

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

WOOD, ALLEN W. Karl Marx. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1981. xviii, 282 pp. £ 13.50.

The editor of the series *The Arguments of the Philosophers* has entrusted Marx to an American professor of philosophy, who is a typical left-wing liberal rather than a trained Marxologist. Alienation, historical materialism, justice and morality, philosophical materialism, and the dialectic are the central aspects that come up for a generally informed though hardly original discussion. For all his materialism Marx was a teleologist, not a determinist, and the same is true of Engels.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

AMBROSIUS, GEROLD. Zur Geschichte des Begriffs und der Theorie des Staatskapitalismus und des staatsmonopolistischen Kapitalismus. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1981. 131 pp. DM 38.00.

Beginning at Engels's definition of the modern State as a *Gesamtkapitalist*, the present author provides a critical outline of the use of the concepts state capitalism and state-monopoly capitalism in various quarters. These concepts were used by both Marxists and non-Marxists; Lenin as well as his enemies even applied them to the Soviet Union. The author is especially critical of the *Stamokap* theory as it is propounded in the Federal Republic. Although it fails to account for contemporary developments in the West, this theory has been immunized against any disproof by means of various types of terminological ambiguity.

BREWER, ANTHONY. Marxist theories of imperialism. A critical survey. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1980. xi, 308 pp. £ 12.50. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

It is the aim of Mr Brewer to provide a critical guide to several theories of imperialism from Karl Marx to Samir Amin. His book falls into two parts, of which the first deals with pre-1918 theories and the second with theories developed after 1940. Though no theorist has the author's full approval, Amin comes out best, because he has attempted to tackle what must be the

central problem, viz., "that of analysing accumulation on a world scale, a dynamic process involving social formations of very divergent structures linked into a single world capitalist economy". As to the future of imperialism the author concludes that given the present state of Marxist theory it is impossible to make sound predictions.

LANE, DAVID. *Leninism: a sociological interpretation*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. x, 150 pp. £ 13.50. (Paper: £ 4.50.)

"Rather than ploughing over Lenin's work for insight into what he 'really' said, and trying to legitimate political activity in terms of Lenin's political genius, the message of this book is that Lenin's substantive politics and their continuation by J. Stalin are appropriate for different sets of problems to those that confront Europe in the last quarter of the twentieth century." The author represents Leninism in practice as an "emancipatory" developmental dictatorship. A certain amount of apologetics is sometimes couched in a rather atrocious sociologese.

OTHER BOOKS

WILCZYNSKI, J. *An Encyclopedic Dictionary of Marxism, Socialism and Communism. Economic, Philosophical, Political and Sociological Theories, Concepts, Institutions and Practices – Classical and Modern, East-West Relations Included*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1981. iv, 660 pp.

HISTORY

Barnets kulturhistorie i Norden. En kommenteret litteraturfortegnelse. Under red. af Birgit Hansen, Erik Kaas Nielsen, Jens Sigsgaard og Hjejil Resen Steenstrup. NEFA-Norden/Dokumentationsudvalget, Viborg 1980. 207 pp. Ill. D.kr. 105.00.

The present volume is an annotated bibliography of more than eight hundred titles relating to the world of children, though not necessarily catering for them, published in Northern Europe (including Finland and Greenland) since 1900. The chapters on Denmark and Sweden have a separate section on child labour. Author and subject indices are appended.

Consciousness and Class Experience in Nineteenth-Century Europe. Ed. by John M. Merriman. Holmes & Meier Publishers, Inc., New York, London 1979. vii, 261 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 28.00. (Paper: \$ 10.95.)

"This book offers case studies in the changing historical experience and consciousness of ordinary people. Seven of the essays specifically consider France and two England." The volume also includes two general essays, one

by Charles Tilly and one ("On the Bourgeoisie: A Psychological Interpretation") by Peter Gay. Most of the case-studies in the strict sense deal with the dynamics of proletarianization in France, which preceded the introduction of the factory system in that country. Among the authors of this group we mention William H. Sewell, Jr, Christopher H. Johnson, Michelle Perrot and the editor.

The Development of Welfare States in Europe and America. Ed. by Peter Flora and Arnold J. Heidenheimer. Transaction Books, New Brunswick, London 1981. xiv, 417 pp. \$ 16.95.

"The conference for which most of us wrote the papers that evolved into the chapters of this book was held [. . .] by the shores of Lake Lucerne in July 1977." The contributors see the Welfare State as the answer to a growing need of social equality, and of social security as well. Apart from analyses of present-day problems there are several historical studies. Two, at times rather quantitative, chapters discuss the development of the Welfare State in Europe and North America separately, and Hartmut Kaelble has contributed an essay entitled "Educational Opportunities and Government Policies in Europe in the Period of Industrialization".

Les filles de Karl Marx. Lettres inédites (Collection Bottigelli). Introd. de Michelle Perrot. Déchiffrage, trad., prés. et notes de Olga Meier. Notes de Michel Trebitsch. Albin Michel, Paris 1979. 384 pp. Ill. F.fr. 59.00.

Die Töchter von Karl Marx. Unveröffentlichte Briefe. Aus dem Franz. und aus dem Englischen von Karin Kersten und Jutta Prasse. Ediert von Olga Meier. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln 1981. xx, 363 pp. Ill. DM 48.00.

The 106 letters collected here were exchanged by the Marx daughters, Lafargue, Longuet and Aveling or addressed to Karl Marx between 1866 and 1898; almost two thirds of them are by Eleanor. The term "inedited" in the above subtitles should be taken with a substantial pinch of salt, nor should the reader look for sensational disclosures. It is mainly as human documents of the Marx family that the letters are of interest.

HAMMERMAYER, LUDWIG. *Der Wilhelmsbader Freimaurer-Konvent von 1782. Ein Höhe- und Wendepunkt in der Geschichte der deutschen und europäischen Geheimgesellschaften.* Verlag Lambert Schneider, Heidelberg 1980. 246 pp. DM 58.00.

The present volume is a careful study of the most famous Masonic assembly of the eighteenth century: the one held at Wilhelmsbad near Frankfurt-on-the-Main in 1782. Its fame (or notoriety) has gone hand in hand with all kinds of misunderstanding, and Professor Hammermayer is to be commended for exploding a number of myths and substituting a sound interpretation. Ten documents are appended.

SKED, ALAN. *The survival of the Habsburg Empire. Radetzky, the imperial army and the class war, 1848.* Longman, London, New York 1979. xiv, 289 pp. £ 15.95.

This book, originally an Oxford doctorate thesis under the supervision of A. J. P. Taylor, falls into three loosely connected parts: "Life in the Austrian Army, 1815-1848", "Radetzky and the Civil Power in Lombardy-Venetia", and "Radetzky as Communist: The Social Psychology of the Revolutionary Crisis". The third part might have been of interest to our readers if Field Marshall Radetzky's Communism had consisted in anything else but the old (and in this case unsuccessful) trick of playing off the lower orders against the anti-Austrian nobility of Northern Italy. There are numerous quotations from unpublished sources in the text and some curious documents (including a "Revolutionary Catechism" of 1848) in the appendices.

Victorian Women. A Documentary Account of Women's Lives in Nineteenth-Century England, France, and the United States. Ed. by Erna Olafson Hellerstein, Leslie Parker Hume, and Karen M. Offen. The Harvester Press, Brighton 1981. xvi, 534 pp. Ill. £ 25.00.

The present volume contains interesting documents drawn from both descriptive and more autobiographical source materials, many of them (in part sometimes) published here for the first time. They are arranged according to the successive phases of female life, and more than once they give striking details. The introductions are good in their analytical comments. However, it remains unclear why France, Great Britain and the United States have been put together here, the more so since differences and similarities are hardly brought out.

OTHER BOOKS

MULLER, IVAN. *De la guerre. Le discours de la Deuxième Internationale 1889-1914.* Préface de Madeleine Rebérioux. Postface de Jean-Claude Favez. Librairie Droz, Genève 1980. xv, 306 pp.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

Tanzania

PFENNIG, WERNER, KLAUS VOLL [und] HELMUT WEBER (Hg.) *Entwicklungsmodell Tansania: Sozialismus in Afrika. Geschichte, Ökonomie, Politik, Erziehung.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1980. vi, 529 pp. DM 39.00.

Nearly three quarters of these articles deal with contemporary problems in

Tanzania. Mr Voll discusses the education of teachers in order to analyze society, and another historical contribution is that by Rainer Tetzlaff on the relation between the state bureaucracy and the peasants. Three other articles treat topics from the time when Tanganyika was a German colony.

AMERICA

Canada

KEALEY, GREGORY S. *Toronto Workers Respond to Industrial Capitalism 1867-1892.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo, London 1980. xviii, 433 pp. Ill. C\$ 12.50.

Concentrating on trade unionism and politics, the present investigation deals with the reaction of the workers of Toronto to industrial change. Various branches of industry, which are examined thoroughly, show different patterns of (non-)adaptation on the part of the workers. The author carefully discriminates between the new and the traditional in their resistance, and goes into the activities of the Knights of Labor in detail. The account ends with a review of the first major, if unsuccessful, independent political action of the workers aimed at communalizing Toronto's street-railway system. The appendices present, apart from selected biographies of Toronto labour leaders, quantitative materials underpinning the argument. Much of the book is based on newspapers and, less so, on manuscript sources.

United States of America

BRODY, DAVID. *Workers in Industrial America. Essays on the Twentieth Century Struggle.* Oxford University Press, New York, Oxford 1981. xi, 257 pp. \$ 14.95. (Paper: \$ 3.95.)

Although they do not of course constitute a consecutive narrative of twentieth-century working-class history, these essays (three of which are published here for the first time) provide valuable insights into a number of important aspects and problems. From the very opening item, "The American Worker in the Progressive Age", there is a distinct focus on trade unionism and unionization.

DEBENEDETTI, CHARLES. *The Peace Reform in American History.* Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1980. xvii, 245 pp. \$ 18.50.

The present account spans three and a half centuries of peace movement in America, in an attempt to give a broad synthesis of the existing scholarly literature. The history is told in a chronological order and is analytically not overly profound. Professor DeBenedetti argues that though they generally shared the common American belief system, the peace activists nevertheless remained a minority. This can be explained from the restricted supply of

potential recruits, the complexity of the objects pursued, and the fact that the movement constitutes “a subculture opposed to the country’s dominant power culture and power realities”.

EDWARDS, P. K. *Strikes in the United States 1881-1974*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1981. xvi, 336 pp. £ 19.50.

“Since the 1880s, there has been no dramatic alteration in the amount of strike activity” in the United States. The author applies a great many quantitative methods to investigate the distinctly American strike pattern, and arrives at the conclusion that it has to be explained from a particularly grim struggle for control of the workplace. In order to throw the fierceness of that contest into proper relief the author examines in depth the hostility of the employers towards the unions, the apolitical attitude of the latter, and the aloofness with regard to industrial conflicts of the various State regulatory institutions. However, from period to period slight differences can be observed. Of special interest is the discussion of the use of official statistics in one of the four appendices, which deal with various aspects of sources and methods, and provide still more tables as well.

RIFKIN, BERNARD and SUSAN. *American Labor Sourcebook*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, Düsseldorf, London 1979. xvii, 901 pp. \$ 39.95.

The compilers of this voluminous work state in their preface that “*The [sic] American Labor Sourcebook* is, quite frankly, an effort for a single-volume work to fill the void left by the demise of the *American Labor Year Book* more than 45 years ago.” Yet as compared to the latter the present volume shows a noticeable shift. Though it covers in detail many aspects of American industrial relations (workers’ protest in 1977 and 1978, Federal legislation on labour, a glossary of labour terms, indices of the *Monthly Labor Review*, 1971-78, details about the workforce, etc.), it lacks the specific Trachtenberg / De Leon approach and does not make any reference to labour politics. However, bringing together a great many valuable data, the compilers have not wasted their efforts. Most of the materials are facsimile reprints from original sources.

RYAN, MARY P. *Cradle of the middle class. The family in Oneida County, New York, 1790-1865*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. xiv, 321 pp. Ill. £ 19.50.

Drawing on numerous manuscript sources, the present author deals with the making of the modern middle-class family in a pioneering way. It is argued that the second quarter of the nineteenth century was a key period, during which the family as an economic factor gradually turned from a unit of production into one of consumption. This process, however, was never completed, for the housewife continued at the time fulfilling many duties which at present are taken care of by the so-called tertiary sector. Professor

Ryan impressively shows how relations within the family and in the society of Oneida county in general changed. She maintains that many of her findings have a wider relevance than just to Oneida county.

SCHARF, LOIS. *To Work and to Wed. Female Employment, Feminism, and the Great Depression*. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1980. xiii, 240 pp. \$ 18.95.

This book concentrates on the experiences of married women during the Great Depression, focusing in particular on white-collar jobs and omitting explicitly female workers in agriculture. The author argues that during the 'thirties more married women were employed than in previous years. But their jobs were of a lower status: "Demotion, not withdrawal from economic activity, appear[s] to be the most typical experience of women during the Depression." This set-back was not to be made up with wartime recovery and post-war prosperity. A most useful essay on sources is appended.

STORY, RONALD. *The Forging of an Aristocracy. Harvard & the Boston Upper Class, 1800-1870*. Wesleyan University Press, Middletown (Conn.) 1980. xv, 256 pp. \$ 16.00.

The present study, which is in part based upon manuscript sources, deals with Harvard University as "an engine of class" rather than "an entity of culture". Its function was "to supply not education to the community but form and stability to the elite". Demonstrating the close financial and other bonds between the university and the Bostonian Brahmins, the author shows how this elite succeeded in shaping Harvard after its general business needs, with the result that alumni from Harvard occupied many key positions in nineteenth-century American society. Dialectical materialism is purported to form the basis of this study, but then it is apparently of the supple variety.

ASIA

China

KLEINKNECHT, GÜNTER. *Die kommunistische Taktik in China 1921-1927. Die Komintern, die koloniale Frage und die Politik der KPCh*. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1980. vii, 348 pp. DM 78.00.

The policy of the Comintern in China before the disaster of 1927, the author argues, was based on a very superficial knowledge of that country. The Chinese Communists should never have joined the Guomindang, which had no agrarian programme at all. After the unsuccessful Guangzhou (Canton) uprising the Communists did not get any support from the side of the urban workers until after the 1949 victory. This is found to have influenced the development of Mao's thought. The author has worked up

many Soviet publications from the last decade or so, but he has drawn considerably less on Western scholarship.

OTHER BOOKS

CHAN, MING K. *Historiography of the Chinese Labor Movement, 1895-1949. A Critical Survey and Bibliography of Selected Chinese Source Materials at the Hoover Institution.* Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1981. xvii, 232 pp.

Hong Kong

TURNER, H. A., with Patricia Fosh, Margaret Gardner, Keith Hart [a.o.] *The Last Colony: But Whose? A study of the labour movement, labour market and labour relations in Hong Kong.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1980. xv, 216 pp. £ 11.50.

The present study gives a lucid analysis of the complexities of the Hong Kong labour market, with a special emphasis on trade unionism and its impact. The data were mainly collected by means of a survey of some 1,000 employees. Many assumptions about the Hong Kong labour market and labour relations (e.g., the supposed high degree of social mobility among the workers) are exploded as myths. A couple of labour-market theories which stress the importance of various kinds of divisions (like the internal-labour-market theory or the distinction between formal and informal sectors) render the actual situation much better, so the argument runs. The last chapter offers some proposals as to how the protection of the workers as well as the involvement of the unions could be ameliorated.

Japan

LARGE, STEPHEN S. *Organized workers and socialist politics in interwar Japan.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. viii, 326 pp. £ 25.00.

This valuable monograph is presented as "a study of the political role of organized labor in Japan from 1919 to 1940". The account is full of factionalism, splits and untoward circumstances, but the overall trend is one of reformism and depoliticization, which is exemplified in the record of the Japan General Federation of Labour. The volume is well-researched and chiefly based on Japanese source material. A composite index is appended.

EUROPE

PELINKA, ANTON. *Gewerkschaften im Parteienstaat. Ein Vergleich zwischen dem Deutschen und dem Österreichischen Gewerkschaftsbund.* Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1980. 210 pp. DM 68.00.

The present author compares the DGB and the OeGB by describing their history, their organization and their national context, in order to arrive at some assessments of their present-day function and their prospects. Both federations are seen as stable elements in very stable liberal countries, and as such forecasting the future of similar bodies elsewhere. Although the development of the federations shows many parallels, the OeGB seems at present much more committed to the preservation of the existent political system than its German counterpart, which is yet on the fence in this respect, and still prepared to engage in industrial conflict. The position of the OeGB is therefore weaker in times of crisis, also because of the greater apathy of its membership.

Austria

BAUER, OTTO. Werkausgabe. Hrsg. von der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für die Geschichte der österreichischen Arbeiterbewegung. Band 8. Band 9. Europaverlag, Wien 1980. 1051 pp.; 1116 pp. Ill. S 900 per vol. Not singly obtainable.

But for the prospective publication of a separate index volume the *Werkausgabe* of Otto Bauer's writings is now complete. In the present concluding volumes the bulk of the space is taken up by his contributions to the successive *Kampf* periodicals (without the book reviews in the strict sense). Vol. 9 also contains twenty-nine selected letters and some relevant pages from Wilhelm Ellenbogen's unpublished memoirs.

REINALTER, HELMUT. Aufgeklärter Absolutismus und Revolution. Zur Geschichte des Jakobinertums und der frühdemokratischen Bestrebungen in der Habsburgermonarchie. Hermann Böhlau Nachf., Wien, Köln, Graz 1980. 560 pp. S 924.

The subject of this monograph, originally a *Habilitationsschrift* (Innsbruck 1977), is the preliminary history, the "conspiracy" and the suppression of the so-called Jacobins in the Hapsburg Monarchy. There is a definite focus on what happened in the German provinces. Dr Reinalter relates the democratic opposition to the Enlightened Despotism of Joseph II, which was abandoned by his nephew Francis II. The volume is mainly based on unpublished source material.

Belgium

HUYSMANS, CAMILLE. Geschriften en documenten. VI A. Camille Huysmans en de cultuur. [Uitgeg. door] Denise De Weerdt [en] Wim Geldolf. VI B. Camille Huysmans en het onderwijs. [Uitgeg. door] Henk Van daele. VII. Camille Huysmans in Londen. [Uitgeg. door] Herman Balthazar [en] José Gotovitch. Standaard Wetenschappelijke Uitgeverij, Antwerpen,

Amsterdam n.d. [1979; 1976; 1978.] ix, 286 pp.; viii, 341 pp.; xxx, 268 pp. Ill. B.fr. 890; 780; 780.

The first two volumes of the present series were noticed in *IRSH*, XX (1975), p. 291, and XXII, p. 446. The above volume on culture leaves literature out of account; the one on school education covers various political issues, notably those of bilingualism and Roman Catholic education. Vol. VII also deals with politics, viz., that of the Belgian émigrés in London during the Second World War, Huysmans being President of the Belgian Parliamentary Office at the time. Many of the documents do not have Huysmans or even a Belgian for their author. Thus, Vol. VII includes letters by Arthur Greenwood and Paul-Henri Spaak, Vol. VI A even one by Benito Mussolini.

Finland

UPTON, ANTHONY F. *The Finnish Revolution 1917-1918*. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1980. vii, 608 pp. Maps. \$ 39.50.

This voluminous study examines the Finnish revolution chronologically and in great detail. The author speaks of "a difficult and dangerous situation converted into a catastrophe by a combination of external forces beyond the control of Finland's leaders, and their own human failings and those of their supporters". The story is intricate because, apart from the Fins and their general antipathy against the Russians, Soviet and German interests and the Brest-Litovsk settlement also played a (confusing) part. Dr Upton shows that the Social Democrats, who had always been revolutionary in words only, did not really plan a coup with the Bosheviks, and that their revolution "had little in common with the Russian revolution led by Lenin" indeed. The concluding chapter deals with the triumph and sudden resignation of General Mannerheim.

France

Actes du Colloque Girondins et Montagnards (Sorbonne, 14 décembre 1975). Sous la dir. d'Albert Soboul. Société des Etudes Robespierriéristes, Paris 1980. 364 pp. Maps. F.fr. 95.00.

French, British and American historians took part in the above symposium; the discussions are not included in the present volume, however. Most of the contributors pay attention to the regional and social backgrounds of the Girondists and the Montagnards, as well as to the strained relationship of the two parties. Among those who deal specifically with the Girondists, the late Jacqueline Chaumié is sympathetic, Marcel Dorigny rather critical.

CODDING, GEORGE A., JR, [and] WILLIAM SAFRAN. *Ideology and Politics: The Socialist Party of France*. Westview Press, Boulder (Colorado) 1979. xvi, 280 pp. \$ 18.50.

The authors call their study a "life story" of the French Socialist Party (SFIO/PS), and it is a good introduction indeed. One of its themes is the role of tradition in the SFIO. Tradition is found in political convictions and attitudes, as well as in the social composition of the membership. In this context an *embourgeoisement* of the PS can be observed, which accounts, among other things, for its present-day policies. The authors base themselves on printed sources only.

FORREST, ALAN. *The French Revolution and the Poor*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1981. x, 198 pp. £ 12.50.

This is an interesting monograph, mainly based on unpublished source material, on the welfare legislation of revolutionary France and its implementation, notably in the countryside. The author takes a special interest in the question why the new approach to poverty had only modest results. "The stark truth is that the Revolutionaries never succeeded in stimulating the economy to produce the level of wealth required if their ambitious social dreams were to be realized." Nor was a high degree of centralization, in the absence of an adequate infrastructure, conducive to success.

FORSTENZER, THOMAS R. *French Provincial Police and the Fall of the Second Republic. Social Fear and Counterrevolution*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1981. xxi, 336 pp. \$ 25.00.

According to the present author "Marxism-Tocquevilleism dominates the historiography of the Second Republic", the common presumption being that after June 1848 the story boils down to an intra-elite power struggle. On the contrary, Dr Forstenser maintains, there was a very real fear of the radical Left, which prompted the idea of a preventive counter-revolution and thus paved the way for the *coup d'état* of December 1851. He bases himself on political police reports from seven sample Departments (Allier, Charente-Maritime, Gard, Gironde, Jura, Rhône and Vendée), as well as some "may have" reasoning.

GAILLARD, LUCIEN. *La naissance du Parti socialiste*. Marseille il y a cent ans. Editions Jeanne Laffitte, Marseille 1980. 236 pp. Ill. F.fr. 60.00.

This account covers the history of the workers' movement in Marseilles from 1848 to 1879 in a chronological (though not consecutive) order. The author concentrates on two phases. The first is the period of the Marseilles section of the First International. Dr Gaillard gives an interesting, though not exhaustive, account of the influence Bakunin had here, in which he bases himself mainly on police files. These also underlie the discussion of another stage, that of the 1879 congress of Socialist workers in Marseilles. The volume is richly illustrated.

HANAGAN, MICHAEL P. *The Logic of Solidarity. Artisans and Industrial*

Workers in Three French Towns 1871-1914. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1980. xv, 261 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 15.00.

The most significant part of this solid study, which is based on many primary (manuscript and printed) sources, is its discussion of how the artisans acted upon working-class protest in general. The author has made a case-study of three towns near Saint-Etienne, which shows that "artisanal mobilization resulted from fear of technological change that threatened to deprive artisans of skills, the source of their high wages and group solidarity". They played a pivotal role in strike conflicts by drawing in industrial workers.

Jaurès et la classe ouvrière. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1981. 237 pp. Ill. F.fr. 90.00.

The present volume contains most of the proceedings of the Jaurès symposium that took place in November 1976, including some of the discussions. The first part deals with Jaurès in his relation to the working class and the labour movement. There is also an interesting contribution by Georges Haupt on the problem of party organization and trade unionism in Europe at the time of the Second International. The second part is devoted to the assimilation of the Jauressian legacy by the SFIO and the PCF, as well as to the iconography and the *statuomanie* in question.

LE GOFF, T. J. A. Vannes and Its Region: A Study of Town and Country in Eighteenth-Century France. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, Oxford 1981. xii, 445 pp. Maps. £ 25.00.

Dr Le Goff examines the development of Vannes and the *pays vannetais* during the eighteenth century in considerable detail. He not only gives a clear indication of the economic structure of town and countryside, but also of social and political life. He ends his account with an analysis of the area in the first years of the French Revolution. Then the *pays vannetais* was one of the most conservative regions in France, and the author shows why and how revolutionary changes failed to take place there. The scantiness of the changes in the tax system and in the feudal relations led to frustration, which was exacerbated by the conscription for navy and army in 1791-92. This is made to account for the counter-revolutionary revolt in the countryside first, and in the town later.

LEONARD, JACQUES. La médecine entre les savoirs et les pouvoirs. Histoire intellectuelle et politique de la médecine française au XIXe siècle. Aubier Montaigne, Paris 1981. 384 pp. F.fr. 79.00.

In the present volume Dr Léonard, who has already several books on the nineteenth-century medical establishment to his name, outlines the institutional and intellectual history of the profession at the time of its greatest triumphs. The result is a well-balanced account, in which light and shade

are evenly distributed, and the complexity of situations and developments is thrown into proper relief. An index of names is appended.

PETERMANN, THOMAS. *Claude-Henri de Saint-Simon: Die Gesellschaft als Werkstatt.* Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1979. 241 pp. DM 80.00.

In this study Saint-Simon's attempt to develop a *philosophie inventive et organisatrice* is analyzed in a chronological order. Dr Petermann focuses on two aspects. In the first place he tries to highlight Saint-Simon's contribution to modern social thought by examining his philosophy of history. Saint-Simon, it appears, cannot easily be called an outright historical determinist. In the second place the author shows the originality of Saint-Simon's prospects of an ideal society, which were not just Utopian.

SOBOUL, ALBERT. *Comprendre la révolution. Problèmes politiques de la Révolution française (1789-1797).* François Maspero, Paris 1981. 381 pp. F.fr. 68.00.

With one exception the seventeen studies that make up the present volume have been published before, mostly in the *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* or *La Pensée*, from 1954 onwards. The focus is on the political (and historiographical) aspects of the French Revolution, but with this Marxist author political history is never divorced from social history. Unfortunately there is not any index.

OTHER BOOKS

FREMONTIER, JACQUES. *La vie en bleu. Voyage en culture ouvrière.* Fayard, Paris 1981. 324 pp.

Germany

Arbeitsmarktstrukturen und -prozesse. Zur Funktionsweise ausgewählter Arbeitsmärkte. [Von] Hermann Biehler, Wolfgang Brandes, Friedrich Buttler, Knut Gerlach und Peter Liepmann. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1981. xiv, 294 pp. DM 74.00.

The present authors have two aims. In the first place they attempt a synthesis of various segmentation and neo-classical theories of the labour market. In the second place they try out that synthesis (a threefold-segmented labour-market model) on a regional labour market in the Federal Republic. The data for this application, converging on labour mobility, were collected between 1970 and 1974. Various conclusions are drawn regarding current employment policies.

BORGMANN, MARIA. *Betriebsführung, Arbeitsbedingungen und die soziale Frage. Eine Untersuchung zur Arbeiter- und Unternehmergeschichte in der Berliner Maschinenindustrie zwischen 1870 und 1914 unter besonderer*

Berücksichtigung der Großbetriebe. Peter D. Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Cirencester 1981. 324 pp. S.fr. 59.00.

The Berlin engineering industry and its workers are analyzed here in a broad approach, though with rather disappointing results. Most of the sources worked up (which include material from the Borsig archives) cover the years after 1900, and apparently have not yielded very much. All the same, the variegated structure of the Berlin engineering industry should have been sufficiently allowed for in the analysis.

BRAUNTHAL, GERARD. *Der Allgemeine Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund. Zur Politik der Arbeiterbewegung in der Weimarer Republik.* Aus dem Amer. übers. von Joachim Voß. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1981. 242 pp. DM 28.00.

This study of the ADGB (1919-33) was first published in the United States, and noticed in IRSH, XXIV (1979), p. 416. The present translation not only has the notes at the foot of the pages, but is also cheaper than the American original.

Deutsche Führungsschichten in der Neuzeit. Eine Zwischenbilanz. Bündiger Vorträge 1978. Hrsg. von Hanns Hubert Hofmann und Günther Franz. [Deutsche Führungsschichten in der Neuzeit, Band 12.] Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard/Rh. 1980. 223 pp. DM 48.00.

From 1963 to 1977 the conferences annually held at Büdingen Castle near Frankfurt were devoted to the various elites of modern Germany, each of them treated in a diachronic manner. The organization of the present "interim account" is a synchronic one. Most of the contributors examine the specific elite constellation at one of the successive stages of modern German history. The preponderant role played by the aristocracy well into the nineteenth century is both a cause and an index of the German divergence. Werner Conze deals with the period 1848-1918.

EMIG, BRIGITTE. *Die Veredelung des Arbeiters. Sozialdemokratie als Kulturbewegung.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1980. 356 pp. DM 38.00.

The cultural activities and policies of the German labour movement before 1900 are analyzed here in their opposition to contemporary bourgeois culture. The author shows that in the opinion of the leaders (Liebknecht in particular, of course) Social Democratic culture was both counter- and subculture. How these views resulted in a specific Social Democratic practice is shown in an interesting examination of the *Neue Welt* periodical; *Der wahre Jacob* is hardly mentioned, however. The study is entirely based on printed sources available in the Federal Republic. It was completed in 1977, and it comes as no surprise that the cultural views and activities of the rank and file and of the workers in general are scarcely touched upon, important recent publications not having been worked up.

FABIAN, KURT. *Kein Parteisoldat. Lebensbericht eines Sozialdemokraten.* Hrsg. und mit einem Nachwort von Anne-Marie Fabian. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1981. 229 pp. Ill. DM 28.00.

Although the highest post he ever attained was that of a local trade unionist in Saxony, the author of this "report" (who is now living in Wurtemberg) is certainly a man of character, a quality which made him incur a year of captivity in the Third *Reich*, and several years in the GDR. Not only those years, but also a difficult youth (Fabian was born in 1901), various kinds of work, a visit to the Soviet Union (1926) and, last but not least, a happy marriage are recorded without any embellishment.

FETSCHER, IRING (Hg.) *Geschichte als Auftrag. Willy Brandts Reden zur Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1981. 336 pp. DM 19.80.

The bulk of the items that make up the present volume consists of recent speeches and articles in commemoration of German working-class leaders from Karl Marx to Waldemar von Knoeringen. Other subjects that come up for discussion are the Anti-Socialist Law, the November Revolution, Thomas and Heinrich Mann, and the Godesberg Programme. Willy Brandt's general approach is one of critical sympathy, and his texts are introduced and commented upon by Professor Fetscher in a similar vein. Wolfgang Gröf and Werner Krause have provided a useful (though incomplete) annotation and an index of names.

Führende Kräfte und Gruppen in der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Büdinger Vorträge 1973-1975. Hrsg. von Hanns Hubert Hofmann. C. A. Starke Verlag, Limburg/Lahn 1976. xxiii, 218 pp. DM 34.00.

The body of this Vol. 9 of the *Deutsche Führungsschichten in der Neuzeit* series is just a facsimile reprint of *Herkunft und Mandat*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 282. In the present edition Professor Hofmann, who died in 1978, deals with the origin of the ten contributions in the conferences held at Büdingen Castle (cf. above, p. 110). An index of names is appended.

Gewerkschaften. Analysen, Theorie und Politik. Hrsg. von Ulrich Teichmann. [Wege der Forschung, Band 568.] Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1981. vi, 387 pp. DM 79.00. (For club members: DM 49.00.)

The present volume collects various previously published essays on German theories of trade unionism and the German unions' procedures concerning wage bargaining. History hardly comes up for discussion, nor is there a separate examination of the unions as organizations striving for social change. Among the authors we mention Goetz Briefs, Helga Grebing, Urs Jaeggi, Oswald von Nell-Breuning and the editor.

GRIESSINGER, ANDREAS. *Das symbolische Kapital der Ehre. Streikbewegungen und kollektives Bewußtsein deutscher Handwerksgesellen im 18. Jahrhundert*. Ullstein, Frankfurt/M., Berlin, Wien 1981. 553 pp. DM 24.80.

This is a solid study of craftsmen's strikes in six German towns between 1700 and 1806. Dr Griessinger concentrates on a comparison between shoemakers on the one hand, and both smiths and locksmiths on the other. That comparison and an analysis of the relation between the strikes and the business cycle enable the author to theorize about the "social logic" of the behaviour of the craftsmen. The theory which emerges has a functionalist-structuralist flavour. To a large extent the volume is based on manuscript sources, of which those in the Nuremberg city archive contain a lot of data.

HACKER, WERNER. *Auswanderungen aus Baden und dem Breisgau. Obere und mittlere rechtsseitige Oberrheinlande im 18. Jahrhundert archivalisch dokumentiert*. Konrad Theiss Verlag, Stuttgart, Aalen 1980. 741 pp. Ill. DM 148.00.

Since 1969 Werner Hacker has published several books and articles on eighteenth-century emigrants from South-West Germany. The body of the present volume consists of prosopographical data on 11,666 people, with or without family, who left the region between Lörrach and Karlsruhe from 1688 to 1803. These data shed of course an additional light on contemporary Baden society. Unlike the emigrants from most South-West German regions, the people in question were not only bound for Hungary, but also for America and other destinations. An index of (German) places is appended.

HOLTFRERICH, CARL-LUDWIG. *Die deutsche Inflation 1914-1923. Ursachen und Folgen in internationaler Perspektive*. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1980. x, 360 pp. DM 98.00.

The economic aspects of the German inflation, notably economic policies, are masterly treated here, while the social consequences, though given a less prominent place, come in for an interesting discussion with regard to the development of the wages. Professor Holtfrerich argues that real wages were on the rise until the middle of 1922, when hyperinflation set in, and that the inflation had a levelling effect on the distribution of wealth. The most beneficial aspect of the German inflation was that, since the inflationary policy furthered domestic economic reconstruction, it also contributed to a quick recovery of the world economy, in sharp contrast with the developments after 1929.

HÜNLICH, REINHOLD. *Karl Kautsky und der Marxismus der II. Internationale*. Verlag Arbeiterbewegung und Gesellschaftswissenschaft, Marburg 1981. 351 pp. DM 28.00.

This study critically analyzes Kautsky's development as a theorist up to 1910, when, it is argued, he switched from a leftist to a centrist position. The two positions are defined by means of determining the relation of Kautsky's literary production during the period under discussion to Dr Hünlich's own view of Marxism on the one hand, and the progress of other left-wing theorists (notably Rosa Luxemburg) on the other. It is found that Kautskyism as interpreted by Erich Matthias played a role in organizational questions, but not in theoretical ones. Kautsky's writings could not uphold the endeavours of the SPD leadership to keep the party together.

Industrielle Arbeitnehmer im Schwalm-Eder-Kreis. Arbeits- und Lebensverhältnisse in einem unterentwickelten Gebiet. 1. 2. Verlag Arbeiterbewegung und Gesellschaftswissenschaft, Marburg 1980. xv, 605 pp.; iv, 497 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 98.00.

Of a twelve-volume series dealing extensively with many aspects of the Schwalm-Eder district (south of Cassel) in order to suggest potential improvements in the living and working conditions of the workers there, the present two volumes concentrate on the industrial workers. They bring together quite a lot of data on the various areas and towns of the district. A number, too small to be a representative sample, of 123 workers has been interviewed so as to make detailed information available about those problems which are particularly urgent.

KAHN-FREUND, OTTO. *Labour Law and Politics in the Weimar Republic.* Ed., with an Introd. and Appendices, by Roy Lewis [and] Jon Clark. Transl. by Jon Clark. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1981. xii, 260 pp. £ 15.00.

Even before he had to leave Germany in 1933 Sir Otto Kahn-Freund (1900-79) was an authority on labour law. In the above volume an introductory essay of close on seventy pages is followed by translations of his introduction to Hugo Sinzheimer's collected essays and speeches (1976), *Das soziale Ideal des Reichsarbeitsgerichts* (1931) and "The Changing Function of Labour Law" (1932), as well as an informal epilogue which the author contributed a few months before his death. Some useful appendices, a glossary, a bibliography and a composite index are included.

KÜHNEL, REINHARD. *Faschismustheorien. Texte zur Faschismuskussion 2. Ein Leitfaden.* Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1979. 334 pp. DM 6.80.

Unlike *Texte zur Faschismuskussion I*, which was noticed in IRSH, XX (1975), pp. 452f., the present volume is almost exclusively confined to a selection from the literature on German Fascism. The author has an obvious preference for (German) writers who emphasize the (co-)responsibility of the traditional and entrepreneurial elites.

LUNDGREEN, PETER. *Sozialgeschichte der deutschen Schule im Überblick. Teil I: 1770-1918. Teil II: 1918-1980.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1980; 1981. 126 pp.; 168 pp. DM 12.80; 20.80.

In these two booklets Professor Lundgreen gives a compendious thematical survey of the development of the education system in Prussia, Germany and the Federal Republic, successively. His account does not deal with educational policies, but with the actual course of school-education history, and pays special attention to the functional relations between school and society. Many tables (some of them computed by the author himself) and diagrams support the text, but it remains introductory rather than interpretative.

MASER, WERNER. Adolf Hitler. Das Ende der Führer-Legende. Econ Verlag, Düsseldorf, Wien 1980. 447 pp. Ill. DM 36.00.

Since the 'sixties Dr Maser has developed into a real Hitler authority-cum-potboiler. Variety being the secret of good salesmanship, he has looked out for a new repertoire, and produced a Hitler who found it difficult to make up his mind and take decisions. Contrary to the image of resolution created by his propaganda, the *Führer's* policy was just one of drift. It is impossible to take issue here with Dr Maser's alternative image of a weak dictator, but what is sound in it was anticipated long ago by Konrad Heiden, *Der Fuehrer* (Boston 1944), pp. 369f.

MERKL, PETER H. The Making of a Stormtrooper. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1980. xix, 328 pp. Ill. \$ 16.50.

Seven years ago Professor Merkl published an analysis of the Abel collection of Nazi life stories under the title *Political Violence under the Swastika* (cf. IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 137). The present volume is offered as "a successor, in which attention is concentrated on aspects that did not receive their due in the earlier volume". These aspects pertain to the SA and, to a less extent, the SS (which is supposed to mean *Saalschutz*). Although it is rather pompously dedicated "To the Emerging Integrated Social Science History", the volume as a whole is somewhat disappointing.

PEUKERT, DETLEV. [Hrsg.] Die Edelweißpiraten. Protestbewegungen jugendlicher Arbeiter im Dritten Reich. Eine Dokumentation. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1980. 240 pp. Ill. DM 24.80.

Dr Peukert is to be commended for bringing together contemporary evidence, mostly of police or judiciary provenance, on juvenile (not necessarily working-class) opposition to the Nazi regime, plus recollections of a one-time *Edelweißpirat* at Oberhausen. This opposition had a spontaneous character and was a very variegated phenomenon indeed. One finds a pronounced leftism here, a curious Anglomania there, and Cologne even saw a kind of guerrilla towards the end of the war. However, a strong *bündisch* tradition was almost always present.

RITTER, GERHARD A. Staat, Arbeiterschaft und Arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland. Vom Vormärz bis zum Ende der Weimarer Republik. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1980. 146 pp. DM 14.80.

In the present booklet Professor Ritter gives a masterly analysis of the interrelationship of the workers, the workers' movement and the (Prussian) State, with Wilhelmine Germany central in the account. The author not only throws the policy of the State into proper relief by comparing it with its pre-1848 predecessor, but he also finds shortcomings in the labour movement, which became important during the Weimar Republic. Of interest is his suggestion that the reach of the *Interventionsstaat* should not be overrated, even in the Anti-Socialist-Law period. The account is an expanded version of a paper delivered at the 1980 meeting of German historians.

SACHSSE, CHRISTOPH [und] FLORIAN TENNSTEDT. *Geschichte der Armenfürsorge in Deutschland. Vom Spätmittelalter bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg.* Verlag W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1980. 367 pp. Ill. DM 59.00.

The history of poor relief in modern Germany is approached here in a special light, viz., that of the creation of a disciplined workforce. The critique of indiscriminate almsgiving, the establishment of workhouses and houses of correction, and nineteenth-century social policy are all treated in terms of that process. A considerable part of the volume consists of contemporary documents, and this is perhaps the most interesting contribution which the authors have to make.

SPEIER, HANS. *From the Ashes of Disgrace. A Journal from Germany 1945-1955.* The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst 1981. xiii, 314 pp. \$ 20.00.

The present author, an American sociologist born and educated in Germany, has brought together selections from reports, notes and letters pertaining to his visits to Germany during the first post-war decade. Although he is neither a social critic nor a debunker (he first served the State Department and later the Rand Corporation), his experiences with politicians, military officers, intellectuals and ordinary people are of considerable interest.

STACHURA, PETER D. *The German Youth Movement 1900-1945. An Interpretative and Documentary History.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1981. x, 246 pp. £ 20.00.

Dr Stachura has written a useful, though neither pioneering nor well-balanced, outline of the German youth movement and its perversion by the Nazi regime. There are over a hundred pages on the independent groups and the political or denominational associations up to 1933, and about half that number on the Hitler Youth during the Third *Reich*. Twenty-five documents are appended.

STARK, GARY D. *Entrepreneurs of Ideology.* Neoconservative Publishers

in Germany, 1890-1933. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1981. xiii, 327 pp. \$ 26.50.

This is an interesting study of five publishing houses catering for the radical Right in Wilhelmine Germany and the Weimar Republic. The most prolific of these firms were Eugen Diederichs, J. F. Lehmann and the *Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt* (associated with the DHV). Dr Stark is of the opinion that the publishers in question thought in terms of patronage rather than profit. He does not pay much attention to the workers' memoirs published by Diederichs and edited by Paul Göhre. Two separate indices (special and general) are appended.

Streik. Zur Geschichte des Arbeitskampfes in Deutschland während der Industrialisierung. Hrsg. von Klaus Tenfelde und Heinrich Volkmann. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1981. 329 pp. DM 29.80.

The studies making up the present volume examine those strikes (and other forms of workers' resistance) which are of national significance. Apart from some case-studies, most of the contributions concentrate on only certain aspects of strikes, for instance how they related to bourgeois social reform, or how the parties engaged in them acted. Of special interest are the studies dealing with the causes of strikes. We mention the illuminating essays by Horst Steffens and Michael Grüttner on the roles played by living conditions and by mobility, respectively. In a concluding chapter Gerald Feldman reviews the historiographical lacunae and problems concerning strikes between 1914 and 1933. An appendix presents statistical data and a consolidated bibliography.

WEINBERG, GERHARD L. *The Foreign Policy of Hitler's Germany. Starting World War II 1937-1939*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1980. xii, 728 pp. \$ 44.00.

The first volume of Professor Weinberg's monograph on the foreign policy of the Third *Reich* appeared twelve years ago, and was noticed in *IRSH*, XVI (1971), p. 280. The present volume provides the same type of carefully researched diplomatic history for the two and a half years immediately preceding the Second World War. Hitler is very much in the centre of the stage, represented as a man who never acted under any compulsion but that of his own *idées fixes* and took the lead all the time. This is not to say that other public figures, both German and non-German, are left out of account or held to be unaccountable.

WÖLK, MONIKA. *Der preussische Volksschulabsolvent als Reichstagswähler 1871-1912. Ein Beitrag zur Historischen Wahlforschung in Deutschland. Mit einer Einf. von Otto Büsch*. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1980. xiv, 585 pp. DM 128.00.

The subject mentioned in the main title of this impressive study is dealt with

specifically in less than one hundred pages. The bulk of the space is taken up by a detailed discussion of the educational policies of the Prussian Government and the attitudes of the Prussian school-teachers during the nineteenth century. The author argues that, contrary to the accepted view, a liberalization on the part of the former was conducive to a "positive integration" on the part of the latter, while on the other hand repression provoked opposition, and that these correlations were ultimately reflected in the voting behaviour of the school-leavers. The well-documented volume, originally a doctorate thesis presented at the Free University of Berlin, has considerable pioneering qualities.

ZWAHR, HARTMUT. *Proletariat und Bourgeoisie in Deutschland. Studien zur Klassendialektik*. Pahl-Rugenstein, Köln 1980. 177 pp. DM 19.80.

The five studies assembled here were first published during the past ten years. They treat methodological questions and analyze various aspects of the formation of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as classes. Those who have read *Zur Konstituierung des Proletariats als Klasse* (cf. our notice in IRSH, XXV (1980), pp. 132f.) will already be familiar with many of the theses defended by Professor Zwahr, in this volume sometimes in an expanded form.

OTHER BOOKS

FINKER, KURT. *Geschichte des Roten Frontkämpferbundes*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1981. 280 pp. Ill.

HERZIG, ARNO. "In unsern Herzen glüht der Freiheit Schein." Die Entstehungsphase der bürgerlichen und sozialen Demokratie in Minden (1848-1878). Mindener Geschichtsverein, Minden 1981. 162 pp. Ill.

LEUSCHEN-SEPPÉL, ROSEMARIE. *Zwischen Staatsverantwortung und Klasseninteresse. Die Wirtschafts- und Finanzpolitik der SPD zur Zeit der Weimarer Republik unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Mittelphase 1924-1928/29*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn 1981. xx, 312 pp.

Great Britain

BERG, MAXINE. *The machinery question and the making of political economy 1815-1848*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1980. x, 379 pp. Ill. £ 16.00. (Paper: £ 8.95.)

"Machinery became an issue at virtually the same time as the formation of a new intellectual discipline: political economy. It was no mere coincidence that political economy established itself as an academic discipline and popular doctrine at the same time as the industrial revolution in cotton and iron." No less interesting than the elaboration of this thesis is the author's discussion of the general debate on the "Machinery Question", in which conservatives, radicals and social reformers (including Engels) participated. Ricardo's economic doctrine is given an optimistic interpretation.

The British Labour Movement to 1970. A Bibliography. Compiled by Harold Smith. With a Foreword by Asa Briggs. Mansell Publishing, London 1981. xviii, 250 pp. £ 30.00.

"This is a bibliography of books, pamphlets and periodical articles in the English language on the history of the British Labour movement published in the period 1945-1970." The volume is divided into the following eight chapters: "General" (including autobiographies etc.), "Socialism: History and Theory", "Early Radicalism", "Labour: Party and Government", "Labour Movement", "Other Organizations", "Trade Unionism", and "Co-operation". The 3,838 titles are not annotated; a composite index is appended. Mr Smith intends to provide decennial supplements.

CLARK, DAVID. Colne Valley: Radicalism to Socialism. The portrait of a Northern constituency in the formative years of the Labour Party 1890-1910. Longman, London, New York 1981. xiii, 225 pp. Ill. £ 12.00.

In many ways Socialism in Colne Valley developed along the same lines as its national counterpart, but yet it derived a special character from the absence of trade unionism among the textile workers. The present author shows in considerable detail how a sort of Ethical Socialism grew out of Liberal radicalism. The democratic Socialist identity of the Colne Valley Labour Union was confirmed by such newspapers as the *Clarion* and the *Labour Leader*. The resulting counterculture was marked by the brand of individualism best represented, at the national level, by Philip Snowden. The author could draw on an almost ideal set of records, but unfortunately his book is marred by typographical errors.

Class, Culture and Social Change. A New View of the 1930s. Ed. by Frank Gloversmith. With a Foreword by Asa Briggs. The Harvester Press, Brighton; Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands (N.J.) 1980. 285 pp. Ill. £ 20.00.

The new view of the 'thirties is not present in all the contributions that make up this volume. They deal with a variety of subjects, many of which are in the field of literature and arts rather than of social history. Of interest to our readership might be the article by Alun Howkins on the political culture of the CPGB, and that by John Coombes on British intellectuals and the Popular Front. Valentine Cunningham has written a challenging contribution on the *Authors Take Sides* pamphlet, arguing that political motives determined the selection of authors and the labelling of some of them (e.g., T. S. Eliot) as neutral. The difficult situation British art found itself in during the 'thirties is analyzed very well by David Mellor.

COATES, KEN and TONY TOPHAM. Trade Unions in Britain. Spokesman, Nottingham 1980. xiii, 385 pp. £ 14.50. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

The present volume is meant as a textbook on trade unionism in Britain

and tries to provide “a picture of the British Trade Union Movement as it actually stands, at the opening of a new decade, the 1980s”. Besides on the organizational structure and on the history of British unionism, the authors focus on many other aspects. There are illuminating chapters on the shop-stewards, collective bargaining, strikes, etc. Regarding the relation TUC – Labour Party the authors argue that the influence of the former on the latter is not as big as some commentators apparently think.

GRAY, ROBERT. *The Aristocracy of Labour in Nineteenth-Century Britain, c. 1850-1900*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1981. 79 pp. £ 2.50.

This lucid introduction to the problems of the labour-aristocracy concept concludes that it is about time to turn to deeper-lying questions in the history of the British working class. The debate on the labour aristocracy has the merit, Dr Gray argues, of calling attention to divisions within the working class and to tendencies in behaviour and values of the workers. These should be examined from now on, together with topics like periodization and the “sexual division of labour”.

HANDY, L. J. *Wages Policy in the British Coalmining Industry. A Study of National Wage Bargaining*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. xviii, 313 pp. £ 22.50.

Mr Handy gives a detailed and thorough analysis of the various reforms in the wage structure in British coal mining after nationalization, of which one major result was the unification of the wages. However gradual and pragmatic the change-over, social tensions could not be avoided altogether, given its inevitable limitations and the difficulties it was to encounter. Apparently institutions can alter wage systems only to a certain degree. The resurgence of strike actions in the 'seventies shows that their subsiding in the 'sixties was not exclusively due to the wage reforms. To a large extent the volume is based on hitherto unpublished data made available by the National Coal Board.

HILL, CHRISTOPHER. *Some Intellectual Consequences of the English Revolution*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1980. iv, 100 pp. £ 5.95.

Professor Hill has many books on the Great Rebellion and the Commonwealth to his name, but the present one, which has its origin in lectures delivered in the United States, is certainly not his best. It largely consists of stray reflections on what went wrong and what might have been; “the general conclusion *is* melancholy.” The radicals are represented as a kind of tragic heroes, and the men who carried the day in 1660 and after are the author's *bêtes noires*.

MARSHALL, J. D. and JOHN K. WALTON. *The Lake Counties from 1830 to the mid-twentieth century. A study in regional change*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1981. xii, 308 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 13.50.

In a chronological sense this book links up with *A Short Economic and Social History of the Lake Counties 1500-1830*, which was noticed in *IRSH*, VII (1962), p. 149. Unlike Messrs Bouch and Jones, the present authors provide regional rather than social or economic history. The body of the volume covers the Victorian and Edwardian periods, while an epilogue treats of "The Twentieth Century: Variations on a Theme".

NEALE, R. S. *Class in English History 1680-1850*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1981. vi, 250 pp. Ill. £ 12.00.

The concepts of class and class-consciousness are discussed from a historiographical as well as an historical point of view in the present volume. Dr Neale stresses the importance of including self-perception when the concept of class is applied. He defends his five-class model once more, this time explicitly against the critique of Gertrude Himmelfarb. His theorizing about class is not very exciting, except for his idiosyncratic style, which occasionally blurs the argument. The explorations in concrete history are of greater interest, e.g., the discovery that Charles Hall held a rather less class-based view of society than is thought by some authors.

PAUL, ELLEN FRANKEL. *Moral Revolution and Economic Science. The Demise of Laissez-Faire in Nineteenth-Century British Political Economy*. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1979. ix, 310 pp. \$ 25.00.

According to the present author the gradual acceptance and advocacy of state interference by nineteenth-century British economists should be seen as a "moral revolution" rather than as an endogenous evolution of their discipline. "It was only a matter of time before the principle of utility, the greatest happiness for the greatest number, undercut [the] general rule of government noninterference, because it simply instructed the legislator to intervene in any instances, whether of an economic nature or not, in which the greatest happiness was not being furthered by individualistic means."

A People and a Proletariat. Essays in the History of Wales 1780-1980. Ed. by David Smith. Pluto Press, London 1980. 239 pp. £ 10.00. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

"This book [. . .] is a co-operative fruit of the seeds sown by the Society for the Study of Welsh Labour history". Most of the eleven contributors could be described as Marxists, which is not to say that they are not alive to problems of national identity. The following essays are the most likely to be of interest to our specific readership: "Locating a Welsh Working Class: The Frontier Years", by Gwyn A. Williams, "Language and Community in Nineteenth Century Wales", by Ieuan G. Jones, "The Coalowners", by L. J. Williams, and "The Secret World of the South Wales Miner: The Relevance of Oral History", by Hywel Francis.

PERKIN, HAROLD. *The Structured Crowd. Essays in English Social History. The Harvester Press, Brighton; Barnes & Noble Books, Totowa (N.J.) 1981. xi, 238 pp. £ 20.00.*

"In three decades of a working career a social historian's note books accumulate a large folio of [. . .] sketches. Many will be failures, some may get published and succeed to that degree, a few may grow into books and supersede themselves. The following essays are a small selection, mostly of the second kind, which have been written for different purposes". The longest item deals with the land-reform agitation during the Victorian era, and there are shorter ones on, e.g., the social causes of the Industrial Revolution, elites in British society since 1880, and "'The Condescension of Posterity': Middle-Class Intellectuals and the History of the Working Class". Two essays on the state of social history, from 1953 and from 1977, are included.

SEAMAN, L. C. B. *A New History of England 410-1975*. The Harvester Press, Brighton 1981. xxiii, 576 pp. £ 12.95.

The history of the English in England from "the arrival on these shores of the legendary Hengest and Horsa" to "the departure from the political high places of the not yet legendary Harold and Heath" is told here with clarity and a good feeling for contrasts. Dr Seaman pays much attention to the social development of the country, less to political events, and hardly any to the British Empire or to cultural themes. Nevertheless, given its size the volume is useful as a textbook, though the "number of books" listed at the end might have been larger.

SWENARTON, MARK. *Homes fit for Heroes. The Politics and Architecture of Early State Housing in Britain*. Heinemann Educational Books, London 1981. viii, 216 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 14.50.

After 1918 the housing policy of the British Government underwent a remarkable change from passive response to particular problems to active participation in the provision of houses through the "Homes fit for Heroes" campaign. As Dr Swenarton points out, this campaign was an insurance against revolution by the returning soldiers; "its purpose was to ensure the survival of the status quo." Because of a lack of co-operation on the part of entrepreneurs and investors, and because of the crisis that set in in 1920, the whole scheme was called off in 1921. Describing the campaign in considerable detail, the author shows that even the design of the houses, borrowed from the garden-city movement, performed an ideological function. In this context he criticizes Manuel Castells for his failure to take into account ideological and political motives.

VINCENT, DAVID. *Bread, Knowledge and Freedom. A Study of Nineteenth-Century Working Class Autobiography*. Europa Publications Ltd, London 1981. ix, 221 pp. £ 18.00.

The 142 autobiographies examined by Dr Vincent cover the period 1790-1850. Focusing on family life, the pursuit of knowledge and various attempts to achieve greater personal freedom, the author finds that most of

the life stories evince a spirit of progress. Even though the writers had themselves suffered various kinds of hardship, many of them took an optimistic view of the past and future development of the working class. Apparently with good reason, for the author concludes "that the industrial revolution was bringing with it the means by which working men could eventually overcome the evils it was causing", e.g., the substantially improved means of communication.

Who's Who of British Members of Parliament. The Harvester Press, Brighton; Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands (N.J.).

III. STENTON, MICHAEL and STEPHEN LEES. 1919-1945. A Biographical Dictionary of the House of Commons. Based on annual volumes of 'Dod's Parliamentary Companion' and other sources. 1979. xviii, 413 pp. £ 38.00.

IV. —. 1945-1979. A Biographical Dictionary of the House of Commons. [. . .] 1981. xv, 424 pp. £ 40.00.

For an *aperçu* of the first two volumes of this series we refer to IRSH, XXIV (1979), pp. 285f. The present volumes are likewise based upon *Dod's Parliamentary Companion*, but now the compilers have altered the original entries to a greater extent. The preface to Vol. IV contains interesting suggestions how the volumes could be used for other purposes than just for reference.

WILLIAMS, KAREL. From pauperism to poverty. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1981. xi, 383 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 22.50.

If we are to believe the present author, a great deal of scholarly writing about the Poor Law misrepresents its history because either the wrong theory is applied (or there was no theoretical concern to start with) or errors are made, of both commission and omission. In seven loosely related essays Dr Williams proffers an alternative view, referring to the theories of de Saussure, Barthes and Foucault for support. He argues, *inter alia*, that the Poor Law was "massively involved" in relief to the able-bodied poor before 1832, but that able-bodied men did not receive relief in significant numbers after 1850. This argument is buttressed by an impressive statistical appendix. The last four essays give an analysis of the well-known writings of Mayhew, Engels, Booth and Rowntree.

WILSON, ELIZABETH. Only Halfway to Paradise. Women in Postwar Britain 1945-1968. Tavistock Publications, London, New York 1980. vi, 233 pp. £ 8.50. (Paper: £ 3.25.)

After providing a fairly general analysis of women in the Welfare State (cf. our notice in IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 171), Elizabeth Wilson now turns her attention to a particular period and a particular problem from this broad subject-matter. She tries to answer the question why feminism was

remarkably silent during the years after 1945, and therefore examines many aspects of British society. The focus is on ideology, however. Feminism was not dead, the author argues, but it rather led "an underground or Sleeping Beauty existence" in a society which pronounced women's problems solved. The concluding chapter of this perceptively written book dwells on the relation between feminism and Socialism. The author defends a feminism which is at once autonomous and not anti-Socialist.

Hungary

LENGYEL, VERA. *Die Einwirkung der deutschen und österreichischen Sozialdemokratie auf die Arbeiterbewegung in Ungarn bis 1890*. Verlag Ulrich Camen, Berlin 1980. iv, 281 pp. DM 38.00.

This first endeavour to chart in detail the influence of German and Austrian Social Democracy on the Hungarian workers' movement (which, by the way, no historian contests) has not been particularly successful. The presentation of the facts is rather brusque and the argument not always consistent, as, for example, in the changing assessment of the role played by German and Austrian skilled labourers in the dissemination of the new ideology as compared with that of the Hungarian migrant workers. Ruprecht Steinacker's little convincing findings concerning the "German" origin of a number of Socialists operating in Hungary are taken for granted.

OTHER BOOKS

Flugblätter und Flugschriften zur Ungarischen Räterepublik 1919. Deutschsprachige Drucke aus Budapester Sammlungen. Hrsg. von Karl Nehring. Finnisch-Ugrisches Seminar an der Universität München, München 1981. xiii, 162 pp. Ill.

Italy

The Italian Communist Party. Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow. Ed. by Simon Serfaty and Lawrence Gray. Aldwych Press, London 1981. xiii, 256 pp. £ 17.50.

The essays which make up the present volume fall into two groups. The first five deal with the PCI in its national context (though there are two essays here on the United States and the PCI in the years 1942-47). The last six, on the international dimension, focus exclusively on the post-1945 years, and repeatedly discuss Euro-Communism and its implications. The contributors are, or have been, associated with the Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University.

LAY, ADRIANA [e] MARIA LUISA PESANTE. *Produttori senza democrazia. Lotte operaie, ideologie corporative e sviluppo economico da Giolitti al fascismo*. Il Mulino, Bologna 1981. 306 pp. L. 8000.

In the first part of their book the present authors deal with economic developments and industrial disputes (notably strikes) during the first two decades of the twentieth century. The specific subject of the second part is the concomitant development of corporatist ideas, in which both Liberals like Einaudi and Socialists like Turati had a share, and the gist of which was a depoliticization of labour.

OTHER BOOKS

La formazione del Partito comunista in Toscana (1919-1923). Elementi di una ricerca. [Di] Paola Consolani, Erica Dozza, Roberta Gilardenghi [e] Giovanni Gozzini. Prefazione di Tommaso Detti. Istituto Gramsci / Sezione Toscana, Firenze 1981. xix, 254 pp. Maps.

The Netherlands

HARMSSEN, GER, JOS PERRY [en] FLOOR VAN GELDER. *Mensenwerk. Industriële vakbonden op weg naar eenheid*. Ambo, Baarn 1980. 279 pp. Ill. D.fl. 35.00.

Since the Second World War there has been a trend towards unification of the Roman Catholic and Social Democratic trade-union federations in the Netherlands. This richly illustrated volume describes critically and in considerable detail the troublesome unification process of just two unions: the Roman Catholic and Social Democratic *industriebonden*. The authors have not confined themselves to the post-1945 period, however, and deal with the earlier history of these unions too. Especially the Roman Catholic one gets a careful examination. The pre-1906 development of the Socialist unions is discussed too sketchily and not without errors.

Spain

BONAMUSA, FRANCESC. *Andreu Nin y el movimiento comunista en España (1930-1937)*. Editorial Anagrama, Barcelona 1977. 527 pp. Ptas 1170.

The present volume is a well-documented political biography of Andreu (or Andrés) Nin from his return from Moscow to his assassination by the NKVD. His Left Communism and his leadership of the POUM come up for a detailed discussion, and so does his short but not unimportant participation in the Catalan Government.

Switzerland

KELLER, WILLY. *Zeittabellen von 1800-1978. Wichtige Daten aus Forschung und Technik, Wirtschaft, Politik und Recht, Sozialpolitik und Arbeitsrecht, Gewerkschaftsbewegung, politische Arbeiterbewegung und genossenschaftliche Selbsthilfe, international und in der Schweiz, in ver-*

gleichender Darstellung. Neubearbeitung. Hrsg. vom Schweizerischen Gewerkschaftsbund zum 100jährigen Bestehen 1880-1980. Bubenberg-Verlag, Bern 1980. xii, 135 pp. S.fr. 40.00.

Having published a similar work on the occasion of its seventy-fifth anniversary, the Swiss Trade Union Federation celebrated its centenary with the present updated edition. Chronological data concerning the areas mentioned in the subtitle are provided in nine columns printed on opposite pages. The first three columns deal with international developments, the other ones with Switzerland. Both the left and the right pages contain much information on the history of the working-class movement.

SIEGRIST, HANNES. *Vom Familienbetrieb zum Managerunternehmen. Angestellte und industrielle Organisation am Beispiel der Georg Fischer AG in Schaffhausen 1797-1930.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1981. 293 pp. DM 78.00.

This study is a companion to Rudolf Vetterli's investigation noticed in *IRSH*, XXIV (1979), p. 290. The present author focuses on the managerial development of Georg Fischer Ltd, and divides the history of the firm into three periods, of which the second (1896-1913) seems to have been the turning-point, with the number of employees rising from 754 to over 4,000. The consequences of this growth for the structure of management is analyzed in detail. Special attention is paid to the white-collar employees, whose better-paid started to organize themselves in the next phase (1914-30).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

BODY, MARCEL. *Un piano en bouleau de Carélie. Mes Années de Russie (1917-1927).* Hachette, Paris 1981. 318 pp. Ill. F.fr. 75.00.

Marcel Body was a member of the French military mission in Moscow who, partly under the influence of Jacques Sadoul, went over to the Bolsheviks and even joined the Soviet diplomatic service; in 1927 he returned to France, and later he changed Communism for Anarchism. An old man now, he has written down his recollections of the October Revolution and the early Soviet regime. His portrait of Aleksandra Kollontaj (published in another form in *Preuves* of April 1952) is of particular interest.

FRÖHLICH, KLAUS. *The Emergence of Russian Constitutionalism 1900-1904. The Relationship Between Social Mobilization and Political Group Formation in Pre-revolutionary Russia.* Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Boston, London 1981. x, 349 pp. D.fl. 104.00.

The present author analyzes the already well-studied Liberation Movement against the background of modernization and the difficulties this brought about in Tsarist Russia. His account, as compared with Galai's (cf. *IRSH*,

XVIII (1973), p. 328), has profited from some newly found materials. Investigating the social composition of the Constitutionalists and the political context of their agitation, Dr Fröhlich challenges some generally held assumptions. Thus, he argues that a clear-cut division of the Constitutionalists into *zemcy* and *intelligenty* is impossible. The group was entirely recruited from what Max Weber called the *bürgerliche Intelligenz*. Appendices I and II, which contain biographical sketches of 48 Constitutionalists and a list of the members of the Union of Liberation in 1904-05, further substantiate this argument. As to the formation process of the group and the development of its tactics and strategies the author concludes that not only opposition to autocracy, but also competition with the revolutionaries had an accelerating effect.

GORZKA, GABRIELE. A. Bogdanov und der russische Proletkult. Theorie und Praxis einer sozialistischen Kulturrevolution. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1980. 315 pp. DM 40.00.

After a short outline of the *proletkul't* movement the author analyzes Bogdanov's concept of organization and the specific role which he assigned to the proletariat (and which is incompatible with Lenin's well-known elitism). Bogdanov had a considerable influence on the movement, but for all his Marxist orthodoxy his ideas in question did not fit the Russian situation of 1917.

GRIMSTED, PATRICIA KENNEDY. Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Belorussia. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1981. xliii, 929 pp. Maps. \$ 60.00.

The present volume links up with the same author's directory of Moscow and Leningrad archives, which was noticed in IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 494. Like its predecessor, it largely consists of annotated titles of printed catalogues and other finding aids (partly in the Baltic languages). In addition there are five appendices, the longest of which is "A Preliminary Bibliography of Descriptions of Archival Materials Originating in or Relating to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Belorussia now in Collections Outside the USSR". Separate author-title and subject indices are appended.

PASHUKANIS[, EVGENY]. Selected Writings on Marxism and Law. Ed. and with an Introd. by Piers Beirne [and] Robert Sharlet. Transl. by Peter B. Maggs. Foreword by John N. Hazard. Academic Press, London, New York, Sydney 1980. xvii, 374 pp. £ 18.00.

Pašukanis was the outstanding representative of Soviet jurisprudence during the NEP period. His commodity-exchange theory of law drew attention on an international scale, but it was soon crushed by Stalinism. Nor did Pašukanis survive Stalin's dictatorship, in spite of ritual recantations like "In this context it is appropriate to offer once again deserved criticism of those erroneous positions put forward by the author of *The General Theory*

of *Law and Marxism*." The present American reader contains, apart from an introduction, a translation of *Obščaja teorija prava i marksizm* and ten shorter texts, as well as a selected bibliography.

PLOGSTEDT, SIBYLLE. *Arbeitskämpfe in der sowjetischen Industrie (1917-1933)*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1980. 172 pp. DM 28.00.

The main theme of this investigation is the way in which the Soviet Government tried to discipline (and in fact oppressed) the workers. Worker protest itself, though the declared subject of the volume, is dealt with indirectly. The author argues, *inter alia*, that unemployment was rather high at the end of the 'twenties, and tended to preclude strikes and oppositional activities on the part of the workers. The study is based on printed sources, notably *Trud* and *Pravda*. The typography makes for strenuous reading.

RAKOVSKY, CHRISTIAN. *Selected Writings on Opposition in the USSR 1923-30*. Ed. and with an introd. by Gus Fagan. Allison and Busby, London, New York 1980. 189 pp. £ 13.95. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

A comparatively long introduction by Mr Fagan and a short autobiography are followed by twelve speeches and articles produced by Rakovski during the 'twenties. The last six have been translated from the *Bjulleten' Oppozicii*.

WILDMAN, ALLAN K. *The End of the Russian Imperial Army. The Old Army and the Soldiers' Revolt (March-April 1917)*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1980. xxvi, 402 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 25.00.

By investigating the Imperial army the present author breaks new ground. His account discusses the first three months of the February Revolution in great detail, but it is by no means confined to this period alone. From the Miljutin reforms of the 1870's onwards, Professor Wildman maintains, the leadership of the army was becoming less aristocratic and more professional. But the deepest cleavage in Russian society, that between cultured and non-cultured layers, had a bearing on the relations in the army too. Its importance is shown in a discussion of the effects of the 1905 revolution on the army. One cannot say, however, that the command authority simply eroded before 1917. Rather it was "a direct casualty of the February Revolution itself". A sequel to this volume will extend the story to the end of the Russian Revolution. It will bear even more the fruits of the author's archival investigations in the Soviet Union.

WOLFE, BERTRAM D. *Revolution and Reality. Essays on the Origin and Fate of the Soviet System*. Introd. by Lewis S. Feuer. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1981. xxi, 401 pp. \$ 19.00. (Paper: \$ 11.00.)

This is the first volume of essays by Bertram Wolfe to be published after his death five years ago. Some of the nineteen items had already appeared in

print several times, but some others are wholly new. The longest of the latter group deals with the Socialist party splits resulting from the Comintern challenge. A composite index is appended.

OTHER BOOKS

- KRUZE, E. E. *Uslovija truda i byta rabočego klasa Rossii v 1900-1914 gg.* Pod red. T. M. Kitaninnoj. "Nauka", Leningradskoe otdelenie, Leningrad 1981. 143 pp.
- Sovetskaja istoriografija Velikoj Oktjabr'skoj socialističeskoj revoljucii. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1981. 293 pp.
- UŠAKOV, A. V. *Bor'ba za edinstvo rabočego klasa Rossii (Dejatel'nost' V. I. Lenina i bol'shevikov po spločeniju proletariata).* "Mysl'", Moskva 1981. 207 pp.

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