

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

ALBERS, FRANZ-JOSEF. *Zum Begriff des Produzierens im Denken von Karl Marx*. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1975. viii, 151 pp. DM 29.00.

In this philosophical study, by an author subscribing to the views on the "dialogue" of Pope John XXIII, the evolution of Marx's theory of production receives by far the most attention. This theory, however, is put to the test of Kant's philosophy, of which the central question, the faculty of pure imagination (transcendental apperception), was ignored by Marx, while he hardly touched the elevated plane of reflection reached by Hegel. The author considers that Marx's idea of a "universally developed man within the realm of freedom" is not realistic.

*Atheismus in der Diskussion. Kontroversen um Ludwig Feuerbach*. Hrsg. von Hermann Lübke und Hans-Martin Saß. Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München; Matthias-Grünwald-Verlag, Mainz 1975. 280 pp. DM 39.00.

The text of the papers read at a symposium on Ludwig Feuerbach in Bielefeld in September 1973, and of the most important discussions held there, have been included in the present volume. Apart from the German contributions there are also some in French and English. The topics have not been restricted to questions pertaining to the philosophy of religion. Ample attention is given to the relation between Feuerbach's thinking and Marxism, e.g., in H. Arvon's critical treatment of Engels's well-known work on Feuerbach. The discussions form an important part, and they are of a high level. One could mention, for instance, W. Maihofer's proposition that according to Feuerbach the interrelation of people is the source of all morality and legal order, to which thesis he adds his argument that even in a classless society this legal order would not disappear.

SCHÄFER, ERHARD. *Dialektik und Empirie. Zum Begriff der Erfahrung bei Marx*. Bouvier Verlag Herbert Grundmann, Bonn 1976. ix, 189 pp. DM 29.00.

In a highly specialized treatise in the province of especially philosophy and sociological theory the epistemological presuppositions of Marx's scientific method, as it developed in particular after *The German Ideology*, are analyzed. The author deliberately refrains from giving his verdict on the results of this

method when applied. On the other hand he does criticize, at times implicitly rather than stated in so many words, interpretations such as those given by Popper and Schumpeter. Engels's conception of the dialectic, notably its universal application, is explicitly disputed.

### SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

CASTORIADIS, CORNELIUS. *L'Institution imaginaire de la société*. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1975. 503 pp. F.fr. 50.00.

The first part of the present volume, "Marxism and Revolutionary Theory", was originally serialized in *Socialisme ou Barbarie* (1964-65); the second part, on social imagination and social organization, is here published for the first time. In an argument that is often difficult to follow the author propounds an extremely voluntaristic interpretation of Marxism, history and society.

GERAS, NORMAN. *The Legacy of Rosa Luxemburg*. NLB, London 1976. 210 pp. £ 4.50.

The author, who has used all but exclusively sources and literature in English, places the main emphasis on the activist elements in Rosa Luxemburg's views. She stressed "the need for the day-to-day struggle to embody, or be informed by, the revolutionary socialist goal". The importance of political freedom for the proletarian revolutionary struggle is also underlined. Four essays - "Barbarism and the Collapse of Capitalism", "Between the Russian Revolutions", "The Mass Strike", and "Bourgeois Power and Socialist Democracy: On the Relation of Ends and Means" - form the core of the volume.

KITCHEN, MARTIN. *Fascism*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1976. xi, 106 pp. £ 6.95. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

Dr Kitchen, whose field of research is German military history rather than international Fascism, has now written a popular booklet on the latter subject. The focus is on the several interpretations that have been given of the phenomenon. Non-Marxist interpretations are rejected out of hand (Ernst Nolte is rather unfairly criticized), but the official Communist *agentura* theory is not accepted either. Like Axel Kuhn, to whose *Das faschistische Herrschaftssystem und die moderne Gesellschaft* (cf. IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 280) he owes quite a lot, the author subscribes to Thalheimer's "syncretic historical materialist theory" and stresses the "dialectical relationship between the capitalist functional elite and the fascists".

*Krise und Kapitalismus bei Marx*. [Von] Veit-Michael Bader, Johannes Berger, Heiner Ganssmann [u.a.] Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Köln 1975. 486 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 45.00.

The aim of the authors, members of a study group at the Free University of Berlin, is to lay the foundation, with this theoretic model, of an empirical method for treating of economic crises in the Federal Republic. Bypassing, among other things, political factors, they argue that the economic crisis is

inherent in an economy founded on division of labour and on private property. They offer a systematic survey of Marx's opinions on the subject; here the falling tendency of the rate of profit and the tendency to overproduce are central elements. As Marx never arrived at a rounded-off presentation of his crisis theory, the authors draw upon Hegel, whose method of research left its mark on *Capital*.

LUDZ, PETER CHRISTIAN. *Ideologiebegriff und marxistische Theorie. Ansätze zu einer immanenten Kritik*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1976. xviii, 337 pp. DM 36.00.

Undoubtedly Marx would have been surprised at Dr Ludz's thesis that strictly speaking there is only one ideology, viz., Marxism. However this may be, the essays that make up the present volume (two of them are here published for the first time) shed much light on the changing contents and functions of Marxist ideology, even if the author uses a rather difficult jargon. The strong Utopian element that is characteristic of the early stage has gradually given way to formulas that primarily serve the interests of established Communist regimes. The author pays much attention to the situation in the German Democratic Republic, and also discusses "revisionist" positions such as that of Robert Havemann.

MÄRZ, EDUARD. *Einführung in die Marxsche Theorie der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung. Frühkapitalismus und Kapitalismus der freien Konkurrenz*. Mit einem Anhang von Kazimierz Laski. Europaverlag, Wien 1976. 356 pp. S 228.

This study is a sequel to, and a rewriting of, *Die Marxsche Wirtschaftslehre im Widerstreit der Meinungen* (1959). The first part describes the genesis of the capitalist economy, using the English model on the whole as a point of departure, and the views held on the subject by Marx, Marxists and non-Marxists (M. Weber, Schumpeter, Rostow). Part II deals with "capitalism of free competition". Part III is to be published separately and will treat of monopoly capitalism. One of the theses characteristic of the book, which explain Marxist theory in a broad sense, is that of the historically limited validity of "laws"; thus, the rate of profit no longer tends to fall in the twentieth century, notably after the Second World War.

*Marx-Lexikon zur politischen Ökonomie* (mit japanischer Übersetzung). Hrsg. von Samezo Kuruma. 6. Krise I. 7. Krise II. 8. Krise III. 9. Krise IV (Industrieller Zyklus). Otsuki Verlag, Tokyo 1972; 1973; 1975; 1976. xvii, 447 pp.; xix, 363 pp.; xvi, 419 pp.; xviii, 399 pp. Y 3500; 3500; 3500; 4000.

The present group of volumes of the *Marx-Lexikon* systematically brings together what Marx had to say on economic crises and the business cycle. The statements have been taken not only from *Capital* and *Theories of Surplus Value*, but also from letters (some of them by Engels) and even newspaper articles. The final volume has an index of names, but, unfortunately, no subject index in German.

MEEK, RONALD L. *Social science and the ignoble savage*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1976. v, 249 pp. £ 6.00.

The title of this book does not exactly cover its contents. The author concentrates on what he calls the "four stages theory" of socio-economic development. This theory, which emerged in France and Scotland in the 1750's, distinguished four successive modes of subsistence (not of production): hunting, pasturage, agriculture and commerce. The American Indian was favoured as exemplification of the first stage of development, and he came to lose his former image of noble savage in the process.

Sismondi Européen. Actes du Colloque international tenu à Genève les 14 et 15 septembre 1973 sous la présidence de Sven Stelling-Michaud. Librairie M. Slatkine, Genève; Librairie Honoré Champion, Paris 1976. 434 pp. S.fr. 60.00; F.fr. 120.00.

The contributions presented here do not admit of any doubt as to the depth and the extent of recent research into the thinking of Sismondi, in which issues now topical play an important part. G. Dupuigrenet-Desroussilles for instance examines how Marx and Lenin saw Sismondi, and A. Toepel compares the question of alienation as to be found with Sismondi and Marx. Then we mention the response the *Histoire des Français* had in France (L. Trenard) and Sismondi's little-known conception of religion (religion moves in conjunction with society, both forward and backward), to which subject F.-P. Bowman devotes a remarkable contribution. The discussions held as part of the symposium add to the interest of this collection and give valuable details for, among other things, Sismondi's economic theory.

ZOLL, RAINER. *Der Doppelcharakter der Gewerkschaften. Zur Aktualität der Marx'schen Gewerkschaftstheorie*. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1976. 199 pp. DM 7.00.

Apart from some paradigmatic references to class structures and struggles of the last few years in Western Europe, the present volume gives a systematic survey of the views held by Marx and Engels on trade unionism. Central is the idea that under special (revolutionary) circumstances the struggle within the capitalist system (the wage system) may – though not automatically must – grow and develop into a struggle against this system. From a revolutionary viewpoint the author reaffirms that trade unions are "schools for Socialism": class-consciousness is sustained by the day-by-day struggle.

## HISTORY

AGOSTI, ALDO. *La Terza Internazionale. Storia documentaria. II. 1924-1928*. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1976. xxii, 1151 pp. (in 2 vols.) L. 12000.

For this three-volume documentary series, the second of which has now been published, we refer to IRSH, XX (1975), pp. 276f. Once more we have a well-chosen selection of Comintern documents (among other things appeals, letters

from the Executive Committee, resolutions, manifestoes). The introductions are detailed and critical. Instances of bureaucratic intervention into the affairs of affiliated parties by the Comintern – so it is put – are denounced as such. In this volume too we have short biographies (e.g., of Mao Tse-tung, but also of non-Communist politicians and statesmen).

Annali [della] Fondazione Lelio e Lisli Basso – Issoco, Roma. Vol. I. I periodici della biblioteca Basso (1684-1849). Gabriele Mazzotta editore, Milano 1975. cxiii, 516 pp. Ill. L. 18000.

Under the difficult circumstances of the Fascist regime the Italian Socialist Lelio Basso began to collect a private library of books and periodicals pertaining to the history of the working-class movement since the French Revolution. This library has now been incorporated in the institute named after him and his wife, another section of which is the *Istituto per lo Studio della Società Contemporanea*. The present opening volume of these new *Annali* lists, describes and discusses, in considerable detail, the pre-1850 periodicals in French, Italian, English and German kept by the library. The focus is on the French Revolution and the 1840's.

CONTE, FRANCIS. Christian Rakovski (1873-1941). Essai de biographie politique. Atelier reproduction des thèses, Université Lille III, Lille 1975; distr. by Librairie Honoré Champion, Paris. xxvii, 898 pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. F.fr. 90.00.

This biography, which is based on a great amount of source material in various languages and to be found in highly diverse holdings, gives a wealth of information on, among other things, Rakovskij's intellectual development (studies in Geneva, influence of Plechanov, a doctorate in the faculty of medicine conferred on the merits of a Marxist thesis on crime), his part in the Socialist movements of Bulgaria, Rumania and the Ukraine (after 1917), and his activities as a diplomat of the USSR (he was for instance ambassador in Paris from 1925 to 1927). Notable is how much attention is paid to the situations confronting Rakovskij, both a typical intellectual and a professional revolutionary, who had been leading an independent life, being a man of means, until the Russian Revolution. The conditions in the Balkan countries and the economic relations with West European countries the Soviet Union entered into in the 'twenties may serve as examples. Deported as a Trotskyist in 1928, Rakovskij was after a short-lived rehabilitation (1934) given a twenty-year sentence during the last big Moscow trial, and is supposed to have faced the firing-squad in 1941. Where this biography is unmistakably of a high descriptive quality, the analysis of motivation and views does not seem to be quite as convincing (why did Rakovskij, who converted to Bolshevism in 1917, always remain an outsider in the CP?).

GAGER, JOHN G. Kingdom and Community. The Social World of Early Christianity. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) 1975. xiii, 158 pp. \$ 6.95. (Paper: \$ 4.50.)

The expression "social world" in the subtitle refers to the "symbolic universe" created by the Primitive Church rather than to its social setting or its social

impact. The author represents the early Christians as a millenarian movement which, by resorting to proselytism and institutionalization, managed to survive, eventually conquering its rivals. In his view Christianity owed its success partly to external circumstances, but above all to its "radical sense of community". Almost nothing, however, is said about its specific religious appeal.

HEROD, CHARLES C. *The Nation in the History of Marxian Thought. The Concept of Nations with History and Nations without History.* Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1976. vi, 138 pp. D.fl. 44.20.

It would be better for the word "Marxian" in the title to be replaced by "Marxist", for one reason because the term "nations without history" has been used especially by Engels, and also because the greater part of the volume is devoted to the interpretations of Bauer, Kautsky, Lenin, Luxemburg (whose ideas on the subject of Poland differed from those of Marx and Engels), Stalin and others. A special place is taken by the Slovenian historian Fran Zwitter, who shared the views of Bauer. The process of the emergence of nations in Eastern Europe is well defined by the author.

MISGELD, KLAUS. *Die "Internationale Gruppe demokratischer Sozialisten" in Stockholm 1942-1945. Zur sozialistischen Friedensdiskussion während des Zweiten Weltkrieges.* Historiska Institutionen vid Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala 1976; distr. by Almqvist & Wiksell International, Stockholm; Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1976. 212 pp. S.kr. 59.00; DM 25.00.

The author offers an excellently documented portrait of the so-called "Little International", a group of some sixty people participating in the consultations held in Stockholm on a democratic and socialist course to be taken after the war. Political emigrants from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Norway exchanged their views with a number of Swedes, Socialist Zionists and a few partners in discussion from Allied countries. They all strove after a "Constructive Socialism" (Fritz Tarnow). The significance of the ideas developed in the group for post-war policy (Willy Brandt and Bruno Kreisky were members as well as, e.g., Martin Tranmael and Gunnar Myrdal) is discussed in detail. Short biographies of some of them are given.

*Reappraisals of Fascism.* Ed. with an Introd. by Henry A. Turner, Jr. New Viewpoints, A Division of Franklin Watts, Inc., New York 1975. xiv, 238 pp. \$ 5.95; £ 2.95.

With one exception ("The Appeal of Fascism and the Problem of National Disintegration", by William Sh. Allen), the ten essays that make up the present volume have already been published elsewhere during the years 1964-73. Marxist interpretations have been excluded on purpose. After Klaus Epstein's well-known review of Ernst Nolte's *magnum opus*, the latter discusses the problem of Fascism in recent scholarship. The second section includes "National Socialism: Totalitarianism or Fascism?", by Wolfgang Sauer, and "Fascism and Modernization", by the editor. The third section consists of four case-studies, one of them dealing with the Spanish scene (by Stanley G. Payne).

ROMEIN, JAN. *Op het breukvlak van twee eeuwen*. 2e druk. Em. Querido's Uitgeverij BV, Amsterdam 1976. 960 pp. Ill. D.fl. 89.00.

The first edition of Romein's *magnum opus* on the "change-over" to the twentieth century was reviewed at some length in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 131; for a detailed summary in English we may refer to *Acta Historiae Neerlandica*, V (1971), pp. 277ff. As regards the text the present one-volume edition is a mere reprint, but it has been provided with a considerable number of aptly chosen illustrations.

STÜRNER, WOLFGANG. *Natur und Gesellschaft im Denken des Hoch- und Spätmittelalters. Naturwissenschaftliche Kraftvorstellungen und die Motivierung politischen Handelns in Texten des 12. bis 14. Jahrhunderts*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1975. 239 pp. DM 79.00.

The author first analyzes, and then compares, how during the High Middle Ages natural philosophers conceived of the driving forces of nature, and how contemporary writers on politics interpreted the motives of political behaviour. Thomas Aquinas comes up for discussion under both headings, but Ockham is treated as a natural philosopher only. There were considerable shifts of opinion (thus there was a supernaturalistic and teleological peak in the middle of the thirteenth century), but the striking parallelism of these shifts in natural philosophy and in political thinking is not so easy to explain.

TROUSSON, RAYMOND. *Voyages aux pays de nulle part. Histoire littéraire de la pensée utopique*. Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1975. 298 pp. B.fr. 495.

Professor Trousson, a Belgian philologist, has written an historical outline of the Utopian *genre* rather than of Utopian thought. Starting with the ancient Greeks, he discusses and analyzes not only the classical writings such as Thomas More's, but also the contributions made by minor authors. A useful bibliography, which includes many titles in English and in German, is appended.

WISTRICH, ROBERT S. *Revolutionary Jews From Marx to Trotsky*. With a foreword by James Joll. Harrap, London 1976. xi, 254 pp. Ill. £ 6.75.

Dr Wistrich calls his theme, which he discusses with a certain *élan*, an "almost taboo subject" in a preface. He sees in people as Marx, Rosa Luxemburg, Victor Adler and Trockij "marginal men", who revolted against the values of the Jewish bourgeoisie which had produced them. However often they said their origins were irrelevant, these were repeatedly used against them even by Socialist sympathizers, which then led to an even more emphatic disclaimer: "the Austrian socialists were not a 'Jewish protective-guard'" (Adler). Although the author's aim is generalization, not only is the Anarchist Zionist Bernard Lazare a conspicuous exception, but also the least revolutionary-minded appear to have been the most aware of their being bound by their Jewish background (Blum, Martov, Bernstein ("free of any [Jewish] self-hatred")). Though the volume has some flaws (inaccuracies for instance) it contains thought-provoking elements.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

*AFRICA*

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

**Ghana**

Changing Social Structure in Ghana: Essays in the Comparative Sociology of a New State and an Old Tradition. Ed. with an Introd. by Jack Goody. International African Institute, London 1975. ix, 285 pp. Maps. £ 3.00.

"Each of the essays deals with some aspects of the changing situation, not necessarily today's change but at least change that is relevant to what is happening today." The longest contribution (by K. Hart) is one of the most interesting. It is based on field-work done in a certain district, and deals with the relationship between the entrepreneur and his community; here the various forms of income spending and investment are analyzed also in their bearings on the arising of social tensions and conflicts. Polly Hill discusses the "West African Farming Household". Lastly we mention a creditable essay, by Penelope Roberts, on the role of the (mostly young) village school-teacher in Ghana.

**South Africa**

JOHNSTONE, FREDERICK A. Class, race and gold. A study of class relations and racial discrimination in South Africa. [International Library of Sociology.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Henley, Boston 1976. xiv, 298 pp. £ 5.95.

The author, considering the "prevailing, 'liberal' approach to the history and social system of South Africa [...] seriously inadequate" because it fails to provide "an accurate account or valid explanation of the system of racial domination", has adopted a "Marxist structuralist" method, which he applies with remarkable caution. Apart from the wretched circumstances of the black workers in the gold-mining industry – the field of research – the special position of the white workers comes up for ample discussion. A cut in their wages led to a strike in 1922. The rise of black labour to semi-skilled jobs made the unrest among the whites gather head and led eventually (1926) to a legalization of racial discrimination ("Colour Bar Act"). The political implications are given full attention.

**Uganda**

MAMDANI, MAHMOOD. Politics and Class Formation in Uganda. Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1976. viii, 339 pp. \$ 16.50.

"It is necessary that we go beyond the economist's conception of production as simply that of material objects and understand it as also the production of relations and ideas." The author, who denies the validity of the interpre-



tation of underdevelopment as being caused by traditional forces prevailing over modern ones, develops with considerable ability a neo-Marxist analysis. He focuses on the origins and evolution of the "petty bourgeoisie" – "kulaks", civil servants and traders –, paying special attention to the Asians. He argues that the "petty bourgeoisie [...] is a dependent class, an intermediary in the exploitation of the neocolony by the centers of imperial capitalism", notably by British banks. The regime of terror under Amin prevents according to the author the stabilization of an African commercial bourgeoisie.

## AMERICA

HOSTETLER, JOHN A. Hutterite Society. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, London 1974. xvi, 403 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 14.00.

After a relatively long section on the eventful history of the Hutterian Brethren in Central and Eastern Europe, the author deals with the present-day communal life of this Anabaptist sect in North America. For this purpose he has made a special study of three colonies in Alberta, Manitoba and Montana. The problems of what may be described as a blend of conservative religion and communism in a modern individualistic world are discussed in a third section. The volume is richly illustrated.

### Canada

Essays in Canadian Working Class History. Eds: Gregory S. Kealey [and] Peter Warrian. McClelland and Stewart Ltd, Toronto 1976. 231 pp. Ill. Maps. C\$ 4.95.

"This book is an attempt to bring back ordinary working people from their long exile on the margins of Canadian history." Thus states the introduction to these essays, which cover the period between 1850 and 1925, and are all devoted to topics of local and regional history. The first-mentioned editor deals with the history of Canadian Orangeism in Toronto (45 lodges in 1890). Other subjects are, for instance, the (often small) part literacy played in the obtaining of respected and profitable jobs, and a coal miners' strike in Nova Scotia (1922), related in detail.

### Chile

VITALE, LUIS. Interpretación marxista de la historia de Chile. Tomo IV. Ascenso i declinación de la burg[u]esía minera. De Pérez a Bal-maceda (1861-1891). Verlag Jugend und Politik GmbH, Frankfurt [Emser Strasse 29] 1975. i, 262 pp. DM 12.00.

The first three volumes of this history of Chile were published in Santiago from 1967 to 1971. In the present volume the author, who is now living in Venezuela, deals with the rise of the industrial bourgeoisie in Chile. He builds on the work of Marcelo Segall, but in doing so he remains independent and critical.

**Netherlands Antilles**

ANDERSON, WILLIAM A. and RUSSELL R. DYNES. *Social Movements, Violence and Change. The May Movement in Curaçao*. Ohio State University Press, Columbus 1975. x, 175 pp. \$ 12.50.

The authors are of the opinion that "crowd violence" may be "a phase of a movement, [...] not necessarily irrational and without purpose". A generalizing, summary history of the ethnic and social history of the island precedes the account of the impact of the installation, in 1918, of a refinery to process crude oil from Venezuela, and economic and social developments since the 1950's. The riots of May 1969 (with strong racial undertones) are discussed in greater depth. It is argued that they "did follow the pattern of the recent protest movements in the United States".

**United States of America**

JAFFE, PHILIP J. *The Rise and Fall of American Communism*. Introd. by Bertram D. Wolfe. Horizon Press, New York 1975. iv, 236 pp. \$ 10.00.

The title promises much more than the volume actually offers. The author discusses Earl Browder's role as leader of the CPUSA, which was in May 1944 converted into a Communist Political Association because of a misinterpretation of the Tehran Conference. Of interest are the encoded messages Moscow sent to Browder (September and October 1939), which reveal a "sharp difference between Soviet public pronouncements and Soviet confidential analysis". Varga's views on the near future of capitalism, which were severely criticized in 1947, but help to account for Browder's own course, are dealt with at length. The author attacks, with solid arguments, the stance taken by those American historians who lay the responsibility for the Cold War at the door of the United States. Browder's intellectual evolution after his fall as party leader (1945) is given ample attention.

OWENS, LESLIE HOWARD. *This Species of Property. Slave Life and Culture in the Old South*. Oxford University Press, New York 1976. xi, 291 pp. \$ 12.95.

Dr Owens has used many diaries, narratives told by slaves, traveller's accounts and other original sources for his vivid and imaginative description of many aspects of the life led by slaves, who constituted according to George Washington "a very troublesome species of property". He discusses the often deplorable conditions of health (hard work, mosquitoes, protein and vitamin C deficiency), spiritual life, and the resistance, active and passive, offered by slaves and runaways, who often committed acts of violence to revenge themselves. On the other hand the Old South plantation should not be seen as a precursor of the concentration camp: "it possessed qualities that permitted many slaves enough leeway within the setting of bondage to work out a variety of personally beneficial responses to the demands of their existences." An index of names and subjects is appended.

PARMAN, DONALD L. *The Navajos and the New Deal*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1976. xiii, 316 pp. Ill. \$ 17.50.

In this well-documented work the endeavours are discussed which John Collier, head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, made to achieve better living conditions for the Navajos and encourage their self-respect by introducing tribal self-rule among them. Although obstruction waged against a new grazing programme entailing livestock control (1937) played some part, the resistance against the plans for reform is mainly explained from the penetration of assimilationist ideals, far advanced among the leaders of the Indians (*inter al.*, J. C. Morgan, who became head of the tribal council obstructing Collier). The motivation of this opposition, the more remarkable as the Federal Government spent considerable sums of money in order to raise the living standard of the Navajos, is carefully analyzed.

### ASIA

*The Arab-Israeli Conflict*. Ed. by John Norton Moore. Sponsored by the American Society of International Law. Vol. I: Readings. Vol. II: Readings. Vol. III: Documents. Princeton University Press, Princeton n.d. [1975.] xxviii, 1067 pp.; ix, 1193 pp.; xxii, 1248 pp. Maps. \$ 95.00. (Abroad: \$ 119.00.)

This work is modestly presented as a compilation, and as such it is no doubt very useful. Vols I and II reprint legal and political comments on the conflict between the State of Israel and the Arabs up to March 1973, arranged in the following five sections: "The Relevance of International Law", "Underlying Issues", "The Six-Day War and Continued Hostilities", "The Role of the United Nations", and "Thoughts on Settlement". Vol. III consists of historical documents from the Basle Programme of 1897 to the aftermath of the October War. To both the Readings and the Documents a detailed index is appended.

### China

BERNAL, MARTIN. *Chinese Socialism to 1907*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1976. ix, 259 pp. \$ 15.00; £ 10.50.

In the present opening volume of a series which is to comprise three, and will cover the period ending with the May 4 movement (1919), a detailed survey, mainly based on Chinese and Japanese source material, is given of the penetration of socialist ideas. These became known at first through American and British missionaries (journal: *The Review of the Times*, in Chinese); later, from about 1900, socialist ideas (those of Bellamy and George were initially the most prominent) came to China mainly by way of Japan. The influence of these ideas on intellectuals such as the rather reformist Kang Yu-wei and the more revolutionary Sun Yat-sen is analyzed in detail. Social-democratic views progressing steadily had to make way in 1906-07 for anarchist and nihilist conceptions. Western and Eastern languages have their own section in the bibliography.

WANG, JAMES C. F. *The Cultural Revolution in China: An Annotated Bibliography*. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York, London 1976. 246 pp. \$ 23.00.

No less than 364 annotated entries, covering "all books, monographs, and journal articles in English on the Cultural Revolution which are commonly available to students and researchers", have been included in this very useful bibliography. They are grouped into nine chapters, devoted to the origin and meaning of the Cultural Revolution, bureaucratism and the cadre problem in the CP, the Red Guard movement, the role of the military, the revolutionary committees in the provinces, the impact of the revolution on the economy, schools, university and science, foreign policy, and the aftermath. Author and subject indices enhance the value of the book. The annotation offers real information without adding much of an evaluation.

#### India

*Documents of the History of the Communist Party of India. Vol. VII. 1948-1950.* Ed. by M. B. Rao. People's Publishing House, New Delhi 1976. xxiii, 1111 pp. Rs 30.00.

In order of appearance this is the third volume of a series of which Vols I and II were noticed in IRSH, XVII (1972), pp. 748f., and XXI (1976), p. 289. In his introduction the editor sharply criticizes both "the Russian path" (pursued until the spring of 1950 and characterized by "adventurist actions") and – though less severely – "the Chinese path". "Any one of the[...] errors we made in this period would have been enough to finish off any ordinary party." The documents illuminate the tremendous shifts in the analyses of the class structure and the position of India, the independence of which was for a long time considered to be a fiction by the CP.

#### Indonesia

POEZE, HARRY A. *Tan Malaka. Strijder voor Indonesië's vrijheid. Levensloop van 1897 tot 1945.* Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1976. vii, 605 pp. Ill. Maps. D.fl. 62.40.

The author of this first volume of Malaka's biography (he lived from 1897 to 1949) has included numerous documents, both inserted in the text and additional in an appendix. He uses a great amount of source material and offers a circumstantial description of Malaka's life, entering also into personal details. His Menangkabau origin, the years of study in the Netherlands, the role he played in the Communist Party of his country and in the Comintern are discussed at length. His attitude – which would lead him into conflict – on the co-operation with the "Pan-Islamic" Sarekat Islam, which he saw as a genuine liberation movement, is given a very great deal of attention. During the years of his political exile Malaka founded a new party (1927), which bore a marked radical-nationalist imprint. This stay abroad (which would last until 1942) receives relatively little notice as far as the last ten years are concerned.

## Israel

JIRYIS, SABRI. *The Arabs in Israel*. Transl. from the Arabic by Inea Bushnaq. Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1976. xviii, 314 pp. \$ 12.50; £ 6.75.

The present volume is an expanded and updated translation of a book that was originally published in Hebrew in 1966. The author critically describes the official Israeli policies vis-a-vis the minority group to which he belonged until his emigration to Lebanon. The fact that he provides evidence instead of resorting to abuse (a number of tables are appended) certainly strengthens his argument. The inevitable Noam Chomsky has written a foreword.

SHAPIRO, YONATHAN. *The Formative Years of the Israeli Labour Party. The Organization of Power, 1919-1930*. Sage Publications Ltd., London, Beverly Hills 1976. vii, 282 pp. £ 7.00.

After a short survey of Jewish immigration into Palestine from 1882 upward (First *Aliya*), in which the acquisition of land (with indispensable help from Baron Edmond de Rothschild) receives special attention, the author discusses in detail the history of *Ahdut Ha'avodah* (Mapai since 1930). More than just a political party at first, the organization entrusted tasks as the founding of trade unions and schools and the setting up of workers' kitchens to the General Federation of Labour (Histadrut), on which much information is given, in 1920. The author emphasizes the fact that the leaders of the workers' movement had arrived, mainly in 1905-10, from Russia, where they had been active in politics. This is connected with the significance ascribed to the collectivist ideology of the party, which, however, did opt for the democratic system.

## EUROPE

## Austria

MAIMANN, HELENE. *Politik im Wartesaal. Österreichische Exilpolitik in Grossbritannien 1938-1945*. Hermann Böhlaus Nachf., Wien, Köln, Graz 1975. xv, 355 pp. Ill. S 548.

In the present volume several aspects of the views and activities of the Austrian political refugees are expertly and thoroughly dealt with, where necessary seen in their relation to the various alignments operating in the country itself before 1938: Communists, revolutionary and moderate Socialists, but also the legitimists (many of them staying with Otto Hapsburg in the United States) and the (few) Christian Socials. The attitudes of the British Government and parties are discussed at length. An interesting detail, told by the author with verve, is that the Communists converted themselves to the idea of a separate Austrian nation before the Socialists declared to take this stand. The various Austrian organizations active in Britain are examined closely as to their aims and methods.

## Czechoslovakia

KALIVODA, ROBERT. *Revolution und Ideologie. Der Hussitismus*. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1976. xiii, 397 pp. DM 62.00.

This is a rather thoroughly remodelled version of *Husitská ideologie*, which was published in Prague in 1961. Notably the first and the fourth chapters have been abridged, but on the other hand the copious notes now also refer to publications of the 'sixties. The Marxist author interprets Hussitism as "the first bourgeois-type revolution", the Taborites playing the "classical" role of the radical Left. The well-known problem of a bourgeois revolution without a bourgeoisie is solved by having the latter precede capitalism.

## France

BERTHE, MAURICE. *Le comté de Bigorre. Un milieu rural au bas Moyen Age*. SEVPEN, Paris 1976. 283 pp. Maps. F.fr. 85.00.

The subject of this doctorate thesis is the region situated on the Northern side of the Pyrenees round Lourdes and Tarbes. It suffered not only from the effects of economic contraction (the trend of the late Middle Ages), but also from the Black Death and the Hundred Years' War. The most important result was a 40% drop in population (many lost villages). There were some shifts to the advantage of the peasants and the serfs, and at the expense of the lower ranks of the nobility. The author's principal sources include the local tax registers of 1313 and 1429.

COSTE, BRIGITTE. *Mably. Pour une utopie du bon sens*. Librairie C. Klincksieck, Paris 1975. 149 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

Basing herself on Mably's numerous writings, the author gives a good insight into his opinions (which had a strong influence on, among others, Babeuf and Buonarroti), such as his conception of the Law of Nature, his views on whether private property (source of social contrasts and impediment to attaining to a state of happiness) should be abolished, and on the education to good citizenship. Mably's pragmatism is stressed; his loathing waste and his preaching and practising the simple life give his ideas according to the author a certain relevancy to our own time. The many quotations have been aptly integrated into the text.

FIELD, FRANK. *Three French Writers and the Great War. Studies in the Rise of Communism and Fascism*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1975. ix, 212 pp. £ 4.75.

The subtitle of the present volume is certainly an overstatement. Barbusse, Drieu la Rochelle and Bernanos may or may not be representative of their time, but in point of fact Mr Field does not offer much more than a discussion of the political and ideological answers these three men sought to their war experience and the predicament of the modern world. Bernanos is treated with special sympathy: "While Barbusse and Drieu remained trapped in the ideologies they had adopted in the middle of their careers, Bernanos's thought was in a perpetual process of change and development to the very end of his life."

FOURNIER, JACQUES et NICOLE QUESTIAUX. *Traité du social. Situations, luttes, politiques, institutions*. Dalloz, Paris 1976. iv, 1103 pp. F.fr. 140.00.

The authors of this impressive work subscribe to a definition in which the social dimension is restricted to the human and societal problems raised by capitalism, where, as they put it aptly, "la 'main invisible' d'Adam Smith se trouve en défaut". Having stated their position on these lines, they devote separate sections to work and industrial relations, social security, human needs and the living standard, and social policy. Though occasionally comparisons are made with other countries, the focus is definitely on France. The volume includes a wealth of facts and figures, and a useful subject index is appended.

FRECHE, GEORGES. *Toulouse et la région Midi-Pyrénées au siècle des lumières (vers 1670-1789)*. Editions Cujas, Paris n.d. [1975.] xviii, 982 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 200.00.

The social and economic history of Toulouse and its environs (roughly co-extensive with what is now called *Midi-Pyrénées*) during the century preceding the Revolution is the subject of this voluminous study. While the overall focus is on the countryside and the evolution of agriculture, the second section especially treats of the role played by the towns and the urban elites. Dr Frêche has drawn upon a wealth of printed and manuscript sources. Many tables, graphs and illustrations are included.

*Histoire des paysans français du XVIIIe siècle à nos jours*. Sous la dir. de J.-P. Houssel par J.-C. Bonnet, S. Dontenwill, R. Estier et P. Goujon. Editions Horvath, Roanne 1976. iii, 549 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 78.00. (Cloth: F.fr. 155.00.)

This richly illustrated volume is a many-sided history, aimed at a wide readership, of the French peasantry and the French countryside since the eighteenth century. After a short introduction, Dontenwill deals with the situation at the end of the *ancien régime*, Goujon with the years from the Revolution to the Second Empire, Estier with the first half century of the Third Republic, and Bonnet with the inter-war period, the Vichy regime and the "second agricultural revolution". In addition, three prominent peasant leaders give their opinion on this revolution and the future.

LA BOETIE, ETIENNE DE. *Le Discours de la servitude volontaire*. Texte ét. par P. Léonard. *La Boétie et la question du politique*, textes de Lamennais, P. Leroux, A. Vermorel [e.a.] Payot, Paris 1976. xxvii, 295 pp. F.fr. 59.50.

The actual text takes up less than half of the present volume; the remainder comprises an introduction by Miguel Abensour and Marcel Gauchet, a long epilogue by Claude Lefort, etc. La Boétie's major work is published in two versions, the first based on the so-called de Mesmes manuscript, the second given in the modernizing "transcription" of Charles Teste (1836).

MARKOV, WALTER. *Volksbewegungen der Französischen Revolution*. Hrsg. von Manfred Hahn. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1976. 248 pp. DM 19.00.

A brilliantly written essay, dating from 1950, on the "crisis of German historiography" (a panoramic survey from the beginning of the nineteenth century up to the first years after the war) is accompanied in this volume by (parts of) studies on the French Revolution. Jacques Roux and the *Enragés* are given ample space, and with good reason: the GDR historian's scholarly work on the popular movements to the left of Jacobinism (which is considered to be petty-bourgeois democratic in nature) is most valuable.

Revolution and Reaction. 1848 and the Second French Republic. Ed. by Roger Price. Croom Helm, London; Barnes & Noble, New York 1975. vii, 333 pp. £ 7.95.

In a markedly balanced introductory essay the editor sketches, among other things, the regional social, economic and political differences. He observes, on the subject of the workers' movement: "The very diversity of socialist ideas being discussed is indicative of their lack of contact with and appeal to mass movements." The other contributions collected in this volume range over a wide scope. Selecting more or less at random, we mention the treatise by Ch. H. Johnson on a category of craftsmen, the tailors, from 1800 to 1848, that by P. Amann on "The Paris Club Movement in 1848", and that by V. Wright on the *coup d'état* of December 1851, whereby Louis Napoléon, taking harsh repressive measures, completely alienated the Left. These measures, however, rather varied from region to region.

SAINT-SIMON, HENRI (1760-1825). *Selected writings on science, industry and social organisation*. Transl. and ed. by Keith Taylor. Holmes and Meier Publishers, Inc., New York 1975. 312 pp. \$ 24.00.

In the introduction, which gives a short biography of Saint-Simon, his interpretation of the "task facing nineteenth-century Europe" is defined by the editor as "one of social reconstruction". This reconstruction "could not possibly be achieved until a new moral code based on scientific reasoning was formulated and accepted as valid by the majority of the people". It is briefly outlined what response Saint-Simonianism met with in France. The writings have been selected in such a way as to ensure a good balance between the various periods according to which they are classified. The annotation, though limited, sheds much light on the texts, which are often quite difficult.

SIEBURG, HEINZ-OTTO. *Geschichte Frankreichs*. Verlag W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1975. 456 pp. DM 39.80.

In this synthesizing study the emphasis is on political history, but, for instance, social history is not neglected either. The Paris Commune, pertaining to both provinces, is discussed by the author in a fairly short, yet searching exposition. The idea that the nation-state has developed in France into its purest exponent, discernible in several aspects of national life, runs as a red thread through the book. When the conflicts with Germany are dealt with,



one is struck by the understanding for the French attitude in 1914, while the British retreat from Dunkirk in 1940 is said to have been prompted by sheer self-interest. The notes have been kept down; the imposing factual knowledge of the author is more than evident from the text, for that matter.

**WEBER, EUGEN.** Peasants into Frenchmen. The Modernization of Rural France 1870-1914. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1976. xv, 615 pp. Maps. \$ 20.00.

In the first section of this well-written and well-documented book Professor Weber presents a vivid picture of a conservative, stagnant and isolated countryside. He then goes on to show how, during the first decades of the Third Republic, this world was modernized and homogenized under the impact of the new road and railway system, education and military service. Special attention is paid to local customs and changing attitudes. The focus is on the Southern half of France, and many details are quoted from departmental and Parisian archives.

#### OTHER BOOKS

**HARRIS, ANDRE et ALAIN DE SEDOUY.** Voyage à l'intérieur du Parti communiste. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1974. 444 pp.

**ROBRIEUX, PHILIPPE.** Maurice Thorez. Vie secrète et vie publique. Fayard, Paris 1975. v, 661 pp.

**TIERSKY, RONALD.** French Communism, 1920-1972. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1974. xv, 425 pp. [Cf. IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 145.]

#### Germany

**BERS, GÜNTER [und] MICHAEL KLÖCKER.** Die sozialdemokratische Arbeiterbewegung im Kölner Raum 1890-1895. Einhorn-Presse Peter Främcke, Wentorf bei Hamburg 1976. 120\*, 449 pp. DM 19.00.

The opening chapter of this mimeographed book is a rather schematic survey of the German workers' movement in general up to the repeal of the Anti-Socialist Law in 1890. This is followed by an excellently documented discussion of the demographical and economic development of the governmental district Cologne, social conditions, and the origins and expansion of Social Democracy and trade unionism. Structure and activities of the SPD are dealt with in great detail. Most of the volume consists of documents, viz., reports from the district president to his superior in Coblenz and to the Prussian Minister of the Interior. These reports are valuable source material.

Deutsche Amerikaauswanderung im 19. Jahrhundert. Sozialgeschichtliche Beiträge. Unter Mitarbeit von Harald Focke, Christine Hansen und Michael Kuckhoff hrsg. von Günter Moltmann. J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart 1976. vi, 218 pp. Ill. DM 40.00.

Four complete dissertations have been included in the present volume. In a

well-balanced essay Ch. Hansen answers the question, partly in the affirmative, whether and to what extent emigration was a social safety-valve. H. Focke deals with the shift in Friedrich List's opinions on German emigration, notably from densely populated South-West Germany, to America. M. Kuckhoff gives a short survey of the often restrictive emigration policy pursued before 1848, which is followed by an account of the discussions held in the National Assembly of 1848-49 on an arrangement more advantageous to the emigrants. The contribution by the editor concerns the transport of convicts and of people trying to evade a sentence by means of emigration.

**ELLIGER, WALTER.** Thomas Müntzer. Leben und Werk. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1975. viii, 842 pp. Ill. DM 98.00.

This very detailed and well-documented biography does not make easy reading, if only because of the numerous quotations from sixteenth-century German sources it contains, but it will certainly remain a standard work for many years to come. In the author's opinion Müntzer was first and foremost a theologian, not a "social agitator". He was a theocratist who believed that the Kingdom of God was at hand, and who mobilized the masses with that prospect in view. Müntzer's relation to Luther is treated in an original way.

**ENGELSING, ROLF.** Der literarische Arbeiter. Band I: Arbeit, Zeit und Werk im literarischen Beruf. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1976. 553 pp. DM 148.00.

Professor Engelsing breaks new ground in this social history of a hitherto neglected group: the brain-workers exclusive of "white collar". He concentrates on writers (both scholars and belletrists) and university men (including students, the longest chapter has as subject "Attending Lectures from Melanchthon to Dutschke"). He has collected a wealth of information on their living and working conditions, mainly on the basis of biographical data. In the chapter on the literary production process some attention is paid to the genesis of Marx's *magnum opus*.

**Ernährung und Ernährungslehre im 19. Jahrhundert.** Vorträge eines Symposiums am 5. und 6. Januar 1973 in Frankfurt am Main. Mit Beiträgen von Walter Artelt, John Burnett, Hans-Heinz Eulner [u.a.] Hrg. von Edith Heischkel-Artelt. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1976. 409 pp. DM 74.00.

The two contributions to the present volume most likely to cater for social historians are those by Hans Teuteberg and Günter Wiegelmann on the diet of the lower classes, a subject which they have treated in greater detail in their book noticed in IRSH, XVIII (1973), pp. 316f. Further there are studies on the science of nutrition, the processing industry, and even music as a digestive. Occasionally the situation outside the German lands comes up for discussion.

**FRANZ, GÜNTHER.** Geschichte des deutschen Bauernstandes vom frühen Mittelalter bis zum 19. Jahrhundert. 2., erg. und erw. Aufl.

Verlag Eugen Ulmer, Stuttgart 1976. 301 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 88.00.

The first edition of this Vol. IV of the *Deutsche Agrargeschichte* series appeared in 1970 and was noticed in IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 311. The present volume is a revised and slightly expanded version.

GERTH, HANS H. Bürgerliche Intelligenz um 1800. Zur Soziologie des deutschen Frühliberalismus. Mit einem Vorwort und einer ergänzenden Bibliographie hrsg. von Ulrich Herrmann. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1976. 155 pp. DM 24.00.

This doctorate thesis dating from 1935, which could not be published under the Nazi regime, betrays strong influence exerted by Mannheim and other famous teachers at Frankfurt University around 1930. Gerth discusses the emergence of a *Kultur-Liberalismus*, the protagonists of which were to be found among members of the Protestant clergy, the expanding academic world and, remarkably, the bureaucracy. This last category was, as the author ably argues, a strong factor of integration in early German Liberalism. The very extensive notes contain a wealth of especially local details. The editor's supplementary bibliography is grouped according to subjects.

GIESSEN, KARL-HEINZ. Die Gewerkschaften im Prozeß der Volks- und Staatswillensbildung. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1976. 253 pp. DM 74.00.

The trade unions can, "next to their activities outside the sphere of institutions of civil and constitutional law, exert influence, with varying intensity, on legislation, administration and jurisdiction". The author of this social-jurisprudential treatise is concerned with the question to what extent the trade unions take part in the process of the purpose of the State on the one hand and the will of society on the other finding embodiment. He pronounces on how the political commitment of the unions is, or ought to be, circumscribed if they are to fulfil their function as well as possible. Here the author commends a "coalition law", which could provide in this matter.

HAFERKORN, FOLKERT. Soziale Vorstellungen Heinrich von Sybels. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1976. 222 pp. DM 44.00.

Drawing upon v. Sybel's historical works, his speeches, articles and lecture-notes (now in East German custody), the author analyzes how the well-known "Little German" historian conceived of society, social relations and the "social question". Unlike Ranke, v. Sybel paid considerable attention to social history in his early works, but he always believed in the primacy of politics. Indeed he saw the State as the embodiment of the public interest, and his ideal of social harmony, no less than his bourgeois background, made him more and more critical of the workers' movement and democracy.

HENDERSON, W. O. The Life of Friedrich Engels. Frank Cass, London 1976. xxi, 853, x pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. £ 24.00.

During the more than forty years since Gustav Mayer's biography of Engels

appeared new data have emerged in several studies, which could be worked up in the present biography. The author's own research has left its imprint on, among other things, the account of Engels's first stay in Manchester and on that of his relations with Godfrey Ermen. Each chapter is devoted to a main theme, which results in chronological overlapping (and sometimes repetition). Both volumes are concluded with a number of documents, most of them easily accessible in the original for readers with a knowledge of German.

KRON, FRIEDHELM. Schriftsteller und Schriftstellerverbände. Schriftstellerberuf und Interessenpolitik 1842-1973. J. B. Metzler, Stuttgart 1976. ix, 505 pp. DM 45.00.

In the present volume the professional organization of the German belletrists is approached from a sociological vantage point rather than from an historical one. The author criticizes the elitist outlook of the traditional associations, and commends the *Verband deutscher Schriftsteller* for its affiliation to the *Industriegewerkschaft Druck und Papier* in 1973.

LUTZ, BURKART. Krise des Lohnanreizes. Ein empirisch-historischer Beitrag zum Wandel der Formen betrieblicher Herrschaft am Beispiel der deutschen Stahlindustrie. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Köln 1975. 363 pp. DM 48.00.

This study is essentially a summary, and in part a revision, of a research report which dates from 1961. In an introduction written in 1973 the author states that at the time of his investigation there was no political factor as yet in the crisis of merit rating. The more striking are his findings: they lead to possibilities of self-management of the workers in the steel industry, to be realized through the abolition of traditional incentives. Mention should be made of the thorough treatment of the history of merit rating, in which the emphasis is on the 'twenties, but the wage policy of the Third *Reich* is also discussed.

MARX, KARL [und] FRIEDRICH ENGELS. Gesamtausgabe (MEGA). Hrsg. vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der Kommunistischen Partei der Sowjetunion und vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands. Erste Abteilung. Werke, Artikel, Entwürfe. Dietz Verlag, Berlin. III.

Band 1. MARX, KARL. Werke, Artikel, literarische Versuche bis März 1843. 1975. 88\*, 1337 pp. (in 2 vols.) M 135.00.

— . Gesamtausgabe (MEGA). [...] Dritte Abteilung. Briefwechsel. Dietz Verlag, Berlin. III.

Band 1. — . Briefwechsel bis April 1846. 1975. 34\*, 964 pp. (in 2 vols.) M 135.00.

The impressive project of a new and more complete MEGA, which enjoys the co-operation of institutes in Western countries (among them the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis) and will on completion comprise

about one hundred volumes, is especially intended for scholarly use. The motivation of this immense undertaking was the conviction that "more than ever before it becomes evident in our days that the working class is the main revolutionary force of social progress", and that Marxism-Leninism is its vehicle. All texts are presented in their original language and orthography, and all drafts of eventually published writings are given in order to enable the reader to track step by step the conception and development of trains of thought. Each volume is supplemented by a separately bound *Apparat* volume. In these supplements, among other things, corrections in the manuscript are indicated, variant readings and editorial explanations given, and quotations in the ancient languages translated. Relevant documents and indices (persons, subjects, literature) find here a place as well. It has been possible to include quite a number of unpublished writings of Marx and Engels, not even to be found in the *Werke* edition. Thus, in Vol. 1 of the Third Series (correspondence) there are two letters by Engels printed here for the first time. Letters written to Marx and Engels are also included, and even a selection from correspondence between third persons. Moreover, letters up to now only known in part appear here in full, and others are published for the first time in their original language. The arrangement of the materials offers no problems. Vol. 1 of the First Series (books, articles, pamphlets, drafts) opens with Marx's doctorate thesis; this is followed by his journalistic work. An appendix contains texts by others revised or rewritten by Marx, writings of which it is doubted whether Marx is the author, and relevant documents such as a petition in which citizens of Cologne ask the Prussian King to grant continuation of the *Rheinische Zeitung*. The second section of this volume contains Marx's *Gymnasium* examination papers and his poems, the appendix folk songs collected by him. The Second Series will include *Capital* and the preparatory works, the Fourth excerpts, notebooks and marginal notes. Further, special volumes will be devoted to other people's reminiscences of Marx and Engels, photographs and other pictures.

NOLL, ADOLF. *Sozio-ökonomischer Strukturwandel des Handwerks in der zweiten Phase der Industrialisierung, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Regierungsbezirke Arnsberg und Münster*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1975. 386 pp. DM 62.00.

Focusing on the Westphalian governmental districts Münster and Arnsberg, the author investigates the plight of the traditional handicrafts (small business) during the Second Empire. The overall picture is one of a successful adjustment to the new economic circumstances, though this was hampered by an ideological claim to a special intermediary function. Almost half of the volume is taken up by statistics and diagrams.

SAAGE, RICHARD. *Faschismustheorien. Eine Einführung*. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1976. 184 pp. DM 16.80.

The title of this booklet is misleading because it is too vague. In point of fact the author provides a useful survey of the vast literature, only part of it to be classed as theoretical, on the relationship between Nazism and the (lower) middle class on the one hand, and big business on the other. Contributions on other aspects of Nazism, such as its relations to the workers, the peasants, the

Prussian squirearchy and German society in general, are either ignored or disparaged (e.g., Dahrendorf). It is interesting to contrast the cocksure manner in which on pp. 143ff. Broszat is played off against Dahrendorf with the former's statement in the well-known *Deutsche Geschichte seit dem Ersten Weltkrieg*, Vol. I, p. 824.

SCHULZ, GERHARD. *Deutschland seit dem Ersten Weltkrieg 1918-1945*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1976. 252 pp. DM 15.80.

This is the concluding volume of a paperback *Deutsche Geschichte* edited by Joachim Leuschner, four volumes of which have been published until now. Professor Schulz, who has already several specialistic studies of the period to his name (cf. IRSH, XX (1975), p. 471), offers an informative and conveniently arranged outline of the history of the Weimar Republic and the Third Reich.

STACHURA, PETER D. *Nazi Youth in the Weimar Republic*. Introd. by Peter H. Merkl. Clio Books, Santa Barbara (Calif.), Oxford 1975. xxi, 301 pp. \$ 17.50. (Paper: \$ 5.75.)

The present volume is a well-documented history of the Hitler Youth and its predecessors up to 1933. In the author's view the HJ never was a genuine youth organization, yet during these years it distinguished itself from the NSDAP in that at least its rank and file was predominantly working-class, while its ideology remained social-revolutionary even after 1928. Two hundred short biographies of HJ leaders and a number of tables are appended.

Das wilhelminische Bildungsbürgertum. Zur Sozialgeschichte seiner Ideen. Mit Beiträgen von Gerhard Dilcher, Janos Frecot, Peter Hampe [u.a.] Hrsg. von Klaus Vondung. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1976. 208 pp. DM 15.80.

In an opening chapter the editor shows that the social history of the educated middle class and its ideas cannot be interpreted in terms of "superstructure" and "the ideas of the ruling class". As for the positive approach chosen by Dr Vondung and his collaborators, this is necessarily a pluralistic one. There are a number of case-studies on individuals (F. Th. Vischer, M. Weber, K. Riezler and Th. Mann), and a contribution on the bigwigs of jurisprudence and the "social question", but oppositional currents are also given attention, for instance by Ulrich Linse. The well-known phenomenon of the German divergence is hardly gone into.

#### Great Britain

BOWEN, PETER. *Social Control in Industrial Organisations. Industrial relations and industrial sociology: a strategic and occupational study of British steelmaking*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Henley, Boston 1976. xii, 270 pp. £ 5.75.

Although the starting-point of this sociological study in industrial relations is field-work in a steel plant in the North of England (the author has first-

hand experience both as an open-hearth operative and as a manager), the volume has a wider purview. The weak spots in systems of work and collective bargaining in which workers and their unions do not participate in the company are analyzed. It should be mentioned that the author often refers to the past. The volume also contains a short history of the iron and steel industry of Great Britain, as seen in an international perspective.

CHESTER, NORMAN. *The Nationalisation of British Industry 1945-51*. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London 1975. xv, 1075 pp. £ 21.00.

The present volume "is primarily a study of how a major part of a Party's electoral programme was translated into legislation and executive action". The author discusses the nationalization process on the Whitehall and Westminster level, not on that of the industries in question. This is done in great detail, soberly, and with a firm grip on the available sources. Although the administrative shortcomings of the Third Labour Government in the nationalization issue are not smoothed over, the volume never becomes an indictment; it is just a well-documented account. There are separate chapters on the treatment of the consumers ("Undoubtedly it never entered the heads of many Ministers and their supporters that the consumer might be in need of some protection from the Boards of these industries") and the workers.

EVANS, GEORGE EWART. *From Mouths of Men*. Faber and Faber Ltd, London 1976. 202 pp. Ill. £ 5.50.

The method here – of collecting socio-historical facts from oral sources – is the same as that used by the author in his book *The Days That We Have Seen* (cf. IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 141). The present volume gives lively sketches of town life, for instance in Ipswich, during the years preceding the First World War and shortly afterwards. Traffic, clothes, games children played, the life led by domestic servants and education of those days are brought out. The second part of the book is devoted to the life of the miners in Wales; the effects of mechanization are made very clear.

FORESTER, TOM. *The Labour Party and the Working Class*. Heinemann Educational Books, London 1976. x, 166 pp. £ 3.75.

Although one third of the manual workers (and even half of the non-unionized!) vote with the Conservatives, the author holds that the bond between Labour Party and working class is if anything consolidating, and that prospects for Socialism are bright. The volume contains a series of synthesizing observations on the existing literature, but is partly also based on the findings of field-work done in one single constituency. One chronological blunder (Engels is said to have written to Lenin!) does not seriously detract from the volume's merit: this is a well-readable, in essence popular treatise with a distinct journalistic flavour.

GRAY, ROBERT Q. *The Labour Aristocracy in Victorian Edinburgh*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1976. x, 220 pp. £ 8.00.

Material from an article published in IRSH, XVIII (1973), among other

things, has been used in this study, which is explicitly placed "within the Marxist tradition of socio-historical analysis". The author gives a well-documented portrait of the "industrial working class in nineteenth-century Edinburgh", which was "marked by a considerable occupational diversity". Central are the artisans. The volume provides precise data on wages and working hours, standards of living and housing of workmen belonging to the skilled trades. Of interest is also the exposition of socialist ideas advancing among the "labour aristocracy", which was, because of its relatively privileged position, able to mediate "accommodative responses to capitalist society", i.e., to promote a reformist tendency.

JONES, DAVID. *Chartism and the Chartists*. Allen Lane, London 1975. 229 pp. £ 3.00.

In his preface the author states that "the Chartist movement has been embraced by a formidable army of Labour historians", but that there remains a "lack of information about certain vital aspects". In his highly vivid and clear discussion, in which a synthesis is given of much recent work in a yet original way, the emphasis lies on the question what Chartism stood for to its adherents ("Poetry had a special appeal to Chartists" and is amply represented), and on how Chartism related to other national movements, such as the Anti-Corn-Law League. Noteworthy is what is said on the religious interests of a number of Chartist leaders; these observations help to fill one of the still existent "gaps" in historiography.

MAHON, JOHN. *Harry Pollitt. A biography*. Lawrence and Wishart, London 1976. x, 567 pp. Ill. £ 6.00.

When John Mahon, a full-time political worker in the service of the Communist Party of Great Britain, of which he had been a member since 1920, died in 1975, he had just completed this biography. "In an age when pelf and place are in ample supply for political deserters from the working class, and the Labour movement is so frequently used as a ladder to climb into Establishment status, Pollitt's loyalty to his class and to communism stands out for all to see." Apart from being a constant vindication of Pollitt's political and personal integrity, this study contains, *inter alia* in the appendices, a wealth of data. Among them there is a chronological list of the articles, books and pamphlets written by Pollitt.

SILVER, HAROLD. *English Education and the Radicals 1780-1850*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1975. x, 134 pp. £ 3.25.

The influence exerted by the French Revolution on English radicals, with a long tradition of religious and political dissent behind them, is the first major theme of this highly informative synthetizing study. As regards the nineteenth century the author distinguishes between middle-class and working-class radicalism (the utilitarians and Tory radicalism; Owen and Chartism), and the opinions held in these circles on the emancipatory function of education. This differentiation becomes less distinct for instance in Christian Socialism. The awareness that when the working class lagged behind in education this could endanger the stability of a middle-class-dominated society was widespread about 1850.



Social Class in Scotland: Past and Present. Ed. by A. Allan MacLaren. John Donald Publishers Ltd, Edinburgh n.d. [1976.] ix, 195 pp. £ 8.00.

Among the eight contributions to the present volume there are studies on the question how the existence of social classes and their relationship affect, in a broad sense, attitudes towards social reform and the assessment of the structure of society in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. For all the widespread belief that there was an especially Scottish equalitarianism, based on greater equality of opportunity than that to be found, for instance, in England, a classless society existed neither in Scotland. In addition to the statement that there was a close connection between marriage as a "sexual contract" and as "a contract by which property was transferred" (T. C. Smout) we mention, as an example of the characteristic observations made in this collection of important essays, the remark by the editor that "cholera, more than any other disease, could effectively fuse bourgeois humanitarianism with the dynamics of self-interest".

THOMPSON, E. P. Whigs and Hunters. The Origin of the Black Act. Allen Lane, London 1975. 313 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 6.50.

In this new book Mr Thompson reconstructs the background, the making and the putting into effect of the Draconian Black Act of 1723, which was devised to protect the hunting and other rights of the landed proprietors. As may be expected of Mr Thompson, he looks at things "from below", through the eyes of the forest farmers, the poachers etc., who defended *their* traditional rights. The volume is almost wholly based on manuscript sources: At the end of his book the author takes issue with Marxist structuralists of the Foucault type: "there is a very large difference, which twentieth-century experience ought to have made clear even to the most exalted thinker, between arbitrary extra-legal power and the rule of law."

WEBB, SIDNEY and BEATRICE. A Constitution for the Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain. With an introd. by Samuel H. Beer. London School of Economics and Political Science; Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1975. xlv, 364 pp. £ 6.00.

The present volume is a facsimile reprint of what Beatrice Webb called "the jointest of our joint efforts". The book had its origin in a request of the International Socialist Bureau and was first published in 1920. In his valuable introduction Professor Beer focuses on its historical setting.

WIDGERY, DAVID. [Ed.] The Left in Britain 1956-68. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1976. 549 pp. £ 4.00.

Although the editor of this volume is a member of the (extreme-left) group of International Socialists, he has collected material from various revolutionary and opposition groups. This material comprises pamphlets and articles in periodicals, but also discussions recorded on tape. The editor has written short introductions to the eight chapters except in one case, when the introduction is by P. Sedgwick, who is also the author of the general introduction. The

editor is convinced that the Soviet suppression of the Hungarian revolution of 1956 (T. Cliff, who generally shares his political beliefs, judges this revolution more positively than the reform from above in Czechoslovakia in 1968) temporarily abated the strength of the Left, so that, later, it could make good use of its accumulated energy.

The Worker Directors. A Sociology of Participation. [By] Peter Brannen, Eric Batstone, Derek Fatchett [and] Philip White. Hutchinson, London 1976. x, 278 pp. £ 5.25.

When in 1967 the British steel industry was nationalized for the second time, it was decided to start an experiment with worker directors, which lasted for four years. The authors give a conscientious report of how this trial project worked; the various problems which arose are very lucidly expounded. The worker directors – as such part-timers – were selected from among employees who had been working in the industry for at least fifteen years and were considered intelligent. They had to stop being active trade-union members. Highly interesting is the account of how the worker directors committed themselves to their new functions. Here the spirit of pulling together in a joint effort is unmistakable.

#### OTHER BOOKS

BURRIDGE, T. D. *British Labour and Hitler's War*. André Deutsch, London 1976. 206 pp.

#### Greece

WOODHOUSE, C. M. *The Struggle for Greece 1941-1949*. Hart-Davis, MacGibbon, London 1976. xii, 324 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 15.00.

Mr Woodhouse witnessed at close quarters the civil war that afflicted Greece in the 1940's, first as an Allied liaison officer and later as a diplomat. Yet it is not only on this score that he is eminently qualified to write a book on the subject. As a matter of fact he is a scholar, and, far from relying on mere memory, he draws upon a wealth of published and unpublished material. Moreover, he is unbiased with respect to both the Communists and official British policy. His account of the three "rounds" is vividly written and full of interesting details.

#### Italy

FINZI, ENRICO. *Alle origini del movimento sindacale: i ferrovieri*. Il Mulino, Bologna 1975. 423 pp. L. 6000.

After an introductory chapter on earlier forms of organization such as the mutual-aid societies, the author focuses on the 1890's. In this decade the Italian railway workers joined hands on the national level, notably in the *Unione Ferrovieri Italiani* (the first Socialist trade union) and the *Lega dei Ferrovieri Italiani*. The volume is a pioneering and well-documented study of an important but hitherto neglected aspect of the Italian workers' movement.

### The Netherlands

ALBEDA, W. *Arbeidsverhoudingen in Nederland. Een inleiding*. Sam-som Uitgeverij, Alphen aan den Rijn 1975. 175 pp. D.fl. 21.25.

Although in some respects it has been overtaken by the developments of 1975-77, the present volume may be called a useful outline of the system of industrial relations prevailing in the Netherlands. It includes an interesting discussion of collective bargaining, for which the author could draw on his practical experience as an arbitrator.

### Poland

*Polskie programy socjalistyczne 1878-1918. Zebrał i opatrzył komentarzem histor. Feliks Tych. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1975. 575 pp. Ill. Zł. 80.00.*

The present volume contains the platforms of all the Polish working-class parties professing themselves Socialist, from the so-called Warsaw Programme (1878) to the platforms of the two PPS organizations (1907-08). Where no formally accepted platform is available, the editor publishes other fundamental documents (articles etc.), for instance in the case of the SDKPiL. To this party he devotes 126 pages, whereas the pre-1906 PPS is only allowed 47 pages, a proportion certainly not commensurate with the relative strength of the two parties in that period. The second part of the volume contains the statements of the Socialist parties concerning the outbreak of World War I and the Russian October Revolution. Besides an excellently written general introduction, Professor Tych has provided a special introduction to the several (groups of) documents.

### Spain

ABELLA, RAFAEL. *La vida cotidiana durante la guerra civil. [I.] La España nacional. [II.] La España republicana*. Editorial Planeta, Barcelona 1973; 1975. 447 pp.; 478 pp. Ill. Maps. Ptas 500; 700.

The contents of these volumes do not fail to live up to what their common title promises. The atmosphere of the Civil War is conveyed by means of a wealth of contemporary illustrations and facsimiles, first-hand quotations, and a generally sober text. Although the author is clearly in favour of those with whom he sided as a young man, the Republicans are to a considerable extent allowed to speak for themselves.

RAMA, CARLOS M. *La crisis española del siglo XX*. 3a ed. Fondo de Cultura Económica, México, Madrid, Buenos Aires 1976. 447 pp. Ptas 400.

The first edition of this study of twentieth-century Spain was published in 1960, and noticed in IRSH, VI (1961), p. 189. The present edition, which is printed in Spain, has a complementary chapter on the period 1942-62, a detailed bibliography and an index of names.

**Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia**

**BATER, JAMES H.** *St Petersburg. Industrialization and Change.* Edward Arnold, London 1976. xxv, 469 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 14.95.

A concise treatment is given to the economic development of the city from its origins to the middle of the nineteenth century, when a very rapid population growth marked the beginning of an impressive industrialization (textiles, metal). Especially revealing are the abundant data on social conditions. Disease and death rates were exceptionally high. There were "twice as many people per apartment as in Berlin, Vienna or Paris"; the rich avoided the town in summer (epidemics made less victims during the winter). Illuminating is what the author tells us of transport, which was so expensive that commuting was for most people out of the question. The author's expertise is quite obvious; moreover, the volume reads easily. The many illustrations deserve notice.

**CARMICHAEL, JOEL.** *Stalin's Masterpiece. The Show Trials and Purges of the Thirties – the Consolidation of the Bolshevik Dictatorship.* Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1976. viii, 238 pp. £ 6.95.

The author, who traces a direct line from "the October 1917 putsch" to the "Great Charades" (the show trials of the 1930's) and the "Deep Comb-out" (the Great Purge, 1934-39), accounts for these phenomena as being a deliberate elimination of the forces of the past. "Stalin's *potential* opponents ran into the millions; they had to be wiped out". Apart from the "Doctors' Plot" the "Charades" in the satellite countries come up for discussion in an epilogue. The exposition would not have lost in cogency if the author had refrained from stressing its originality and slighting the merits of the existing studies on the subject.

**LEWIN, MOSHE.** *Political Undercurrents in Soviet Economic Debates. From Bukharin to the Modern Reformers.* Princeton University Press, Princeton n.d. [1975.] xix, 373 pp. \$ 16.50.

A lucid discussion of Bucharin's economic and political views – both his "leftist" and his "rightist" departures from the official party line in the 'twenties can be attributed to "an anarchistic distrust of state power and of bureaucracies" – precedes an account of the debates on the reform, held to be necessary, of the economic policy pursued since 1958. Part of these debates have become known from the *samizdat*. The disputants (among them E. Liberman), in so far as they wanted this reform to be carried out on the lines of democratization and opted for co-operation rather than for coercion, showed that the problem was at the outset a political one. It is demonstrated that there was affinity with Bucharin's views; that he was never rehabilitated is explained from the fact that such rehabilitation would imply acknowledging the legitimacy of a deviationist political current.

**ULAM, ADAM B.** *Ideologies and Illusions. Revolutionary Thought from Herzen to Solzhenitsyn.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1976. viii, 335 pp. \$ 15.00; £ 11.25.

Most of the seventeen chapters that make up the present volume have appeared in print before, either as contributions to periodicals and symposia or as part of Professor Ulam's well-known books. The focus is not only on revolutionary thought, but also on Communist politics (including foreign policy) and the inner logic of the Soviet system. Far from dismissing ideology as mere window-dressing, the author gives a critical account of the interplay of Communist theory and practice.

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