the part of the students are the principal features.

GREBING, HELGA. *Arbeiterbewegung. Sozialer Protest und kollektive Interessenvertretung bis 1914*. Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, München 1985. 202 pp. Ill. DM 9.80.

The above volume is not a partial re-edition of Professor Grebing's well-known *Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung*, but just one link in the new multi-volume series *Deutsche Geschichte der neuesten Zeit*. In this framework the history of the Christian and liberal organizations is completely dwarfed by that of Social Democracy and the free unions. Selected documents and annotated bibliographies are appended.

Honecker's Germany. Ed. by David Childs. Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1985. xiii, 201 pp. £ 18.00.

"This collection of essays attempts to deal, in the main, either with topics not covered in my earlier *The GDR: Moscow's German Ally* [cf. IRSH, XXIX (1984), p. 113], or with topics which could not be discussed at length. This is particularly true of the chapters on the churches, youth, Christa Wolf and Irmtraud Morgner, the GDR Navy, GDR relations with the USSR, and, even more, GDR relations with the USA." Hermann Weber has contributed a critical historical outline of the SED.

JACOBMEYER, WOLFGANG. *Vom Zwangsarbeiter zum Heimatlosen Ausländer. Die Displaced Persons in Westdeutschland 1945-1951*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1985. 323 pp. DM 64.00.

Largely basing himself on unpublished materials, the present author deals with the so-called displaced persons found by the Western Allies in Germany in 1945. In so far as these people were not repatriated (whether voluntarily or not) they vegetated in camps, until they were turned over to the authorities of the Federal Republic. The author pays relatively little attention to the Jews, but then he does not appear to be familiar with Leonard Dinnerstein's *America and the Survivors of the Holocaust* (New York 1982).

KERSHAW, IAN. *The Nazi Dictatorship. Problems and Perspectives of Interpretation*. Edward Arnold, London 1985. ix, 164 pp. £ 6.95.

Rather than presenting a history of the historiography of the Nazi regime, Dr Kershaw tries to make sense of the various approaches and interpretations. He does not shrink from giving his own opinion, for instance on the question of reaction or modernization. As a rule he steers a middle course, notably in the hotly debated issue whether Hitler was a "weak dictator" (as Professor

Hans Mommsen would have it) or the only man who really mattered. Oddly enough he is completely silent on Hitler's record as a warlord who even meddled in the movement of companies. As a first orientation in an ever-growing field of research the volume, to which a composite index is appended, is of considerable value.

LERCH, EDITH. *Kulturelle Sozialisation von Arbeitern im Kaiserreich. Ein Beitrag zur Historischen Sozialisationsforschung*. Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, New York 1985. xi, 615 pp. Ill. DM 85.00.

The present doctorate thesis (Cologne 1984) has for its subject the cultural socialization – in a wide sense – of workers, 1870-1914. A part in which the history of ideas about (workers') culture in the German labour movement is described from *circa* 1840 till the First World War is followed by two extensive case-studies. The first of these discusses cultural aspects of the working-class family (sexuality, relations between parents and children, festivals, etc.), the second deals with workers' associations for singing, sports, etc., more in particular in Duisburg. One of the author's conclusions is that the ideas about culture of the SPD elite were essentially different from the cultural experience of the rank and file.

LISON, RÜDIGER. *Gesellenboykott, Maschinensturm, Arbeitskampf. Vom Ursprung des Streiks zur ersten Streikdebatte*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1984. 217 pp. DM 39.00.

The development of the strike into the most important weapon of the German labour movement of the 1860's, as well as the debate between Lassalleans and Marxists about the use of the strike at the time, are the focal points of this theoretical essay, in which the author chiefly provides historical research of other scholars with sociological comment. In general, the views presented cannot be considered spectacular.

MAI, GUNTHER (Hrsg.) *Arbeiterschaft in Deutschland 1914-1918. Studien zu Arbeitskampf und Arbeitsmarkt im Ersten Weltkrieg*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1985. 323 pp. DM 58.00.

In the present volume industrial relations and labour markets in Germany during and straight after the First World War are dealt with in seven case-studies. Subjects treated are attempts by the *Gesellschaft für Soziale Reform* to reform industrial relations (D. Krüger), labour relations in two Hamburg shipyards (H.-J. Bieber), workers' organizations in the Berlin war industry (D. H. Müller), the regulation of labour supply by a chemical concern (G. Plumpe), wage conflicts in the Ulm metallurgical industry (the editor), textile workers in Augsburg (M. Niehuss), and female wage labour (U. Daniel).

PATCH, WILLIAM L., JR. *Christian Trade Unions in the Weimar Republic*,

1918-1933. The Failure of "Corporate Pluralism". Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1985. xix, 259 pp. \$ 22.50.

In this well-researched monograph on the *Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund* in the Weimar Republic the focus is on its political record rather than on organizing and bargaining. Dr Patch is of the opinion that the DGB essentially anticipated what its namesake founded in 1949 has been standing for, but unfortunately this policy was frustrated by the free unions and, especially, the bourgeoisie. The index could have contained more names and subjects.

Quellen zur deutschen Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte von der Reichsgründung bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg. Hrsg. von Walter Steitz. Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1985. xviii, 553 pp. DM 128.00. (For club members: DM 79.00.)

The sixty-eight fragments of texts collected here together provide a many-sided impression of the economic and social relations in Germany, 1867-1913. Included are, *inter alia*, analyses by the *Verein für Socialpolitik*, texts of laws, recollections, and essays from the circles of employers and trade unions. Two extensive appendices contain tables and diagrams concerning the demographic and socio-economic developments.

Quellen zur Geschichte der deutschen Gewerkschaftsbewegung im 20. Jahrhundert. Begründet von Erich Matthias. Hrsg. von Hermann Weber, Klaus Schönhoven und Klaus Tenfelde. Bund-Verlag, Köln. DM 98.00 per vol.

Band 1. Die Gewerkschaften in Weltkrieg und Revolution 1914-1919. Bearb. von Klaus Schönhoven. 1985. 825 pp.

Band 2. Die Gewerkschaften in den Anfangsjahren der Republik 1919-1923. Bearb. von Michael Ruck. 1985. 1098 pp.

These two bulky volumes are the beginning of a projected seven-volume publication of sources concerning the history of the German trade-union movement from 1914 until the establishment of the Federal Republic in 1949. The opening volume contains 67 documents concerning the *Burgfrieden* and the November Revolution. The core is formed by 26 conference reports of the free unions. Vol. 2 contains 109 documents pertaining to the first years of the Weimar Republic. Here the emphasis is on reports of the ADGB *Bundesausschuss*. Each volume has a composite index of persons, subjects and place names.

RIESENBERGER, DIETER. Geschichte der Friedensbewegung in Deutschland. Von den Anfängen bis 1933. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1985. 297 pp. DM 39.00.

In this enlightening book the history of the German peace movement is recorded from the establishment of the *Friedensvereine* in the 1880's till the coming of the Third *Reich*. The reconstruction, which is based on secondary literature, deals almost exclusively with institutional developments and pays much attention to the international connections of the peace organizations.

SCHÄFER, WOLF. *Die unvertraute Moderne. Historische Umriss einer anderen Natur- und Sozialgeschichte*. Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1985. 304 pp. DM 19.80.

During the 'seventies Dr Schäfer took an active part in the so-called finalization debate, which looms large in the present volume. He exemplifies the relationship of science and society in Wilhelm Weitling and the chemist Justus von Liebig. The chapter on the latter has been written in co-operation with Wolfgang Krohn. Weitling's theorizing is interpreted as a collective proletarian enterprise and defended against Marx's brand of scientism.

SIEMANN, WOLFRAM. "Deutschlands Ruhe, Sicherheit und Ordnung". *Die Anfänge der politischen Polizei 1806-1866*. Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen 1985. xiv, 533 pp. DM 138.00.

This is the *Habilitationsschrift* (Tübingen 1983) of Dr Siemann, whose documentation *Der 'Polizeiverein' deutscher Staaten* was noticed in IRSH, XXIX (1984), pp. 407f. It is a pioneering monograph on the political police in the German Confederation. The author has carefully pieced together the available evidence, mostly in Austrian and (East as well as West) German archives. Not only the defence of the *status quo*, but virtually the de-politicization of public life in the German lands was the task of this new type of police. Much is said on its (bureaucratic) organization, its *modus operandi* and its personnel. To the history of the early working-class movement the volume is hardly relevant, nor does it contain anything on János Bangya.

SPENCER, ELAINE GLOVKA. *Management and Labor in Imperial Germany. Ruhr Industrialists as Employers, 1896-1914*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1984. x, 208 pp. \$ 28.00.

Dr Spencer examines the labour-management relations in the big coal, iron and steel concerns of the Ruhr area on the eve of the First World War. After a description of the growth of heavy industry, and the relations between industry, workers and Government, the relation between employers and workers is subjected to a closer study. In this the author distinguishes three characteristics: considerable welfare benefits (pensions, health services, etc.), sharp ideological contrasts between management and organized labour, and a high rate of organization on both sides.

'Weder Kommunismus noch Kapitalismus'. *Bürgerliche Sozialreform in Deutschland vom Vormärz bis zur Ära Adenauer*. Hrsg. von Rüdiger vom

Bruch. Mit Beiträgen von Rüdiger vom Bruch, Hans Günter Hockerts, Michael Prinz [u.a.] Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1985. 283 pp. DM 48.00.

The present collection about the history of the German movement for social reform consists of five essays, each of which treats a period: from the 1840's till *circa* 1870 (Jürgen Reulecke), and during the Empire (the editor), the Weimar Republic (Günther Schulz), the Third *Reich* (Michael Prinz) and the Federal Republic (Hans Günter Hockerts). The central idea is that, in spite of many changes, the aims of the movement always remained the same: stabilizing the political and social system as well as integrating all social strata.

WINKLER, HEINRICH AUGUST. *Der Schein der Normalität. Arbeiter und Arbeiterbewegung in der Weimarer Republik 1924 bis 1930.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1985. 896 pp. Ill. DM 80.00.

This is the second instalment of Professor Winkler's three-volume history of the workers' movement in the Weimar Republic. It opens with a detailed treatment, largely based on the census of 1925, of the characteristics (including the subjective characteristics) of the contemporary working class. The rest of the volume is organizational and political history, with a definite focus on the SPD leadership, whose scope was constantly being curtailed, not only by bourgeois shortsightedness and Communist demagogy, but also by the expectations of their own clientele. Especially in his chapter on the Great Coalition the author proves to have written far more than a work of compilation.

ZIERHOLZ, HEINZ-PETER. *Arbeiterschaft und Recht in Brandenburg-Preußen 1648-1800.* Hermann Böhlau Nachfolger, Weimar 1985. 126 pp. M 16.00.

The present monograph deals with legal aspects of the working class that developed with the (manu)factories in Brandenburg-Prussia after the Thirty Years' War. Basing himself on materials from GDR archives that have been neglected up to now, part of which is published as an appendix, the author provides a relatively extensive sketch of labour law (labour contracts, procedures of dismissal, etc.), and a somewhat less extensive one of criminal law in so far as it concerns industrial relations. Historical change is systematically related to the social context.

OTHER BOOKS

Lage und Kampf der Landarbeiter im ostelbischen Preussen. Band III (1919-1945). Quellen. Einl., Auswahl und Bearb.: Roswitha Berndt. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1985. lxxxviii, 302 pp.

SAUERMAN, UWE. *Ernst Niekisch und der revolutionäre Nationalismus.* Bibliotheksdienst Angerer, München 1985. ix, 459 pp.

Great Britain

BELCHEM, JOHN. 'Orator' Hunt. Henry Hunt and English Working-Class Radicalism. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1985. xiii, 304 pp. £ 25.00.

"The actions of the 'mob' have been decoded to reveal the political crowd, but the demagogue has yet to be de-stigmatized." This statement can be seen as the starting-point of the present revisionist biography. On the basis of a thorough study of the sources Dr Belchem reconstructs the restless life of the gentleman farmer and radical orator Henry Hunt (1773-1835) – with, of course, special attention paid to the Spa Fields meetings and Peterloo. He tries to prove that the leader of the post-Napoleonic reform movement, so often reviled even by historians, was a principled radical democrat.

City, class and culture. Studies of social policy and cultural production in Victorian Manchester. Ed. by Alan J. Kidd and K. W. Roberts. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1985. vii, 280 pp. Ill. £ 25.00.

Nineteenth-century Manchester, the oldest industrial city in Britain, is described from different points of view in this collection of nine essays. The main emphasis is on the middle class and its activities. Discussed are, among other subjects, the introduction of a uniformed police (S. J. Davies), antisemitism (Bill Williams), voluntary provisions for the poor (the first editor), the Manchester Art Museum (Michael Harrison), the emergence of a literate population (Margaret Beetham), and the representation of the working class in fiction (T. Thomas). A systematic bibliography of twelve hundred titles (T. J. Wyke) is appended.

CLEGG, HUGH ARMSTRONG. A History of British Trade Unions since 1889. Vol. II. 1911-1933. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1985. xiii, 619 pp. £ 40.00.

Professor Clegg is one of the three authors of the opening volume of *A History of British Trade Unions since 1889*, which appeared more than twenty years ago and was noticed in *IRSH*, IX (1964), pp. 539f. The present volume is a one-man affair, but it continues on the same lines. Its story, one of expansion up to 1920 and one of decline thereafter, is told in a matter-of-fact way. Many data on union organization and industrial relations are provided, and a detailed composite index is appended.

CRAFTS, N. F. R. British Economic Growth during the Industrial Revolution. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1985. vii, 193 pp. £ 19.50.

This book is intended as a primer, but it can also be interesting to specialists. Dr Crafts analyzes the Industrial Revolution as a macro-economic phenomenon, making use of econometric techniques, in this way putting into perspective the jump in commodity output supposed by, *inter al.*, Deane and Cole, as well as the assumed rapid diffusion of steam power and

large-scale factories. As to the development of wages the author carefully puts as a hypothesis "that in the long run at least growth of real earnings for workers as a whole moved roughly in line with growth of national output per head."

DAVIDSON, ROGER. *Whitehall and the Labour Problem in Late-Victorian and Edwardian Britain. A Study in Official Statistics and Social Control.* Croom Helm, London, Sydney, Dover (N.H.) 1985. x, 293 pp. £ 18.95.

The present volume deals with the question under what circumstances the official labour statistics came into being during the years 1886-1914. On the basis of a thorough investigation the author outlines, among other things, the backgrounds of the establishment of the Labour Department in 1893, the main areas of inquiry (industrial unrest, trade unionism, labour remuneration, working-class expenditure, unemployment, and foreign and colonial welfare provisions), and the most important obstacles the statisticians had to overcome (obstruction by the Treasury, dependence upon other government departments, distrust on the part of both capital and labour).

Farm Servants and Labour in Lowland Scotland 1770-1914. Ed. by T. M. Devine. John Donald Publishers Ltd, Edinburgh 1984. ix, 262 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 16.00.

"The aim of this collection of essays is to present a history of farm service and labour in lowland Scotland between the Agricultural Revolution of the later eighteenth century and the First World War." Although regional differences are dealt with in four of the thirteen contributions, a number of common traits stand out, notably the long-hire system and payment in kind. Rather than being eccentric survivals, these traits fitted the needs of agrarian capitalism.

FOOTE, GEOFFREY. *The Labour Party's Political Thought. A History.* Croom Helm, London, Sydney, Dover (N.H.) 1985. vii, 360 pp. £ 25.00.

The "labourism" thesis, put forward by Tom Nairn and others, is the starting point of this analysis of Labour's ideological development from 1900 till today. The author believes that labourist theory generally was characterized by one and the same set of assumptions throughout the years, which can be traced back to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Dr Foote distinguishes many ideological variations, but in the main only three phases: the early period till the mid 'thirties, Corporate Socialism (dominating into the 'seventies), and the search for a new strategy ever since.

HACKETT, NAN. *XIX Century British Working-Class Autobiographies. An Annotated Bibliography.* AMS Press, New York 1985. vii, 241 pp. \$ 34.50.

As compared with the first volume of *The Autobiography of the Working*

Class, which was noticed in IRSH, XXX (1985), p. 462, the present mimeographed guide is much more modest in scope, if only because it is confined to printed items. It is more detailed in that it discusses the style as well as the contents of each item. Separate indices of authors and of locales, occupations and major events are appended.

HUFF, CYNTHIA. *British Women's Diaries. A Descriptive Bibliography of Selected Nineteenth-Century Women's Manuscript Diaries.* AMS Press, New York 1985. xxxvi, 139 pp. \$ 32.50.

About sixty British women's diaries from the nineteenth century are described in this mimeographed bibliography. The entries are divided into five social groups (nobility, gentry, professional-commercial, intelligentsia, religious); each entry contains information about the writer (if known), the location of the manuscript, the period covered by the diary, the format, stylistic features, and the contents.

JOHNSON, PAUL. *Saving and Spending. The Working-class Economy in Britain 1870-1939.* Clarendon Press, Oxford 1985. x, 250 pp. £ 25.00.

The aim of Dr Johnson's study is to paint a picture of the way in which working-class families balanced expenditure and income in the years from 1870 to the Second World War. All important aspects are treated: insurances for illness, unemployment, old age and death, cash accumulation *via* saving banks, building societies, co-operative societies and saving clubs, and the various forms of credit ("not paying", pawning, borrowing). The author fervently defends his thesis that mutual institutions for insurance, saving and borrowing are not necessarily an indication of class-consciousness.

KLAUS, H. GUSTAV. *The Literature of Labour. Two Hundred Years of Working-Class Writing.* The Harvester Press, Brighton 1985. xiii, 210 pp. £ 22.50. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

The present volume is not a consecutive account of English working-class writing, but a series of seven *capita selecta*. Three of the studies deal with novels, while the longest contribution, written in collaboration with Jürgen Enkemann, has a wider subject, viz., the "documentarism" of the 1930's and 1940's.

LEVENTHAL, F. M. *The Last Dissenter. H. N. Brailsford and His World.* Clarendon Press, Oxford 1985. x, 326 pp. £ 25.00.

The life of Henry Noel Brailsford (1873-1958), the Socialist journalist and author of *The War of Steel and Gold* and many other books, is described in this thorough study. As much as possible in chronological order the various phases of Brailsford's career are treated, from his early childhood, *via* his participation in the Philhellenic Legion and the editorship of *The New*

Leader, to his journeys in the 'fifties. The author's main thesis in this reconstruction is that Brailsford was chiefly driven by an enormous passion for freedom.

NEWTON, DOUGLAS J. *British Labour, European Socialism and the Struggle for Peace 1889-1914*. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1985. xiii, 378 pp. £ 27.50.

The theme of the present, predominantly institutional, study is (the lack of) internationalism in the British labour movement at the time of the Second International. The author chiefly pays attention to the attitudes of the Labour Party and the TUC to their Continental sister organizations and to war dangers. He arrives at the conclusion that especially the internationalism of trade unionists usually did not mean more than a "simple concern for those workers abroad who laboured in the same trade, and, perhaps, occasional fellowship with them".

NIEDHART, GOTTFRIED (Hg.) *Grossbritannien als Gast- und Exilland für Deutsche im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert*. Studienverlag Dr. N. Brockmeyer, Bochum 1985. 161 pp. DM 24.80.

The six essays that make up this mimeographed volume were first presented during the annual meeting of the *Arbeitskreis Deutsche England-Forschung* in 1984. All contributions deal with the German emigration to Britain. The first half concerns the 1850's and 1860's; subjects are the London community of "Forty-eighters" (Christine Lattek), Gottfried Kinkel and Marx (Rosemary Ashton), and Engels (Norman Levine). The second half discusses three groups of emigrants in the period 1933-45: Social Democrats (Richard Löwenthal), scholars (Gerhard Hirschfeld), and technical intelligentsia (Wolfgang Mock). All contributions, with the exception of Levine's, are in German.

Order and Disorder in Early Modern England. Ed. by Anthony Fletcher and John Stevenson. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1985. xiii, 248 pp. £ 27.50.

"The contributors to this volume were given no editorial line. Our aim was to invite participation on aspects of the general theme from active historians who would bring to bear upon it a diversity of experience in the political, religious, social and economic history of the period." All the same a considerable degree of consensus has emerged, which does not amount to any thinking in terms of social conflict. The second editor questions E. P. Thompson's general notion of the moral economy. Two separate indices are appended.

PAGNAMENTA, PETER and RICHARD OVERY. *All Our Working Lives*. British Broadcasting Corporation, London 1984. 288 pp. Ill. £ 10.75.

All Our Working Lives was a successful television series conceived by Mr Pagnamenta, and the present volume is meant to accompany and to summarize it. The subject is the British industrial experience in the twentieth century as seen by managers as well as shop-floor workers. Separate chapters are devoted to the principal industries, with the exception of transport and the oil industry. Nor is the predicament of the British economy glossed over, and the representatives of management, who are very outspoken about this, are much more critical of the politicians and the ministerial bureaucracy than of their workforce and the trade unions.

PEDEN, G. C. *British Economic and Social Policy. Lloyd George to Margaret Thatcher.* Philip Allan, Oxford 1985. xiii, 239 pp. £ 16.00. (Paper: £ 7.95.)

“This book’s main claim to originality is that it is an attempt to provide an economic history of the interaction between economic and social policies in the twentieth century.” However, its subject is social rather than economic history in that economic policy is treated as a function of social policy and the financing of the Welfare State is the chief problem dealt with.

PHILLIPS, GORDON and NOEL WHITESIDE. *Casual Labour. The Unemployment Question in the Port Transport Industry 1880-1970.* Clarendon Press, Oxford 1985. x, 324 pp. £ 25.00.

The central purpose of the above volume is to explain why attempts of union officials and the State to regularize employment in British ports took many decades before they met with any success. The authors, who present an analytical survey of casual labour and attempts at de-casualization from the 1880’s till the late 1960’s, emphasize the resistance of the dockers themselves, who were afraid that de-casualization would lead to a strengthening of the employers’ power and corrosion of job control.

The poor and the city: the English poor law in its urban context, 1834-1914. Ed. by Michael E. Rose. Leicester University Press, Leicester 1985. xi, 175 pp. £ 22.00.

The four essays that make up the present volume are all more or less directly the result of a master’s or doctorate thesis. Peter Wood compares the pattern of national expenditure on poor relief with the financial experience of the Sunderland Poor Law Union, 1836-1914; David Ashforth contributes a detailed study of the workings of the law of settlement in Bradford, 1834-71; Keith Gregson focuses attention on the relationship between Poor Law and Charity Organisation Society in the relief of exceptional distress in North-East England, 1870-1910; and Pat Ryan compares the two opposing Poor Law strategies of the COS unions and “Poplarism” in East London, from the 1870’s to the 1920’s.

RÉE, JONATHAN. *Proletarian Philosophers. Problems in Socialist Culture in Britain, 1900-1940.* Oxford University Press, Oxford 1984. viii, 176 pp. £ 17.50.

Jonathan Rée has written a delightful book, slightly ironical but basically sympathetic, on the philosophical culture or subculture which developed, first in the milieu of the labour-college movement, and then under the auspices of the CPGB. Joseph Dietzgen was immensely popular until the German refugee Eberhard (Edward) Conze and rising Stalinism spoilt the game, but the colourful autodidact Tommy Jackson held his own until his death in 1955. The volume also contains some information on “university” fellow-travellers such as Bernal and Haldane.

RUDÉ, GEORGE. *Criminal and Victim. Crime and Society in Early Nineteenth-Century England.* Clarendon Press, Oxford 1985. x, 146 pp. £ 17.50.

In this small but labour-intensive book Professor Rudé examines over ten thousand criminal cases in three Counties: a typical rural one (Sussex), one where agriculture and industry balanced each other (Gloucestershire), and an urban one (Middlesex), during the period 1800-50. Crimes, victims and criminals are analyzed. The author concludes, among other things, that larceny was the most important type of crime, that most often the victims belonged to the higher social strata, and that the criminals predominantly belonged to the working classes, though at the same time it is inappropriate to speak about a “criminal class”.

SPEAR, JEFFREY L. *Dreams of an English Eden: Ruskin and His Tradition in Social Criticism.* Columbia University Press, New York 1984. xvi, 277 pp. Ill. \$ 34.00. (Paper: \$ 16.00.)

“[The present volume] is my attempt to understand one aspect of Ruskin’s thought as the product of a particular mind in a particular tradition with roots in the work of Thomas Carlyle and branches in that of William Morris.” Refusing to read Ruskin’s eventual madness back into his social criticism, the author provides a happy blend of intellectual biography and history of ideas. A balanced treatment of Morris’s position between Ruskin and Marx is included.

STONE, LAWRENCE and JEANNE C. FAWTIER STONE. *An Open Elite? England 1540-1880.* Oxford University Press, Oxford 1984. xxv, 566 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 24.00.

Whatever Mrs Stone has contributed to the making of this work, her husband is the real author. By means of computerized case-studies of the

aristocracy in three Counties (Hertfordshire, Northamptonshire and Northumberland) he attempts to refute the well-known idea that this group was heavily infiltrated by commercial and industrial wealth in the course of the centuries. He largely succeeds in making out his case, but then he leaves the parish gentry out of the account and, moreover, focuses on aristocrats who owned a country house of at least five thousand square feet. The volume is provided with numerous tables and graphs.

YOUNG, JAMES D. *Women and Popular Struggles. A History of British Working-class Women, 1560-1984.* Mainstream Publishing, Edinburgh 1985. 219 pp. £ 12.95.

Dr Young, who previously published a book on the formative years of the Scottish working class (cf. IRSH, XXV (1980), p. 425), presents a broad historical picture of the role that Scottish and English women played in popular struggles. He pays special attention to the period after 1850, and warmly pleads for Socialist-feminist historiography. He also deals with the question of why the major role women played in conflicts (e.g., the General Strike of 1926) has hardly been noticed by scholars up to now.

OTHER BOOKS

Social History of Britain and Ireland 1750-1914. A Bibliography of material held at St. Deiniol's Library. Compiled by Lyn D. Porteous. St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden n.d. [1986.] v, 112 pp.

Italy

CASALI, ANTONIO. *Socialismo e internazionalismo nella storia d'Italia.* Claudio Treves 1869-1933. Guida editori, Napoli 1985. 248 pp. L. 23000.

At the beginning of this century Claudio Treves (1869-1933) was one of the prominent leaders of the reformist current in the PSI. Being at the side of Turati nearly all the time, he made his contribution to the movement not only as a journalist (*inter alia*, as the editor of *Il Tempo*), but also as a lawyer, well grounded in theory. Dr Casali has written a concise biography of this moderate Socialist, supplemented with a selection from his writings.

KERTZER, DAVID I. *Family Life in Central Italy, 1880-1910. Sharecropping, Wage Labor, and Coresidence.* Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1984. xvii, 250 pp. Maps. \$ 32.00.

Ever since Peter Laslett's revisionist attack on traditional family history the importance of complex family households in pre-industrial Western Europe has been considered very minor. However, in the above study Dr Kertzer demonstrates that Central Italy, and especially rural Bologna, round the turn of the century was an exception to the rule. Starting from the distinc-

tion, considered essential, between sharecroppers and *braccianti* (agricultural wage labourers), the author shows that the former, unlike the latter, predominantly lived in extended families, because these were more cost-effective.

MATTEOTTI, GIACOMO. *Lettere a Velia.* A cura di Stefano Caretti. Nistri-Lischi, Pisa 1986. 459 pp. L. 30000.

The present volume contains more than four hundred letters written by Matteotti to his fiancée and his wife (from 1916), quotations from her letters being given in the notes. These documents not only show a devoted lover and family man, but also shed a new light on Matteotti's political career and his military record (1916-19). An index of names is appended.

The Netherlands

WIEDIJK, C. H. Koos Vorrink. *Gezindheid, veralgemening, integratie. Een biografische studie (1891-1940).* Wolters-Noordhoff, Groningen n.d. [1986.] xiv, 545 pp. Ill. D.fl. 57.50.

This is a well-researched study of the first forty-nine years of the life of Koos Vorrink, who was Chairman of the Socialist Youth International (1932-35) and of the Dutch SDAP (1934-40). Special attention is paid to his personality and the style of his leadership, and, closely related to these, his role in the ideological transformation of the SDAP from a working-class party to a people's party. Summaries in English and in German are appended.

OTHER BOOKS

Ongehoord. *Brieven van C. F. Thomas en andere arbeiders. Samengesteld door Margreet Schrevel.* Industriebond FNV, Amsterdam; Stichting IISG, Amsterdam 1986. 56 pp. Ill.

VALK, LOES VAN DER. *Van pauperzorg tot bestaanszekerheid. Een onderzoek naar de ontwikkeling van de armenzorg in Nederland tegen de achtergrond van de overgang naar de Algemene Bijstandswet, 1912-1965.* Stichting Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, Amsterdam 1986. x, 345 pp.

Switzerland

MOSER, MENTONA. *Ich habe gelebt. Nachwort von Roger Nicholas Balsiger.* Limmat Verlag Genossenschaft, Zürich 1986. 299 pp. Ill. S.fr. 36.00.

Mentona Moser (1874-1971), originating from a very well-to-do family, was among the first members of the united Swiss CP, was politically active in several European countries and settled in East Berlin after the Second World War. Her memoirs, which run to the end of the 'thirties, are of a

rather anecdotic nature and tell, among other things, the story of her journeys to the Soviet Union in the 'twenties and of the early Communist movement in Zurich. An epilogue of her grandson Roger Nicholas Balsiger contains information on the author's family background. There is not any index.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

BROOKS, JEFFREY. *When Russia Learned to Read. Literacy and Popular Literature, 1861-1917*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1985. xxii, 448 pp. Ill. \$ 37.50.

“A popular culture based on common literacy arose in Russia from 1861 to 1917; this is the story of that unique form of expression, of its genesis and function in the changing world of the common reader.” Dr Brooks has written a pioneering monograph on the production and distribution of commercial popular fiction, such as chapbooks and cheap novels. The very commerciality of this thriving *genre* is supposed to lend it an index value of (changing) lower-class tastes and needs. The volume is aptly illustrated.

GOUDOEVER, ALBERT P. VAN. *The Limits of Destalinization in the Soviet Union. Political Rehabilitations in the Soviet Union since Stalin*. Transl. by Frans Hijkoop. Croom Helm, London, Sydney 1986. xii, 276 pp. £ 25.00.

Dr v. Goudoever's study of the various forms of rehabilitation carried out in the Soviet Union after Stalin's death originally appeared in Dutch, and was noticed in *IRSH*, XXX (1985), p. 468. The present volume is an acceptable version in English, but as for his sources the author has not taken pains to refer to any translations available in English but those which he happened to quote in his original book.

KERBLAY, BASILE. *Du mir aux agrovilles*. Institut d'Etudes Slaves, Paris 1985. 420 pp. F.fr. 150.00.

From the twenty essays that make up the above volume nineteen were published before, during the period 1962-84. The contributions show a remarkable consistency in their themes; together they present a good picture of the development of the agrarian sector in Russia and the Soviet Union from the liberation of the peasants in 1861 till the present day, as well as of Soviet rural sociology. Much attention is paid to the village communities, the *kolkhozes* and the spatial structures.

OTHER BOOKS

GETTY, J. ARCH. *Origins of the Great Purges. The Soviet Communist Party Reconsidered, 1933-1938*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1985. viii, 275 pp.