

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

FLEISCHER, HELMUT. Marx und Engels. Die philosophischen Grundlinien ihres Denkens. Verlag Karl Alber, Freiburg, München 1970. 223 pp. DM 12.00.

Dr Fleischer gives a commendable account of Marx's and Engels's philosophy, and does not neglect differences of approach between the two men. His interpretation of Marxism is extremely liberal, and directed against the Communist "scientist" as well as against all kinds of metaphysical evaluations. He recognizes as Marxist only the pragmatological categories, denying the validity of any messianistic or theological interpretation. References in Marx's work to historical laws etc. are treated as insignificant in an argument that is not always convincing.

SCHAFF, ADAM. Marxismus und das menschliche Individuum. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1969. 349, xxiv pp. S 111.

The first edition of this book was noticed in IRSH, XI (1966), p. 121. It has now been enlarged with a chapter on alienation and social action.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

AMIN, SAMIR. L'Accumulation à l'échelle mondiale. Critique de la théorie du sous-développement. IFAN, Dakar; Editions Anthropos, Paris 1970. 591 pp. F.fr. 37.00.

The fundamentally different conditions and effects of accumulation between the (developed) "centre" (including, e.g., "racist" Israel) and the (underdeveloped) "periphery" are argued at length in this book, which criticizes modern economic theories. In fact, since Lenin's "Imperialism" scarcely any progress has been made, the author contends. He himself concentrates on global economic tendencies and relations, though he illustrates them with many data on individual countries (notably in Africa) past and present.

BARBERIS, CORRADO. Gli operai-contadini. Pref. di Michel Cépède. Introd. di Giuseppe Medici. Con saggi di: Takeo Misawa, Kveta Cihakova, Vlado Puljiz, Irena Fornari Dąbrowska. Società editrice il Mulino, Bologna 1970. 269 pp. L. 3500.

This study of the social and economic aspects of part-time farming has been prepared under the auspices of the *Istituto Nazionale di Sociologia Rurale*. There is of course an emphasis on Italy, but the situation in other European countries and in the United States is also dealt with.

BOTTOMORE, T. B. *Sociology. A Guide to Problems and Literature*. New ed. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1971. 354 pp. £ 3.15. (Paper: £ 1.60.)

Since its first appearance in 1962, Professor Bottomore's introduction to sociology has made its mark. The present volume is a rather thoroughly revised version, with a wholly new chapter on force in social life.

BOURDET, YVON. *La délivrance de Prométhée. Pour une théorie politique de l'autogestion*. Editions Anthropos, Paris 1970. xxx, 289 pp. F.fr. 21.00.

This collection of essays (in their majority they were published before as articles) is devoted to theory and practice of workers' administration of industry as a counter-model to State Socialism of the Soviet brand. Although critical of both the Yugoslav and the Algerian experiments, the author gives them much consideration; his ideal is, in these cases, too, "liberation from the liberators".

CAPLOW, THEODORE. *L'Enquête sociologique*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1970. 267 pp. F.fr. 9.80.

This useful primer has its origin in a series of lectures given by Professor Caplow in the Sorbonne. A long chapter on the American tradition since *The Polish Peasant* is followed by a discussion of the several types of sociological inquiry and their specific problems.

GURR, TED ROBERT. *Why Men Rebel*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1970. xi, 421 pp. \$ 12.50.

This study in the fields of social and individual psychology as well as of sociology is an attempt at drawing – partly tentative – general conclusions from an abundance of relevant literature. The central conception is that of relative deprivation, defined as "discrepancy between value expectations and value capabilities"; it is elaborated skilfully. The historical and contemporary examples are taken from the broadest possible range, such as, e.g., mediaeval peasant revolts and the Black Panthers. It is argued that "political violence is comprehensible, which should make it neither necessary nor inevitable, but capable of solution".

Herbert Read. *A Memorial Symposium*. Ed. by Robin Skelton. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1970; Barnes & Noble Inc., New York. 264 pp. Ill. £ 2.50.

"Contemporary nihilism in art is simply a denial of art itself, a rejection of its social function." This is a sentence in the late Sir Herbert Read's essay on "the limits of permissiveness in art", published here for the first time among a selection of other essays, poems, and pictures by people who recognize their indebtedness to him, for instance, Henry Moore, Victor Pasmore and Stephen Spender. George Woodcock's contribution ("The Philosopher of Freedom") is of special relevance for an understanding of Read's social and political ideas.

JOHNSTON, G. A. *The International Labour Organisation. Its Work for Social and Economic Progress.* Europa Publications, London 1970. xii, 363 pp. £ 3.00.

The ILO is here very systematically dealt with. A short historical survey of a general nature precedes an account of the organizations forming part of the ILO: the International Labour Conference, regional conferences and committees, research institutes, etc. The second part is devoted to a number of major problems, of which the following could be mentioned as examples: freedom of association, forced labour, labour-management relations, and the protection of children. The third part speculates on future developments; the fourth presents valuable documentary information (constitution, list of member states, budget 1970-71, etc.).

MANUEL, FRANK E. (Hrsg.) *Wunschtraum und Experiment. Vom Nutzen und Nachteil utopischen Denkens.* Verlag Rombach, Freiburg 1970. 345 pp. DM 46.00.

This is a reorganized version of the anthology *Utopias and Utopian Thought*, which was noticed in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 127. The translation by Otto Kimminich is a commendable performance; the reader is not saddled with retranslated quotations or references to English translations of continental writings. The contributions by Ulam, Eliade and Tillich have been dropped, but the publisher has added a selected bibliography of secondary literature.

Marx and contemporary scientific thought – Marx et la pensée scientifique contemporaine. Mouton, Paris, La Haye n.d. [1970.] xi, 612 pp. F.fr. 89.00.

If this collection of qualitatively and ideologically widely differing papers, read at a symposium held in Paris early in May, 1968, under the auspices of Unesco, could prove anything, it would be the impossibility of delineating the conception of "scientific thought" from political or philosophical notions in a discussion on Marx. Russian, East European as well as Western Marx specialists took part. We mention from among the 45 contributors: T. W. Adorno, Raymond Aron, E. Fromm, R. Garaudy, J. Habermas, J. Hyppolite ("The 'Scientific' and the 'Ideological' in a Marxist Perspective"), J. Kuczynski, H. Marcuse, T. I. Ojzerman, and Joan Robinson.

MASSET, PIERRE. *Les 50 mots-clés du marxisme.* Privat, Toulouse 1970. 206 pp. F.fr. 18.50.

Among the fifty key-words dealt with we mention "Leftism" (*Gauchisme*), "Nation" and "Violence", which already indicate that the author has given attention to the various currents which consider themselves "Marxist", as well as to Marx. The different standpoints are reproduced objectively. There is a strong accentuation of Lenin and Leninism; of modern authors H. Marcuse receives perhaps more than a fair share of attention.

MAUKE, MICHAEL. Die Klassentheorie von Marx und Engels. Mit einem Nachwort von Klaus Meschkat. Hrsg. von Kajo Heymann, Klaus Meschkat und Jürgen Werth. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1970. 175 pp. DM 18.00. (Paper: DM 12.00.)

The author, who died in 1966 at the age of 37, was one of the leaders of the SDS and one of the architects of its breaking away from the SPD. Aiming at a revolutionary consciousness of students as well as workers, he re-examines the Marxian class theory in a systematic way. Between the lines as much as *expressis verbis* he tries to demonstrate the validity of a definition of "working class" which includes white-collar employees and, generally, all those who are allegedly not profiting by monopoly capitalism.

MEYER, ALFRED G. Marxism. The Unity of Theory and Practice. Reissued with a New Introd. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1970. xxx, 182 pp. \$ 6.00.

This is a timely re-issue of one of Dr Meyer's almost classic studies (the other is on Leninism), which excel in lucidity of argument and perceptiveness of essentials. A new introduction added to the otherwise unrevised book contains a kind of self-criticism written with humour, and a re-appraisal of the dialectic, "a secularized theodicy".

NAGELS, JACQUES. Genèse, contenu et prolongements de la notion de reproduction du capital selon Karl Marx, Boisguillebert, Quesnay, Leontiev. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1970. 274 pp. B.fr. 585.

A remarkable filiation in economic thought from Boisguillebert to the ideas underlying the balance-sheets of the economy of the USSR is shown here. The capital reproduction schemes as developed by Quesnay and (especially) Marx are dealt with extensively, as are the views held by some Soviet economists. The author's approach is critical; it is interesting to note that he also discusses non-Leninist Marxist standpoints such as that represented by Paul Mattick.

Peasants and Peasant Societies. Selected Readings. Ed. by Teodor Shanin. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1971. 448 pp. £ 0.50.

The thirty readings collected in the present volume reflect the growing interest which peasants have come to enjoy of recent years on the part of social scientists, but also of revolutionists (Fanon and Nyerere over against Gor'kij and Preobraženskij). There are contributions on the social, economic, cultural and political aspects of peasantry both inside and outside Europe.

PICKLES, DOROTHY. Democracy. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1970. 200 pp. £ 1.80.

Apart from an historical outline and an exposition of the main constitutional problems, this well-written book is essentially a vindication of Western democracy. The author has little use for economic and social democracy, and none at all for the "short-cut" and "direct-action" ideologists of the day.

Sowjetsystem und demokratische Gesellschaft. Eine vergleichende Enzyklopädie. Band III. Ideologie bis Leistung. Herder, Freiburg, Basel, Wien 1969. viii pp., 1418 columns. DM 148.00.

The third volume of this impressive encyclopaedia is of the same level as the two volumes that preceded it (cf. IRSH, XII (1967), pp. 307f., and XIV (1969), pp. 485f.). The set-up of the whole work is truly admirable, given the self-imposed difficult principle of selection of the diverse categories of themes considered relevant. Instances of lucid treatment are, to name a few articles, that by G. Nollau on the Cominform, that on Communism by C. D. Kernig and E. Oberländer, or that by K. von Beyme on classes and class struggle. The range of subjects is so broad as to encompass articles on the Jews, on the sociology of art, and on cybernetics.

Staatslexikon. Recht Wirtschaft Gesellschaft. Hrsg. von der Görres-Gesellschaft. 6., völlig neu bearb. und erw. Aufl. 9. Band, 1. Ergänzungsband. 10. Band, 2. Ergänzungsband. 11. Band, 3. Ergänzungsband. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1969; 1970. 10 pp., 984 columns; 8 pp., 966 columns; 54 pp., 834 columns. DM 110.00 per vol.

The groundwork of the sixth edition of the *Staatslexikon* was published between 1957 and 1963, and the volumes were noticed in this periodical as they appeared. The encyclopaedia is now brought up to date by three supplementary volumes, which consist partly of follow-up entries, and partly of entirely new articles of topical interest. The latter range from guerrilla warfare through *Rätesystem* to social role, from analytic philosophy through Husserl to Teilhard de Chardin, and from decolonization through Maoism to Titoism; they often smack of minor essays. The longest follow-up entry is that on democracy (at the end of Vol. 11), but it is to be regretted that Vol. 9 scarcely touches upon the study of international Fascism which started in the 'sixties.

WARHAM, JOYCE. Social Policy in Context. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1970. 288 pp. £ 2.50.

Thematically, this book might be compared with Ludwig Preller's *Sozialpolitik: Theoretische Ortung*, but the author's approach is certainly a model of British soberness. She discusses not only the soci(et)al and organizational contexts of social policy, but also its normative context; in this connection she has very pertinent things to say on value judgments, value conflicts, etc. Separate social services are referred to for illustrative purposes only, and though they are chiefly introduced in their British form their treatment contributes to a better understanding of the general problems of social policy and social work.

OTHER BOOKS

- BANKS, J. A. Marxist Sociology in Action. A Sociological Critique of the Marxist Approach to Industrial Relations. Faber and Faber, London 1970. 324 pp.
- La doctrine sociale de l'Eglise à travers les siècles. Documents pontificaux du XVème au XXème siècle (Textes originaux et traductions). Publ. et intr. par Arthur F. Utz, avec la collab. de Médard Boeglin. Herder, Bâle, Rome; Beauchesne et ses Fils, Paris 1970. xxxviii, 3092 pp. (in 4 vols.)
- Engel's - teoretik. Izdatel'stvo Političeskoj Literatury, Moskva 1970. 455 pp.

KROPOTKIN, P. A. *Selected Writings on Anarchism and Revolution*. Ed., with an *Introd.*, by Martin A. Miller. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1970. viii, 374 pp.

HISTORY

BOUTRUCHE, ROBERT. *Seigneurie et féodalité. L'apogée (XIe-XIIIe siècles)*. Aubier, Editions Montaigne, Paris 1970. 549 pp. F.fr. 42.00.

The first volume of *Seigneurie et féodalité* appeared in 1959, and was noticed in *IRSH*, VI (1961), p. 138. In the present volume, which deals with the palmy days of European feudalism, the author pays less attention to the *seigneurie* or the manorial system than to the relationship of liege lord and liege man. The spreading of feudalism in France, the Empire, England and the Mediterranean area is set out at considerable length. Sixty (translated) documents, a detailed bibliography and a subject index are appended.

CANTOR, NORMAN F. *The Age of Protest. Dissent and Rebellion in the Twentieth Century*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1970. xv, 360 pp. £ 2.50.

The chapters in this book each deal with separate, largely unconnected, instances of "protest": British Feminists, Irish nationalists, Russian Communists and the German Nazis come up for discussion as well as, e.g., the Berkeley radical students or the French rebels of 1968. The descriptions are vivid, and the account of events takes precedence over either analysis or comparison. Yet there are some general conclusions, one being the typically middle-class background of rebels both of the rightist and of the leftist brands.

Dictionnaire du mouvement ouvrier. [Par] Gérard Adam, René Furth, André Monjardet, Gilbert Mury [et] André Nataf. Sous la direction de André Nataf. Editions Universitaires, Paris 1970. 541 pp. Ill. F.fr. 49.90.

The great majority of the articles in this dictionary have been written by A. Nataf, who – notwithstanding a commendable objectivity in the presentation of facts – demonstrates his inclination towards Anarchism. This inclination is also suggested by the choice of the biographies and their length. There are some enigmas; for instance, Bucharin is represented, Mao is not. The dictionary proper is preceded by a historical sketch (A. Nataf), an essay on social Catholicism (G. Adam), a general account of Anarchism (R. Furth) and a "Letter to the reader by a Marxist-Leninist", i.e. Maoist, who attacks the Anarchist position on Machno, Kronstadt, dictatorship of the proletariat, etc.

ERDMANN, KARL DIETRICH. *Geschichte, Politik und Pädagogik. Aufsätze und Reden. Zum 60. Geburtstag hrsg. von Schülern und Mitarbeitern*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1970. 418 pp. DM 38.00.

The eighteen speeches and essays that make up the present volume bear witness to a wide range of interests. Most of them deal with the philosophy

of history (Kant and Toynbee), the Anglo-Saxon world, the German question, and history teaching in secondary schools. Two essays are of special interest to readers of this periodical: "The Asiatic World in the Thought of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels", and "The Historical Situation of Communism in India".

GARNSEY, PETER. *Social Status and Legal Privilege in the Roman Empire*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1970. xiii, 320 pp. £ 3.25.

This is a detailed study of legal discrimination based on social status from the late Roman Republic to the Severan age. Notably the fourth section, in which the author tries to identify the privileged groups (only a small part of the actual citizens), is of interest to social historians. A few lines on the semantics of *privilegium* would not have been superfluous. A bibliography, an index of sources and a general index are appended.

The History of Feudalism. Ed. by David Herlihy. Macmillan, London 1971. xxviii, 352 pp. £ 5.00.

The 51 translated documents on European feudalism that make up the present volume have been taken from devotional writings and literary texts as well as from legal and administrative records. They have been grouped under four headings: "The Feudal Milieu", "Feudal Institutions", "The Feudal Principality", and "Chivalry". The manorial side of feudalism is scarcely covered, and the lower orders are conspicuous by their absence.

HOFMANN, WERNER, unter Mitwirkung von Wolfgang Abendroth. *Ideengeschichte der sozialen Bewegung des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts*. 4. Aufl. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin, New York 1971. 298 pp. DM 7.80.

This is a reprint, in a more handsome format, of the second edition of the late Professor Hofmann's ideological history of the Socialist movements, which was noticed in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 275.

International guide to electoral statistics – Guide international des statistiques électorales. Vol. I: National elections in Western Europe – Elections nationales en Europe occidentale. Ed. by / Publié par Stein Rokkan [and/et] Jean Meyriat. Mouton, The Hague, Paris 1969. vii, 351 pp. \$ 15.45.

This volume presents a wealth of information on the evolution and functioning of the electoral system in fifteen European countries which are (or were: Greece) to be considered institutionally mass democracies. The contributions on the countries, written by native specialists, are in English or French. The aim being to provide a tool for comparative study, the editors have tried as much as possible to standardize questions. The statistics on the representation of parties in the national parliaments are illuminating. Useful bibliographies are included.

JANÁK, JAN. Příčiny vzniku předlitavské sociální správy. Universita J. E. Purkyně, Brno 1970. 231 pp. Kčs 26.50.

The subject of this study is the history of social administration and social legislation in the Austrian part of the Hapsburg Monarchy during the second half of the nineteenth century. The author also deals with the living conditions of the workers and the unemployed. A summary in German is appended.

KATZ, JACOB. Jews and Freemasons in Europe 1723-1939. Transl. from the Hebrew by Leonard Oschry. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1970. ix, 293 pp. \$ 11.00.

The relationship of Jews and Freemasons, hitherto a favourite hunting-ground of the extreme Right, has now been investigated by a distinguished Israeli scholar. The elective affinity postulated by rightist ideologists and a few representatives of Reform Judaism turns out to be largely fictitious. For all its universalistic claims, Freemasonry was rooted in the Christian tradition, and notably in Germany it proved far from immune against anti-semitism; it was only in post-revolutionary France that the Jews and the lodges were in the same camp. Professor Katz, who has used hitherto inaccessible materials in Masonic custody, rightly conceives of his subject as a "sideshow" of the Jewish predicament in the modern world. The translation by Rabbi Oschry makes excellent reading.

KRÄMER-BADONI, RUDOLF. Anarchismus: Geschichte und Gegenwart einer Utopie. Verlag Fritz Molden, Wien, München, Zürich 1970. 288 pp. S 154; DM 22.00.

It is to be regretted that this vividly written and interesting book, which draws parallels with radical, "new left" protest movements of our time (the author pursued the aim of "self-understanding"), contains serious inaccuracies in details. The violent Anarchists (terrorists) receive much attention, as do the ways and means with which Marxists and Leninists combated Anarchism. Even Mao is discussed in such a setting. The arrangement of subjects is rather arbitrary.

LEONHARD, WOLFGANG. Die Dreispaltung des Marxismus. Ursprung und Entwicklung des Sowjetmarxismus, Maoismus und Reformkommunismus. Econ Verlag, Düsseldorf, Wien 1970. 576 pp. DM 32.00.

This book was not in the first place written for the specialist. After a discussion of Marx, Engels and Lenin (in which too little seems to be made of the contradictory elements both in Marxism and in Leninism), the author deals with Stalinism and "scientific communism" (as developed since partial re-Stalinization has been *en vogue* in the USSR), Maoism (equally: increasingly different from Marxism), and various kinds of humanist, liberal or democratic Communism. The editors of *Praxis* belong to this category as well as Kardelj, Nagy as well as Harich, etc. It is argued convincingly that these "reform" Communisms are the only ones betraying a spirit of living Marxism.

LEPAPE, PIERRE. Les révolutions du XXe siècle. S.G.P.P., Paris 1970; distr. by Editions Denoël, Paris. 319 pp. Ill. F.fr. 31.00.

At almost break-neck speed the author jumps from one revolutionary event or current to the other, describing and, preferably, evaluating Leninism, Stalinism, Maoism and Castrism as well as movements which have as yet produced no "ism" of their own: the events of May-June, 1968, in France, the strike and protest movement in 1969 in Italy, various rebellious groups in Latin America, etc. The spirit in which the interpretations, based on many facts (and some errors of fact) are given is that of an extremely fierce anti-Americanism, coupled with revolutionarism *tout court* (revolution simply is positive), and a strongly Trotskyite approach to questions of party *versus* spontaneity.

LERNER, WARREN. Karl Radek. The Last Internationalist. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1970. xi, 240 pp. Ill. \$ 7.95.

This chronicle of Radek's political life is a mine of information on the man's roles in Poland, Germany and the Soviet Union. The only consistent point is his serving – trimming the means to suit the times – the goal of a (scarcely defined) world revolution. The author understandably gives no answers to many intriguing questions, because no sources are available. A definite weakness of the book, however, is the lack of precision in the description of Radek's role in the German CP, and the obvious errors in rendering German terms; thus, the *Kommunistische Arbeitsgemeinschaft* is translated by "Communist Labor Cooperative". Analyses are now and then superficial.

MOORE, R. LAURENCE. European Socialists and the American Promised Land. Oxford University Press, New York 1970. xxiii, 257 pp. \$ 7.50; £ 3.15.

With the partial exception of chapters 1 ("Marx and Engels Look to America") and 7 ("The United States in the Writings of Lenin and Trotsky") this study covers the years 1880-1917. It is restricted almost exclusively to Marxists and some German revisionists as well as to the Bolsheviks. The reasons for, and the causes of, a change in general European Socialist evaluation from a positive to a negative one are scrutinized. The existence of a successful capitalist America became a threat to Marxist theory itself as the perspective of a Socialist victory in the USA dwindled. On the other hand, the concentration of capital (trusts) seemed to provide arguments for the champions of Marxism.

The New Cambridge Modern History. Vol. XIV. Atlas. Ed. by H. C. Darby and Harold Fullard. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. xxiv, 319 pp. £ 8.00.

Though primarily designed for the benefit of readers of the New Cambridge Modern History, the present atlas may be of value to any student of the post-mediaeval world. Nearly half the space is taken up by maps of extra-European areas or the world as a whole. Political and military history have been given pride of place, but a substantial number of maps showing economic and demographical conditions has been included. The get-up does not make an ultramodern impression, but the information is conveniently arranged, and a useful subject index is appended.

PFEFFER, MARINA ELISABETH. *Einrichtungen der sozialen Sicherung in der griechischen und römischen Antike, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Sicherung bei Krankheit*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1969. 308 pp. DM 58.60.

The present volume is the first systematic inquiry into ancient forms of social insurance. The author, who is no classicist, has availed herself of such studies as Bolkestein's *Wohltätigkeit und Armenpflege*, but for the substance of her argument she has drawn upon primary sources including epigraphic materials and papyri. Her principal finding is that both voluntary and public social insurance existed in ancient Greece and Rome, but that they were still mixed with religion, social intercourse and politics. Special attention is paid to health insurance.

Posters of Protest and Revolution. Sel. and Reviewed by Maurice Rickards. Adams & Dart, Bath 1970. 112 pp. Ill. £ 3.15.

In this beautifully produced album all kinds of posters (including, e.g., government communications) are represented. The selection includes a "decree" issued by the prince Napoleon (the later Emperor Napoleon III) from 1840, materials on the American Civil War and the First World War. The accent is on the Spanish Civil War, the 1968 revolt in France, on anti-war actions (Käthe Kollwitz, Viet Nam), and on the October Revolution. There are posters emanating from the extreme Right as well as from the Left. The arrangement is rather arbitrary.

Preconditions of Revolution in Early Modern Europe. Ed. with an Introd. by Robert Forster and Jack P. Greene. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, London n.d. [1971.] \$ 8.95.

The body of the present volume consists of five essays on insurrections that occurred in Europe during the *ancien régime*. J. W. Smit discusses the Revolt of the Netherlands, Lawrence Stone the English Revolution, J. H. Elliott the revolts in the Spanish Empire, Roland Mousnier the Fronde, and Marc Raeff the *Pugačevšćina*. In their introduction the editors try their hand at a classification and a comparative analysis. None of the contributors is deeply impressed by Marxist interpretations.

Recherches sur les structures sociales dans l'Antiquité classique. Caen 25-26 avril 1969. Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1970. xiii, 287 pp. F.fr. 49.50.

The sixteen papers that make up the present volume were read before a symposium held at the University of Caen; Professor Claude Nicolet has added an introduction. Originally it had been intended to focus on social groups, "orders" and classes in the Graeco-Roman world, but in the event subjects ranging from social mobility and social status to the position of slaves and women were also included. The general level of the contributions meets high standards.

REES, GORONWY. *The Great Slump. Capitalism in Crisis 1929-33*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1970. 310 pp. Ill. £ 2.75.

The present book's positive and negative sides can be formulated in a few words: a vivid, popularly written account, full of interesting details, but not without errors and containing somewhat unbalanced evaluations. Often using comparisons the author deals with developments in the United States, Britain, Germany and France (these countries in the main). He does not remain all too strictly within the limits set in the title; he has included, e.g., an interesting account of the rise of share prices over the years preceding the "great crash".

SILVESTRE, PAUL. *Le mouvement ouvrier jusqu'à la deuxième guerre mondiale*. Armand Colin, Paris 1970. 96 pp. F.fr. 4.70.

A broad variety of texts (mostly in extract form) is presented here with an introduction of two pages. The documents selected contain, for instance, the *Loi Le Chapelier* (1791), Minister Forcade's argument for its repeal (1868), the preamble to the Provisional Rules of the First International, a text on the "workers' paradise" New Zealand, another on Mussolini's views on syndicates, and an extract from *Quadragesimo Anno*.

Social-Economic Researches on the History of East-Central Europe – Social'no-ekonomičeskie issledovanija k istorii sredne-vostočnoj Evropy – Sozial-ökonomische Forschungen zur Geschichte von Ost-Mittel-europa. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1970. 231 pp. \$ 7.20.

In this Vol. 62 of the series of *Studia Historica* the focus is on economic rather than on social history. Two of the four contributions are by I.T. Berend and Gy. Ránki, viz., "National Income and Capital Accumulation in Hungary, 1867-1914" (in German), and "The Problem of the Industrial Revolution in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe" (in Russian). The longest item is a quantitative analysis of economic growth in Hungary from 1867 to 1913 by L. Katus (in English, with many tables and graphs). Finally, P. Hanák discusses the bourgeois transformation of the Hapsburg Monarchy and the Compromise of 1867 (in German).

Sur le féodalisme. Editions Sociales, Paris 1971. 272 pp. F.fr. 21.00.

The preparatory reports and the minutes of the contributions to a conference held in April, 1968, are reproduced in this volume. The reports (by Ch. Parain and P. Vilar) deal with general characteristics of feudalism and its evolution in Europe. In this discussion the evolution in the Maghreb (Algeria) plays a considerable role. In some cases the adoption of Marx's theory of the "progressive" (not "successive") modes of production is outspoken, in all the effort at achieving a fully Marxist interpretation is evident. A. Soboul's, e.g., is a Marxist approach (not a rigid one) to "the French Revolution and Feudalism".

VENTURI, FRANCO. *Utopia and Reform in the Enlightenment*. Cambridge University Press, London 1971. v, 160 pp. £ 2.60.

In these George Macaulay Trevelyan Lectures Professor Venturi has tried his hand at the political and social ideas of the Enlightenment. The focus is on

two aspects, viz., the republican tradition during the eighteenth century (much attention is paid to John Toland), and the dilemma of reform and revolution, which is exemplified in the debate on Beccaria's well-known book.

WOLF, ERIC R. *Peasant Wars of the Twentieth Century*. Harper & Row, New York, Evanston, London 1969; Faber and Faber, London 1971. xv resp. xix, 328 pp. Maps. \$ 7.95 (paper: \$ 3.95); £ 3.00.

Basing himself on a good selection from secondary sources, the author describes origins and course of revolutions: Mexico, Russia, China, Viet Nam, Algeria and Cuba. In the last-mentioned country, as he is ready to grant, it was a movement of an agricultural (plantation) proletariat rather than a peasant revolution, in so far as the agrarian population itself took part. The Russian case, too, makes the common denominator "peasant wars" unconvincing. The author is more successful in showing the historical backgrounds of each of the "wars" under discussion. The English edition has a special preface.

OTHER BOOKS

- ERMOLAEVA, R. A. [i] A. JA. MANUSEVIČ. *Lenin i pol'skoe rabočee dvizhenie*. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl", Moskva 1971. 504 pp. Ill.
- MOLČANOV, JU. L. *Komintern: u istokov politiki edinogo proletarskogo fronta*. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl", Moskva 1969. 340 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Flexibility of retirement age. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris 1970. 224 pp. \$ 4.50.

The six studies making up the present volume deal with the employment possibilities of pensionable workers in a number of OECD countries, notably the United Kingdom, France and the Federal Republic.

Imperialism and Underdevelopment: a reader. Ed. by Robert I. Rhodes. Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1970. xii, 416 pp. \$ 11.95. (Paper: \$ 3.95.)

"The Development of Underdevelopment", by Andre Gunder Frank, sets the tone for the eighteen essays, almost all reprints, which make up the present volume. Western imperialism is the common target, but several contributors enter into autochthonous class conflicts. A selected bibliography is appended.

JACOBS, DAN N., Ed. *The New Communisms*. Harper & Row, New York, Evanston, London 1969. ix, 326 pp. \$ 6.50.

In one of the contributions to this collection of essays it is said (by P. Uliassi and E. Willenz) that it is increasingly difficult to define present-day Communism (or rather the various Communisms) "either in organizational, ideological, or programmatic terms". The focus is on the years 1956-66. The abortive Czechoslovakian effort at introducing a Socialism with a human face

is not dealt with; whether after the events in that country the stressing of the centrifugal tendency among the "ex-satellites" should be modified, is therefore an open question. We mention the editor's study on Soviet Communism as well as D. C. Beller's and M. Rejai's contribution on Communism in Sub-Saharan Africa in order to illustrate the broad representation of types of Communism differing widely both geographically and as to their content.

Metropolitan Problems. International perspectives. A search for comprehensive solutions. Ed. by Simon R. Miles. [INTERMET Metropolitan Studies Series.] Methuen, Toronto, Sydney, London n.d. [1971.] xx, 534 pp. £ 7.00.

This book has its origin in an ambitious project of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Toronto, which has also led to the establishment of the International Association for Metropolitan Research and Development (INTERMET). Experts from various disciplines and different countries participated in an exchange of ideas which culminated in a seminar conference held in Toronto in August, 1967. Apart from an introductory chapter, the present volume consists of six (revised) seminar papers on the service needs of metropolitan areas, and five on their institutional implementation. The editor has contributed an evaluation of the discussions and a final chapter on comprehensive planning and management.

Les pauvres dans les sociétés riches. [Semaines Sociales de France, 57e Session, Dijon 1970.] Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon n.d. [1971.] 234 pp. F.fr. 26.00.

Various aspects of poverty – sometimes the expression covers more than the material side and even applies to alienation as conceived by socially (over-)conscious Christians – are discussed by the contributors to this volume. A clear definition is given by L. Mordrel, whose positing of the problems involved is commendable. J.-M. Albertini expresses the view that the layer of those not taking part in the "consumptive society" is permanently increasing. A. Barrère discusses possible "strategies" to arrive at a solidarist solution. Other contributions treat of the position of Church and Christianity at present.

SILVESTRE, PAUL [et] PAUL WAGRET. *Le syndicalisme contemporain.* Armand Colin, Paris 1970. 96 pp. F.fr. 4.70.

Short extracts are presented from a broad variety of documents (declarations, articles, programmes) illustrating aims and means of trade unionism in different countries. France is given most attention, but other Western countries, the Communist countries and the Third World are also brought into the picture. The selection made is a good one, and the booklet is of informative value. Though some texts date from the 1930's, the purpose is to give an account of the contemporary situation.

OTHER BOOKS

SEEAR, B. N. *Re-entry of women to the labour market after an interruption in employment.* Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris 1971. 135 pp.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

African Perspectives. Papers in the history, politics and economics of Africa Presented to Thomas Hodgkin. Ed. by Christopher Allen and R. W. Johnson. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. xx, 439 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 5.25.

The essays in this book are a selection from a larger festschrift offered to Thomas Hodgkin on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday. They are devoted to a great variety of subjects. Historical problems, for instance the Islamization of West Africa, are represented as well as discussions of contemporary issues such as the highly praised anti-colonialist movements in the Portuguese territories (B. Davidson) or the conflict between Touré and Mamou (R. W. Johnson). One contribution is about Jamaica (K. Post, on the phenomenon of "Ethiopianism" in the 1930's). A select bibliography of Hodgkin's writings is appended.

LEGVOLD, ROBERT. Soviet Policy in West Africa. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1970. xiv, 372 pp. \$ 13.00.

The author of this very informative study has conceived his theme broadly enough to include also an account of Chinese influences in so far as they had an impact on Soviet involvement in the countries under discussion: Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Mali (President Modibo Keita was very unfavourably impressed by the Chinese attitudes in conformity with the demands of the Cultural Revolution), Nigeria and Senegal. The period treated stretches from 1957 (Ghana's independence) to 1968. Soviet and African sources have been used to explain early disinterestedness, later expectations and the modifications therein, as well as the extremely different reactions from Africans.

Protest and Power in Black Africa. Ed. by Robert I. Rotberg and Ali A. Mazrui. Oxford University Press, New York 1970. xxx, 1274 pp. Maps. \$ 25.00; £ 10.75.

The thirty-four essays included were especially written for this volume, which nevertheless, and in part unavoidably, does not constitute an integrated whole. The level of some contributions is of a high order of excellence, others, on the contrary, betray a certain unripeness. Both rebellions against colonial rule and revolutions and upheavals in post-colonial times are represented. For instance, there are studies on resistance to the German occupation of Tanganyika (R. D. Jackson), the Sudanese Mahdiya (L. C. Brown), the Lumpa Church of Alice Lenshina (founded in 1955 in - then - Northern Rhodesia; A. D. Roberts), the Nigerian general strike of 1964 (R. Melson), the Zanzibari revolution of 1964 (M. F. Lofchie), and the rebellions in the Eastern parts of the Congo (Kinshasa) from 1964 to 1967 (M. Crawford Young). In these and other contributions a wealth of information is offered.

Algeria

OTTAWAY, DAVID and MARINA. *Algeria. The Politics of a Socialist Revolution*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1970. xiii, 322 pp. Ill. \$ 8.75.

In 1962, when independence was won, Algeria embarked upon a social revolution. Vacant factories and farms previously run by the French were transformed into economic units for which workers' management was proclaimed. In reality, the latter – a conception derived from the Yugoslav experience and strongly recommended to Ben Bella by his foreign, mostly Trotskyite, advisers – became a failure, due to, among other things, lack of enthusiasm on the part of the government administration and inexperience on that of the workers and peasants. The authors strongly underline the difference between socio-economic aims (the issue of workers' management or state capitalism has not yet been completely resolved in favour of the latter) and the traditional ways in which policy is made: "clans" are often divided along personal lines; the Boumediene clan rule does not differ much from that of Ben Bella's.

WEISS, FRANÇOIS. *Doctrine et action syndicales en Algérie*. Editions Cujas, Paris 1970. 363 pp. F.fr. 44.00.

Throughout this study the author concentrates on topical issues: his concern is the real or potential role of trade unionism in the economic and political life of present-day Algeria. Nevertheless, the origins of the UGTA are traced, and its history is not interpreted negatively, though it contributed to the existence of capitalist elements in an organization which is said to count more true Socialists among its members than the only (state) party which advertizes a Socialist programme. Documents are reproduced in an appendix. Some light is shed also on the efforts at the introduction of workers' self-administration in some sections of industry.

Ethiopia

HESS, ROBERT L. *Ethiopia. The Modernization of Autocracy*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1970. xxii, 272 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 8.95; £ 4.25.

A general outline of the history of Ethiopia precedes a detailed treatment of Emperor Haile Selassie's policies of controlled modernization since the end of the Second World War. A critical appraisal is presented of successes and failures. The author discusses the various factors which have an impact on the country's development: religious and ethnic tensions, the role of the traditional nobility and the new aristocracy, the military and the Church. The abortive land reform, the coup of December, 1960, and the perspectives of Ethiopia after this Emperor are subjects on which cautious opinions are given.

Mali

MEGAHED, HOREYA T. *Socialism and Nation-Building in Africa. The Case of Mali (1960-1968)*. Center for Afro-Asian Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest 1970. 41 pp. \$ 1.50.

Socialism is used by the Malian leaders as the ideology best suited for nation building, as it provides motivation for a permanent mass mobilization. The author, who sympathizes with this policy, deals with its implications for economic development. He also goes into the matter of economic aid; with much candidness he admits that Mali, though its foreign policy is friendly towards the Communist countries, receives most help from the West.

Nigeria

KRIZSÁN, LÁSZLÓ. Aspects of an Analysis of the Labour Structure of the Nigerian Working Class. Center for Afro-Asian Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest 1970. 21 pp. \$ 1.00.

On the basis of (insufficient) statistical materials the author has attempted to calculate the composition of the working class, and its evolution from 1951 to 1964. It is stated that neither the proportion nor the division of the replacement of skilled labourers meets the developmental demands of the productive branches of the economy.

AMERICA

JAMES, DANIEL. Ché Guevara. A Biography. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1970. 380 pp. Ill. 60/-.

The life of the self-styled "little *condottiere* of the twentieth century", who according to the author was "a product of a romantic, pastoral past", is here related in a sober way. As it is stated in an explanatory note to a coded message from Guevara to Fidel Castro of May 18, 1967, in the former "the cynic has always lived side by side with the idealist". The phases in Guevara's political career, well exposed and explained, bear witness to this. The Cuban "Reign of Terror" after the access to power goes to his account. The relations with Castro are extensively dealt with; the above-mentioned message is one of the new documents used in writing the book.

PETRAS, JAMES. Politics and Social Structure in Latin America. Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1970. 382 pp. \$ 9.50; £ 4.25.

The writer of these twenty-five essays (in two cases there is a co-author mentioned), an associate professor at the Pennsylvania State University, is sharply critical of US Latin American policy, which tries to reinforce a middle class said here to be in the process of "growing proletarianization" – if the non-exploiting sections are taken into account. Several interesting case studies (on Chilean peasants, on the Betancourt rule in Venezuela, on the US suppression of the Bosch regime, etc.) are included as well as reviews of recent publications. Thus, Debray is attacked for his elitist "mistrust of the masses and ultravoluntarism".

WILLIAMS, ERIC. From Columbus to Castro: The History of the Caribbean 1492-1969. André Deutsch, London 1970. 576 pp. Ill. £ 4.50.

In this attractive general history of the Caribbean islands, with excursions on Guyana, Surinam and Cayenne, a good balance is struck between political,

economic, social and cultural aspects. That the focus is on slavery and the process of decolonization, is quite natural. The author, who besides being a historian is Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, considers his country capable of presenting a counter-model of modernization over against that of Cuba. He holds a plea for Caribbean co-operation and unity.

Brazil

HARMS-BALTZER, KÄTE. Die Nationalisierung der deutschen Einwanderer und ihrer Nachkommen in Brasilien als Problem der deutsch-brasilianischen Beziehungen 1930-1938. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1970. 245 pp. DM 24.00.

In the 'thirties the German community in Brazil became a bone of contention between Nazi Germany and Brazilian nationalism. Dr Harms-Baltzer has made a thorough study of this struggle, which led to a diplomatic crisis in 1938. The volume is based on a wealth of unpublished sources.

IANNI, OCTAVIO. Crisis in Brazil. Transl. by Phylliss B. Eveleth. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1970. xii, 244 pp. \$ 8.50.

The 1964 *coup d'état* is interpreted here as the end of a period begun in 1930 (Vargas) and characterized by a populism called by the author "rule of the masses". The fall of Goulart opened a period of allegedly broadening "the foreign bonds of dependence" and oppressing "populist democracy"; it could usher in a Socialist revolution. This is the major thesis, in which the use of the word democracy might appear curious.

Cuba

THOMAS, HUGH. Cuba or The Pursuit of Freedom. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1971. xxix, 1696 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 7.50.

Two hundred years of Cuban history are treated in this lively and well-illustrated book, which is preponderantly descriptive. The title seems rather inappropriate, also because the roughly 500 pages on the years during which Castro ruled are in fact less an evaluation than a scarcely commented or interpreted confrontation of opinion with counter-opinion. The reader is presented with a wealth of information emanating from a broad variety of sources. Throughout, the importance of sugar for the Cuban economy (there are interesting comparative figures) is stressed.

Guatemala

DIAZ ROZZOTTO, JAIME. La révolution au Guatemala 1944-1954. Trad. de Jean et Marie Laille. Préface de Georges Fournial. Editions Sociales, Paris 1971. 270 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

This is a translation of a doctorate thesis of 1958. The author describes and, preponderantly, analyzes from a Communist point of view the "bourgeois" revolution of 1944, which evolved into the regime of President Arbenz and the

counterrevolution of 1954. One central theme is the philosophical and sociological ideas propagated by J. J. Arévalo ("*petit-bourgeois* political thought"); another, the fundamental opposition between workers, peasants and national bourgeoisie on the one hand, and feudalism and "Yankee imperialism" on the other.

Netherlands Antilles

EMMANUEL, ISAAC S. and SUZANNE A. History of the Jews of the Netherlands Antilles. Vol. I. History. Vol. II. Appendices. American Jewish Archives, Cincinnati 1970; distr. by Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York. 533 pp.; 631 pp. Ill. \$ 35.00.

Together with his late wife, Dr Emmanuel has written a history of the Jews in the Netherlands Antilles, who up to the nineteenth century constituted the largest Jewish community of the Americas. The author, who for some years served the Sephardic congregation of Curaçao as a rabbi, has evenly distributed his attention among religious, social and economic affairs. His strong point is without doubt a thorough knowledge of a wealth of hitherto unpublished documents, a number of which are printed in Vol. II, together with lists of plantation and ship owners, marriages, etc.

United States of America

The Aliens. A History of Ethnic Minorities in America. Ed. by Leonard Dinnerstein [and] Frederic Cople Jaher. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Educational Division, Meredith Corporation, New York 1970. viii, 347 pp. \$ 3.95.

The editors have collected a number of studies and testimonies on the history of non-English immigrants and their descendants in the United States. Most contributions emphasize the harsher aspects of their plight, but a chapter on the Polish-American community from Thomas and Znaniecki and a report on "those amazing Cuban emigres" are also included. The volume is provided with short introductions and bibliographical notes.

BRISBANE, ROBERT H. The Black Vanguard. Origins of the Negro Social Revolution 1900-1960. Judson Press, Valley Forge 1970. 285 pp. \$ 6.95.

The author has undertaken, not without success, a delineation of the origins of the Negro social revolution. He describes the opposition to Booker T. Washington's accommodating attitude towards white hegemony and privileges, the rise of the NAACP, Marcus Garvey's role as a predecessor (in a sense) of the Black Muslims, and scores of incidents and lawsuits illustrating racial hatred and suppression in various forms. The book is a commendable survey, in which a tendency to generalize attitudes and standpoints sometimes seems to obscure historical explanation.

Critical Studies in American Jewish History. Selected Articles from *American Jewish Archives*. With an Introd. by Jacob R. Marcus. American Jewish Archives, Cincinnati; Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York 1971. 3 vols. xii, 296 pp.; xi, 260 pp.; xi, 373 pp. \$ 29.50.

Professor Marcus has made a choice from the contributions to the *American Jewish Archives* magazine since its inception in 1948. The subjects dealt with only exceptionally go beyond the United States frontiers; otherwise they range from individual Jews and local communities to the great issues of emancipation, assimilation and self-consciousness. We draw special attention to the following studies in Vol. III: "Yiddish-Speaking Socialists in America, 1892-1905", by Bernard H. Bloom; "The Social Justice Movement and the American Reform Rabbi", by Leonard J. Mervis; and "'O Workers' Revolution ... The True Messiah': The Jew as Author and Subject in the American Radical Novel", by Walter B. Rideout.

EPSTEIN, MELECH. Jewish Labor in U.S.A. An industrial, political and cultural history of the Jewish Labor Movement. 1882-1914. With a new preface by the author. Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York 1969. 1, 456 pp.

—, Jewish Labor in U.S.A. 1914-1952. An industrial, political and cultural history of the Jewish Labor Movement. viii, 466 pp. In 1 vol. \$ 22.50.

This is a one-volume reprint of a standard work that was first published in the early 'fifties. Its subject is a very wide one: it ranges from the East European background of the Jewish worker immigrants to their specific impact on industrial relations, politics and civilization. In his new preface the author discusses, without rancour, the waning of the Jewish proletariat and of Yiddish culture.

Essays on American Social History. Ed. by John Lankford [and] David Reimers. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., New York, Montreal, London 1970. viii, 408 pp. \$ 5.25.

Apart from "The American Social Order: A Conservative Hypothesis", by Rowland Berthoff, this volume of readings consists of 29 articles and extracts, all of which were published before, mostly during the past decade. Professor Lankford is responsible for the contributions to early American social history, Professor Reimers for those to the period since the Civil War. Both groups contain sections on the social order, mobility, race and nationality, and values and beliefs; in addition the first group has three items on "Conflict and Change", the second two items on "Cities and Farms".

FLINK, JAMES J. America Adopts the Automobile, 1895-1910. The MIT Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1970. xii, 343 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

Technical, economic and social aspects of the introduction of the automobile in the USA are treated in detail in this vividly written (and well-illustrated) study, which continues the story until the beginning of Ford's mass produc-

tion in 1910. A sequel volume will deal with the ensuing mass motorization. Very striking for the earlier period here under discussion is the great diversity in construction, price, and appeal to various strata. Public opinion, on the whole, was favourable, more so than it had been towards the bicycle.

GLANZ, RUDOLF. *Jew and Italian. Historic Group Relations and the New Immigration (1881-1924)*. New York 1971; distr. by Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York. 232 pp. \$ 10.00.

— . *Studies in Judaica Americana*. Foreword by Jacob R. Marcus. Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York 1970. vii, 407 pp. \$ 14.95.

Of the configurations which took shape among the different immigrant groups, the relationship between Jews and Italians was least subject to friction; in the labour movement there even was hearty co-operation. In his well-documented monograph on the subject Dr Glanz also enters into the relations of Jews and Italians with other ethnic groups and with native Americans. The second volume contains a number of loosely connected studies on the German Jews in the United States. The opening chapter, "Source Material on the History of Jewish Immigration to the United States, 1800-1880", is indicative of the author's scrutinizing approach to the common man.

JOHNPOLL, BERNARD K. *Pacifist's progress. Norman Thomas and the decline of American socialism*. Quadrangle Books, Chicago 1970. xiii, 336 pp. \$ 8.95.

Sympathy with the man, and a critical evaluation of the causes of his failure as a politician, are the most obvious traits of this study, which is an account of Thomas's shifting views rather than a political biography. Moreover, the author deals extensively with all currents in the Socialist Party, and with its infiltration by Trotskyites and other radicals. A remarkable statement is the following: "Thomas was responsible for the party's internal collapse in 1936 because since 1934 he had assumed that the role of the leader was to follow his young adherents in order to win their cheers."

LASLETT, JOHN H. M. *Labor and the Left. A Study of Socialist and Radical Influences in the American Labor Movement, 1881-1924*. Basic Books, Inc., New York, London 1970. vii, 326 pp. \$ 10.00.

In this excellent and, to a considerable extent, pioneering study six cases in which Socialist influences on, and involvement in, trade unions were particularly strong are examined. We mention DeLeonite relationships with the Irish Shoe Workers of New England, Jewish Socialism and the Ladies Garment Workers of New York, and the growth of Socialist influence in the United Mine Workers of America. The successes and ultimate failure of the Socialists (and the third-party advocates) are explained in a lucid argument, which demonstrates the overwhelming significance of indigenous forces. After the United States' transition to industrialization, contrary to Europe, class consciousness proved too weak to provide a permanent motive for separate political organization.

LEAB, DANIEL J. *A Union of Individuals. The Formation of the American Newspaper Guild, 1933-1936.* Columbia University Press, New York, London 1970. vii, 362 pp. \$ 10.00.

The preliminary and early history of one of the most curious white-collar unions is described here with precision. The ANG started its career as a loose association of local groups which were motivated by economic considerations and disappointment over the National Recovery Administration. The two areas on which the author concentrates his attention most are the Communist efforts at dominating the Guild and the rise to genuine leadership of Heywood Brown, who successfully championed affiliation to the AFL.

MCKINLEY, CHARLES [and] ROBERT W. FRASE. *Launching Social Security. A Capture-and-Record Account 1935-1937.* The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Milwaukee, London 1971. xxiv, 519 pp. \$ 12.95.

The late Charles McKinley went to Washington at the end of 1935 to get acquainted with the implementation of the Social Security Act under the New Deal. In his work – collecting materials, observing the functioning of the government agencies which had to do with the matter, making notes – he was later joined and then succeeded by Mr Frase. Their combined report is an eminently important source for the early years of the Roosevelt administration. In 1941, publication was considered, but then given up; the authors felt that their criticism of the administration (often rather outspoken) might endanger the social security programme itself. Much attention is given to the great number of legal problems involved in the wholly new approach to social policy.

ROGIN, MICHAEL PAUL [and] JOHN L. SHOVER. *Political Change in California. Critical Elections and Social Movements, 1890-1966.* [Contributions in American History, 5.] Greenwood Publishing Corporation, Westport (Conn.) 1970. xx, 231 pp. \$ 12.50.

The first-mentioned author is a political scientist, the second a historian. They examine four crucial periods in the political history of a state which used to be a training ground for politicians and ideas: the election of 1896 (appeals of Bryan and of Populism), the “Progressive era” (emanating from a reform movement within the Republican Party), the 1930’s, and the right-wing appeals in Southern California, which produced another realignment in recent years. The “right-wing model for the state” is said to be “an unnatural family, not a genuine one”, and excludes any concessions to youthful rebels.

SCHAPSMEIER, EDWARD L. and FREDERICK H. *Prophet in Politics: Henry A. Wallace and the War Years, 1940-1965.* The Iowa State University Press, Ames 1970 [*recte* 1971]. xv, 268 pp. Ill. \$ 8.95.

The Schapsmeier brothers have written a sympathetic and well-documented biography of a controversial man. Having related his agrarian years in a previous volume (cf. IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 495), they now deal with Wallace’s

contribution to the war effort, his leadership of the Progressive Party, his presidential campaign, his retreat from politics, his plight in the MacCarthy era and, last but not least, his "soaring idealism". Linus Pauling has contributed a laudatory foreword to the present volume.

SPENCE, CLARK C. *Mining Engineers & the American West. The Lace-Boot Brigade, 1849-1933.* Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1970. xiii, 407 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 12.50.

After the California gold rush and "the days when a 2 or 3% copper orebody made capitalists sneeze" the professional mining engineers came into their own: energetic and resourceful men, who proceeded scientifically and spurned "the idea of the sudden acquisition of wealth without work". Professor Spence's expert and well-documented monograph is no mere technological history, but at the same time a valuable contribution to the economic and social history of the trans-Mississippi West. Since the mining engineers often acted as managers, they also were intermediaries between capital and labour, and the author has interesting things to say on the part they played in industrial relations.

TIPPLE, JOHN. *The Capitalist Revolution. A History of American Social Thought 1890-1919.* Pegasus, New York 1970. xii, 372 pp. Ill. \$ 2.95.

The subtitle is an appropriate indication for the contents of this collection of readings preceded by a critical general introduction: traditional values were subject to doubt and attack, corporate capitalism became pre-eminent, the ensuing debates on the nature and failures of American society were fierce and inconclusive. The author has collected ideas of men who subscribed to the (new) "capitalist revolution", and especially counter-ideas represented by those opposed to either old or recent trends. Among the 36 contemporary writers from whose works extracts are given are Th. Roosevelt, S. Gompers, W. Wilson, F. W. Taylor, W. E. B. Du Bois, J. Dewey, and W. Lippmann.

TRATTNER, WALTER I. *Crusade for the Children. A History of the National Child Labor Committee and Child Labor Reform in America.* Quadrangle Books, Chicago 1970. 319 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

In 1904 the National Child Labor Committee was founded. It fought an often bitter and protracted struggle against business interests and inimical or indifferent legislatures. The author of this well-documented study carries the story from the beginnings of the anti-child-labour agitation through the depression years (when the figures for the number of children involved sank sharply) to the Second World War and its aftermath.

WELLS, IDA B. *Crusade for Justice. The Autobiography of —.* Ed. by Alfreda M. Duster. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1970. xxxii, 434 pp. Ill. \$ 14.50.

This very lively autobiography, edited by a daughter of the author who could make use of diaries in explaining details, is a remarkable document on the

struggle for Negro emancipation. The later Mrs Barnett-Wells was born into slavery in 1862; she died in 1931. Educated as a schoolteacher, she became a journalist fiercely attacking the practice of lynching as well as less violent means of oppressing the black underdog. Originating from the South, she later lived in Chicago, but went several times to Great Britain in order to arouse international opinion. She was among those who conceived of the NAACP and organized the first civic clubs of Negro women. Interesting, too, are her reflections on the role Negroes played in politics.

WOLTERS, RAYMOND. *Negroes and the Great Depression. The Problem of Economic Recovery*. [Contributions in American History, 6.] Greenwood Publishing Corporation, Westport (Conn.) 1970. xvii, 398 pp. \$ 13.50.

The author's "concern is with the manner in which Negroes were affected by and responded to macro-economic plans to revive the economy to the point where prosperity would be self-sustaining". Materials in the National Archives and the Library of Congress (NAACP files) have been used. It is contended that, as a rule, the Negroes' share in receiving help was well below any fair standards. This holds true for provisions issuing from the Agricultural Adjustment Act (witness: the poor cotton farmers in the South) and the National Industrial Recovery Act. The Farm Security, Public Works, and Works Progress Administration, on the other hand, recognized the Negroes' problems and tried to ensure equitable treatment, thanks to the men in charge (W. Alexander, H. Ickes, H. Hopkins). The NAACP's role is discussed in a special section (split, reluctance to adopt new insights).

ASIA

AGWANI, M. S. *Communism in the Arab East*. Asia Publishing House, London n.d. [1970.] vii, 259 pp. £ 3.00.

The author of this remarkably balanced study deals almost exclusively with Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, and, of course, with the Palestine Arabs as objects of Arab, Soviet and Chinese concern. The book is divided into three parts: they deal with the pre-Suez era, the post-Suez era, and the ideological issues. The question whether Islam constitutes a barrier or a bridge to Communism is discussed with sophistication.

SINGH, MOHINDER. *Co-operatives in Asia*. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1970. xvii, 491 pp. \$ 20.00; £ 8.50.

The present volume contains a wealth of information on the status and problems of co-operatives in a number of South and East Asian countries. The first two parts deal with agricultural and non-agricultural co-operatives in general, while the third part consists of ten regional studies of credit, marketing and supplies in agricultural co-operatives. The author pays due attention to the social and economic context.

Society and Development in Asia. Proceedings of the Franz Oppenheimer Memorial Symposium held at the Institute of Asian and African Studies, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel, 7-8 May 1969. Ed. by Martin Rudner. [Asian and African Studies, Vol. 6, Special Number.] The Israel Oriental Society, Jerusalem 1970. v, 185 pp. I£ 22.75; \$ 6.50.

This symposium is of eminent interest in that its contributors, each of them an expert on development problems, consciously have attempted to avoid the pitfalls involved in the adoption of particularly stubborn myths such as the belief that Buddhism and Confucianism are "antithetical to economic development". Th. A. Metzger and M. Sarkisyanz in their studies offer ample evidence to the contrary. The editor contends that the emergence of developmental policies is dependent on a change of the structure of political power in favour of societal groups committed to innovation (he deals with the Malaysian rubber industry). Other contributors are A. Altman, T. Blumenthal (on agricultural development in post-war Japan), R. Jochimsen, M. Lipton (on Indian agriculture), and D. Rothermund ("Impediments to 'Development from Below' in India's economic history").

STENSON, M. R. *Industrial Conflict in Malaya. Prelude to the Communist Revolt of 1948.* Oxford University Press, London, New York, Kuala Lumpur 1970. x, 271 pp. 50/-.

The industrial conflict which ripened over a long span of time is considered here as a decisive factor in explaining the Communist rebellion of 1948. Government and employers are held responsible for the inadequacy of timidly or scarcely executed reforms which had become necessary as the labour movement came to occupy a position of considerable and growing strength. The role of racial conflicts is dealt with as a rather secondary factor. Yet the author treats at length of the Chinese and Indian workers as separate units. Both present-day Malaysia and Singapore come up for discussion. Developments since 1948 are sketched in a postscript.

China

Communist China, 1949-1969. A Twenty-Year Appraisal. Ed. by Frank N. Trager and William Henderson. Publ. for the American-Asian Educational Exchange by the New York University Press, New York 1970. xii, 356 pp. \$ 7.95.

This volume, to which outstanding scholars have contributed, constitutes a series of eminent analyses of twenty years of Chinese Communism (in a considerable number the focus is rather much on the Cultural Revolution, on which lucid and sobering remarks are made). Thus, for instance, Franz Michael presents a short but extremely thought-provoking discussion of Mao's motives and role (anti-party, pro-army - though the army halted the Cultural Revolution), E. Stuart Kirby deals with the agrarian problem, C. T. Hsia with literature and art, R. C. Thornton with China's relations with the rest of the Communist world, and R. L. Walker with China's approach to

the non-Communist world. The editors point out the possibilities of China's evolution from the angle of US policy. The occasional outbursts of irrationality among the leadership are given due attention over against considerations in line with the former "agrarian reformers" conception.

GRIMM, TILEMANN. Mao Tse-Tung in Selbstzeugnissen und Bilddokumenten. Dargestellt von —. Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1968. 181 pp. Ill. DM 3.80.

By concentrating on his subject's character and on permanent traits in his outlook since it took shape in the early 1920's, the author somewhat neglects the different phases in the history of the Chinese CP. This fact is, however, the price paid for the illumination of aspects less known. Thus, for instance, many poems by Mao Tse-tung are reproduced and intelligently interpreted, and much is told on the years of his political apprenticeship.

HAO, YEN-P'ING. The Comprador in Nineteenth Century China: Bridge between East and West. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1970. xv, 315 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

In this learned study, which is based on a wealth of materials, a balanced treatment is given to the role of the *comprador* merchants in the treaty ports. Bicultural middlemen as they were, they contributed to the rise of industry and became competitors (also on other Asian markets) of Western traders, while at the same time they provided the link between those traders and the Chinese interior. With great precision their legal position (exemption from squeezing by tax collectors) is dealt with, as are the mentality and socio-economic position of this "class"; it is proved that any sharp line between them and the "national bourgeoisie" is largely an artificial one serving ideological purposes.

Party Leadership and Revolutionary Power in China. Ed. by John Wilson Lewis. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. viii, 422 pp. £ 4.00. (Paper: £ 1.25.)

The studies in this volume — a selection of the papers presented at a conference organized by the Contemporary China Institute; some revisions have been made — are essential reading for students of Communist China. The focus is on such questions as the difference of attitudes towards the organization of power, the supreme leader *versus* the party (and, to a smaller extent, the state apparatus), the motives for the Cultural Revolution, and the relationship Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. B. I. Schwartz points out parallels in Rousseau's and Mencius's ideas: Mao comes near to proclaim a "reign of virtue" scarcely connected with Marxist notions. Apart from the editor, other contributors are Th. P. Bernstein, Ph. Bridgham, W. F. Dorrill, J. Gittings, M. Goldman, D. W. Klein, M. Oksenberg (an interesting analysis of the "network of customs and established expectations" as well as career opportunities, and of the ensuing stability which limited "the range of decisions still open to totalitarian command" in the years immediately preceding the Cultural Revolution), L. Shapiro, St. R. Schramm, and C. M. Wilbur.

VAN NESS, PETER. *Revolution and Chinese Foreign Policy. Peking's Support for Wars of National Liberation.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1970. xiii, 266 pp. \$ 6.50; £ 3.10.

In this assessment of theory and practice of Chinese international policy, which concentrates on the changes that occurred in the years 1965-67, the author tries to arrive at conclusions, as much as possible, by systematically comparing China's relations with different countries. Central in this effort at quantification of qualitative data is the study of shifts in the selection of "targets for revolution". The effects of the Cultural Revolution are clear and seem open to explanation only from the Maoist ideological claims.

OTHER BOOKS

WITTFOGEL, KARL A. *Agriculture: A Key to the Understanding of Chinese Society, Past and Present.* [The thirty-first George Ernest Morrison lecture in ethnology, 1970.] Australian National University Press, Canberra 1970. ii, 17 pp.

India

Change and Continuity in India's Villages. Ed. with an introd. by K. Ishwaran. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1970. x, 296 pp. \$ 11.00; £ 4.95.

With the exception of the introduction and a "prologue" on patterns of change in traditional and modern India (by S. N. Eisenstadt) the valuable studies assembled in this volume are devoted to particular regions or villages. Thus, for instance, G. D. Berreman deals with the Lower Himalayas, K. Gough with social and religious change in central Kerala, the editor with a Mysore village, and Y. Singh with Eastern Uttar Pradesh. In the introduction it is convincingly argued that "an adequate sociological picture of the Indian village will have to be firmly grounded in micro-studies of the village".

DHYANI, S. N. *Trade Unions and the Right to Strike [A Comparative Socio-legal Study In Labour-Management Relations].* S. Chand & Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., Delhi, New Delhi, Bombay n.d. xvi, 424 pp. Rs 40.00; \$ 13.50.

This is "a comparative socio-legal study of trade unions, legal basis of right to strike, industrial relations machinery [...], voluntary arbitration etc., of USA, UK, Germany and other countries with special reference to India", where the unions developed under unfavourable conditions and often gave evidence of irresponsible attitudes. Interesting are the chapters that are devoted to the history of the unions. Restrictions on strikes (e. g., in public utilities) are discussed thoroughly. The author, an outstanding expert on labour law, develops his own ideas on a strong and healthy trade unionism in India.

ERDMAN, HOWARD L. *Political Attitudes of Indian Industry: A Case Study of the Baroda Business Elite*. University of London, The Athlone Press, London 1971. v, 62 pp. £ 1.10.

The political views and attitudes of a small but important group of industrialists in and around the city of Baroda in Gujarat State (founded in 1960, and one of the states with a relatively stable political situation) are the theme of this fully documented essay, which was written before the split of the Congress Party in 1970. A tendency towards the right wing of Congress and the rightist parties is clearly observable, as is an inclination to authoritarianism in the face of a growing instability in Indian politics.

FIC, VICTOR M. *Peaceful Transition to Communism in India. Strategy of the Communist Party*. Nachiketa Publications, Bombay 1969. xi, 478 pp. Rs 50.00.

The author concentrates on the 1950's, when the hard Ždanov line was replaced by a growing tendency to a "peaceful" strategy that met with much success (Kerala), and was strongly in line with the Kremlin's policy vis-a-vis India, especially under Chruščev. Party unity was broken, soon after the heyday of the Amritsar party congress, under the impact of the emergent Sino-Soviet conflict. The author argues that the existence of (now) three Communist parties, far from weakening the Communist position in India, has actually re-inforced it, as more categories of people are attracted.

MEHTA, SUSHILA. *Social Conflicts in a Village Community*. Foreword by V. K. R. V. Rao. S. Chand & Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., Delhi, New Delhi, Bombay 1971. xvii, 198 pp. Rs 27.50; \$ 9.00.

A tiny village in the Delhi Union Territory is the stage of this important study on the impact of the introduction of political democracy. Shortly after the *Panchayat* elections of 1959 group conflicts arose of a nature and sharpness without precedent. Various sociological theories on the function of social conflict are discussed, and the author develops an interpretation of her own, which is relevant for an understanding of the problems involved in the decomposition of traditional social institutions generally.

MYERS, CHARLES A. [and] SUBBIAH KANNAPPAN. *Industrial Relations in India*. 2nd rev. and enl. ed. Asia Publishing House, London 1970. xvii, 426 pp. £ 4.00.

Professor Myers's pioneering study of *Labor Problems in the Industrialization of India* (as the title of the American edition reads) has now been brought up to date by the author in co-operation with his friend and colleague Dr Subbiah Kannappan. We draw special attention to the chapters on the labour force, the labour movement and the unions.

PANDEY, S. M. *As Labour Organizes. A study of Unionism in the Kanpur Cotton Textile Industry*. Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations, New Delhi 1970. xii, 243 pp. Rs 25.00; \$ 6.25.

Starting from the observation that local and industrial variations in trade unions are to be understood in order to forestall undue generalizations, the

author has made trade unionism in Kanpur, and especially in its cotton industry, the object of this study. His historical approach has produced a detailed description of the vicissitudes of labour organizations as they sprang up especially in the wake of strikes since World War I. Much attention is given to the methods of organization, the impact of party affiliations, and intra- and inter-union relations.

TURLACH, MANFRED. Kerala. Politisch-soziale Struktur und Entwicklung eines indischen Bundeslandes. Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1970. 386 pp. DM 78.00.

In this thorough account of the political structure and evolution of Kerala since independence (with due attention for elements inherited from the colonial era) the basic fact of un- and underemployment caused by the gap between the slow growth of industry and the rapid increase in density of population is extensively dealt with. The focus, however, is on the regional factors shaping politics and notably the nature of Communism in Kerala: to sum up, it is more democratic than the CP of India taken as a whole, and is led by people who have strong ties with the region and its particularities.

Israel

VITELES, HARRY. A History of the Co-operative Movement in Israel. A Source Book in 7 Volumes. Book VII. Consumers' Co-operation. Vallentine, Mitchell, London 1970. xiv, 348 pp. £ 4.20.

The present volume, which brings Professor Viteles's standard work to a close, deals with the Histadrut-sponsored consumers' co-operatives. The largest of these is the Hamashbir Hamerkazi wholesale society, which is given the lion's share of attention, and further there are a number of retail co-operatives. Once more the reader will find a considerable number of documents printed in English for the first time.

OTHER BOOKS

BARTIKWA, J. Das unheilige Land. Sozialgeschichte des Staates Israel. Joseph Melzer Verlag, Darmstadt 1970. 103 pp.
Index to Mibifnim. [Indexes to Kibbutz Periodicals.] [In Hebrew.] The Kibbutz Bibliographic Project, Tel Aviv 1970. ix, 574 pp.

Korea

SUH, DAE-SOOK. [Ed.] Documents of Korean Communism 1918-1948. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1970. xxii, 570 pp. \$ 15.00.

Professor Suh's excellent history *The Korean Communist Movement 1918-1948* was reviewed in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 144. The present volume contains 66 documents translated from the Korean, the Japanese, the Chinese and the Russian. The documents are arranged partly chronologically and partly systematically in six sections (one is entitled "The Communist International, 1928-35"), which are each preceded by a "commentary" of about twelve

pages. A chronology of events, covering the years 1917-46, a bibliography of the documents and a glossary are appended. The book is of great value, also because of the careful annotation of the documents.

Malaysia

JAIN, RAVINDRA K. *South Indians on the Plantation Frontier in Malaya*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1970. xxviii, 460 pp. Ill. \$ 17.50; £ 7.85.

This expert work deals very thoroughly with the changing structure of social life on a rubber plantation over a period of seventy years. The focus is on relations among Tamil labourers themselves within a typical Malaysian setting rather than on relations with other ethnic sections of the population. The author stresses the status of the labourers as rural or plantation proletarians and its impact on the values of equality and inequality in the social structure, the economic organization and the political affiliations on the estate. The Malaysians of South Indian stock have produced no leaders, and social mobility among them is demonstrated to be low.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

ENCEL, S. *Equality and Authority. A Study of Class, Status and Power in Australia*. Tavistock Publications, London 1970; Barnes & Noble, New York. xi, 492 pp. £ 3.50.

A critical reappraisal of older and recent theories on class and the factors determining social stratification constitutes a very lucid introduction, valuable in its own right, to a remarkable analysis. The idea of Australian equalitarianism is demonstrated to be of increasingly doubtful justification: society has become more complex, and since 1939 a startling process of bureaucratization (itself in part a consequence of what equalitarianism there was) has added up to fundamental change. Many comparisons are drawn with other white countries in the Commonwealth and with the United States.

HASLUCK, PAUL. *The Government and the People. 1942-1945*. [Australia in the War of 1939-1945, Series Four: Civil, Vol. II.] Australian War Memorial, Canberra 1970. xv, 771 pp. Ill. Maps. A\$ 4.00. (Abroad: A\$ 4.80.)

Since the publication in 1952 of the first volume of this political history of Australia during the Second World War, the author's subsequent service as a cabinet minister has prevented him until recently from completing his standard work. The present volume deals with the years when Australia was governed by Labour and the Japanese enemy was at the gate. The emphasis is on the organization of the war effort, but problems of foreign policy are also discussed.

RENNISON, G. A. *We Live Among Strangers*. A sociology of the welfare state. Melbourne University Press, Carlton (Vic.) 1970. ix, 206 pp. A\$ 5.70.

A lucid statement on methodology and on the meaning of central terms in different sociological theories (Durkheim's is given pride of place) precedes the discussion of the Australian welfare state. Many comparisons are made with the United States, Britain and New Zealand. Both the "enabling" function of the welfare state (organization of industrial society for well-being) and the special services created for people in need are treated in a very readable and thought-stimulating way.

EUROPE

Austria

HAUTMANN, HANS. *Die Anfänge der linksradikalen Bewegung und der Kommunistischen Partei Deutschösterreichs 1916-1919*. Europa Verlag, Wien 1970. xv, 176 pp. S 240.

Although the analyses given lack depth, this book is of value as a thorough description of the preliminary and early history of Communism in Austria, and its failure to compete successfully with the Socialist Party. The struggles within the latter over the issue of war and peace are summarily sketched, but the moves and views of those who later became Communists are treated fully, as are the conflicts which shattered the young CP in 1919. It is argued that Friedrich Adler's refusal to leave the Socialist Party was the decisive factor in halting the spread of Communism.

Belgium

WALCKIERS, MARC A. *Sources inédites relatives aux débuts de la J.O.C. 1919-1925*. Editions Nauwelaerts, Leuven-Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1970. xxxix, 213 pp. B.fr. 460.

The *Jeunesse Ouvrière Chrétienne* (Flemish branch: *Kristene Arbeidersjeugd*) originated from the *Jeunesse Syndicaliste* and the *Jonge Werkman*. These organizations were inspired by the ideas of the Catholic priest Cardijn, whose social conceptions were disapproved by his conservative co-religionists, and who had to struggle for recognition of the separate Catholic workers' youth organization over against the *Association catholique de la Jeunesse belge*. Many interesting letters and other materials (reports on meetings, etc.) are communicated here for the first time. They are of special importance for social history.

France

AGULHON, MAURICE. *Une ville ouvrière au temps du socialisme utopique. Toulon de 1815 à 1851*. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1970. 368 pp. Ill. F.fr. 48.00.

In sharp contrast with other Provençal cities, let alone the countryside, a considerable proportion of Toulon's workers consisted of an industrial proletariat. This was due to the existence, and rapid expansion, of the naval store depot. In a very detailed account it is shown, among many other interesting observations, that the artisans were the first to strike and to organize, whereas the naval base workers slowly, but solidly, developed a (modern) union spirit. Followers of Flora Tristan were leaders in the big strike of 1845, an event of major importance which, together with the 1848 revolution, firmly established class consciousness. Another theme is the impact of early Socialist theories, especially Saint-Simonism.

BANCAL, JEAN. Proudhon, pluralisme et autogestion. [I.] Les fondements. [II.] Les réalisations. Aubier Montaigne, Paris 1970. 253 pp.; 239 pp. F.fr. 21.00 per vol.

In these two volumes the highly expert author gives a systematic account of what he considers to be the essence of Proudhon's thought on state and society. Thus, contradictions within that thought or differences between Proudhon's views in various stages of his life are less accentuated than those aspects which, according to the author, are – or might become – only fruitful in our time, or even in the future ("A prophet of the 21st century?").

BERTIER DE SAUVIGNY, GUILLAUME DE. La révolution de 1830 en France. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1970. 336 pp. F.fr. 11.80.

By judiciously bringing together a considerable number of contemporary documents – mostly eye-witness accounts – the compiler of this useful primer has enabled the undergraduate to arrive at an understanding of the July Revolution and its background. The materials presented shed a good light on the different attitudes of the insurgent masses, the deputies and the notables.

CHARLOT, JEAN. Répertoire des publications des partis politiques français / A catalogue of the publications of the French political parties 1944-1967. Armand Colin, Paris 1970. 245 pp. F.fr. 44.00.

In this catalogue, which is the result of an impressive effort and constitutes an invaluable tool for students of French politics, only the sources for the study of the political parties have been considered: periodicals, articles, pamphlets, printed or mimeographed works in so far as they emanated directly from, or were published under the auspices of, the parties. One further restriction is that only parties represented in parliament are included. Almost in every case the location (libraries wherever possible) is indicated.

COGNIOT, GEORGES [et] VICTOR JOANNES. Maurice Thorez. L'homme, le militant. Editions Sociales, Paris 1970. 188 pp. F.fr. 7.10.

In this popularly written eulogy the late Thorez's virtues are dealt with in a streamlined exposé of his political life, from which controversial issues have been almost completely omitted. Patriotism and sympathy with the USSR appear as the most characteristic pillars in the thought of Thorez, whose qualities as a Marxist-Leninist theoretician receive full attention.

La Commune de 1871. Sous la direction de Jean Bruhat, Jean Dautry et Emile Tersen. Avec la collaboration de Pierre Angrand, Jean Bouvier, Maurice Choury [e.a.] 2e éd. revue et compl. Editions Sociales, Paris 1970. 463 pp. Ill. F.fr. 80.00.

The original edition of this popular picture book on the Paris Commune was published in 1960, and noticed in *IRSH*, VI (1961), pp. 503f. In the present centenary edition a number of errors have been rectified, and notably the bibliography has been updated and re-organized.

Conflicts in French Society. Anticlericalism, Education and Morals in the Nineteenth Century. Essays ed. by Theodore Zeldin. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1970. 235 pp. £ 2.75.

The basic question to which the four studies offer an answer is whether there were "two Frances". The editor deals with the conflict of moralities; he argues that there was "a wide variety of practice and teaching" in the Catholic Church, and that consequently anticlericals were attacking different things in different regions and with different persons. Equally, R. Anderson shows in his contribution on church and state schools that the question of education did not divide the country into clearly definable hostile camps. A similar tone is struck in the studies by A. Gough and R. Magraw. The first is devoted to the issue of anticlericalism and clericalism in politics, and focuses on that able Legitimist, Bishop Pie, the second to village anticlericalism, which was very different from that practised in Paris. The book is of importance as a scholarly refutation or revision of fairly current views.

DELFAU, GERARD. [Ed.] Jules Vallès. L'exil à Londres (1871-1880). Bordas, Paris, Montréal 1971. viii, 432 pp. Ill. F.fr. 45.00.

The editor has published only unprinted materials. The first, and more voluminous, part of the book consists of letters to Vallès, written by a great number of correspondents, such as, e.g., P.-O. Lissagaray, Ch. Longuet and H. Malot. The second part contains articles in various periodicals (*The Coming People*, *Slovo* – in a French translation –, *Revue Anglo-Française* and *Le Coup d'œil*), which can be attributed to Vallès with almost complete certainty. The short introductions and the annotation are illuminating. The edition is, apart from some spelling errors, a careful one.

DE LUNA, FREDERICK A. The French Republic under Cavaignac 1848. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1969. ix, 451 pp. Ill. \$ 13.50.

The present volume is not only the first scholarly study of Cavaignac, but also an attempt to see his dictatorship and his subsequent administration in their own right. Over against the now prevailing class-struggle orthodoxy ("*les saturnales de la réaction*") Professor De Luna stresses the relatively democratic and social character of the Cavaignac Government, which compares favourably with the majority of the National Assembly. The events of June are represented as a tragedy, but "it was the uprising itself, more than its suppression, that undermined the republic". The author has made use of manuscript sources such as the private papers of Cavaignac.

Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier français. Publié sous la direction de Jean Maitron. Tome VIII. Tome IX. Deuxième partie: 1864-1871. La Première Internationale et la Commune. Mor à Rob. Rob à Z. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1970; 1971. 360 pp.; 368 pp. Ill. F.fr. 65.00 per vol.

The series on the First International and the *Communards*, edited by Professor Maitron and M. Egrot, has been completed in good time. It will serve as an indispensable tool for decades to come, both owing to the fullness of its entries and because of its references to unpublished materials. The present volumes list thousands of names again, six pages being devoted to Edouard Vaillant; there are also interesting articles on Rimbaud and Verlaine.

DOMMANGET, MAURICE. Sur Babeuf et la Conjuración des égaux. François Maspero, Paris 1970. 392 pp. F.fr. 23.70.

Studies and essays on Babeuf, Maréchal, Buonarroti, Hebertism and Blanquism dating from the 1930's to the 1960's have been brought together in this volume, which contains also some newly written chapters dealing with Babeuf and Freemasonry, Babeuf's view of the *Loi agraire*, Babeuf and Buonarroti on red and white Terror, and with Maréchal's *L'Opinion d'un Homme*. The author being one of the foremost experts on Babouvism, the present volume, though lacking coherence, is of great interest.

DUCLOS, JACQUES. Mémoires. [II.] 1935-1939. Aux jours ensoleillés du Front populaire. [III.] Dans la bataille clandestine. 1e partie 1940-1942. De la drôle de guerre à la ruée vers Stalingrad. 2e partie 1943-1945. De la victoire de Stalingrad à la capitulation de Berlin. [IV.] Sur la brèche 1945-1952. Des débuts de la IV^e République au «complot» des pigeons. Fayard, Paris 1969; 1970; 1971. 462 pp.; 315 pp.; 335 pp.; 496 pp. Ill. F.fr. 23.00; 20.00; 20.00; 30.00.

Although these memoirs are vividly written and fully deserve the qualification "readable", the author, apart from interesting personal details, has obviously set himself the task of defending all the major moves in the party line. For instance, the Soviet invasion of Eastern Poland in September, 1939, is not brought into connection with the Nazi-Soviet Pact, but presented as an unexpected action aiming at halting the Germans. On the role played by the Communists in the Resistance many sources are quoted, and the Paris insurrection immediately preceding the occupation by Allied troops (1944) is given extensive treatment. In *Sur la brèche*, in which the thesis of an international conspiracy against Communism is upheld, there is a remarkable chapter on the Rajk trial; here, the author, in conformity with present-day evaluations, states that he now thinks differently about it than he did some twenty years ago.

La fondation du Parti communiste français et la pénétration des idées léninistes en France. Cinquante ans d'action communiste (1920-1970). Compte rendu analytique du colloque scientifique organisé par

l'Institut Maurice Thorez (Paris – 31 octobre, 1er et 2 novembre 1970). Editions Sociales, Paris 1971. 334 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

The papers read at the conference are reproduced here, in part in a somewhat abridged form. Besides the intellectual elite of the PCF, such as G. Cogniot, E. Fajou and Cl. Willard, many foreigners took part, whose contributions are, in most cases, less “scholarly” than adapted to the festive occasion. Central themes are, apart from those mentioned in the title, the contribution to Marxism-Leninism by Thorez, and the impact of French Communism on African revolutionary movements.

GAILLARD, JEANNE. *Communes de province, Commune de Paris 1870-1871*. [Questions d'Histoire.] Flammarion, Paris 1971. 186 pp. F.fr. 7.50.

In this modest booklet problems of fundamental importance for an understanding of the Paris Commune as well as of “Communist” movements in other cities are posited with great lucidity. Especially the experiments in Lyons and Marseilles are relevant; apart from a good account, the author has provided interesting documentary evidence. The still widely believed idea of the uniqueness of the Paris Commune is very much shattered, and it is put into another light. Questions such as the role of the International and of Bakunin, social *versus* political motives, the proletarian nature of the Parisian movement are ably analyzed.

GERARD, ALICE. *La Révolution française, mythes et interprétations (1789-1970)*. [Questions d'Histoire.] Flammarion, Paris 1970. 140 pp. F.fr. 3.40.

This booklet combines a survey of the successive “images” and interpretations of the French Revolution with a number of extracts ranging from Burke to Lefebvre and an outline of the post-war *status quaestionis*. It is no doubt a very useful primer, but unfortunately a few inaccuracies and inconsistencies have slipped in, e.g., where the author first presents the thesis of the “Atlantic Revolution” as a direct product of the Cold War and then, only two pages further on, as something rather more complicated and heuristic.

GIRAULT, JACQUES. *La Commune et Bordeaux (1870-1871)*. Contribution à l'étude du mouvement ouvrier et de l'idéologie républicaine en province au moment de la Commune de Paris. Editions Sociales, Paris 1971. 318 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

The author has brought together many sources which reveal the position of the Bordeaux section of the First International and of men such as Lafargue vis-a-vis the Paris Commune. This is done against the background of a discussion of the economic situation in the city during the years preceding the Franco-German War, of the evolution of social classes and conflicts (roughly speaking, since 1848), and of political activities, notably among the republicans. The thesis is argued that these republicans split largely along class lines.

Government and Society in France 1814-1848. Ed. by Irene Collins. Edward Arnold, London 1970. viii, 176 pp. £ 1.80. (Paper: £ 0.90.)

The editor has translated, mostly in extract form, a number of official documents, parliamentary speeches, newspaper articles, unpublished reports, etc. These well-chosen materials shed much light, not only on the political issues before and after the July Revolution, but also on social conditions and social attitudes. Saint-Simon, Fourier, Blanc and Cabet are quoted at some length.

LEFEBVRE, GEORGES. *Quatre-vingt-neuf*. Préface et postface d'Albert Soboul. Editions Sociales, Paris 1970. xxviii, 307 pp. Ill. F.fr. 20.00.

The body of the present volume is a facsimile reprint of Lefebvre's most-read book on the French Revolution, which was published for the first time in 1939. Professor Soboul aptly introduces his teacher as a man and as a scholar, and he shows him out with a long essay on the pivotal place of the French Revolution in modern history.

MARKOV, WALTER. *Exkurse zu Jacques Roux*. [Abhandlungen der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Jrg. 1970.] Akademie Verlag, Berlin 1970. xiv, 371 pp. M 72.00.

A great number of excursions on details of Roux's life, his environment, his ideas and their evolution have been brought together in this volume, which refers to, and reproduces, much interesting archival material. Moreover, the relevant literature (on Roux, the *Enragés* and their differences with the Jacobins) is cited very fully. We mention, choosing more or less at random, the notice of Babeuf and Roux, that on Pauline Léon, the attitude towards terror, Jean Varlet's desertion from the ranks of the *Jacquesroustins*, and Roux's suicide in prison.

MARRUS, MICHAEL R. *The Politics of Assimilation. A Study of the French Jewish Community at the Time of the Dreyfus Affair*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1971. xiii, 300 pp. Ill. £ 3.75.

In this very intelligent study, which is of a broad scope, the intricate problems of emancipation, the attitudes towards antisemitism, the efforts at assimilation and their partial failure, and in its wake, or as its component, the rise of Zionism, are incisively treated. The chapter on Bernard Lazare, who exemplifies the more general (though not, of course, exclusive) trend, brings the various elements together in an illustrative manner: first an assimilationist, Lazare became an outspoken Jewish nationalist.

MARTINE, PAUL. *Souvenirs d'un insurgé. La Commune 1871*. Préface et notes de Jacques Suffel. Librairie Académique Perrin, Paris 1971. 344 pp. F.fr. 22.50.

Out of the manuscript memoirs the editor has selected one tenth for publication in this volume. The remaining 90 per cent deal with other periods of

Martine's life. As a friend of Rossel, he stood aloof in the last phase of the Commune, which he describes, 35 years *post festum*, with partiality and without an effort at critical distance. Yet the state of mind of the author, who later became a follower of Boulanger, and who as a professor of history was well-known for his extreme nationalism, is curious and representative for many *Communards* who were revolutionary patriots first and foremost.

NOEL, BERNARD. Dictionnaire de la Commune. Iconographie et légendes de Marie-José Villotte. Fernand Hazan Editeur, Paris 1971. 367 pp. Ill. F.fr. 78.00.

In this beautifully produced volume the illustrations, many of which were scarcely known, no less demand attention than the text. The latter consists of a series of short but valuable biographies and of various articles on such items as the International or Blanquism. The author has obviously tried to avoid any appearance of subjectivity; this may explain that in a number of cases there is some vagueness about important questions (e.g., the measure of historical truth in Marx's *Civil War in France*). On the whole, the book provides a wealth of information.

ROUGERIE, JACQUES. Paris libre 1871. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1971. 286 pp. F.fr. 8.00.

For the greater part this important book consists of documents and extracts from documents, many of which are little known or even new. But Mr Rougerie, whose *Procès des Communards* was the subject of much discussion, presents more than a mere anthology, viz., a shrewd, balanced and very readable interpretation, which the reader is invited to check for himself, and which opens up real perspectives for further research. Though there remains a certain stress on the example of 1792-93, a slight shift towards viewing the Commune as a *révolution annonciatrice* rather than a thing of the past is unmistakable. Another feature, which is indicated in the title, is the conception of the Commune as an urban phenomenon (cf. Henri Lefebvre).

SZAJKOWSKI, ZOSA. Jews and the French Revolutions of 1789, 1830 and 1848. Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York 1970. lv, 1161 pp. \$ 29.50.

The author has collected 43 articles, most of them in English, a few in Italian and French, in this volume. They deal with a variety of subjects; the title covers the contents only in part. There are many items in which aspects of the emancipation of the Jews, incidents of an antisemitic nature, attitudes towards politics on the part of the Jews are studied for the years 1789 and after (including the Napoleonic period); 1830 and 1848 occupy a more modest place. But it should be mentioned that several essays are devoted to quite different questions, such as the treatment of the Jews under the *ancien régime*, their divisions (Sephardim *versus* Ashkenazim), demographic developments (since about 1600), etc., or the Jews and the Second Empire. The Saint-Simonians come up for special discussion, also in the introduction, which serves in part as a more general outlook. Much detailed information is offered.

THOMAS, EDITH. *Louise Michel ou La Velléda de l'anarchie*. Gallimard, Paris 1971. 477 pp. Ill. F.fr. 33.00.

The biography of Louise Michel is one of the liveliest books written by the late Edith Thomas. Much attention is given to personal details, the views held by Louise Michel are less thoroughly analyzed than, e.g., her theatrical performance before the judges after her active part in the Paris Commune. The latter is the pivotal event in the life of a very human revolutionary woman, whose thirst for action is described colourfully.

WILLENER, ALFRED. *L'image-action de la société ou la politisation culturelle*. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1970. 351 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

— The Action-Image of Society. On Cultural Politicization. Transl. from the French by A. M. Sheridan Smith. Tavistock Publications, London 1970. xv, 336 pp. Ill. £ 3.75. (Paper: £ 1.75.)

Assisted by a small team of fellow sociologists and using the methods of interview and questionnaire, the author has investigated the mentality and the ideologies behind the events of May and June, 1968. The focus is on "the double juncture between anarchism and Marxism and between politics and culture". One of the key words is "imaginaction", which is related to such phenomena as Dada, Surrealism, free jazz and the Living Theatre, and which is said to have a real future before it. A bibliography and, in the English edition, a number of documents and illustrations are appended.

OTHER BOOKS

DALIN, V. M. *Ljudi i Idei. Iz istorii revoljucionnogo i socialističeskogo dviženii vo Francii*. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1970. 395 pp.

Histoire économique et sociale de la France. Tome II: Des derniers temps de l'âge seigneurial aux préludes de l'âge industriel (1660-1789). Par Ernest Labrousse, Pierre Léon, Pierre Goubert, Jean Bouvier, Charles Carrière [et] Paul Harsin. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1970. xvi, 779 pp. Ill. Maps.

Istorija Parižskoj Kommuny 1871 goda. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1971. 803 pp.

LUXEMBURG, ROSA. *Le socialisme en France (1898-1912)*. Introd. de Daniel Guérin. Editions Pierre Belfond, Paris 1971. 246 pp.

PILOTELL. *Avant, pendant et après la Commune. Croquis & caricatures à l'eau-forte*. 2e éd. Livre Club Diderot, Paris 1970. 40 pp. Ill.

Germany

ACKERMANN, JOSEF. *Heinrich Himmler als Ideologe. Musterschmidt, Göttingen, Zürich, Frankfurt 1970*. 317 pp. Ill. DM 78.00.

As a monograph the present volume is certainly not in a class with the well-known studies by Buchheim, Höhne, Fest, and Nolte. The author's conceptual framework is rather poor (his use of the word ideology is a case in point), and neither the frightful consistency of Himmler's *Weltanschauung* nor his "crackpot" hobbies are thrown into proper relief. However, the volume is

of value in that it contains numerous quotations from hitherto unpublished documents; a number of these, together with materials already available in Helmut Heiber's *Reichsführer!* or elsewhere, are printed as an appendix.

ADOLPH, HANS J. L. Otto Wels und die Politik der deutschen Sozialdemokratie 1894-1939. Eine politische Biographie. Mit einem Vorwort von Walter Bussmann. W. de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1971. xiv, 386 pp. DM 46.00.

On the successor to Ebert as the party leader of the SPD the sources are relatively meagre; Wels left no papers, and the author had to try and overcome this obstacle, first by relying on testimonies by others, and secondly by shifting the accent from a political biography to a discussion of the party's history with special reference to Wels's role. The latter, exposed not without critical detachment and yet with obvious sympathy, was in many respects typical of the party's weaknesses and its positive qualities. A wealth of material has been used in the writing of this book, which is of importance for an understanding of such party leaders who, originating from the working class, rose to leading positions through sustained organizational work.

BARTHOLMES, HERBERT. Bruder, Bürger, Freund, Genosse und andere Wörter der sozialistischen Terminologie. Wortgeschichtliche Beiträge. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal-Barmen 1970. 298 pp. DM 22.00.

Some of the nine essays and studies published in this volume were published before in the periodical *Muttersprache*. They contain interesting references to semantic alterations or accentuations. Thus, the word "patriot" was used to indicate a Nazi in exiled SPD circles, and is used in a thoroughly positive sense in the GDR vocabulary. The history of the meanings and uses of words such as "citizen", "comrade" and "people" is related. The focus is on the years since 1945 (but not exclusively so), and on the GDR and its allies.

BENZ, WOLFGANG. Süddeutschland in der Weimarer Republik. Ein Beitrag zur deutschen Innenpolitik 1918-1923. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1970. 371 pp. DM 68.60.

After the November Revolution the South German States tried to make a common stand against centralist tendencies from the North, but these attempts came to little or nothing because of the Bavarian claims to a special position. Dr Benz shows that this obtained during the Eisner interlude as well as during the years 1920-23. Unpublished documents constitute the main source of this pioneering study.

BERGMANN, GÜNTHER. Das Sozialistengesetz im rechtsrheinischen Industriegebiet. Ein Beitrag zur Auseinandersetzung zwischen Staat und Sozialdemokratie im Wuppertal und im Bergischen Land 1878-1890. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1970. 116 pp. DM 19.80.

Apart from a short introduction on the economic situation in the last third of the nineteenth century and on the labour movement between 1863 and 1878

(Düsseldorf had one of the oldest local groups of Lassalle's *Allgemeiner Deutscher Arbeiterverein*) the author deals extensively with the impact of the Anti-Socialist Law in the region under consideration. He discusses the measures undertaken by the authorities and the reactions on the part of organized Social Democracy. The various loopholes (press organs, unions) through which the party managed to continue its agitation are described in detail.

BEY-HEARD, FRAUKE. *Hauptstadt und Staatsumwälzung*. Berlin 1919. *Problematik und Scheitern der Rätebewegung in der Berliner Kommunalverwaltung*. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1969. 262 pp. DM 33.50.

This well-documented and important study has for its central theme the remarkable co-operation between the Lord Mayor, Adolf Wermuth (of Berlin, and, then, of Greater Berlin, 1912-20), and representatives of the councils, including USPD members. The problems involved in a partial democratization process and in the efforts directed at a more rational organization on the basis of a communal unit commensurate with modern demographic and industrial developments receive due attention. It is to be regretted that the composition of the book as regards clearness of the argument and perspicacity appears to be rather weak.

BRANDT, WILLY. *Friedrich Engels und die soziale Demokratie. Rede zum 150. Geburtstag von Friedrich Engels in Wuppertal*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn, Bad Godesberg 1970. 56 pp. DM 4.00.

This booklet contains the text of the Federal Chancellor's speeches in commemoration of Engels (1970), Bebel (1963), and Marx (1968). Without unnecessary polemic against its perversion by the Communist "doctrines of salvation", and without too much self-complacency, the heritage of these men is claimed for contemporary Social Democracy.

BRANDT, WILLY. *In Exile. Essays, Reflections and Letters 1933-1947*. Oswald Wolff, London 1971. 264 pp. £ 3.00.

Five years ago Günter Struve made a selection from Brandt's published and unpublished writings up to 1947, and edited it under the title *Draussen*. The present volume is a somewhat abridged translation, by R. W. Last, to which a new foreword by the author, a biographical introduction by Terence Prittie and an index of names have been added. The reader will gain an authentic insight into Brandt's intellectual and political development as a young man.

BRÜNING, HEINRICH. *Memoiren 1918-1934*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1970. 721 pp. DM 30.00.

Brüning's posthumously published memoirs range from his war experience to his flight from the Third *Reich*. The twenty-six months of his chancellorship of course take up most of the space. These lengthy and soberly written chapters contain no sensational disclosures other than corroboration of the theory that Brüning's fundamental concern was foreign policy and the

undoing of the Versailles settlement; as early as 1930 he initiated the Nazi leaders, of all people, in his grand design, adding that an intensification of their nationalist propaganda would be welcome. His abortive attempts to achieve an "opening to the Right" are reported in great detail. Hugenberg is marked much lower than Social Democrats such as Braun, Hilferding and Severing, but the author does not seem to regret having approached the wrong people. However that may be, these memoirs are the work of a fundamentally honest man who, for all his limitations, may be trusted to have left things on record as he saw them.

DOWE, DIETER. *Aktion und Organisation. Arbeiterbewegung, sozialistische und kommunistische Bewegung in der preußischen Rheinprovinz 1820-1852*. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1970. 341 pp. DM 32.00.

The materials used in writing the present volume constitute the basis of a publication of sources now in preparation. As a matter of fact, no consistent story is given, but rather a number of – extremely well-documented – separate studies. For the 1840's and early 1850's (to which the bulk of the volume is devoted) the lines connecting events and ideas become clearer, and a wealth of information is presented on such issues as the conflict opposing Marx and Gottschalk in Cologne. Research was done in an impressive number of archives. The result is a major contribution to the history of the working class and early labour and Socialist organization in the Rhineland.

GERSDORFF, URSULA VON. *Frauen im Kriegsdienst 1914-1945*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1969. 572 pp. Ill. DM 38.00.

In both world wars the German authorities were slow in mobilizing women for the war effort, and the Nazis even slower than their imperial predecessors. Nor were the women in question entrusted with any responsible jobs, whether they were employed in munition works or in anti-aircraft batteries. This anachronistic situation is reflected in the 270 documents which Dr v. Gersdorff has collected and edited, almost all of which emanate from army officers, government officials or party bosses. Nonetheless the present volume sheds much light on a subject hitherto neglected by historical scholarship. Both in her excellent introduction and in her no less commendable bibliography, the editor pays attention to the part played by women in the armed forces of other countries.

Der Gründungsparteitag der KPD. Protokoll und Materialien. Hrsg. und eingel. von Hermann Weber. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1969; Europa Verlag, Wien. 347 pp. DM 15.00.

A chronological survey of the origins of the KPD precedes the text of the minutes of the foundation congress. As compared with the printed *Bericht*, the minutes could be enlarged on the basis of an uncomplete stenogram in Mr Buttinger's Library for Political Studies, which contains Paul Levi's papers. Other materials (newspaper articles and reports) have also been used to fill gaps. Short biographies are given of most of the participants of the congress.

HAVEMANN, ROBERT. *Fragen Antworten Fragen. Aus der Biographie eines deutschen Marxisten*. R. Piper & Co. Verlag, München 1970. 302 pp. DM 24.00.

This essayistic book is remarkable, first, for the revealing account of its author's interrogations by the state security service of the GDR (he makes interesting comparisons with the Gestapo). Then there are sometimes fascinating, sometimes puzzling reflections on peace, freedom, capitalism (breeding Fascism), the Sino-Soviet conflict (here the possibility of war is not excluded, although otherwise the author holds that the sole force responsible for war is capitalism), and the Czechoslovak reform movement of 1968. The latter and the Twentieth CPSU Congress constitute rays of hope for Professor Havemann, who lives in disgrace in the GDR, which he still regards as being in a better position for evolving into humanitarian Socialism than the Federal Republic.

HENNING, FRIEDRICH-WILHELM. *Bauernwirtschaft und Bauerneinkommen im Fürstentum Paderborn im 18. Jahrhundert*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1970. 250 pp. DM 56.00.

The present volume, which links up with Dr Henning's previous studies in German rural history (cf. IRSH, IX (1964), p. 341, and XIV (1969), pp. 298, 509), is devoted to husbandry and peasant incomes in the principality of Paderborn during the eighteenth century. The author has investigated the structure, output and taxation of about 1,500 farmsteads; because of their smallness most of them provided a poor means of living. This is Vol. 18 of the *Schriften zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte*.

HÖHN, REINHARD. *Sozialismus und Heer. Band III. Der Kampf des Heeres gegen die Sozialdemokratie*. Verlag für Wissenschaft, Wirtschaft und Technik, Bad Harzburg 1969. lxxviii, 836 pp. DM 84.00.

The final volume of Professor Höhn's *Sozialismus und Heer*, the other volumes of which were reviewed in IRSH, IV (1959), pp. 339 and 524, is entirely devoted to the ideological and political crusade of the German army against Social Democracy. The various currents in the workers' movement and their specific attitudes vis-a-vis military affairs do not come up for discussion in their own right, but it is convincingly demonstrated that the anti-Socialist bias of the army was so rigid and uncompromising that it even extended to revisionists and "lib-labs", and survived during the First World War. As a matter of fact the military authorities scored some successes with their ex-service-men's clubs and their schemes of pre-military training, but their anti-Socialist crusade proper failed dismally. The often ludicrous implementation of the latter is discussed at enormous length, and indeed the present volume is a real mine of information. Name and subject indices covering the whole work are appended.

Das kaiserliche Deutschland. Politik und Gesellschaft 1870-1918. Hrsg. von Michael Stürmer. Mit Beiträgen von Josef Becker, Volker R. Berghahn, Helmut Böhme [u.a.] Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1970. 447 pp. DM 42.00.

Fifteen young historians have contributed to this volume, which, taken as a whole, does not endeavour to present a recognizably radical re-interpretation over against current, non-conservative, historiography at large. There is generally a very strong accent on the factors making for the ultimate catastrophe since national unity was not achieved from below, and class differences could only be camouflaged or neutralized by an increase of authoritarian bureaucratic control. The period under consideration is from 1866 (or 1848) to 1914.

LOWY, MICHAEL. *La théorie de la révolution chez le jeune Marx*. François Maspero, Paris 1970. 224 pp. F.fr. 14.80.

The author presents his learned essay as a Marxist interpretation of the young Marx's adoption and elaboration of a revolutionary theory, including that on the role of the party: vanguard, but no "enlightened minority" realizing the mission of the proletariat in place of the proletarian masses. In a chapter on Marx since 1848 and on Marxism after Marx it is argued that a synthesis of Leninism and Luxemburgism is possible, and that it is embodied in Guevara's views.

MARX, KARL. *Critique of Hegel's 'Philosophy of Right'*. Transl. from the German by Annette Jolin and Joseph O'Malley. Ed. with an *Introd.* and *Notes* by Joseph O'Malley. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. lxxvii, 151 pp. £ 2.75.

In his introduction the editor points out the special significance of the *Critique* as containing essential notions which later became important elements in Marx's theory; thus, for instance, the idea of the "withering away" of the State is prefigured here. The translation, which also includes the famous *Einleitung*, makes a very good impression; the quotations from Hegel are given in T. M. Knox's rendering. It is to be regretted that German titles in the notes to the introduction contain several misspellings.

MARX, KARL. *Economy, Class and Social Revolution*. Ed. and with an *introd. essay* by Z. A. Jordan. Michael Joseph, London 1971. xi, 332 pp. £ 4.20.

In the critical introduction, in which the editor deals lucidly with (often ticklish) problems of interpretation, the difference between the young (utopian) and the mature Marx are underlined. Themes of ideological contest are discussed soberly and in a thought-provoking way. The selected texts (the choice is a good one) have been grouped in a systematic arrangement. Major subjects are the philosophical and sociological foundations, alienation, social classes, historical materialism, and the analysis of capitalism.

MARX, KARL. *Essential Writings of —*. Sel., and with an *Introd.* and *Notes*, by David Cauter. Collier Books, New York 1970. 254 pp. \$ 2.95.

The present collection of extracts from Marx's writings (all follow existing English translations) "is designed to provide a general introduction to Marx's work as a whole". Therefore, the accent is on the "general system",

not on its evolution or contradictions. The texts have been grouped in four parts. The first is devoted to the "materialist" philosophy, the second to "The Human Predicament" (alienation, class struggle, consciousness), the third to the analysis of the capitalist system, and the fourth to the question of the rise to power of the working class (state, revolution, Communism). In his short introduction to each of the sections as well as in his general introduction the editor observes a critical distance and gives sober comments.

MARX, KARL. Pages de — pour une éthique socialiste. Choiesies, trad. et prés. par Maximilien Rubel. 1. Sociologie critique. 2. Révolution et socialisme. Petite Bibliothèque Payot, Paris 1970. 302 pp.; 290 pp. F.fr. 8.65 per vol.

This new edition of *Pages choisies pour une éthique socialiste* (1948) shows a slightly different arrangement of the extracts selected. The translations have been revised at some places. Dr Rubel, whose approach to Marx and Marxism is unique in its accentuation, has added a preface to the new edition as well as a preface to the second volume. In these he re-affirms and even re-inforces his thesis that Marx is to be understood first and foremost from the angle of Socialist ethics. He strongly criticizes those brands of Marxism that, as for instance Leninism, have their roots in Engels's interpretations which helped to create a division between the workers' movement and Socialist consciousness.

Die Massenstreikdebatte. Beiträge von Parvus, Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Kautsky und Anton Pannekoek. Hrsg. und eingel. von Antonia Grunenberg. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1970. 415 pp. DM 20.00.

Though Rosa Luxemburg and Anton Pannekoek lacked "clarity on the objective nature of the SPD", the editor argues in her introduction that "without the conscious will" of the radical opposition their contribution to the mass-strike debate manifested the party split due to come about. The texts selected are all from the *Neue Zeit*, and extend from an article by Parvus (1896) to the polemics between Pannekoek and Kautsky (here represented by articles from 1912). A "documentary appendix" contains materials from SPD congresses, e.g., resolutions.

NOÉ, CLAUD. Gebändigter Klassenkampf. Tarifautonomie in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Der Konflikt zwischen Gesamtmetall und IG Metall vom Frühjahr 1963. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1970. 351 pp. DM 58.60.

The operation of, largely autonomous, collective bargaining is illustrated here in a case study of the 1963 conflict between the *Industriegewerkschaft Metall* and the metal industry's employers organization. The book contains much information, not only on the strike, its causes and its course, but especially on the views represented by both sides, and notably those held by the leading functionaries of the trade union, which is one of the most radical in Germany.

RÜLCKER, CHRISTOPH. *Ideologie der Arbeiterdichtung 1914-1933. Eine wissenssoziologische Untersuchung.* J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart 1970. v, 160 pp. DM 15.00.

The notion of *Arbeiterdichtung* is here restricted such as to encompass belletristic work allegedly in the service of the working class as represented by the SPD only. It is made clear that the majority of these "poets" were not workers, but rather middle-class party bureaucrats. They subscribed to traditional values such as obedience, faithfulness towards the state (*in casu* the Weimar Republic), authoritarianism, etc. The author has also, and with obvious satisfaction, found that most of the *Arbeiterdichtung* representatives (Karl Bröger, Heinrich Lersch, Alfons Petzold and various others) proved acceptable to the Nazis.

Seht, welche Kraft! Die SED – Tradition, Gegenwart, Zukunft. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1971. 339 pp. Ill. M 28.00.

Some fifty pages (pictures and text) are devoted to the history of Marxism and Leninism, the Comintern and the KPD. Then the history of the union of the KPD in the Soviet zone of Germany and part of the SPD into the SED is the first central theme. The co-operation of party and state with the Soviet Union, the building up of industry, the collectivization of agriculture and the organizations affiliated to the SED (e.g., the youth organization FDJ) receive ample attention. As a rule, state activities (the development of the fighting forces) get as much relief as issues directly in the party sphere.

STRANG, HEINZ. *Erscheinungsformen der Sozialhilfebedürftigkeit. Beitrag zur Geschichte, Theorie und empirischen Analyse der Armut.* Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1970. xii, 248 pp. DM 32.00.

Having investigated a sample of 227 destitute people in the City of Kiel, the author has very interesting things to say on contemporary forms of poverty in the industrialized West. His focus is on "tertiary" poverty, which is more or less identical with social disintegration and isolation, and calls for social treatment including casework. One of the conspicuous features of the situation in Kiel is the almost total absence of rebellious feelings, but the general "subculture" can of course be compared with the situation in, say, the United States. Professor G. Wurzbacher has contributed a foreword.

WALDENBERG, MAREK. *Myśl polityczna Karola Kautsky'ego w okresie sporu z rewizjonizmem (1898-1909).* Nakładem Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Kraków 1970. 213 pp. Zł. 32.00.

Not only Kautsky's political thought, but his interpretation of Marxism during the years under discussion is the subject of this interesting study. The author shows that Kautsky at first was not unsympathetic towards Bernstein's revisionist stand, but that he soon countered it with a "system" which, though one-sided and incomplete, was neither fatalistic nor reformist. The volume is to a considerable extent based on unpublished letters in the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis. A summary in English is appended.

WAMBACH, MANFRED MAX. *Verbändestaat und Parteienoligopol. Macht und Ohnmacht der Vertriebenenverbände.* Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1971. xii, 179 pp. DM 29.00.

A methodological introduction, in which G. Eisermann's thesis of the political "oligopoly" occupied by the parties in the modern democratic welfare state plays an important role, precedes a careful account of the organizations of German refugees in the Federal Republic. How these organizations have functioned as pressure groups influencing, with more or less success, the policies of the major parties and the Government is discussed in detail. The author has avoided the pitfalls of over-stressing the powers of either parties and governments (and their bureaucracies) or the pressure (or interest) groups.

ZMARZLIK, HANS-GÜNTHER. *Wieviel Zukunft hat unsere Vergangenheit? Aufsätze und Überlegungen eines Historikers vom Jahrgang 1922.* R. Piper & Co. Verlag, München 1970. 281 pp. DM 16.80.

The author, once an enthusiastic Nazi, then a pupil of Gerhard Ritter and since 1961 a professor of history in the University of Freiburg, has brought together twelve essays and lectures all dating from the 'sixties. The excursions into the *unbewältigte Vergangenheit* surely bear witness to Dr Zmarzlik's endeavours to keep up with the winds of change that began to blow at the time, but as contributions to historical scholarship they are rather disappointing. An exception should be made for "Social Darwinism in Germany as an Historical Problem", and in a sense for the lecture on the November Revolution and its aftermath.

OTHER BOOKS

- Fridrich Engel's. *Biografija.* Izdatel'stvo Političeskoj Literatury, Moskva 1970. xii, 627 pp. Ill.
- Friedrich Ebert 1871-1925. Mit einem Geleitwort von Gustav Heinemann. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn - Bad Godesberg n.d. [1971.] 214 pp. Ill.
- Friedrich Engels. *Eine Biographie.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1970. 708 pp. Ill.
- Frühes deutsches Arbeitertheater 1847-1918. Eine Dokumentation von Friedrich Knilli und Ursula Münchow. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1970. 504 pp. Ill.
- Karl Marx. *Dokumente seines Lebens 1818 bis 1883.* Zus.gest. und erl. von Manfred Kliem. Verlag Philipp Reclam jun., Leipzig 1970. 588 pp. Ill.
- MILKEREIT, GERTRUD. *Das Unternehmerbild im zeitkritischen Roman des Vormärz.* [Kölner Vorträge zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Heft 10.] Hrsg. vom Forschungsinstitut für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte an der Universität zu Köln, Köln 1970. 31 pp.
- Politik in Bayern 1919-1933. *Berichte des württembergischen Gesandten Carl Moser von Filseck.* Hrsg. und komm. von Wolfgang Benz. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1971. 290 pp.
- SCHIFFERS, REINHARD. *Elemente direkter Demokratie im Weimarer Regierungssystem.* Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1971. 323 pp.
- SEIDEL, FRIEDRICH. *Das Armutsproblem im deutschen Vormärz bei Friedrich List.* [Kölner Vorträge zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Heft 13.] Hrsg. vom Forschungsinstitut für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte an der Universität zu Köln, Köln 1971. 56 pp.

Great Britain

ALEXANDER, DAVID. *Retailing in England during the Industrial Revolution*. The Athlone Press, University of London, London 1970. xi, 282 pp. £ 3.50.

In this learned work, which is based on such primary sources as trade directories and bankruptcy proceedings, it is contended that the essential features of the nineteenth-century distribution system (e.g., marked prices, competition, periodic sales at lower prices, big shops) developed during the first half of the century. Especially in the cities the old producer-retailer structure had been eroded by 1850. But on the whole the distribution system still bore strong traditional characteristics, and it is argued that this technological backwardness had definite economic advantages: the scarce capital could be reserved for transport and heavy industry, whereas small shops were transmitters of skill.

BOLT, CHRISTINE. *Victorian Attitudes to Race*. [Studies in Social History.] Routledge and Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1971. xviii, 254 pp. £ 3.00.

British middle-class opinion on race in the second half of the nineteenth century is shown, first, in a discussion of various theories such as that of polygenesis and its impact on the evaluation of characteristics considered specific for Negroes, whites, etc., and, secondly, in a number of special case studies. The latter are devoted to British views on the American Civil War, Negro emancipation and Reconstruction, on the (suppression of the) Jamaican rebellion of 1865, on Africa (Islam's successes as compared with Christianity's failures), and the Indian Empire; here, too, the religious issue is given most relief.

CHARLOT, MONICA. *Le syndicalisme en Grande-Bretagne*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1970. 264 pp. F.fr. 9.80.

Within a small compass, the author has managed to give the more important data on the history and the present position, difficulties and controversies of and about British trade unionism. Each chapter contains a bibliography "for further reading" and extracts from documents. The information on the affiliated unions in the TUC is relatively thorough, too. It is asserted that "the trade unionist perhaps retards [by strikes economic] progress, but he undoubtedly facilitates transitions". It is to be regretted that there is no index.

The Correspondence of Edmund Burke. Vol. IX. Part One. May 1796 – July 1797. Ed. by R. B. McDowell. Part Two. Additional and Undated Letters. Ed. by John A. Woods. Cambridge University Press, London; The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1970. xxviii, 487 pp. £ 11.00.

This is the penultimate volume of the splendidly edited correspondence of Burke, which is of eminent interest for the man's ideas as well as for an understanding of the problems of the time. In the present volume the Irish

question (rebellion of 1796), the events in France, and the (severely criticized) official British foreign policy are the main subjects dealt with. The volume includes some 80 pages of "additional letters": letters which have become available since publication of the correspondence began, letters to which no adequate date could be assigned, etc.

COWLING, MAURICE. *The Impact of Labour 1920-1924. The Beginning of Modern British Politics*. Cambridge University Press, London 1971. ix, 570 pp. £ 5.40.

"The core of this book is based on the letters and diaries written by politicians", its theme the process of political polarization as it developed between 1920 and 1924, and especially the way the Conservative Party managed to find a response to the Labour challenge. The rise of Baldwin, over against Lloyd George's declining influence as well as the downfall of such old-style Conservatives as, e.g., Birkenhead, is dealt with extensively. As a matter of fact, the crucial importance of the Liberals' failure – though at the time not yet very clear or certain – to retain a forceful position comes up for discussion.

GILBERT, BENTLEY B. *British Social Policy 1914-1939*. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1970. viii, 343 pp. £ 3.50.

In this expert study, written by the author of *The Evolution of National Insurance in Great Britain*, a commendable survey is given of social politics and the reforms – by leaps and bounds – of social policy. The latter, during the period under discussion always an important subject in political debates, made more progress than is often assumed. Health insurance, housing (after failure at first), unemployment and pension programmes prepared the way for the projects developed during the Second World War and after. Many sources have been used, among them the Cabinet papers on the crisis of 1931.

HONIGSBAUM, FRANK. *The Struggle for the Ministry of Health 1914-1919*. [Occasional Papers on Social Administration, No. 37.] G. Bell & Sons, London 1970. 80 pp. £ 1.50.

The previous history of the new Ministry of Health largely consisted of a fierce tug of war between the Local Government Board and the National Health Insurance Commission, in which the latter scored a (qualified) triumph. Mr Honigsbaum has written a pioneering study of that history, which is to a considerable extent based on unpublished sources.

HYMAN, RICHARD. *The Workers' Union*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1971. xii, 231 pp. £ 2.50.

The Workers' Union was founded in 1898; its objectives were to unite workers of every skill and to further political activities along Socialist lines (Tom Mann was the Union's first unpaid organizer). Its appeal was to the same categories as those among which the "new unionism" had found its following, but during the first twelve years it remained weak. Success came in the last four years preceding World War I, among the lower skilled, competition with

existing craft unions being cautiously avoided. The Union's position declined after 1920, but nevertheless its amalgamation with the TGWU (lead by Ernest Bevin) in 1929 reinforced the latter considerably. Besides offering a historical exposé, the author deals with questions of trade-union sociology (goal displacement, for instance).

Industrialisation and Culture 1830-1914. Ed. by Christopher Harvie, Graham Martin [and] Aaron Scharf. Publ. by Macmillan for The Open University Press, London 1970. 460 pp. Ill. £ 2.00. (Paper: £ 0.45.)

Though originally conceived as an aid for participants in a course of the newly founded Open University, this collection of contemporary documents (including illustrations) may well serve as a primer for any people interested in nineteenth-century England. The focus is on the impact of the Industrial Revolution on society and civilization, but critical reactions (e.g., William Morris) are also represented.

Industry and Society in the South West. Ed. by Roger Burt. University of Exeter, Exeter 1970. 110 pp. £ 0.75.

This mimeographed volume contains the following five papers: "The relief of poverty in Plymouth: The role of charitable benefactions 1480-1660", by John A. Miller-Huson; "The Devonshire cloth industry in the early seventeenth century", by David Seward; "Social acclimatization of Jews in eighteenth and nineteenth century Devon", by Bernard Susser; "Some social aspects of the Cornish industrial revolution", by John G. Rule; and "Manuscript sources for industrial historians in the Devon Record Office", by Margaret E. Cash.

KEMP, PETER. *The British sailor. A social history of the lower deck.* J. M. Dent & Sons Limited, London 1970 [*recte* 1971]. xiv, 241 pp. Ill. £ 2.75.

The social history of the navy must cater for a large English readership, for several books on the subject have been published during the past few years. The present contribution is written on the same lines as Professor Lloyd's *British Seaman* (cf. IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 308); it keeps the happy mean between epopee and debunking, and is almost wholly based on contemporary materials.

LASLETT, PETER. *The World we have lost.* 2nd ed. Methuen and Company Ltd, London 1971. xiv, 325 pp. £ 2.75. (Paper: £ 1.40.)

This is an expanded version of a book that was first published in 1965, and noticed in IRSH, XI (1966), p. 323. The expansion is mainly in the notes, for which the author has drawn on recent research by the "Cambridge Group".

MACFARLANE, ALAN. *Witchcraft in Tudor and Stuart England. A regional and comparative study.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1970. xxi, 334 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 4.50.

The present volume is an excellent case study, based on a wealth of unpublished sources, of witchcraft prosecutions in Essex during the sixteenth

and seventeenth centuries. The author is principally interested in the question what types of people were involved, and his attempts to correlate the prosecutions with economic, social and religious factors, though only partially successful, are certainly shrewd and thought-provoking. As he did in his simultaneous study on the Reverend Josselin (cf. *IRSH*, XV (1970), p. 338), Dr Macfarlane has worked in the findings of modern anthropology. For obvious reasons Professor Evans-Pritchard has been asked to contribute a foreword.

MATHER, F. C. *After the Canal Duke. A Study of the Industrial Estates administered by the Trustees of the Third Duke of Bridgewater in the Age of Railway Building 1825-1872.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1970. xx, 392 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 4.00.

This very interesting contribution to economic and social history is based on many unpublished sources such as estate papers. The book "is concerned to show firstly how an economic unit in which ownership appeared as a function of landholding [...] managed to survive into the later years of the nineteenth" century. Light is shed on a number of widely different questions, such as the nature and extent of competition between railways, or the measure of political and economic influence and power held even in the second half of the nineteenth century by representatives of the nobility.

MORTON, A. L. *The World of the Ranters. Religious Radicalism in the English Revolution.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1970. 224 pp. £2.75.

Some of the essays included in this volume were published before. They deal with various representatives of radical religious currents, and especially with the "Ranters", who surpassed the Levellers in extremist views, denied sin, or applauded it. It is interesting to note the political contents of several religiously cloaked ideas. Many sources have been worked up into the essays, which contain a great number of quotations.

RYDER, JUDITH [and] HAROLD SILVER. *Modern English Society. History and Structure 1850-1970.* Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1970; Barnes & Noble Inc., New York. xi, 340 pp. Ill. £ 3.00. (Paper: £ 1.40.)

This book is not a social history in any accepted sense but rather, as the authors put it in their introduction, "a sociological account of some of the more distinctive features of the contemporary English social structure", with an outline of "some related aspects of nineteenth- and twentieth-century English history". Its real scope even appears to be an analysis of modern man in modern society as exemplified in England; the authors are averse neither to comparisons with other countries nor to (leftist) value judgments. The volume is excellently written, with a minimum of sociologese, and nicely illustrated.

The Social and Political Thought of the British Labour Party. Ed. and introd. by Frank Bealey. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1970. xvi, 233 pp. £ 2.50. (Paper: £ 1.25.)

Extracts from no less than 100 speeches and writings of members of the Labour Party have been selected for this volume. They cover the years

1900-67, and are grouped chronologically. Though of necessity the extracts are short, they have been chosen in such a way as to wet the appetite to read more. Among the authors are Shaw (on Empire and the Boer War), Keir Hardie (several entries), Cole, Henderson, Attlee, Bevin, Bevan, Gaitskell, and Wilson. The editor, in an interesting introduction of 54 pages, discusses some general characteristics such as the stressing of ideals in times when the party is removed from power, and of material issues when in government.

THOMIS, MALCOLM I. *The Luddites. Machine-Breaking in Regency England*. David & Charles, Newton Abbot; Archon Books, Hamden (Conn.) 1970. 196 pp. Ill. £ 2.75; \$ 7.50.

"Luddism was not a static movement but a developing and evolving one, which soon began to depart from the causes which had first given it its being." Motives and purposes changed, although wage preservation remained the first and foremost aim, and machine-breaking was continued throughout the period (1811-16). The author gives a good account of the events and of the atmosphere in which they occurred.

Workers' Control. A book of readings and witnesses for workers' control. Ed. by Ken Coates and Tony Topham. Panther Modern Society, London 1970. xl, 464 pp. £ 0.50.

In 1968 Messrs Coates and Topham, two representatives of the New Left, edited *Industrial Democracy in Great Britain*, a most useful source book on that topical issue as it has developed since the beginning of the century. The present volume is an updated reprint, which includes fifteen recent statements on the subject.

OTHER BOOKS

ASPIN, C. *Lancashire, the First Industrial Society*. Local History Society, Helmshore 1969. viii, 190 pp. Ill.
Working-class Stories of the 1890s. Ed. with an introd. by P. J. Keating. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1971. xvii, 157 pp.

Italy

BORTOLOTTI, LANDO. *Livorno dal 1748 al 1958. Profilo storico-urbanistico*. Leo S. Olschki Editore, Firenze 1970. xxii, 423 pp. Ill. Loose-leaf maps. L. 5500.

Lando Bortolotti, who is in charge of the Leghorn town-planning department, has written a history of the expansion of the city since the eighteenth century. He is quite familiar with its successive stages, but he does not shrink from criticizing what, in his view, are wrong developments. In the later chapters much attention is paid to the housing problem. Leonardo Benevolo has written a foreword.

COSTAMAGNA, GIORGIO. *Il notaio a Genova tra prestigio e potere*. Consiglio Nazionale del Notariato, Roma 1970. xviii, 315 pp. Ill. L. 6000.

The author, Director of the Genoese State Archive, has written an institutional history of the corporation of public notaries in Genoa until the end of the eighteenth century. The volume is not only well-documented, but also aptly illustrated.

GUERCI, LUCIANO. *Il Partito Socialista Italiano dal 1919 al 1946.* Cappelli [Bologna 1969]. 247 pp. L. 850.

The body of this book consists of documents which shed light on the history of the PSI during the Fascist era. Both here and in the preceding introduction the party's relationship with the Communists bulks large. An annotated bibliography is appended.

MARUCCO, DORA. *Arturo Labriola e il sindacalismo rivoluzionario in Italia.* Fondazione Luigi Einaudi, Torino 1970. 350 pp. L. 4000.

As the title of this valuable political biography suggests, the Neapolitan economist and journalist Arturo Labriola's activities as the foremost representative of Revolutionary Syndicalism have been made the central theme. But other aspects and times come up for discussion, too. In Labriola's thought there is a curious amalgam of Marxism (filtered through Sorel's interpretation), nationalism (he already supported the Tripolitan War) and – later – reformism. He took part, in 1920, in a cabinet presided over by his former arch-enemy, Giolitti, and ended his career (he lived from 1873 to 1959) as an ally of the CP. The author has done much to explain Labriola's political ideas against the background of specifically Italian conditions. Some interesting letters are reproduced in an appendix.

PIOTTE, JEAN-MARC. *La pensée politique de Gramsci.* Editions Anthropos, Paris 1970. 302 pp. F.fr. 21.50.

Apart from an appendix on Gramsci's views on workers' councils as he propagated them in 1920, this book focuses on the *Quaderni del carcere*, and especially on Gramsci's conception of the intellectual (the "organic" and the "traditional"), the party (the collective intellectual, but nevertheless with a clear hierarchy of "captains", "corporals" and "soldiers"), and the relationship between masses and vanguard. The definition of the interrelation between the "feeling" of the proletariat (its spontaneity) and the "thinking" of the higher party intellectuals is original in Gramsci's theory, which contains elitist as well as ultra-democratic elements.

RIECHERS, CHRISTIAN. *Antonio Gramsci. Marxismus in Italien.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1970. 254 pp. DM 15.00.

On the basis of a wealth of arguments, the author contends that the present Gramsci renaissance among Marxists is not justified. Without denying Gramsci's special position, he demonstrates that the latter has more to do with strongly "bourgeois" and typically Italian influences than with any further development of international Marxist theory. Even the writings from Gramsci's last years when he was in prison serve to make this point, and it is done with obvious mastery of the subject.

OTHER BOOKS

RIOGA, ALCEO. Il Partito Socialista Italiano dal 1892 al 1918. Cappelli [Bologna 1969]. 205 pp.

The Netherlands

ROMEIN-VERSCHOOR, ANNIE. Omzien in verwondering. Herinneringen. Uitgeverij De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam 1970; 1971. 2 vols. 318 pp.; 296 pp. Hfl. 33.00.

The memoirs of Mrs Romein, the wife of the well-known Marxist historian and an author in her own right, verge upon autobiography. She is without doubt quite a personality, but from a socio-historical point of view her book is of interest in that it sheds light on the group of which she and her husband were the central figures. Although her story of the conflicts with both the Dutch CP and the "establishment" is not without bitterness, it is certainly a human document of the nonconformist Left in the Netherlands, including its "contradictions" (cf. the remarks on v. Vriesland and Wiessing in Vol. II).

OTHER BOOKS

BRUGMANS, I. J. Stapvoets voorwaarts. Sociale geschiedenis van Nederland in de negentiende eeuw. Fibula-Van Dishoeck, Bussum 1970. 127 pp. Ill.

Poland

KIENIEWICZ, STEFAN. The Emancipation of the Polish Peasantry. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1969. xix, 285 pp. \$ 11.75.

This valuable study summarizes in English the research done especially in Poland since 1945 on agrarian questions from the first partition up to the recovery of independence in 1918. The treatment is somewhat fragmentary, and sometimes rather schematic, but it allows for many details not easily to be found in works written in other languages than the Polish.

Polish Law Throughout the Ages. Ed. by Wenceslas J. Wagner. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1970. xii, 476 pp. \$ 14.00.

In one of the smaller contributions to this volume (it is from the only resident of Poland who took part) W. Szyszkowski argues that Stanislas of Scarbimiria in 1409 developed a theory of just and unjust wars no less sophisticated than the views held by Grotius. Here, as well as in other contributions, the connection between legal conceptions and political realities (the Teutonic Order) is set forth. The most relevant essays from the vantage point of social history are those by W. Wasutyński (origins of Polish law, tenth to fifteenth centuries), W. W. Soroka (law during the partition period), and B. Hełczyński (after independence regained), who pays attention to labour and social legislation.

Spain

ARTIGUES, DANIEL. *El Opus Dei en España 1928-1962. Su evolución ideológica y política de los orígenes al intento de dominio*. Ruedo Ibérico, Paris 1971. viii, 251 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

This is an expanded version of a book that was first published in 1968. The Roman Catholic author critically traces the history of the *Opus Dei* organization in Spain. He shows that this powerful pressure group is more than the purely religious society it purports to be, and that it has many strings to its bow, from devotion to technocracy.

AZAÑA, MANUEL. *Obras Completas*. III. *La Recuperación del Ideal Republicano. La Guerra de España y su Significado. Textos Misceláneos. Escritos Juveniles y Cartas Familiares. Diarios Intimos y Cuadernillos de Apuntes*. IV. *Memorias Políticas y de Guerra*. Ediciones Oasis, S. A., México 1967; 1968; distr. in Europe by Ruedo Ibérico, Paris [6 rue de Latran]. iv, 908 pp.; xv, 969 pp. Ill. F.fr. 141.00 per vol.

Vols I and II of these *Obras Completas*, which as a matter of fact are not complete, were noticed in IRSH, XII (1967), pp. 516f. Vols III and IV, equally edited and introduced by Professor Marichal, contain Azaña's writings from the 'thirties, and because of his political role during those years (Prime Minister 1931-33, President 1936-39) they are indispensable for any student of the Second Republic and the Civil War. Vol. III contains, apart from better known books (*Mi rebelión en Barcelona*, *La velada en Benicarló* a.o.) a number of letters and articles on the Civil War and personal documents from an earlier period. Vol. IV contains hitherto unpublished and very detailed diaries (July 1931 – May 1933, February 1936, May 1937 – January 1939), and is therefore the most important of the four volumes. The first years of the Republic, the May events in Barcelona (1937), the fall of Largo Caballero, etc., are treated at great length. Our knowledge of Azaña's attitudes is confirmed and enriched. Vol. IV includes an index of names and a chronology.

COLODNY, ROBERT G. *Spain: The Glory and the Tragedy*. Humanities Press, New York 1970. ix, 96 pp. \$ 5.00.

The villains in this superficial piece are, apart from the "Fascists" (a broadly interpreted term), England, France, and, to a smaller extent, Largo Caballero, the right-wing Socialists and – less outspokenly – the Trotskyites as well as the Anarchists. The problems involved are sometimes scarcely mentioned. The author, a professor of history at the University of Pittsburgh and a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, concentrates more on the course of the war than on the internal political problems.

CRUELLS, MANUEL. *Els fets de maig. Barcelona 1937*. Editorial Joventut, S. A., Barcelona 1970. 144 pp. Ill. Ptas 140.

— *Mayo sangriento. Barcelona 1937*. Editorial Juventud, S. A., Barcelona 1970. 135 pp. Ill. Maps. Ptas 150.

The author presents an interesting day-by-day reconstruction of the notorious "Civil War within the Civil War". Although the Communists fare worst at his hands, he holds all the parties involved "more or less responsible, since they all had contributed to create a climate of violence". The rebels go scot-free in this respect, and Franco's claim on May 7 that his agents had started the street fighting is not so much as mentioned. "They [the POUM leaders] had never been in favour of insurrection until the war against Franco was won", says Orwell in his famous book, but when quoting this sentence Mr Cruells discreetly omits the reference to the Caudillo.

MARTINEZ-ALIER, JUAN. *Labourers and Landowners in Southern Spain*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1971. 352 pp. Maps. £ 5.95.

The present volume is a thoroughly rearranged version of *La estabilidad del latifundismo*, which was noticed in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 313. On the whole the rearrangement amounts to an abridgement, but the final chapter has been widened into a general discussion of the topic of land reform.

NOHLEN, DIETER. *Spanischer Parlamentarismus im 19. Jahrhundert. Régimen parlamentario und parlamentarische Regierung*. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1970. xii, 307 pp. DM 46.40.

This revised doctorate thesis opens with a concise account of the social, political and cultural evolution of Spain in the nineteenth century. The debates on representative government (special attention is given to Cánovas del Castillo) are reproduced in great detail. The impact of, and the differences with, the British model is clearly set forth, due regard being paid to specifically Spanish traditions and situations. Central is the constitution of 1876.

PÉREZ BARÓ, ALBERT. *Trente mesos de collectivisme a Catalunya (1936-1939)*. Ediciones Ariel, Barcelona 1970. 242 pp. Ill. Ptas 250.

The author was closely involved in the socialization of the Catalan economy which he describes. He does not deny his being committed, but this turns out to be an asset rather than a liability. The focus is on the years 1936 and 1937; the spontaneity and the workability of the experiment are thrown into bold relief. The volume contains a number of important contemporary documents. Professor Juan Velarde Fuertes of the University of Madrid has contributed a foreword.

PRIETO, INDALECIO. *Convulsiones de España. Pequeños detalles de grandes sucesos. II. III*. Ediciones Oasis, S. A., México 1968; 1969; distr. in Europe by Ruedo Ibérico, Paris. 369 pp.; 383 pp. F.fr. 45.00 per vol.

Like Vol. I, which was noticed in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 132, Vols II and III of this work (edited by Eusebio Rodrigo) contain articles and other contributions written by Prieto during his exile. Vol. II includes *Cómo e por qué salí del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional* as well as other important writings on the Civil War and the Republican camp. Vol. III sheds light on the history of

the Republicans in exile. The articles are dated, but the editor does not mention where they were first published, nor are there any introduction, annotations or indices.

ROSENSTONE, ROBERT A. *Crusade of the Left. The Lincoln Battalion in the Spanish Civil War*. Pegasus, New York 1969. 415 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 8.95.

Of some 35,000 men who joined the International Brigades in the Spanish Civil War, 3,000 were Americans. Their motives for going, their victories and defeats, their views on the political events in Spain, and the mistrust they met on their return to the USA are discussed in this lively account. It is interesting to notice, e.g., why a process of radicalization could be observed among "the Lincolns" in so far as they were not staunch Communists already before. This radicalization was largely the effect of the Spanish CP's role in waging the war efficiently, and therefore stopped before any sympathy with the persecuted POUMists or Anarchists.

OTHER BOOKS

PAYNE, STANLEY G. *The Spanish Revolution*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1970. xviii, 398 pp.

Switzerland

Die schweizerische Bundesversammlung / L'Assemblée fédérale suisse 1920-1968. Bearb. von / Par Erich Gruner unter Mitw. von / avec la collab. de Andrea Baechtold, Peter Gilg, Ulrich Klöti und/et François Reymond. Francke Verlag, Bern / Editions Francke, Berne 1970. 287 pp. Loose-leaf tables and graphs. S.fr. 80.00.

The separately presented tables and graphs summarize in figures much of the information given (in German and in French) in the book. Comparisons are drawn between the years 1920, 1944 and 1968; for the last-mentioned year a questionnaire has been used. The data produced cover a wide range: social and educational backgrounds of the members of the National and the States Councils (the two chambers of parliament), their geographical origins – the federal structure makes the questions involved very significant –, but also, for instance, relations with industry or trade unions. Not only the chambers as a whole, but the special commissions, too, receive attention.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BACHMANN, CHRISTIAN. *Lénine*. Editions Universitaires, Paris 1970. 147 pp. Ill. F.fr. 18.50.

The somewhat confusing picture of the teacher learning from the masses and himself teaching them is developed with regard to Lenin, Leninism and Maoism, its highest continuation. The facts about Lenin's life are retold simply and clearly; his thought is analyzed in a partisan way: differences from Trockij and Stalin are considered to be fundamental. A chronology is appended.

Ferment in the Ukraine. Documents by V. Chornovil, I. Kandyba, L. Lukyanenko, V. Moroz a.o. Foreword by Max Hayward. Ed. by Michael Browne. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1971. xviii, 267 pp. Maps. £ 4.50.

The documents included in this volume in English translations stem from different sources: manuscript or typewritten copies circulating clandestinely in the USSR, materials first published in the West, and Soviet press reports. They cover especially the 'sixties. The trials around the "Jurists' Case" (1961) and those of 1965 and 1966 are in the focus of attention, but notwithstanding heavy suppression protest remained strong. In a commendable introduction the significance of the "ferment" is dealt with. A list of prisoners and a bibliography in which an impressive amount of clandestine literature is cited are appended.

First Decrees of Soviet Power. Comp., with introd. and expl. notes by Yuri Akhaphkin. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1970. 186 pp. £ 3.00.

In this book have been collected "the most important legislative acts adopted in the first nine months of Soviet power". The decrees reflect the nationalization of industries and banks as well as the gradual introduction of regulations concerning wages, etc. The concluding item is the July 1918 Constitution.

FITZPATRICK, SHEILA. The Commissariat of Enlightenment. Soviet Organization of Education and the Arts under Lunacharsky, October 1917-1921. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. xxii, 380 pp. Ill. £ 4.25.

Soviet archives have provided much of the material worked up into this lively study; a further volume for the years 1921-29 is projected. Although the author concentrates on Lunačarskij, it is the early history of *Narkompros* which is related *in toto*: regional activities, controversies within the commissariat and with other state and party organs occupy an important place. The party-inspired *Proletkult* is dealt with in its rather uncomfortable relations with *Narkompros* and its departments. The book is also of interest for the light it sheds on the relative freedom enjoyed in the first years by intellectuals and artists.

KENEZ, PETER. Civil War in South Russia, 1918. The First Year of the Volunteer Army. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1971. ix, 351 pp. \$ 10.00; £ 4.75.

The first year of the Civil War is dealt with here from the vantage point of the "Whites". In doing so the author has chosen an approach which enables him to examine facts and tendencies in an original and thought-provoking way. The military superiority of the Whites, taken as a whole, is clearly demonstrated, as are their internecine divisions and the lack of political ability of the leaders. The weakness of the Bolshevik position (relatively few people responded to the call to defend the "Socialist fatherland") was matched, already in the first stage of the armed struggle, by the negative image of the generals. The book is very fully documented.

LANE, DAVID. *Politics and Society in the USSR*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1970. xix, 616 pp. Maps. £ 5.00.

As an introduction to the broad field to which the title refers the present work is of special value, also because it offers many comparisons with Western (British and American) situations: the percentages of students emanating from the classes of manual workers and peasants or farmers, for instance. Although the author obviously rejects the notion of a totalitarian model as typical of Soviet state Socialism, he points out the strongly political causes for the class differentiations as they exist in present-day Russia; social inequality is said to be necessary as long as division of labour and the family are maintained. Each chapter is followed by "readings" and bibliographies.

MANDELSTAM, NADEZHDA. *Hope Against Hope*. A Memoir. Transl. from the Russian by Max Hayward, with an Introd. by Clarence Brown. Collins & Harvill Press, London 1971. xvi, 432 pp. Ill. £ 3.15.

Mrs Mandel'shtam's *Vospominaniya*, in which the "Acmeist" poet Osip Mandel'shtam plays a major role, were originally published in New York in 1970; the present volume is an abridged but reliable translation. Although the author is neither a historian nor a belletrist, she has written a great book. She has succeeded in making the corroding and paralyzing effect of Communist totalitarianism almost palpable. She has done so with a fundamental honesty ("We were all the same"); of course she mentions the outspoken poem on Stalin that sealed her husband's fate, but she does not gloss over the hymn of praise with which he sought to save his life. However, the foremost quality of the author and her book consists in an incredible buoyancy and a religiously inspired faith in man: "I have always been struck by the fact that in the closed world of a hospital, factory or theater, people live in their own completely human lives, not becoming mechanized or turning into 'masses'."

MARKO, KURT. *Dogmatismus und Emanzipation in der Sowjetunion*. Philosophie, Reformdenken, Opposition. Verlag W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1971. 224 pp. DM 19.80.

This is in a sense a sequel to the same author's *Evolution wider Willen*, which was noticed in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 136. The general subject of the present essays is the complicated struggle (not necessarily a class struggle) between the champions of orthodoxy and those who, for various reasons, seek an *aggiornamento*. Dr Marko's style smacks of journalese, but the information and the insights he provides are of value to the specialist as well as to the educated layman.

MILLER, ROBERT F. *One Hundred Thousand Tractors*. The MTS and the Development of Controls in Soviet Agriculture. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1970. xv, 423 pp. \$ 12.50.

The present volume is not only a history of the rise and fall of the machine-tractor stations (1929-58), but also a pioneering case study of Soviet policy in the countryside. The latter turns out to be determined by environmental factors and emergencies rather than by Marxist ideology or any "correct analysis of the concrete situation". The author has drawn on a wealth of printed sources.

PIPES, RICHARD. *Struve, Liberal on the Left, 1870-1905*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1970. xv, 415 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

The first volume of this excellent biography ends with Struve's return to Russia in 1905, after an exile in Western Europe. The intellectual standing of this erudite Socialist turned Liberal is demonstrated in an account, and a careful analysis, of his motives, ideals, and views, in particular on the economic evolution of Russia. Moreover, the book constitutes a sophisticated contribution to the history of (social) ideas: "Populism" is discussed in the many currents brought under this (often misleading) common denominator, the understanding of "Marxism" in different circles is described with admirable lucidity, and the debates on the philosophical (Neo-Kantianism) and political issues are reproduced in a lively way.

POKROVSKII, M. N. *Russia in World History. Selected Essays*. Ed., with an Introd., by Roman Szporluk. Transl. by Roman and Mary Ann Szporluk. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1970. ix, 241 pp. \$ 7.95.

An excellent introduction, in which the editor sets forth the famous Marxist historian's major ideas and examines his evaluation of Lenin, precedes a commendable selection. The book is the first in English which presents Pokrovskij's interpretation of Russian history up to and including both revolutions of 1917. The transition from "feudalism" to capitalism is one of the historian's major concerns; his views thereon are essential for his understanding of the October Revolution as well.

POMPER, PHILIP. *The Russian Revolutionary Intelligentsia*. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York 1970. vii, 216 pp. \$ 2.25.

"We must seek the source of the radical intelligentsia mentality in the very impulse toward idealism [...] and should thus be looking for something more catholic than the attitudes peculiar to social strata." This sentence expresses the author's fundamental viewpoint. The book is a commendable account of the more important chapters in the history of the revolutionary intelligentsia from the Decembrists through Nihilism and Populism to Trockij and his conception of a proletarian dictatorship in Russia, which Lenin adopted in 1917.

VOLIN, LAZAR. *A Century of Russian Agriculture. From Alexander II to Khrushchev*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1970. viii, 644 pp. \$ 18.50.

Until his death in 1966 Lazar Volin was one of the foremost Western authorities on Russian agriculture. His posthumously published book is an expert history of its organization and its problems since the emancipation of the peasants. Throughout, the focus is on the economic side of the subject, but the volume may well be of considerable interest to social historians. Abram Bergson has contributed a foreword.

VUCINICH, ALEXANDER. *Science in Russian Culture 1861-1971*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1970. xv, 575 pp. \$ 18.50.

The opening volume of Professor Vucinich's *Science in Russian Culture* was published in 1963, and noticed in IRSH, IX (1964), p. 360. The present volume covers the era of Mendeleev and Pavlov, when Russia began to make substantial contributions to international science in spite of obstruction by the political authorities. Apart from the exact sciences, the author deals with philosophy (including Kropotkin and Plechanov), succeeding once again in presenting a wealth of information in a most readable manner.

WEBER, HERMANN. *Lenin in Selbstzeugnissen und Bilddokumenten*. Dargestellt von —. Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1970. 186 pp. Ill. DM 3.80.

In this attractive series, Lenin, too, receives a biographical treatment that is vivified by many quotations and well-chosen pictorial illustrations. Mr Weber has made use only of German translations of Russian writings, but this does not seem to constitute a serious obstacle. The description of Lenin's life is excellent; somewhat less satisfactory is the analysis of theoretical problems; the relationship Marxism-Leninism, e.g., is rather neglected.

OTHER BOOKS

Fond dokumentov V. I. Lenina. Izdatel'stvo Političeskoj Literatury, Moskva 1970. 307 pp. Ill.

GAPONENKO, L. S. *Rabočij klass Rossii v 1917 godu*. Izdatel'stvo Nauka, Moskva 1970. 579 pp.

ONIANI, V. *Bol'sevistskaja partija i intelligencija v pervoj russkoj revoljucii*. Izdatel'stvo "Sabčota Sakartvelo", Tbilisi 1970. 447 pp.

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