

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Austromarxistische Positionen. Hrsg. und eingel. von Gerald Mozetič. Hermann Böhlhaus Nachf., Wien, Köln, Graz 1983. 519 pp. S 540.

In the present collection of articles and extracts the focus is on what the editor calls scientific Austro-Marxism. Therefore one should not expect discussions of, e.g., the nationalities question or stances to be adopted with regard to the First World War. The volume consists of three parts. The first ("The Image of Marxism") includes contributions by Adler, Bauer, Pollak and Renner on the epistemology of historical materialism; the second part ("Politics and Economics") deals with, among other things, Bauer's theory of the "equilibrium of class forces" and Renner's conception of economic democracy. The third, and probably most interesting, part ("In the Margin of Austro-Marxist Theory") mainly brings writers to the fore who later on acquired renown in other fields, such as Paul Lazarsfeld, Karl Polanyi and Alexander Gerschenkron.

BAUMAN, ZYGMUNT. *Memories of class. The pre-history and after-life of class.* [International Library of Sociology.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1982. vii, 209 pp. £ 12.50.

The gist of what Professor Bauman has to say in his new book is perhaps best rendered in his own words: "The forging of various destitute, or threatened with destitution, categories of people into a 'working class' [. . .] was [. . .] first and foremost the accomplishment of the concentrated bid for control made by the established dominant forces in the wake of the dissipation of the old regime. Paradoxically, what later came to be considered as the working-class movement, or working-class policy, was born of the resistance against enforced unification. In particular, both the institutional forms of the trade union movement, and the idea of workers' political representation, were moulded in the course of the struggle of skilled craftsmen against being lumped together with 'paupers' and the 'indigent' and having extended over them the same principle of unconditional submission which was first tested and polished in parish poor-houses." However, what was originally a struggle for workplace control soon became an "economist" scramble for consumer goods, calling forth various forms of politicization.

The volume is remarkably free from sociologese, but still not easy to read.

BONI, MANFRED. *Produktivität und Arbeitslosigkeit. Die Marxsche Akkumulationstheorie und die Arbeitsmarktforschung.* Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, New York 1984. 100 pp. S.fr. 25.00.

The author of this mimeographed study takes Marx's economic theory to be a "paradigm" (Thomas Kuhn) exposing the interrelationship of the accumulation of capital, the development of real wages and unemployment. After outlining Marx's ideas on the industrial reserve army Dr Boni rounds off his account with a short survey of the problems facing the more recent theories of the labour market, pleading for Marx's theory, once it has been empirically made concrete, "to be allowed to bear fruit" in the solution of these problems.

CALVERT, PETER. *The Concept of Class. An historical introduction.* Hutchinson, London, Melbourne, Johannesburg 1982. 254 pp. £ 12.00.

Dr Calvert, who mainly occupied himself with Latin American subjects in the past, here focuses on the question "What is class?" He sketches the etymology of the modern word class, derived from the Latin *classis*, and then shows how the term is used in different meanings by Karl Marx, Max Weber, Mao Zedong, Rudolf Bahro and present-day sociologists, in which he puts these heterogeneous interpretations in their socio-historical context. His conclusion is that the concept of class is not serviceable and ought to be dropped once and for all.

Emotionen und materielle Interessen. Sozialanthropologische und historische Beiträge zur Familienforschung. Hrsg. von Hans Medick und David Sabean. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1984. 523 pp. DM 108.00. (Paper: DM 36.00.)

The fifteen essays that make up the present volume stem from an international symposium of anthropologists and historians held in Paris in 1980. Its main object was the socio-historical analysis of kinship relations, both in their material aspects (e.g., property inheritance) and in their subjective significance. The methodological problems encountered in the undertaking are discussed in several of the contributions. Some of the subjects raised are bilateral primogeniture in the Greek isle of Karpathos (Bernard Vernier), infanticide by female farmhands in Bavaria towards the end of the nineteenth century (Regina Schulte, cf. above, p. 114), the political strategy of a "Big Man" in Papua New Guinea (Andrew Strathern), and the reasons behind the success of Mother's Day in the Germany of the 'twenties (Karin Hausen).

GILBERT, VICTOR F. and DARSHAN SINGH TATLA. *Immigrants, Minorities and Race Relations. A bibliography of theses and dissertations presented at British and Irish universities, 1900-1981.* With an introd. essay by Colin

Holmes. Mansell Publishing Ltd, London, New York 1984. xxxiii, 153 pp. £ 13.50.

Apart from a bibliographical and historical essay by Colin Holmes, which focuses on the British scene, this bibliography comprises two parts: "General and Theoretical Studies" and "National and Regional Studies". The compilers do not state which of the theses have eventually appeared in book form. Separate subject and author indices are appended.

GILDIN, HILAIL. *Rousseau's Social Contract. The Design of the Argument.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1983. vii, 206 pp. \$ 22.50.

Unlike Lester Crocker, whose book of the same name (*vide* IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 269) is not so much as mentioned by him, the present author is not a historian, but a political philosopher. In his opinion there is more consistency in the argument of *Du Contrat Social* than previous commentators have been able to discover.

Le taylorisme. Actes du colloque international sur le taylorisme organisé par l'Université de Paris-XIII, 2-4 mai 1983. Sous la dir. de Maurice de Montmollin et Olivier Pastré. Editions La Découverte, Paris 1984. 361 pp. F.fr. 155.00.

This collection comprises the results of an international symposium on Taylorism past, present and future. The concept is taken in a very broad sense as is fairly usual in France, the editors including any form of industrial organization in which a systematic division of labour between those who "know" and those who "know less" leads to a technical hierarchy and an unequal distribution of power. Not all twenty-seven contributors apply this loose definition, for that matter. Especially the papers on the United States, 1900-30 (Daniel Nelson), France, 1914-18 (Aimée Moutet), England, 1880-1939 (Craig R. Littler), Germany, 1918-39 (H. Homburg), and on the attitude towards rationalization of the French workers' movement, 1926-32 (Georges Ribeill) are interesting from a socio-historical point of view.

HISTORY

ALFÖLDY, GÉZA. *Römische Sozialgeschichte.* 3., völlig überarb. Aufl. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1984. 212 pp. DM 24.00.

Professor Alföldy's useful primer of Roman social and societal history was first published in 1975, noticed in IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 280, and even hailed as a standard work at the time. It is now available in a thoroughly revised edition. Not only has it been re-set in a better type, but the text has been overhauled and the notes have been updated.

Bibliography of European Economic and Social History. Compiled by

Derek H. Aldcroft and Richard Rodger. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1984. x, 243 pp. £ 27.50.

The present bibliography covers English-language publications (mostly books and articles) relating to the history of continental Europe plus Iceland during the period 1700-1939. The approximately six thousand entries are divided for each country under a number of headings, such as "Agriculture and Rural Society" and "Labour Conditions and Organisation". Some countries have got additional sections which refer to a specific historical feature. In the case of Germany, for instance, there is a section "Economic Aspects of Fascism", and there is one entitled "Soviet Economic Planning" for the USSR. Owing to the restriction to English titles, which in itself is quite understandable, the allotment of space to the individual countries is rather disproportionate. While Switzerland is rated hardly more than one page, over seven are devoted to the Netherlands.

DE CLEMENTI, ANDREINA. *Politica e società nel sindacalismo rivoluzionario 1900-1915*. Bulzoni editore, Roma 1983. 174 pp. L. 15000.

This small study discusses Revolutionary Syndicalism as it was evolving in four countries during the first fifteen years of the twentieth century: France ("the archetype"), Italy, the United States and Britain. The argument is lucidly composed and focuses on the structural backgrounds that led to the rise of Syndicalism, such as the changing role of the State in industrializing "second comers", the degradation of wage labour owing to Taylorism, etc. Although the argument lacks empirical corroboration on many points, it is certainly heuristically worthwhile.

Dokumente aus geheimen Archiven. Übersichten der Berliner politischen Polizei über die allgemeine Lage der sozialdemokratischen und anarchistischen Bewegung 1878-1913. Band 1. 1878-1889. Bearb. von Dieter Fricke und Rudolf Knaack. Hermann Böhlau Nachfolger, Weimar 1983. xxi, 406 pp. Ill. M 54.00.

In 1964 the West German Reinhard Höhn began a publication of the secret reports of the Berlin Police Commissioner on the Social Democratic and Anarchist movements in and outside Germany. We noticed the opening volume in IRSH, X (1965), p. 314, but have been looking out in vain for the follow-up. Now the GDR has started a *doğnat' i pereğnat'* operation, and it must be said that the present volume compares favourably with Professor Höhn's abortive performance. Not only is the transcription of the documents more careful, but it includes an annotation the benefit of which is more than just proselytizing for Marxism-Leninism, as well as separate indices of persons and periodicals.

Der dressierte Arbeiter. Geschichte und Gegenwart der industriellen Arbeitswelt. Hrsg. von Walter Sauer. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1984. 212 pp. Ill. DM 19.80.

The present volume consists of nine contributions, in which six authors analyze the world of industrial labour as the composite effect of "concrete economic, political and social factors". Basing themselves mainly, but not exclusively, on the Austrian record, they deal with, among other things, the historical forms of recruiting, disciplining and training labour power since the seventeenth century (Joseph Ehmer and Gerhard Meissl), the development of industrial technology (Sylvia Spirig-Lausecker), and work injuries and occupational diseases during the industrialization (Andreas Baryli). It would seem the essays were written for a wide readership.

EMSLEY, CLIVE. *Policing and Its Context 1750-1870*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1983. ix, 189 pp. £ 14.00. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

The rise of professional policing in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is the subject of this book, which is aimed at a wide readership, but in part based on archival research. The countries covered are, in order of the amount of attention they receive, Britain, France, the United States and Prussia. Organization and functions of the police are the central topics. Mr Emsley rejects the idea of the police merely serving the class interests of the rising bourgeoisie and points out national differences.

Geschichte als demokratischer Auftrag. Karl R. Stadler zum 70. Geburtstag. Europaverlag, Wien, München, Zürich 1983. 320 pp. S 450.

Unlike the previous festschrift for Professor Stadler, which was noticed in *IRSH*, XX (1975), pp. 290f., the present one contains only eight contributions, all written by young Austrian historians. Half of these have a heavy theoretical or methodological overlay, e.g., the reflections on workers' culture by Reinhard Kannonier (who does not seem to be familiar with Dieter Langewiesche's essay mentioned in *IRSH*, XXV, p. 397). There are two contributions on the relationship between the Austrian workers' movement and the intellectuals. A cumulative bibliography of Professor Stadler's writings is appended.

KAELBLE, HARTMUT. *Soziale Mobilität und Chancengleichheit im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Deutschland im internationalen Vergleich*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1983. 322 pp. DM 72.00.

This book falls into three chapters. The first deals with the long-term development of social mobility, in which the distinction between four stages is essential: the period before the industrial revolution, that of the industrial revolution itself, the phase of organized capitalism, and post-industrial society. The second chapter is only concerned with Germany and contains empirical studies which mainly relate to the mobility of civil servants and intellectuals. In the third chapter international comparisons are made of particularly Western Europe and the United States, and of France and Germany. Although there are many interesting ideas and in-

sights to be found in the volume, the overall coherence seems to be lacking. In some respects the book can be seen as a complement to another one by the author, on industrialization and inequality, which appeared at about the same time (cf. above, p. 97, and also XXV (1980), p. 274).

Mündliche Geschichte und Arbeiterbewegung. Eine Einführung in Arbeitsweisen und Themenbereiche der Geschichte "geschichtsloser" Sozialgruppen. Hrsg. von Gerhard Botz und Josef Weidenholzer unter Mitarbeit von Ferdinand Karlhofer. Hermann Böhlau Nachf., Wien, Köln 1984. xii, 438 pp. S 486.

The seventeen essays that make up the present volume deal with three aspects of oral history in particular: the history of this method, theoretical problems connected with it, and historical problems that could or could not be solved by means of it. Professor Botz rightly states in his preface that the contributions of German-language authors mostly have a theoretical-methodological starting-point, while those of French, Italian, Dutch and British researchers are more directed to practice and to results. There is one notable endeavour to link theory and practical results, viz., in the heterodox ideas on workers' consciousness in the Welfare State propounded by Rudolf Kohoutek and Ingo Mörth, who base themselves on interviews with young Austrian workers and on the theories of Donzelot, Baudrillard *et alii*. Other contributions deal with workers' life stories as forerunners of oral history (Sigrid Paul), apprentices and servant girls in French bakeries during the inter-war years (Daniel Bertaux and Isabelle Bertaux-Wiame), and gossip as a source of social-scientific research (Cheryl Benard and Edit Schlaffer).

Social Relations and Ideas. Essays in Honour of R. H. Hilton. Ed. by T. H. Aston, P. R. Coss, Christopher Dyer [and] Joan Thirsk. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1983. xiii, 337 pp. £ 25.00.

As befits a festschrift, the twelve contributions to the present volume try to meet Professor Hilton's specific interests, but since these are very wide indeed, the subjects dealt with range from "Poverty in *Piers Plowman*" (Geoffrey Shepherd) to "Time, Space and Use in Early Russia" (R. E. F. Smith). We further mention P. R. Coss's essay on the vavasour in mediaeval England and Heide Wunder's "Serfdom in Later Medieval and Early Modern Germany". The appended bibliography of Hilton's writings does not include his exercises in Communist propaganda.

Visions of History. Interviews with E. P. Thompson, Eric Hobsbawm, Sheila Rowbotham, Linda Gordon, Natalie Zemon Davis, William Appleman Williams, Staughton Lynd, David Montgomery, Herbert Gutman, Vincent Harding, John Womack, C. L. R. James [and] Moshe Lewin. By MARHO, the Radical Historians Organization. Ed. by Henry Abelove, Betsy Blackmar, Peter Dimock, and Jonathan Schneer. Drawings by Josh Brown. Manchester University Press, Manchester n.d. [1984.] xi, 322 pp. Ill. £ 19.50.

During the years 1976-83 the Mid-Atlantic Radical Historians Organization, which by now has ramified all over the United States, published a series of remarkable interviews with progressive historians in its periodical, the *Radical History Review*. These interviews are collected in the present volume, in some cases in a slightly altered version. They give a fairly good idea of the personal background and political ideas of thirteen important radical historians (including E. P. Thompson, Eric Hobsbawm, Sheila Rowbotham, William Appleman Williams, David Montgomery and Herbert Gutman), and of the ways they see their scholarly work.

OTHER BOOKS

LOEWENBERG, PETER. *Decoding the Past. The Psychohistorical Approach.* Alfred A. Knopf, New York 1983. xiv, 298 pp.

Rabočij klass v prošlom i nastojaščem. Problemy istorii i istoriografii. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1984. 256 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

L'Internationale Socialiste. Sous la dir. de Hugues Portelli. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1983. 187 pp. F.fr. 80.00.

This collection – the outcome of research done at the *Institut de Politique Internationale et Européenne* – comprises some ten contributions on the Socialist International. The preliminary history is dealt with in three essays. Léo Hamon points to the continuity with earlier Internationals in a superficial manner, Alain Bergounioux discusses the Labour and Socialist International, and Guillaume Devin pays attention to the events immediately preceding the first Congress (Frankfort 1951). Four contributions are concerned with the relation between the International and national parties: in Britain (David Hanley), Germany (Rolf Steininger) and France (Patrice Buffotot and the editor). Other essays deal with the history of the Socialist International since 1972 (Raimund Seidelmann and the editor) and to the "Soviet Perceptions" of the organization (Jean-Christophe Romer). In the, never very profound, collection a survey of the years 1951-72 is sadly lacking.

Marx heute. Pro und contra. Hrsg. von Ossip K. Flechtheim. Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1983. 336 pp. DM 18.00.

In spite of the subtitle all eighteen contributors to the present volume are more or less pro Marx, though most of them stress his limitations and hold him at least partly responsible for what Marxists have been doing in his name. Fritz Vilmar, who deals with conservative traits in Marxism, hardly mentions Marx's name, but then he is not familiar with Ernst Nolte's important study on the subject (cf. IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 455). There is no index whatever.

STURMTHAL, ADOLF. *Left of Center. European Labor since World War II.*

University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1983; distr. by Harper & Row Europe, Hilversum. xv, 302 pp. \$ 21.95.

This is in some respects a sequel to *The Tragedy of European Labor*, which appeared in 1943. Professor Sturmthal starts his study with a survey of post-war developments in four West European countries (Britain, Germany, France and Italy), then discusses the evolution of industrial relations in greater depth, and finally arrives at a number of "assessments", which basically are the main point of the whole argument. He introduces two distinctions within the West European workers' movement (between the North and the South, and between Britain and the Continent), and points to differential tendencies related to these distinctions. In conclusion the author, who by no means makes a secret of his political views, presents a general appraisal of the various outlooks.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

Mali

SAAD, ELIAS N. Social history of Timbuktu: the role of Muslim scholars and notables 1400-1900. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1983. x, 324 pp. £ 25.00.

Professor Saad has brought together the countless scattered source materials on the old West African town of Timbuktu, and traced the evolution of this famous sub-Saharan centre from the twelfth century onwards. He emphasizes two aspects: the town's (relative) autonomy within the successive political cultures, and the great influence exerted by Moslem scholars on the local society. In the analysis these two features are interwoven with a division into periods that assumes an, occasionally suspended, growth up to *circa* 1600 and a subsequent gradual decline.

South Africa

Industrialisation and social change in South Africa. African class formation, culture, and consciousness, 1870-1930. Ed. by Shula Marks and Richard Rathbone. Longman, London, New York 1982. x, 383 pp. Maps. £ 13.95. (Paper: £ 5.95.)

The essays that make up the present volume span the period from the beginning of the "mineral revolution" of the 1870's to the Great Depression, and reconstruct certain aspects of the whirl of industrial revolution in these decades. Unlike many of their predecessors, the authors pay particular attention to the consequences for the African population. In the extensive

introduction the editors deal critically with the more recent literature on the subject, and then follow fourteen contributions, discussing, among other things, "The Destruction and Reconstruction of Zulu Society" (Jeff Guy), the resistance among the Tlhaping of Griqualand West in the 1870's (Kevin Shillington), "Labour in the South African Gold Mining Industry, 1886-1914" (Peter Richardson and Jean Jacques Van-Helten), and "The Emergence of an African Working-Class Culture" (David Coplan).

Zimbabwe

PARPART, JANE L. *Labor and Capital on the African Copperbelt*. Temple University Press, Philadelphia 1983. xv, 231 pp. \$ 29.95.

In her study, which is concise as well as thorough, Dr Parpart sets out to reconstruct the labour, the culture and the struggle of the workers in the copper mines in former Northern Rhodesia for the period 1926-64. She has based herself on written source materials, on interviews with people who had to do with the copper mines in various capacities for a long time, and on her own visits underground (where the "general ambiance" now is still very much as it used to be, in her opinion), and thus arrives at the important methodological conclusion that in the highly repressive societies of colonial and independent Africa the behaviour of the workers does not necessarily reflect their class-consciousness.

AMERICA

Brazil

DULLES, JOHN W. F. *Brazilian Communism, 1935-1945. Repression during World Upheaval*. University of Texas Press, Austin 1983. x, 289 pp. Ill. \$ 25.00.

The present volume is a sequel to *Anarchists and Communists in Brazil*, which was noticed in IRSH, XX (1975), p. 121. Professor Dulles was lent a large collection of documents by Hermínio Sacchetta, the leader of the Brazilian Communist Party who turned Trotskyist by the end of the 'thirties, and has used them in his account of the political history of Brazilian Communism from the suppression of the popular-front organization *Aliança Nacional Libertadora* to the end of the Second World War. He deals especially with the relations between the Communists and the Vargas dictatorship, and with the disagreements between the PC and the Trotskyists and those within the PC itself.

Canada

PALMER, BRYAN D. *Working-Class Experience. The Rise and Reconstitution of Canadian Labour, 1800-1980*. Butterworth & Co. (Canada) Ltd, Toronto, Vancouver 1983. x, 347 pp. C\$ 18.95.

This new study by Dr Palmer is an historical conspectus of the Canadian working classes and their life, toil and struggle since 1800. The author does not write labour history in its narrow sense; rather, the developments in the workers' organizations are throughout placed against the background of the "social formation" and of cultural norms and behaviour. The picture thus emerging shows a pattern of growth in which phases of heightened activity and militancy were followed by periods of impotence and fragmentation.

United States of America

Farm to Factory. Women's Letters, 1830-1860. Ed. by Thomas Dublin. Columbia University Press, New York 1981. x, 191 pp. Ill. \$ 22.00. (Paper: \$ 9.50.)

In the present volume Professor Dublin, whose *Women at Work* was noticed in IRSH, XXV (1980), pp. 405f., edits and comments upon the family correspondence of six New England peasant women who worked in the Lowell mills and other textile works for some time. To all intents and purposes these young women became ladyfied rather than proletarians in the process, and they were more interested in fine clothes than in labour protest.

A Lasting Spring. Jessie Catherine Kinsley, Daughter of the Oneida Community. Ed. by Jane Kinsley Rich with the assistance of Nelson M. Blake. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse 1983. xvii, 235 pp. Ill. \$ 32.00. (Paper: \$ 14.95.)

Jessie Kinsley (1858-1938) was born, somewhat unorthodoxly, as an unplanned baby into the Oneida Community. She passed there the first twenty-one years of her life, married John H. Noyes's trusted lieutenant, became a mother and a widow, and specialized in silk braiding during the last decades of her life. Her granddaughter and a professional historian have prepared this attractive book mainly from her extant letters. The first chapter, "A Girl in the Mansion House", is of special socio-historical interest.

MILTON, DAVID. The Politics of U.S. Labor. From the Great Depression to the New Deal. Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1982. 191 pp. \$ 18.00. (Paper: \$ 8.00.)

The present author, who was a member and an officer of CIO unions for quite a long time, retraces the emergence and later incorporation of industrial unionism. The merit of the work consists not so much in the way it handles new historical material as in its interpreting. Mr Milton avails himself of the large body of research on the workers' movement during the

New Deal and World War II that has now been done in order to describe "the record of the losers". In this his primary assertion is that the breakthrough in industrial relations of the 'thirties yielded less results in the end than could have been the case. Especially the chance to set up an independent workers' party was missed.

Social Movements of the Sixties and Seventies. Ed. by Jo Freeman. Longman, New York, London 1983. xvii, 382 pp. Ill. \$ 14.95.

The sociological "resource mobilization" theory of Charles Tilly and others assumes that social movements can only evolve if various resources (such as money, means of communication and people) are available, which in spite of societal constraints still can be used for building up one or several organizations pursuing certain objects. A general theoretical exposition of this idea is to be found here in two lucid contributions by the editor. The other twenty-two authors also apply this approach, more or less explicitly, and deal with, among other things, the following more recent American social movements: the anti-nuclear movement (Lynn E. Dwyer), the civil-rights movement (Doug McAdam), the draft-resistance movement (Barrie Thorne), and new religions (David G. Bromley and Anson D. Shupe, Jr).

ZEITLIN, MAURICE, Ed. How Mighty a Force? Studies of Workers' Consciousness and Organization in the United States. Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles 1983. ix, 369 pp. \$ 14.00.

The central question in the six contributions to the present volume is how powerful and radical the industrial unions really are and have been. The often-heard assertion that American trade unionism is actually in its last days is attacked by the editor and Howard Kimeldorf in their opening study. They demonstrate that the rate of unionization in the core of the economy ("the basic industries and the biggest mines, mills and factories") continues to be high, a conclusion based on a secondary analysis of Quinn's and Staines's 1977 *Quality of Employment Survey*. The approach of the other five studies is more historical. They deal with the rise of industrial unionism in the South (William Regensburger), women and unions in World War II (Kathleen Bartle), the bureaucratization of the CIO in the 'forties (Judith Stepan-Norris), the role of the Communists in the Transport Workers Union (CIO), 1933-49 (Michael Shiffman), and the causes of differences in radicalism with the longshoremen of the West coast and the East coast (Kimeldorf).

OTHER BOOKS

BODNAR, JOHN. Workers' World. Kinship, Community, and Protest in an Industrial Society, 1900-1940. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, London 1982. xix, 200 pp. Ill.

*ASIA***China**

SELDEN, MARK and VICTOR LIPPIT, eds. *The Transition to Socialism in China*. M. E. Sharpe, Inc., Armonk (N.Y.) 1982. ix, 324 pp. \$ 25.00. (Paper: \$ 12.95.)

The present nine essays deal with the theme of Socialist development, a central aspect of the Mao regime, the Maoist legacy and the post-Mao era. This is discussed by the editors in a global manner, and approached by the other contributors from various angles, such as the village, ideology, economic development and national agricultural policy.

STACEY, JUDITH. *Patriarchy and Socialist Revolution in China*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1983. xii, 324 pp. \$ 27.50. (Paper: \$ 8.95.)

Dr Stacey presents her book as a "feminist, historical materialist analysis of why socialism has not liberated women in China" and, somewhat more modestly, as a "work of secondary, or tertiary, sinology". After a detailed treatment of the Confucian patriarchal order and the crisis of the traditional family in pre-revolutionary China she describes how the Communists rebuilt rather than abolished the patriarchal family system. Peasant family life is very much in the centre of her account.

OTHER BOOKS

COHEN, PAUL A. *Discovering History in China. American Historical Writing on the Recent Chinese Past*. Columbia University Press, New York 1984. xix, 237 pp.

India

KENN, SIEGFRIED. *Kapitalistischer Entwicklungsweg und Gewerkschaften im unabhängigen Indien*. Verlag Breitenbach Publishers, Saarbrücken, Fort Lauderdale 1982. iv, 352 pp. DM 36.00.

The empirical basis of this doctorate thesis (Marburg 1982) is made up of official Indian statistics, especially those of the Ministry of Labour. The first part gives an outline of the socio-economic consequences of the British raj, and the second a factual analysis of the situation of the Indian working class. Topics are, among other things, density of population, living conditions, wage differentials and governmental policy. The third and last part is an institutional account of the history of trade unionism, the author focusing on the results of the split within the AITUC in 1947 and on the major problems of the trade-union struggle.

OTHER BOOKS

SINGHAL, D. P. *A History of The Indian People*. Methuen, London 1983. xii, 481 pp. Maps.

Japan

Conflict in Modern Japanese History. The Neglected Tradition. Ed. by Tetsuo Najita and J. Victor Koschmann. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1982. x, 454 pp. \$ 42.50. (Paper: \$ 14.95.)

The present collection is based on a conference held in Monterey, California, in July 1978, and concerned with contrasts in Japanese society between *circa* 1850 and 1945. Each of the eighteen contributions is thorough and carefully worded, but some authors seem to fight shy of empiricism and have philosophy superabound in their analyses. For instance, in the case of Harry Harootunian's long "Ideology as Conflict" one wonders whether it really should be necessary for the author to put so much Foucault and Althusser jargon into his essay. Among the most notable contributions are "The Transformation of the Japanese Labor Market, 1894-1937", by Ron Napier, who argues that after 1917 the working class became qualitatively stronger than it had been, Shumpei Okamoto's analysis of the chauvinist Hibiya riot in 1905, and Bernard S. Silberman's study of the changing relationship between State and society during the period 1868-1945.

STEVEN, ROB. *Classes in contemporary Japan*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1983. xvi, 357 pp. £ 17.50.

Applying Marxist categories, Dr Steven investigates the development of the Japanese class structure since *circa* 1975. The cohesion within and between social classes is described with the help of the author's elaborate re-analysis of statistical materials compiled by others (and summarized in 172 tables). He is especially concerned with the breaking up of the bourgeoisie and the working class into fractions, notably with the opposition between "parent" and "child" companies, and with the connected division of the workers into a "labour aristocracy" and "mass workers". Quite a lot of energy is spent on censuring the anti-monopoly strategy conceived by the Japanese Communist Party, which Dr Steven considers to be "particularly misleading" and "fraught with difficulties".

EUROPE

BERG, WERNER. *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft in Deutschland und Großbritannien im Übergang zum 'organisierten Kapitalismus'. Unternehmer, Angestellte, Arbeiter und Staat im Steinkohlenbergbau des Ruhrgebietes und von Südwales, 1850-1914*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1984. 888 pp. DM 220.00.

Dr Berg's monumental study is an exhaustive inquiry into the differences and similarities between the mining industries in the Ruhr area and in South Wales before the First World War. He starts with an outline of the geological and geographical conditions in the two regions – which link up directly with the accessibility of coal seams – and then relates what consequences these factors have had for the pace of economic development. In the Ruhr there was a short running start and a “continuous sprint” next, while South Wales saw the same “continuous sprint”, which, however, took a far longer time to come about. The author further explains, plausibly and in great detail, how these backgrounds bear upon differences in degrees of industrial concentration, in forms of state intervention and in developments of workers' organizations.

GALLIE, DUNCAN. *Social inequality and class radicalism in France and Britain*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1983 [recte 1984]. xii, 339 pp. £ 22.50. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

Over eight hundred interviews with workers in oil-refining industries and a re-analysis of a series of national surveys (e.g., the *Eurobarometer* series) serve as a basis for this study's attempt to account for the difference in radicalism between British and French labour. According to the author the main cause is to be looked for in the type of management: while in France this is authoritarian and used to taking decisions one-sidedly, it will allow a greater measure of participation of the workers in Britain. The difference in managerial style in its turn is related to the importance of the Communist parties in the two countries. In the last, remarkably astute, part of the book Dr Gallie tries to relate the emergence of the PCF as a mass party to the development during and immediately after the First World War that was peculiar to France.

NOLTE, ERNST. *Marxismus und Industrielle Revolution*. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1983. 656 pp. DM 58.00.

The Industrial Revolution in Britain, the contemporary debate on its social consequences and its appraisal by Marx and Engels are the three themes of Professor Nolte's new *magnum opus*. His account of the industrialization process is vividly written, but not exactly abreast of recent research on the subject. About half the space is devoted to the contemporary debate. In the author's view what was frequently seen as a process of immiseration was in fact one of “de-miseration”. Anyway his analysis of the complex manner in which Marx and Engels interpreted the Industrial Revolution and digested the arguments pro (e.g., Andrew Ure's) and con is a pioneering performance. Professor Nolte repeats his thesis that, whatever Marxism owes to British writers, the subjective idealism of Kant and Fichte is the most distinctive ingredient.

Austria

KONRAD, HELMUT [und] WOLFGANG NEUGEBAUER (Hrsg.) *Arbeiter-*

bewegung – Faschismus – Nationalbewusstsein. Festschrift zum 20-jährigen Bestand des Dokumentationsarchivs des österreichischen Widerstandes und zum 60. Geburtstag von Herbert Steiner. Mit Geleitworten von Hertha Firnberg und Bruno Marek. Red.: Brigitte Galanda. Europaverlag, Wien, München, Zürich 1983. 493 pp. Ill. S 498.

The sixtieth birthday of Herbert Steiner roughly coincided with the fourth lustrum of the *Dokumentationsarchiv* in which he has played such a preponderant part. In the present dual festschrift full account is taken of his active interest in labour history, but proportionately most contributions come under the heading “Resistance”, a concept on which Gerhard Botz sheds some methodological light. What Ernst Hanisch has to say on Nazism in the countryside of Salzburg is of direct socio-historical interest. Although a few studies are concerned with other countries, there is a definite focus on Austria and the Austrian identity. A bibliography of Mr Steiner’s writings is included.

OTHER BOOKS

BRUCKMÜLLER, ERNST. Nation Österreich. Sozialhistorische Aspekte ihrer Entwicklung. Hermann Böhlau Nachf., Wien, Köln, Graz 1984. 271 pp.

SCHMIDLECHNER, KARIN MARIA. Die steirischen Arbeiter im 19. Jahrhundert. Mit einem Vorwort von Helmut Konrad. Europaverlag, Wien 1983. xiii, 394 pp.

France

CARASSUS, EMILIEN. Les grèves imaginaires. Editions du CNRS, Paris 1982. v, 247 pp. Ill. F.fr. 110.00.

In older French literary fiction cases of strike are fairly frequent. Whether an actual event is to some degree faithfully rendered or whether a completely fictitious labour conflict is depicted, in all instances the strikes in question are, according to the present author, “integrated into a narrative structure which determines their function and their ideological impact”. Therefore it is worthwhile to study imaginary strikes as such. Working up some hundred French novels, Mr Carassus gives a good idea of the literary representation in connection with strikes in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Special attention is paid to the resistance waged by the miners (Zola and others) and to strike songs.

Colloque Louise Michel organisé par le Centre d’Etudes Féminines de l’Université de Provence (Marseille 11-12 juin 1980). Actes. Université de Provence, Service des Publications, Aix-en-Provence 1982; distr. by Jeanne Laffitte, Marseille. 180 pp. Ill. F.fr. 60.00.

The present volume does not contain the full proceedings of the symposium in question, but only sixteen papers on the life and work of Louise Michel.

On the average these cannot be said to meet high scholarly standards, but then several of them deal with such questions as "To whom does L. Michel belong?" The get-up of the volume is not very attractive either.

Flora Tristan (1803-1844). Prés. par Stéphane Michaud. Préface de Frédéric Lescure. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1984. 138 pp. F.fr. 50.00.

The able editor of Flora Tristan's letters has now brought together a number of characteristic short extracts from her writings, and provided these with a concise introduction. The result is an attractive booklet, which may be recommended as a primer.

JONES, COLIN. Charity and *bienfaisance*. The treatment of the poor in the Montpellier region 1740-1815. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1982 [*recte* 1983]. xvi, 317 pp. Maps. £ 25.00.

This is a well-researched study, prepared under the supervision of Richard Cobb, of institutional poor relief (rather than the actual treatment of the poor) in what is now the Department of the Hérault. Five of the eleven chapters deal with the *ancien régime* and its culture of charity, and these are followed by three chapters on the *bienfaisance* or "welfare state" interlude during the French Revolution. A goodly number of tables and diagrams are included.

MORTIMER, EDWARD. The Rise of the French Communist Party 1920-1947. Faber and Faber, London, Boston 1984. 429 pp. £ 30.00.

The present book on the PCF hardly offers new insights, which was only to be expected where the author has on the whole confined himself to printed source materials and secondary studies. Mr Mortimer, however, has quite readable works on Euro-Communism and on Islam politics to his name, and the merit of this one consists in its lucid survey of the party's experiences, which pays attention both to the political points of view and to the organizational development. In this his basic proposition is that over the years the PCF has become altogether "national".

ROSE, R. B. The making of the *sans-culottes*. Democratic ideas and institutions in Paris, 1789-92. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1983. viii, 200 pp. £ 18.50.

Professor Rose, who has already several books on the radical Left in the French Revolution to his name, has now written a well-documented study on the attempts at direct democracy up to the second half of 1792. There is a definite focus on Paris. Special attention is paid to the social background of the participants and to the popular societies. A detailed index is appended.

WEBER, EUGEN. La fin des terroirs. La modernisation de la France rurale (1870-1914). Trad. de l'anglais par Antoine Berman et Bernard Génies. Fayard, Paris; Editions Recherches, Paris 1983. 841 pp. F.fr. 160.00.

The present volume is a good and unabridged translation of Professor Weber's standard work on the modernization of the French countryside. For an *aperçu* of the contents we may refer to our notice of the American original in IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 124.

OTHER BOOKS

TUMMINELLI, ROBERTO. *Dézamy e l'utopia sociale*. In appendice: "L'Égalitaire" in versione italiana. Facoltà di Scienze Politiche dell'Università di Pavia, Pavia; Casa Editrice Dott. A. Giuffrè, Milano 1984. vi, 101 pp.

Germany

ALBISETTI, JAMES C. *Secondary School Reform in Imperial Germany*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1983. xi, 365 pp. \$ 35.00.

This is a well-researched monograph on the complicated issue of secondary-school reform in Germany round the turn of the century. The author is very critical of Detlef Müller's *Sozialstruktur und Schulsystem* (cf. IRSH, XXIII (1978), pp. 452f.), and he argues that broad social needs were as important a determinant as class interests and concerns about the rise of an academic proletariat. He has had access to part of the relevant source materials in East German custody.

BOELCKE, WILLI A. *Die deutsche Wirtschaft 1930-1945*. Interna des Reichswirtschaftsministeriums. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1983. x, 389 pp. Ill. DM 49.80.

Drawing upon various types of source material, including information provided by surviving officials, Professor Boelcke has written an interesting history of the German Ministry of Economics from Warmbold to Funk. He emphasizes the continuity of the personnel and its underlying ethos: no Nazis, but an elite moulded by the bourgeois-liberal tradition. An index of names is appended.

BÖLLING, RAINER. *Sozialgeschichte der deutschen Lehrer*. Ein Überblick von 1800 bis zur Gegenwart. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1983. 193 pp. DM 20.80.

The present volume is a welcome complement to Peter Lundgreen's *Sozialgeschichte der deutschen Schule im Überblick*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXVII (1982), pp. 113f. Although there is a focus on the making of the teaching profession, especially in Prussia, the social origins and the social position of the teachers are given due attention, and so are their political attitudes.

CRUSIUS, REINHARD [und] MANFRED WILKE. *Einheitsgewerkschaft und Berufspolitik*. Beruf in Organisation, Politik und Programmatik der

Einzelgewerkschaften des Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1982. 246 pp. DM 39.00.

CRUSIUS, REINHARD. Berufsbildungs- und Jugendpolitik der Gewerkschaft. Struktur und Verlauf bei DGB und einigen Einzelgewerkschaften 1945-1981. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1982. 602 pp. DM 89.00.

These mimeographed volumes have their origin in a research project on post-war trade unionism and professional education. The gist of the first is a plea for craft-skill specialization, which is quite different from, and even incompatible with, the capitalist division of labour. In the second volume Dr Crusius critically discusses the professional and educational policies of the German Trade Union Federation and some affiliated unions. There is an interesting chapter on the apprentice movement of 1968-72.

Die deutsche Inflation. Eine Zwischenbilanz. — The German Inflation Reconsidered. A Preliminary Balance. Hrsg. von / Ed. by Gerald D. Feldman, Carl-Ludwig Holtfrerich, Gerhard A. Ritter [und/and] Peter-Christian Witt. Geleitwort zur Schriftenreihe von / Preface to the Series by Otto Büsch. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1982. xxiv, 431 pp. Ill. DM 82.00.

The symposium on the German inflation held in Berlin in 1976 and reported in the volume *Historische Prozesse der deutschen Inflation* (vide IRSH, XXIV (1979), p. 274) has led to the establishment of a project group on "Inflation and Reconstruction in Germany and Europe, 1914-1924", with numerous meetings and a newsletter of its own. The present volume is the first book publication of this group to appear. Apart from an editorial introduction it contains fourteen studies (six of them in English), which are divided into three parts: "Toward an Economic and Statistical Analysis", "Toward the Analysis of German Economic Policy and of International Trade", and "Toward the Study of Social and Political Consequences". The last part includes interesting case-studies of the way in which the inflation affected the peasants and various groups of employees.

Die deutsche Revolution von 1848/49. Hrsg. von Dieter Langewiesche. [Wege der Forschung, Band CLXIV.] Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1983. vi, 405 pp. DM 88.00. (For club members: DM 54.00.)

The present volume contains sixteen post-war studies on the revolutionary events of 1848-49, their political aspects and their socio-economic background. Most of the studies are reprinted, and some of them are translated from the English or from the French. A concise bibliography and an index of names are appended.

FLETCHER, ROGER. Revisionism and Empire. Socialist Imperialism in Germany 1897-1914. George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1984. ix, 223 pp. £ 18.00.

“The aim of this book is to identify the foreign policy attitudes of German revisionism as manifested in the views expressed by prominent revisionist spokesmen and in the revisionist organ, the *Sozialistische Monatshefte*, between the turn of the century, when Eduard Bernstein’s return to Germany roughly coincided with the inauguration of both the *Monatshefte* and Wilhelmine world policy, and the outbreak of the First World War in August 1914, which brought in its wake major changes in factional alignments.” A great deal of attention is paid to the ideas of Bernstein, but also to the thought and action of Joseph Bloch (1871-1936), whom the author, taking his cue from Hilferding, considers to have been the “impresario of German revisionism”.

FREVERT, UTE. *Krankheit als politisches Problem 1770-1880. Soziale Unterschichten in Preußen zwischen medizinischer Polizei und staatlicher Sozialversicherung*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1984. 469 pp. DM 92.00.

The present study investigates the changing attitudes towards the phenomenon of illness in Prussia from the end of the eighteenth century up to the Health Insurance Act of 1883. The author discerns two ways in which illness as a social problem was dealt with. Firstly, there was the method of social insurance, and secondly, interlocked, that of *médicalisation* (Michel Foucault), i.e., a complex system of medical attendance which took in individuals, families and social classes. Dr Frevert pays copious attention to the sick funds, which in her view were not only instruments of (self-)help, but also socialization agencies which taught the workers to look ahead.

FROMM, ERICH. *The Working Class in Weimar Germany. A Psychological and Sociological Study*. Transl. by Barbara Weinberger. Ed. and with an Introd. by Wolfgang Bonss. Berg Publishers, Leamington Spa 1984. vii, 293 pp. £ 15.00.

This is the English version of “German Workers 1929”. For an *aperçu* of the contents we may refer to our notice of the German edition in *IRSH*, XXVI (1981), p. 393.

JOHN, HARTMUT. *Das Reserveoffizierkorps im Deutschen Kaiserreich 1890-1914. Ein sozialgeschichtlicher Beitrag zur Untersuchung der gesellschaftlichen Militarisierung im Wilhelminischen Deutschland*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1981. 602 pp. DM 80.00.

The present volume is an abridged version of the author’s doctorate thesis (Hamburg 1978), which must be a very bulky piece of work indeed. Its subject is the system of reserve officers as it was to be found in Germany at the time of Wilhelm II. One of its principal functions, and certainly not the least successful, was the instilment of a “feudal” ethos into the propertied and educated middle classes. However, even moderate Social Democrats were excluded from this form of incorporation.

KERSHAW, IAN. *Popular Opinion and Political Dissent in the Third Reich: Bavaria 1933-1945*. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1983. xv, 425 pp. £ 22.50. (Paper: £ 9.95.)

This monograph covers much the same ground as Edward N. Peterson's study *The Limits of Hitler's Power* (Princeton 1969) and arrives at similar conclusions. There was a great deal of popular discontent in Bavaria that could not be ignored by the Nazi regime, but because of its sectional nature (the unified *Volksgemeinschaft* remained a myth) it failed to reach the level of political opposition, let alone resistance. Dr Kershaw's new book, which is almost entirely based on unpublished materials, has separate chapters on the peasants, the workers, the petty bourgeoisie, the Protestants and the Roman Catholics, as well as on popular reactions to the persecution and extermination of the Jews.

LANDWEHR, ROLF [und] RÜDEGER BARON (Hrsg.) *Geschichte der Sozialarbeit. Hauptlinien ihrer Entwicklung im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Mit Beiträgen von Rüdiger Baron, Gerhard Buck, Kristin Dyckerhoff, David Kramer, Rolf Landwehr [und] Hans Nootbaar*. Beltz Verlag, Weinheim, Basel 1983. 318 pp. Ill. DM 34.80.

The present volume is the first comprehensive history of welfare work in Germany. Its focus is on the proportionately growing public sector and on its changing forms and functions. A considerable amount of continuity is supposed to stem from the interests of capitalist society. The later chapters are in part based on interviews with (Berlin) social workers, extracts from which are quoted in small type. Numerous tables and illustrations are included, and there is a consolidated bibliography.

Lern- und Arbeitsbuch deutsche Arbeiterbewegung. Darstellung, Chroniken, Dokumente. Hrsg. unter der Leitung von Thomas Meyer, Susanne Miller und Joachim Rohlfes. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft, Bonn 1984. 3 vols. 440 pp.; 721 pp.; 604 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 49.80.

Some dozens of well- and less-known social historians have contributed to this voluminous work, which affords for the first time a complete view of the history of the (West) German workers' movement from the start to the present, with the intention to provide useful tuition matter for, especially, political education of adults. An introductory didactic part is followed by "Texts and Materials", which are subdivided into a chronological and a thematic "group". The former deals with, among other things, the social and economic preconditions of the emergence of the workers' movement (Hans-Josef Steinberg), the early Christian workers' movement (Wolfgang Ockenfels), the revolution of 1918-19 (Detlef Lehnert), the workers' movement during the Nazi regime (Detlef Peukert) and the post-war development. The latter group (Vol. 3) is concerned with, e.g., the co-operative movement (Klaus Novy), the Socialist women's movement (Richard Evans)

and the trade unions (Gerhard Beier). Each of the over sixty contributions is succinct and to the point. The narrative parts are provided with extracts from historical documents, maps and diagrams. The whole is a well-constructed work of synthesis by which certainly also the experts may benefit.

LÜDTKE, ALF. "Gemeinwohl", Polizei und "Festungspraxis". Staatliche Gewaltsamkeit und innere Verwaltung in Preußen, 1815-1850. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1982. 390 pp. Ill. DM 84.00.

Taking the line that bureaucratic rule is "*necessarily violent*", Dr Lüdtké depicts pre-March Prussia as a full-fledged *Polizeistaat* (the revolutionary interlude of 1848-49 hardly comes up for discussion). He introduces the concept "citadel practice" as a distinctive feature of the German divergence. Although one of the main functions of the police and the army was to protect the propertied against the propertyless, their preponderant role cannot be explained from the mere logic of capitalism. A short summary in English is appended, and a longer one may be found in *Social History* of May 1979.

MOSER-RATH, ELFRIEDE. "Lustige Gesellschaft". Schwank und Witz des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts in kultur- und sozialgeschichtlichem Kontext. J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart 1984. x, 511 pp. Ill. DM 128.00.

By means of a highly detailed analysis of some eighty *Schwankbücher* from the period between 1600 and 1780 Mrs Moser-Rath sets out to examine this satirical *genre* for its potential cultural and socio-historical information about the era. Giving numerous examples, and using an impressive amount of secondary literature, she exposes three subjects in particular: "the world of fools", "erotism and conjugal scenes", and "satire upon the society of orders". Part of the text of the 1663 *Burger-Lust* is given as an appendix with a lengthy commentary.

The Nazi Era 1919-1945. A Select Bibliography of Published Works from the Early Roots to 1980. Compiled by Helen Kehr and Janet Langmaid. Mansell Publishing Ltd, London 1982. xvi, 621 pp. £ 30.00.

The compilers of this valuable bibliography served the famous Wiener Library for many years. Most of the over 6,500 entries are contemporary Nazi or anti-Nazi publications, but numerous (though not all) important scholarly works on the Nazi movement and the Nazi regime are included as well. A useful composite index is appended.

OAKLEY, ALLEN. The Making of Marx's Critical Theory. A Bibliographical Analysis. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1983. xii, 143 pp. £ 4.95.

The present author, who is preparing a two-volume study of Marx's critique

of political economy, first gives us a “bibliographical” foretaste. This is not particularly promising. Mr Oakley begins by contending that there is no prospect of a complete edition of all Marx’s extant works, but then he mixes up the two editions of the MEGA and quotes the *Grundrisse* in a version attributed to Rjazanov. *Caveat emptor*.

REITH, REINHOLD. *Der Aprilaufstand von 1848 in Konstanz. Zur biographischen Dimension von “Hochverrath und Aufruhr”. Versuch einer historischen Protestanalyse.* Jan Thorbecke Verlag, Sigmaringen 1982. 128 pp. DM 32.00.

The *Heckerzug* (April 1848) was an attempt to overthrow the Government in South Baden by force of arms. The present monograph is an inquiry into its social composition, a collective-biographical “identification of the faces in the crowd” (George Rudé), with as starting-point a sample of 120 participants in the revolt, obtained by means of lists of people wanted by the authorities, etc. One of the author’s conclusions is that especially the shoemakers, tailors and joiners were rebellious, a fact he tries to explain from the socio-economic development in their trades.

RUPPERT, WOLFGANG. *Die Fabrik. Geschichte von Arbeit und Industrialisierung in Deutschland.* Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1983. 311 pp. Ill. DM 68.00.

The textual part of this richly illustrated work comprises about sixty pages, in which the coming about of factories is discussed, as well as the stages of industrialization, the division of labour, the social stratification in the plants and the time factor. There are nearly three hundred photographs, reproduced full-sized, and giving a good idea of many facets of the German factory, especially for the period 1860-1930, also because of the informative letterpress. It is a pity that the focus should be so strongly on the metal, textile and electrical industries, and that there should be so little on, for instance, the chemical works.

SACKETT, ROBERT EBEN. *Popular Entertainment, Class, and Politics in Munich, 1900-1923.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1982. ix, 194 pp. \$ 20.00.

Basing himself in part on manuscript sources, Dr Sackett deals with the popular entertainment of the Bavarian “folksingers” Karl Valentin and Weiss Ferdl. However, he is primarily interested in “their customers, Munich’s tradesmen, shopkeepers, office employees, salespersons, lower-level officials, and their families”. He argues that the anxieties and the nostalgia of this “middle class” were reflected by both entertainers before, during and after the First World War.

SIEMANN, WOLFRAM (Hg.) *Der ‘Polizeiverein’ deutscher Staaten. Eine Dokumentation zur Überwachung der Öffentlichkeit nach der Revolution*

von 1848/49. Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen 1983. x, 252 pp. DM 64.00.

From 1851 to 1866 the political police of the major German States (including Austria) institutionalized their co-operation in order to ward off a repetition of the events of 1848-49. The documents that are published in the present volume for the first time have their origin in this co-operation; a number of them have the well-known Mr Wermuth for their author. Some additional light is shed on contemporary oppositional activities (notably in the field of publicity), though hardly on the working-class movement. Men like Diezel, Ronge and Ruge loom large in these documents, not the Socialists and the Communists.

STAUDINGER, HANS. *Wirtschaftspolitik im Weimarer Staat. Lebenserinnerungen eines politischen Beamten im Reich und in Preußen 1889 bis 1934.* Hrsg. und eingel. von Hagen Schulze. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft, Bonn 1982. xxv, 152 pp. DM 29.80.

Hans Staudinger (1889-1980) was a son of the revisionist Franz Staudinger and a high-ranking economic civil servant during the Weimar Republic. Although they were written shortly before the author's death, the present reminiscences are unusually sharp and vivid, whether they are about Max Weber, Otto Braun (Staudinger was in his confidence) or Ernst Thälmann. An index of names is appended.

WINKLER, HEINRICH AUGUST. *Von der Revolution zur Stabilisierung. Arbeiter und Arbeiterbewegung in der Weimarer Republik 1918 bis 1924.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1984. 787 pp. Ill. DM 75.00.

This voluminous study is the first of three volumes that are to cover the history of the German workers' movement during the Weimar Republic. The account starts with the break of 1918 and ends with the "relative stabilization" in the spring of 1924. Concurring with Richard Löwenthal, the author asserts that after the First World War Germany was already too much industrialized yet to undergo a Socialist revolution after the Russian example. "Provided the society is still preponderantly agrarian, even in an authoritarian *Polizeistaat* a revolutionary replacement of those in power need not necessarily lead to a social and economic chaos. In a highly industrialized society the situation is completely different. The majority of the population is so dependent on the services of the State and the municipalities for its existence that a collapse of public service must inevitably lame the whole of societal life." Not only the Communists, but also the Social Democrats are criticized for not having been alive to this. Professor Winkler defends his case with great authority.

OTHER BOOKS

HACKER, WERNER. *Kurpfälzische Auswanderer vom Unteren Neckar. Rechtsrheinische Gebiete der Kurpfalz.* Konrad Theiss Verlag, Stuttgart, Aalen 1983. 209 pp. Ill. Maps.

Great Britain

ANTHONY, P. D. *John Ruskin's Labour. A study of Ruskin's social theory.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1983. viii, 220 pp. £ 20.00.

Like Carlyle, Ruskin is one of those critics of capitalism and its "cash nexus" who, without being Socialists, were not without influence in leftist quarters. The present volume is a good analysis of Ruskin's social thought, with an emphasis on his concept of work. William Morris is commended as a pupil of Ruskin rather than of Marx.

BARTRIP, P. W. J. and S. B. BURMAN. *The Wounded Soldiers of Industry. Industrial Compensation Policy 1833-1897.* Oxford University Press, Oxford 1983. xi, 253 pp. £ 15.00.

The development of British legislation on workplace-safety precautions and compensation for victims of industrial accidents culminated in the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897. The preliminary history of this act is described here from 1833 onwards, the year in which the discussion of the policy of indemnification started in earnest. The authors pay attention to the evolution of the factory system with its accidents, and sketch the several stages the legislation went through (the 1844 Factory Act, the 1880 Employers' Liability Act, etc.). The acts are not discussed from a narrow juridical point of view, but considered as (interim) gains by struggle, and therein in particular lies the strength of the argument.

BULLOCK, ALAN. *Ernest Bevin. Foreign Secretary 1945-1951.* Heinemann, London 1983. xvi, 896 pp. Ill. £ 30.00.

Lord Bullock's biography of Ernest Bevin has grown into an impressive trilogy, the first two volumes of which were noticed in *IRSH*, V (1960), pp. 344f., and XII (1967), pp. 343f. The concluding volume, by far the longest of the three, is necessarily in the field of diplomatic rather than social history. Bevin's foreign policy of an alignment with the United States against the Soviet Union is vindicated against the critique of the revisionist historians. His failure to effect a stable settlement in Palestine is not glossed over, but the presumption of some form of antisemitism underlying his policy in the area is disproved. The volume is based on a huge amount of unpublished materials, some of which have become available only recently, and also on interviews with people involved who have been dead for some time.

CLINTON, ALAN. *Post Office Workers. A Trade Union and Social History.* George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1984. xvii, 713 pp. Ill. £ 25.00.

This voluminous study is mainly concerned with the Union of Post Office Workers, which, "between 1919 and 1980, brought together a large proportion of postmen, sorters, telephonists, counter clerks and telegraphists

under various changes of title and work organisation". The development of the contemporary Post Office is treated in a readable manner, and so are the internal structure of the trade union and the conflicts with the employer in the course of the years. The account of the UPW history is preceded by a broadly designed outline of the growth of the postal system from feudal times until the beginning of this century; here the author demonstrates among other things that when compared with other employees the ordinary Post Office workers were never as privileged as is mostly assumed. Forty-one appendices, giving a great number of tables concerning wage indices, Post Office accounts, bonus payments etc., round off the volume.

CROMPTON, ROSEMARY and GARETH JONES. *White-Collar Proletariat. Deskilling and Gender in Clerical Work.* Macmillan Press, London 1984. ix, 277 pp. £ 18.00. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

The central idea in this sociological study is that up to now research into white-collar workers has not sufficiently kept in mind that this group mostly consists of women. To redress the balance case-studies were made, between October 1979 and the end of 1981, among three large-scale white-collar bureaucracies: a local authority, a life-insurance company and a major clearing bank. The authors have also used a questionnaire and more detailed interviews with some hundreds of employees. One notable finding of the investigation is that the bulk of de-skilled routine work in the modern office is performed by women, and that these hardly ever come up for promotion.

CRONIN, JAMES E. *Labour and Society in Britain 1918-1979.* Batsford Academic and Educational, London 1984. viii, 248 pp. £ 14.95. (Paper: £ 8.95.)

Dr Cronin, whose previous study on strikes in modern Britain was noticed in *IRSH*, XXV (1980), p. 422, offers in the present one a remarkable analysis of the British labour movement in the twentieth century. In his view the commitment of the working class to the Labour Party grew steadily up to 1950, culminating in the Third Labour Government, then to decline when the innovatory tendencies in the party started to weaken, and society was more and more dominated by mass consumption. The situation now is one of acute crisis: "The ties between the class and the party [...] are atrophied."

DAUNTON, M. J. *House and Home in the Victorian City. Working-Class Housing 1850-1914.* Edward Arnold, London 1983. ix, 320 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 32.50.

The present monograph aims at an integral analysis of working-class housing, and encompasses the design of houses and working-class quarters in connection with its political, social and economic aspects, as well as the changing relations between landlords and tenants. It would seem that the author has on the whole realized his objective. He cogently argues that the

by-laws which became operative from the 1870's onwards accorded with the general tendency, in the second half of the century, towards the breaking down of communal life and the splitting up of the town into "specialist spaces", which were ruled and watched over by the Council or the individual landlords. As these changes came about in the public sphere, the working class increasingly withdrew into the family. The study concentrates on the large provincial towns of Britain, which are defined as "those towns with a population in excess of 50,000 in 1911", London being excluded.

DENNIS, RICHARD. *English Industrial Cities of the Nineteenth Century. A social geography.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1984. xiii, 368 pp. Maps. £ 27.50.

Leaving London out of account because of its size and its special character, Dr Dennis focuses on the industrial towns of the Victorian age, in particular on those in Lancashire, Yorkshire, the West Midlands and South Wales. Throughout he challenges other historians, sociologists and geographers in his discussion of a great many theories on the interdependence of factors such as public transport, community structures, spatial segregation, etc., for which he has also used a case-study concerning the West Yorkshire town of Huddersfield.

HOWELL, DAVID. *British workers and the Independent Labour Party 1888-1906.* Manchester University Press, Manchester; St. Martin's Press, New York 1983. ix, 522 pp. £ 38.50.

The present volume is a reconstruction of the ILP's history up to the electoral landslide of 1906, in which the author tries to look at the developing party from below as well as from above. The first part sketches how the ILP took roots in the trade unions of, e.g., the miners, the cotton workers, the railway workers and the engineers. The second part investigates the ILP's regional electioneering policy, while the third is concerned with the unification and centralization of the party. It is to be noted that, throughout the book and once more explicitly in the last chapter, the author puts the question in how far there were, alongside the actual course of events, also "suppressed alternatives".

MCLEAN, IAIN. *The Legend of Red Clydeside.* John Donald Publishers Ltd, Edinburgh 1983. x, 296 pp. £ 18.00.

This very readable piece of regional history rectifies a number of often-heard assertions on the class-consciousness of Scottish workers during and after the First World War. Dr McLean shows, with the help of a large amount of unpublished source materials, that the Glaswegian working class at the time was by no means as homogeneous and united as it is frequently assumed to have been. Not only were there oppositions between the several sectors of industry, but "Red Clydeside" consisted mainly of highly skilled male workers, who were not always prepared to stand by their unskilled and female colleagues when defending their interests.

MORRIS, WILLIAM. *The Collected Letters of —*. Ed. by Norman Kelvin. Vol. I. 1848-1880. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1984. lxiv, 624 pp. Ill. \$ 55.00.

Professor Kelvin has traced some 2,400 letters written by William Morris, including those which are only available in print (notably in Mackail's two-volume biography). The present volume is the first of what promises to become the standard edition. Apart from a general introduction it contains over seven hundred carefully edited and annotated letters. Most of these have Morris's private life and his concerns as an artist for their subject. The nearest approach to Socialism he made at the time was the idea that "nothing can be done till all rich men are made poor by common consent". Separate indices of addressees and of persons and subjects are appended.

OLIVER, H. *The International Anarchist Movement in Late Victorian London*. Croom Helm, London, Canberra; St. Martin's Press, New York 1983. xiv, 176 pp. £ 16.95.

This mimeographed book intends to shed light on the intricate London network of foreign and native Anarchists as it existed during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. The author bases herself partly on Nettlau's unpublished manuscripts in the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, and deals with persons, small groups and periodicals mainly in a narrative manner and with regard to the history of ideas. Subjects of discussion are, e.g., Louise Michel, Johann Most, the Freedom Group, and periodicals like *The Torch*, *Liberty* and *Alarm*.

The Oxford Illustrated History of Britain. Ed. by Kenneth O. Morgan. Oxford University Press, Oxford, New York 1984. xv, 640 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 15.00.

The best that can be said of this new history of Britain is that from a typographical point of view and as regards its illustrations (many of which are in colour) it is quite an attractive book. As for the text, which has been written by ten specialist contributors, there are a number of serious mistakes and omissions, and the general approach remains very England-centred. A concise bibliography, a chronology and a composite index are appended.

Rebellion, Popular Protest and the Social Order in Early Modern England. Ed. by Paul Slack. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1984. vi, 339 pp. £ 19.50.

The present volume is another reprint of studies originally published in *Past & Present* (1968-82). The authors try to make socio-historical sense of the various forms of social unrest in early-modern England. A composite index is appended, which is very detailed and includes, e.g., a specification of the different occupations mentioned in the studies.

SANDERSON, MICHAEL. *Education, Economic Change and Society in England 1780-1870*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1983. 78 pp. £ 2.95.

The central theme of this primer is the question how the various levels of the English educational system were affected by the industrialization process and its requirements. Dr Sanderson repeats his thesis that during the first decades of the Industrial Revolution labour-force literacy was on the decline, but this is only one of the aspects that come up for discussion.

SCHMIECHEN, JAMES A. *Sweated Industries and Sweated Labor. The London Clothing Trades 1860-1914*. Croom Helm, London, Canberra 1984. x, 209 pp. Ill. £ 19.95.

The present volume is a local case-study in the field charted by Duncan Bythell in *The Sweated Trades*, which was noticed in *IRSH*, XXVI (1981), p. 243. Dr Schmiechen shows that in the case of the London clothing trades outwork was neither an extension of the putting-out system nor an "outside department of the factory" (Marx). It was rather a substitute for the factory system, the invention of the sewing machine providing the necessary industrial equipment, and it was a thriving substitute at that: "In the sweated trades in the last decades of the nineteenth century and up to 1914, more and more women were working harder and longer and for less pay." For obvious reasons it was extremely difficult to unionize the outworkers, and only when the Trade Boards Act of 1909 led to the setting of minimum wages could their plight be improved.

SCHNEER, JONATHAN. *Ben Tillet. Portrait of a Labour Leader*. Croom Helm, London, Canberra 1982. vii, 241 pp. £ 17.95.

Ben Tillet (1860-1943) is best known for his leadership in the great London dock strike of 1889 and as a co-founder of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Labourers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Politically he was rather volatile, the reason probably why the appearance of his biography has taken such a long time. "After all, the study of a man who began somewhere in the middle of the political spectrum and then oscillated from one side to the other for thirty-odd years, finally ending somewhere to the right of the Labour Party leadership, must seem uninviting to the true believers of any camp." Dr Schneer reconstructs Tillet's precarious development with love of detail, drawing attention to traits and outlooks that hardly changed in the course of the years, such as his dislike of direct action, his acceptance of the State apparatus as it was and the aim to curb capitalism instead of doing away with it.

OTHER BOOKS

BENSON, JOHN. *The Penny Capitalists. A study of Nineteenth-century working-class Entrepreneurs*. Gill and Macmillan, Dublin 1983. x, 172 pp.

Italy

DAVICO, ROSALBA. "Peuple" et Notables (1750-1816). Essais sur l'Ancien Régime et la Révolution en Piémont. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris 1981. 370 pp. F.fr. 185.00.

Although the above title suggests something else, the present author deals mainly with the years following 1789, when the French regime settled in Piedmont. In his opinion the consolidation of the revolution involved a process of economic transformation, in which the State, by means of redemptions and confiscation of especially ecclesiastical property, strengthened its societal basis and created a large layer of small and mid-dling landed proprietors. Above this layer there was the established elite of notables (large landowners, lawyers, etc.), which would wield the sceptre yet till far into the nineteenth century. The study is solidly documented and contains an impressive amount of empirical materials.

PEPE, ADOLFO. Classe operaia e sindacato. Storia e problemi (1890-1948). Bulzoni editore, Roma 1982. 447 pp. L. 25000.

Adolfo Pepe, who has several books on the history of Italian trade unionism to his name, has gathered together twelve studies and book reviews, and added two hitherto unpublished contributions: one on working-class pug-nacity at the time of Giolitti, and one on unionism in Italy and Europe. It is a distinctive feature of his approach that labour history should be treated in a wider social context. The volume is disfigured by an uncommon number of misprints.

The Netherlands

CAMPFENS, MIES. De Nederlandse archieven van het Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis te Amsterdam. Van Gennep, Amsterdam 1984. 294 pp. Ill. D.fl. 28.50.

This is a well-organized annotated survey of the Dutch archives and manuscript collections in the custody of the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis. "Political Parties and Groups", "Trade-Union Movement" and "Families and Persons" are the titles of the major chapters. The information given in the introduction is not altogether faultless. A composite index is appended.

Marges van de vakbeweging. Een analyse aan de hand van de Twentse katoenstakingen in 1923-1924 en 1931-1932. [Door] W. H. M. E. Alberts, P. H. J. van den Boomen, E. J. Fischer [en] J. L. J. M. van Gerwen. Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1982. ix, 151 pp. Ill. D.fl. 31.45.

A couple of years ago the social historian Th. van Tijn drew up a taxonomy of factors determining the success of trade unions, success being defined as the attainment of "a collective labour agreement, in which the trade union is a party in a formal contract" (cf. *IRSH*, XXI (1976), pp. 212ff.). The authors of the present study take the concept of success in a wider sense (viz., as corresponding to the extent to which an organization realizes its objects), and through an analysis of two strikes in the Twente textile industry that ended in failure (1923-24 and 1931-32) they arrive at an expanded number of, in their opinion, relevant components. The character of their argument is on the whole institutional and socio-economic.

WILTERDINK, NICOLAAS ARIE. *Vermogensverhoudingen in Nederland. Ontwikkelingen sinds de negentiende eeuw. Proefschrift* [. . .] Universiteit van Amsterdam [. . .]. De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam 1984. 557 pp. D.fl. 59.00.

This doctorate thesis deals with proportions of wealth in the Netherlands from *circa* 1850 to the mid 1970's. A synthetizing survey of the second half of the nineteenth century is followed by an analytical break-down of several trends in the twentieth century. The author discerns three major tendencies: national wealth, measured by whatever standards, was increasing when considered over a longer period; of the aggregate national wealth a gradually smaller share was in the hands of individuals and families, while pension funds, insurance companies, governmental agencies, etc., came to dispose of an ever bigger part; and as compared with the larger private owners the less substantial ones slightly tended to fare better. A summary in English is appended.

OTHER BOOKS

BURGER, JAN ERIK. *Linkse frontvorming. Samenwerking van revolutionaire socialisten 1914-1918*. Van Genneep, Amsterdam 1983. 167 pp.

Switzerland

TANNER, ALBERT. *Spulen — Weben — Sticken. Die Industrialisierung in Appenzell Ausserrhoden*. Publ. by the author, Zürich [Zentralstrasse 66] 1982. vii, 460 pp. Ill. S.fr. 45.00.

The Protestant part of the Canton of Appenzell was one of the first European regions to industrialize. Dr Tanner, a pupil of Professor Rudolf Braun, takes the vicissitudes of the local economy, husbandry as well as the textile industry, as his starting-point, but he also deals with many related subjects: demographical developments, social change and stratification, working and living conditions, and political power. Although the part played by religion might have been given more attention, the volume does stand out as a valuable contribution to social and economic history.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

BONNELL, VICTORIA E. *Roots of Rebellion. Workers' Politics and Organizations in St. Petersburg and Moscow, 1900-1914.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1983. xxi, 560 pp. Ill. \$ 38.50. (Paper: \$ 10.95.)

Because of its sound empirical foundation and its synthetizing design the present study is certainly one of the most important works on the preliminary history of the October Revolution of the last years. Taking up the line of historical sociologists like Barrington Moore and Reinhard Bendix, the author describes in detail the living and working conditions of workers and artisans in Moscow and St Petersburg. Then the development of the workers' movement up to the outbreak of World War I comes up for a discussion which never loses sight of the intricate interplay of the employers and their organizations, the political parties and the State. The author once and for all dispatches the stereotype of the uncouth Russian labourer with no experience of trade-union action, and puts in its place a nuanced picture of resistance traditions that varied from one sector to the other.

HAGEN, MANFRED. *Die Entfaltung politischer Öffentlichkeit in Russland 1906-1914.* Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1982. xi, 403 pp. Ill. DM 90.00.

Not only because of its introductory chapter, which deals with early-twentieth-century Russian society and its component parts, is this abridged *Habilitationsschrift* (Göttingen 1979-80) an important contribution to social history. Dr Hagen's treatment of the principal media of the emerging political publicity (defined as the "field of mediation of social interests, *inter se* and *vis-a-vis* the State") also presents many socio-historical insights, e.g., into the social composition of the Third and Fourth Dumas. The chapter on the Duma and the State Council is preceded by one on the press and one on the parties. A wide variety of source materials, including diplomatic reports, has been worked up into this pioneering monograph.

NAIMARK, NORMAN M. *Terrorists and Social Democrats. The Russian Revolutionary Movement Under Alexander III.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1983. ix, 310 pp. \$ 25.00.

The period between the assassination of Alexander II and the great famine of 1891-92 was a relatively tranquil stage in the history of the Russian revolutionary movement, and that is probably why it has been so little researched up to now. In the present study, which is mostly founded upon the archives of the Ministry of Justice's Second Criminal Department, Professor Naimark tries to shed new light on the about five thousand

narodovol'cy and Social Democrats who were active in a great number of larger and smaller groups during the 'eighties. He holds that there was no sudden conversion from populism to Marxism in their development, but rather a very gradual transition.

The Russian Worker. Life and Labor under the Tsarist Regime. Ed., with an introd. and annotations, by Victoria E. Bonnell. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1983. xvii, 216 pp. Ill. \$ 32.50. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

This small book is in a sense a companion volume to the editor's large study of workers' politics and organizations in St Petersburg and Moscow (*vide* above, p. 416). In her sound introduction Professor Bonnell outlines the structure of the working class in the two cities as well as the standards of living (housing, food, alcohol, leisure-time activities). Then follow five selections from original Russian-language memoirs and studies dating from the years 1901-29, written by S. I. Kanatčikov, P. Timofeev, F. P. Pavlov, E. A. Oljunina and A. M. Gudvan. Together they offer a vivid picture of the everyday experiences and the struggle of the workers at the time.

SCHLÖGEL, KARL. Der renitente Held. Arbeiterprotest in der Sowjetunion 1953-1983. Junius, Hamburg 1984. 323 pp. DM 38.00.

The present volume distinguishes three stages of workers' resistance in the post-Stalin era. Firstly, there was the revolt of the prisoners in forced-labour camps like Norilsk, Vorkuta and Kingir, in 1953 and 1954, which was one of the reasons why the Gulag was closed down. Next, the end of the 'fifties and the early 'sixties saw a wave of resistance of ordinary workers, ending in the brutally quashed revolt of Novochoerkassk in 1962. And finally, by the end of the 'seventies, independent trade unions were set up, exiguous, it is true, but yet symbolically important. The detailed reconstruction is supplemented by an appendix containing five interviews with dissidents living in the West, among them V. Borisov and B. Vajl'.

OTHER BOOKS

Soviet Quantitative History. Ed. by Don Karl Rowney. Foreword by Theodore K. Rabb. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, London, New Delhi 1984. 216 pp.