

BIBLIOGRAPHY

General Issues

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

BUDD, JOHN W. *The Thought of Work*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca [etc.] 2011. xi, 247 pp. \$24.95.

In this book Professor Budd considers how people regard the role of work in their daily lives and society by constructing ten conceptualizations of work, namely, as a curse, a source of freedom, a commodity, occupational citizenship, a source of income, personal fulfilment, a social relation shaped by class, gender, race and power, caring for others, identity and service to God, household, community, or country. The author brings together these diverse perspectives in an effort to promote a multidisciplinary understanding of work. See also Josef Ehmer's review essay in this volume, pp. 131–132.

DIKEN, BÜLENT. *Revolt, Revolution, Critique. The paradox of society*. [International Library of Sociology.] Routledge, Oxford [etc.] 2012. x, 204 pp. £24.99.

The relation between the concepts of revolt, revolution, and critique in contemporary society is the subject of this study on social theory. Adopting a post-structuralist perspective, Dr Diken analyses both actual revolts and revolutions as events and looks at a broad range of theories (for example Marxist-Leninist theory) that incorporate revolt and revolution within their central structure, how such revolutionary or emancipatory theories participate in radical change, and how these theories relate to the concept of critique.

In Marx's Laboratory. Critical Interpretations of the Grundrisse. Ed. by Riccardo Bellofiore, Guido Starosta, and Peter D. Thomas. [Historical Materialism Book Series, Vol. 48.] Brill, Leiden [etc.] 2013. 445 pp. € 129.00; \$167.00.

Based in part on a conference held in Bergamo in July 2008, this volume considers the *Grundrisse* as a stage in the development of Marx's critique of political economy, arguing that the 1857–1858 manuscripts may be regarded as a "laboratory" where Marx can be observed unfolding his dialectical investigation of capitalist social and economic forms. The eighteen contributions are organized into six sections: achievements and limits of the *Grundrisse*; abstract labour, value and money; the concept of capital; technology, domination, emancipation; competition, cycles and crisis; and society and history in the *Grundrisse*.

Marxism and Social Movements. Ed. by Colin Barker, Laurence Cox, John Krinsky [a.o.]. [Historical Materialism Book Series, Vol. 46.] Brill, Leiden [etc.] 2013. vii, 473 pp. € 129.00; \$179.00.

This multidisciplinary volume explores the potential for a Marxist theory of social movements. The four chapters in the first section discuss the possibility of relating Marxism to social movement theory. The six chapters in the second section examine developmental processes and political tensions within social movements. The third section draws on historical cases (e.g. right-wing social movements such as the Ku Klux Klan; the Revolt of 1857 in India; and C.L.R. James's *History of Pan-African Revolt*) to elaborate ideas for understanding contemporary social movements against neoliberalism.

PRICE, WAYNE. *The Value of Radical Theory. An Anarchist Introduction to Marx's Critique of Political Economy*. AK Press, Edinburgh [etc.] 2013. 189 pp. \$12.95.

This book aims to explain Marx's economic theory and to show anarchists that they too can learn from aspects of such theory. Mr Price describes Marx's method and the basics of his theory (the labour theory of value, cycles and the declining rate of profit); Marx's history of capitalism (from primitive accumulation to state capitalism); how, in Marx's view, a proletarian revolution would occur, and what Marx meant by socialism and communism. In an appendix the author introduces Errico Malatesta and his method for an anarchist economy.

Sociology and Empire. The Imperial Entanglements of a Discipline. Ed. by George Steinmetz. [Politics, History, and Culture.] Duke University Press, Durham [etc.] 2013. xvi, 610 pp. £24.99.

This volume contains five essays reviewing national sociological fields and the study of empire: Russian, American, Italian, German, and French (Durkheim) sociology; five chapters presenting current sociological theories of empire, concentrating on themes such as terrorism, convergence vs divergence and oil; and seven historical studies about colonialism and empire: the French empire; colonial India; Italy's fascist empire; Japanese colonial structure in Korea; Pondicherry and Vietnam; "autonomy" in South Africa and Palestine/Israel; and British Malaya and the American Philippines. In the opening chapter Professor Steinmetz reviews major contributions to sociological theory and research on empire from the 1830s to the present.

HISTORY

FALOLA, TOYIN. *The African Diaspora. Slavery, Modernity, and Globalization*. University of Rochester Press, Rochester 2013. xiv, 418 pp. Ill. £55.00.

Focusing on the Americas, notably the United States, and connecting the history of transatlantic slavery, contemporary migrations and the interactions of Africa and the West, Professor Falola studies in this book both the "Old Diaspora", i.e. the legacy and consequences of the Atlantic slave trade, and the "New Diaspora": the histories and experiences of voluntary migrants of the contemporary period. In a section on Yoruba ethnicity he seeks to connect the Old with the New Diaspora. Examining the work of Aderonke Adesanya and other artists, he aims to show how African cultural ideas are spreading in the Western world.

Global Histories, Imperial Commodities, Local Interactions. Ed. by Jonathan Curry-Machado. [Cambridge Imperial and Post-Colonial Studies Series.] Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke [etc.] 2013. xiv, 286 pp. £60.00.

This volume presents examples to describe the history of the modern world through the history of the commodities that were produced, traded, and consumed on an increasingly global scale. Emphasizing the relative autonomy of local actors, twelve case studies focus on regions such as Sikkim (1817–1906), the Canary Islands and Cape Verde (1850–1914), West Central Africa (1906–1910), Mauritius (1825–2005), Cuba in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and Puerto Rico (1899–1940), and on commodities such as tea, beer, rubber, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and cassava.

The Joy and Pain of Work. Global Attitudes and Variations, 1500–1650. Ed. by Karin Hofmeester and Christine Moll-Murata. [International Review of Social History, Special Issue 19.] Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 2011. 318 pp. Ill. Maps. £19.99.

The fourteen contributions to this Special Issue of the *International Review of Social History* explore perceptions of work in the Netherlands, Italy, Russia, China, Japan, India, the Arab world, and Spanish and Portuguese America between 1500 and 1650. By examining religious and other texts about work and work ethics, terms and concepts that express work, occupational rankings, ideas about “just” wages and forms of remuneration, the contributors aim to show how gender, age, and ethnic or religious background determined who could do which work. See also Josef Ehmer’s review essay in this volume, pp. 99–117.

Kapitel aus der Geschichte des Sozialstaates. Hrsg. František Stellner. Peter Lang, Frankfurt am Main [etc.] 2012. 188 pp. € 39.80.

The twelve contributions to this volume about the origins and development of welfare states in Europe and Japan include a comparative study of social expenditure in Czechoslovakia and five other European countries between 1918 and 1938; chapters on the origins of the Swedish model, Soviet economic policy until the 1930s, the social crisis of 1938–1939 in Czechoslovakia, the *Beveridge Report* and the British welfare state, and the rise of welfare states in postwar Japan, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR, respectively. One chapter is devoted to tourism in interwar Czechoslovakia; the opening chapter provides a theoretical framework.

KEELING, DREW. The Business of Transatlantic Migration between Europe and the United States, 1900–1914. Chronos Verlag, Zürich 2012. xix, 345 pp. Ill. S.fr. 42.00; € 34.00; \$44.00.

Between 1900 and 1914 around 11 million European-born migrants crossed the Atlantic on 18,000 voyages on several hundred vessels from two dozen steamship lines between Europe and the principal ports of the United States. This study analyses how those migratory passenger movements were operated as a transport business, and how the strategies of transport providers interacted with the intentions and actions of their migrant customers and of the governmental authorities regulating both. See also Stan Nadel’s review in this volume, pp. 136–138.

The Making of the Middle Class. Toward a Transnational History. Ed. by A. Ricardo López and Barbara Weinstein. Afterword by Mrinalini Sinha. Duke University Press, Durham [etc.] 2012. xi, 446 pp. £73.00. (Paper: £18.99.)

The sixteen contributions to this volume explore middle-class formations in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and the Americas, in relation to practices of modernity, labour professionalization, revolutionary politics, and the making of the public sphere. The collection includes chapters about the rise of a middle class in colonial Lucknow and Bombay; and the formation of a professional middle class in Bogotá in the 1950s and 1960s, in Revolutionary Mexico, in Peru (1931–1956), and in the Arab Middle East (1908–1936). One contributor examines middle-class formation and the role of women in nineteenth-century Germany, another the bourgeoisie and Catholicism in post-revolutionary France.

MORGAN, GWENDA and PETER RUSHTON. Banishment in the Early Atlantic World. Convicts, Rebels and Slaves. Bloomsbury, London [etc.] 2013. vi, 309 pp. Maps. \$120.00. (Paper: \$34.95.)

Focusing on the British Atlantic world, this book explores forms of banishment and criminal transportation of deviant people, such as paupers, criminals, rebels, and religious dissidents. The first part researches the origins of English, Scottish, and Irish banishment, for example in the context of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century religious persecutions. The second part examines banishment in North America and the Caribbean in five case studies, e.g. on the Acadian French, who were expelled from Nova Scotia in 1755; the Philadelphia Quakers, who were exiled to Virginia (1777–1778); and the expulsion of the Jews from St Eustatius in 1781.

OLDFIELD, J.R. Transatlantic Abolitionism in the Age of Revolution. An International History of Anti-slavery, c.1787–1820. [Critical Perspectives on Empire.] Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 2013. xi, 282 pp. Ill. £60.00; \$95.00.

The early abolitionist movement may be understood as an international movement based on networks connecting activists in Paris and London with those in Washington and Pennsylvania, argues Professor Oldfield in this book about the anti-slavery debates from the 1780s to 1820. After the French Revolution and the Saint-Domingue slave revolt, activists on both sides of the Atlantic were forced on to the defensive. The slave trade debates of 1807 ushered in a new abolitionist era. This study explores the dynamics of transatlantic abolitionism, highlighting the balance between national and international interests in an age of political upheaval.

Proletarian and Gendered Mass Migrations. A Global Perspective on Continuities and Discontinuities from the 19th to the 21st Centuries. Ed. by Dirk Hoerder and Amarjit Kaur. [Studies in Global Social History, Vol. 12.] Brill, Leiden [etc.] 2013. xiv, 567 pp. € 149.00; \$193.00.

The twenty contributions to this volume (based in part on a conference held in Amsterdam in 2010) include essays on domestic service and urbanization in Latin America; the assumed

feminization of migration (Europe); migration and family systems in (Soviet) Russia; European women migrating to work as domestics in North America; gender and migration in Africa and the Mediterranean; Asian mass migration (China, Japan, Thailand); gender in and migration into Thailand; south-east Asian domestic and care-worker migrations (Indonesia, Malaysia); and marriage and family aspects of migration. One of the three introductory chapters reviews the history of domestic and care-worker migration.

RIELLO, GIORGIO. *Cotton. The Fabric that Made the Modern World*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2013. xxvii, 407 pp. £25.00; \$35.00.

After the European Industrial Revolution, India, China, and the Ottoman empire changed from being world producers of printed cottons to buyers of European cotton textiles. Professor Riello describes how this happened in this economic history of cotton textiles from c.1000 to 2000, which ranges thematically from Asian and European technologies and African slavery to cotton plantations in the Americas and consumer markets across the world. The volume's numerous illustrations include images of cloth, clothing, and manufacturing processes.

The Socialist Sixties. Crossing Borders in the Second World. Ed. by Anne E. Gorsuch and Diane P. Koenker. Indiana University Press, Bloomington [etc.] 2013. vii, 338 pp. Ill. \$90.00. (E-book: \$29.99.)

This volume (based on a conference held in Urbana-Champaign in 2010) considers the 1960s from the perspective of socialist societies in the Soviet Union, eastern Europe, and Cuba to explore global interconnections and patterns of cultural cross-pollination between communist and capitalist countries as well as within the communist world. Transnationalism and periodization are the common themes of the thirteen chapters in this collection, and the city is the primary unit of analysis. Areas of investigation include consumption, cinema, popular music, television entertainment, youth culture, tourism, international festivals, and the aesthetics of modernity.

SPIERENBURG, PIETER. *Violence and Punishment. Civilizing the Body through Time*. Polity, Cambridge [etc.] 2012. vi, 223 pp. £55.00. (Paper: £17.99.)

In this volume Professor Spierenburg brings together edited versions of nine previously published essays dealing with various aspects of violence, punishment, and the human body in history. The themes of this book include homicide in the Dutch Republic, the connection between historical violence and male honour (e.g. in the United States and Taiwan); punishment, control, and the work of Foucault and Elias; changing standards of personal conduct, new forms of celebration and festival, and the decline of violence and transformation of punishment. The epilogue features Professor Spierenburg's personal recollections of Norbert Elias.

WHELEHAN, NIALL. *The Dynamiters. Irish Nationalism and Political Violence in the Wider World, 1867–1900*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 2012. xv, 324 pp. Ill. £60.00; \$99.00.

During the 1880s a New York-based faction of Irish nationalists attacked public buildings in Britain with home-made dynamite bombs. In this book (based on a dissertation, Florence, 2009), Dr Whelehan investigates the people and ideas behind this “skirmishing” or dynamite campaign, and the connections and parallels between the “dynamiters” and contemporary revolutionary movements across Europe, the United States, and the British Empire. He also examines images of Irishness in American publications, the interaction of the skirmishing campaign and the Land War in Ireland, and the relationship between the dynamiters and revolutionary labour organizations in New York between 1875 and 1885.

COMPARATIVE HISTORY

Alternative Work Organizations. Ed. by Maurizio Atzeni. Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke [etc.] 2012. xi, 207 pp. £65.00.

Exploring alternative working practices and views about work in a competitive market environment, the seven case studies in this volume focus on factory occupations and workers’ cooperatives in 1970s Britain; the worker-owned producer cooperative at the Tower Colliery coal mine in South Wales; the Mondragon cooperatives in the present-day Basque Country; workers’ cooperatives in present-day Venezuela and Argentina; and cooperatives in Kerala and Gujarat, India. One contributor examines whether self-help groups in Nairobi, Kenya, qualify as alternative forms of work organization or are simply welfare associations. The editor presents a general theoretical framework.

EHRET, ULRIKE. *Church, nation and race. Catholics and antisemitism in Germany and England, 1918–45*. Manchester University Press, Manchester [etc.] 2012. x, 317 pp. £75.00.

In this study Dr Ehret compares the worldviews and factors that promoted – or countered – anti-Semitism amongst Catholics in Germany and England after World War I. She discusses the ideas and attitudes that preceded and influenced ideologies from 1918 to 1945 and traces the sources of attraction or rejection of fascism and National Socialism and the role of anti-Semitism in this context, emphasizing the hypernationalism in Europe and the fear of socialist movements and Russian Bolshevism.

KANG, SUSAN L. *Human Rights and Labor Solidarity. Trade Unions in the Global Economy*. [Pennsylvania Studies in Human Rights.] University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia 2012. xii, 322 pp. \$69.95; £45.50.

Faced with the pressures of globalization, states may view trade-union rights protection as a possible threat to their economic competitiveness. In three case studies Professor Kang analyses how South Korean, British, and Canadian trade unions used the commitment of their governments to international human rights as a basis for resistance in local labour rights disputes. She concludes that the effectiveness of these efforts depends on the ability of trade unions to construct subjects of trade-union rights disputes as valid human-rights violations.

Married Women and the Law in Premodern Northwest Europe. Ed. by Cordelia Beattie and Matthew Frank Stevens. [Gender in the Middle Ages.] The Boydell Press, Rochester 2013. 248 pp. £60.00.

Coverture – the legal principle designating the husband as his wife’s legal representative and in control of her property – is the subject of this volume. Drawing on sources from medieval and early modern England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Ghent, Sweden, Norway, and Germany, the eleven contributors examine married women’s special legal position, for example regarding marital property at the dissolution of marriage, in spousal disputes, criminal issues, debt litigation, contract making, and work. One of the book’s main arguments is that previous scholars have overemphasized the extent to which coverture applied.

Migration and Membership Regimes in Global and Historical Perspective. An Introduction. Ed. by Ulbe Bosma, Gijs Kessler, and Leo Lucassen. [Studies in Global Social History, Vol. 13; Studies in Global Migration History, Vol. 2.] Brill, Leiden [etc.] 2013. ix, 319 pp. Ill. Maps. € 109.00.

Looking beyond the transatlantic migration of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and seeking to incorporate the experiences of earlier periods and other continents into historical migration studies, the ten case studies in this volume (which covers a period from 1000 BCE to 1800 CE) examine mechanisms of interaction between polities (from city states and emerging statehoods to empires) and migrants joining or taking over these polities. One of the book’s main arguments is that inclusion and exclusion are two-way processes: migrants may seek membership in polities, but polities actively seek to enlist members as well.

PARTHASARATHI, PRASANAN. Why Europe Grew Rich and Asia Did Not. Global Economic Divergence, 1600–1850. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 2011. xiv, 365 pp. Ill. Maps. £55.00; \$90.00. (Paper: £17.99; \$29.95.)

Focusing on the case of cotton cloth production, Professor Parthasarathi explores in this study the classic question in economic history of why Europe industrialized quickly from the late eighteenth century onward, while Asia, and more particularly India, did not. His explanation for the divergence stresses different competitive and ecological pressures, leading to varied state policies and economic outcomes, such as an actual deindustrialization in Indian cotton production. See also Ulbe Bosma’s review essay in this volume, pp. 119–130.

WOOD, MARCUS. Black Milk. Imagining Slavery in the Visual Cultures of Brazil and America. Oxford University Press, Oxford [etc.] 2013. xxviii, 523 pp. Ill. £60.00 \$110.00.

Analysing the work of painters such as Jean Baptiste Debret, printmakers (e.g. Angelo Agostini), photographers (e.g. Augusto Stahl) and museum objects in Brazilian museums, particularly the Museu do negro in Rio de Janeiro, and Baltimore’s National Great Blacks in Wax Museum, Professor Wood compares images of slavery in Brazil and North

America, concluding that the museum cultures of North America and Brazil have constructed slavery differently over the last hundred years.

Writing the History of the Global. Challenges for the 21st Century. Ed. by Maxine Berg. Oxford University Press, Oxford [etc.] 2013. xiv, 214 pp. £18.99; \$35.00.

Global history is the approach to historical writing challenging the old national histories and area studies and promoting a recasting of imperial history and Atlantic world history. Based on a conference held in The National Academy, London, in May 2009, this volume comprises eleven chapters, discussing, for example, the making of global history; methods and methodologies; divergences in global history; technology and innovation; and the role of material objects. The opening chapter introduces the field of global history; the concluding section brings together short statements on underexplored areas, e.g. the marginal place of Africa in global history.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

LEECH, GARRY. *Capitalism. A Structural Genocide*. Zed Books, London [etc.], 2012. 186 pp. £12.99; \$19.95.

Arguing that structural violence is inherent in the capitalist system and using several examples, including the dispossession of Mexican farmers as a result of NAFTA; suicides among Indian farmers unable to pay off their debts; deaths from preventable and treatable diseases in sub-Saharan Africa; and the ecological and social destruction of an indigenous village in Ecuador by the arrival of an oil company, this book – after considering the socialist experiments in Venezuela and Cuba – advocates incorporating “ecosocialist” approaches in socialist models to address the ecological crisis and to end capitalism’s “structural genocide”.

LEVITT, KARI POLANYI. *From the Great Transformation to the Great Financialization. On Karl Polanyi and Other Essays*. Fernwood Publishing, Halifax [etc.]; Zed Books, London [etc.] 2013. vii, 285 pp. C\$24.95.

Kari Polanyi Levitt, Professor Emerita of economics at McGill University, brings together in this volume fifteen essays mainly written since 1998. The eight chapters in the first part reflect on the work of Professor Levitt’s father, the economist Karl Polanyi. The second part contains six essays tracing continuity and change in the history of capitalism from its mercantilist origins to neoliberalism and the financial crisis of 2008 and shifting power relations in the world economy. The third part contains an essay on globalization and development and an afterword by Samir Amin discussing the same topic.

Marx for Today. Ed. by Marcello Musto. Routledge, London [etc.] 2012. 239 pp. £85.00.

Referring to today’s global crisis, this volume (originally published as a special issue of *Socialism and Democracy*) features twenty essays organized in two sections: “Re-reading Marx in 2010”, which covers such themes as political thought, economics, nationalism,

ethnicity, post-capitalist society, freedom, democracy, emancipation, and alienation; and “Marx’s Global Reception Today”, which reviews the dissemination and reception of Marx’s work in the twenty-first century. Drawing on different perspectives and fields, the aim of this collection is to show how Marx’s theories constitute tools for understanding and critiquing twenty-first-century society.

PETRAS, JAMES [and] HENRY VELTMEYER. *Imperialism and Capitalism in the Twenty-First Century. A System in Crisis*. In coll. with Raúl Delgado Wise and Humberto Márquez Covarrubias. [Globalization, Crises, and Change.] Ashgate, Farnham [etc.] 2013. 247 pp. £55.00.

Professors Petras and Veltmeyer present in this book analytical inquiries into the dynamics of capitalist development and imperialism, particularly in Latin America. They also discuss United States domestic and foreign policies, the global financial crisis, and the social and environmental impact of “extractivist imperialism”. One chapter (by Raúl Delgado Wise and Humberto Márquez Covarrubias) focuses on Mexican labour to explore the dynamics of international labour migration and another on Egypt, arguing that the “Arab Spring” uprisings are best understood through the lens of class struggle.

Continents and Countries

AFRICA

TROUTT POWELL, EVE M. *Tell This in My Memory. Stories of Enslavement from Egypt, Sudan, and the Ottoman Empire*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Calif.) 2012. xiv, 246 pp. Ill. Maps. \$40.00. (Paper \$24.95; E-book: \$40.00.)

This book about slavery in the Nile valley presents memories of former slaves and slave owners from the late nineteenth century through the 1960s. It features a textual map of Cairo from the 1880s, revealing how an Egyptian civil servant ethnically categorized slaves; the narratives of a slave-owning combatant in the Mahdi’s army; an enslaved Dinka man; an Egyptian and an Ottoman feminist raised in households with slaves; a group of Sudanese slaves freed and converted by Italian missionaries; and the memoirs of Josephine Bakhita, a former Sudanese slave canonized in 2000.

Ghana

PLAGEMAN, NATHAN. *Highlife Saturday Night. Popular Music and Social Change in Urban Ghana*. [African Expressive Cultures.] Indiana University Press, Bloomington [etc.] 2013. xvi, 318 pp. Ill. \$80.00. (E-book: \$23.99.)

Dance-band highlife originated as the music of a small and affluent urban group of people in Ghana. In this study Professor Plageman explores the history of this musical style to shed light on Ghana’s changing urban society during the colonial and immediate post-colonial periods, from 1890 to 1970, illuminating how Ghanaians negotiated gendered and generational social relations. The book includes a discography and references with persistent uniform resource identifiers leading to audiovisual material on the Ethnomusicology Multimedia website.

South Africa

LILJA, FREDRIK. *The Golden Fleece of the Cape. Capitalist expansion and labour relations in the periphery of transnational wool production c.1860–1950.* [Studia Historica Upsaliensia, 247.] Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala 2013. 225 pp. \$72.50.

In this dissertation (Uppsala University, 2013), Dr Lilja explores how wool farming in the Cape in South Africa during the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century became part of a transnational, capitalist production process, with wool being exported primarily to Britain. The author aims to show how the transformation of production has incorporated new geographical areas and social groups through a commodity chain reaching from periphery to core, but at the same time was complicated by natural, social, and economic circumstances. See also Nicole Ulrich's review in this volume, pp. 139–140.

MAHONEY, MICHAEL R. *The Other Zulus. The Spread of Zulu Ethnicity in Colonial South Africa.* [Politics, History, and Culture.] Durham University Press, Durham [etc.] 2012. xi, 292 pp. £70.00.

In 1879, when the British colony of Natal invaded the Zulu kingdom, large numbers of Natal Africans fought against the Zulus alongside the British. In 1906, however, the same Natal Africans and their descendants rebelled against the British in the name of the Zulu king. In this book Professor Mahoney aims to explain this change by demonstrating how labour migration to the gold mines of Johannesburg had politicized the young men of Natal and how these young migrants cultivated a new Zulu identity, both to challenge the patriarchal authority of African chiefs and to fight colonial rule.

AMERICA

Latin America's Middle Class. Unsettled Debates and New Histories. Ed. by David S. Parker and Louise E. Walker. Lexington Books, Lanham [etc.] 2012. viii, 227 pp. £19.95.

This collection is about the lives of Latin Americans who were middle class according to accepted understandings of the term in their own time and place. The first part reprints six classic views of the Latin American middle class originally published between the 1940s and the 1960s. The second part contains six more recent case studies from Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, and Argentina, highlighting issues of language, identity, and gender. Each chapter is preceded by a short description setting the context and introducing key themes.

ROMAN, RICHARD and EDUR VELASCO ARREGUI. *Continental Crucible. Big Business, Workers and Unions in the Transformation of North America.* Fernwood Publishing, Halifax [etc.] 2013. xii, 148 pp. C\$19.95.

In this book about the North American “corporate neo-liberal offensive” the authors aim to demonstrate how, through associations such as the Canadian Council of Chief Executives, the United States Business Roundtable, and the Mexican Consejo Coordinador Empresarial, as well as free trade agreements such as NAFTA, large business corporations in Canada, the United States, and Mexico have sought to secure and expand “safe”

investment areas, allowing for an intensification of the downward harmonization of wages, working conditions, and benefits already occurring within each country. They also examine the immigration aspect and responses from workers and unions.

SERULNIKOV, SERGIO. *Revolution in the Andes. The Age of Túpac Amaru.* [Latin America in Translation.] Duke University Press, Durham [etc.] 2013. xvi, 159 pp. Maps. \$79.95. (Paper: \$22.95.)

The Túpac Amaru insurrection, a series of uprisings that took place in Peru and Upper Peru (present-day Bolivia) between 1780 and 1782, was the largest indigenous challenge to Spanish rule in the Andean world after the Conquest. Central operators in the rebellion were members of the indigenous communities that were forced to send one-seventh of their population (the *mita*) to Potosí and other mining towns each year. In this book Professor Serulnikov chronicles the uprisings and the ensuing war between rebel forces and royalist armies.

Canada

Climate at Work. Ed. by Carla Lipsig-Mummé. [Labor in Canada, vol. 3.] Fernwood Publishing, Halifax [etc.] 2013. 200 pp. C\$29.95.

Global warming is likely to be the most important force transforming work and restructuring jobs in the first half of the twenty-first century, according to the editor of this volume. The opening essay explores available research on climate change and work in Canada; the second discusses debates on climate, work, and labour in an international context; the third, international trade agreements and the Ontario Green Energy Act of 2009. Six other chapters analyse the impact of climate change and climate policy on employment in construction, energy, tourism, postal and communications, transportation equipment, and forestry.

Debating Dissent. Canada in the Sixties. Ed. by Lara Campbell, Dominique Clément, and Gregory S. Kealey. University of Toronto Press, Toronto [etc.] 2012. viii, 370 pp. Ill. \$75.00. (Paper: \$29.95; E-book: \$29.95.)

Approaching the “Sixties” not only as a moment in time, but also as an idea, and moving beyond social protest and student radicalism, this volume about Canada and the 1960s contains sixteen essays exploring a range of topics including the environmental movement, psychedelic drugs and social identity, student movements, the 1971 Gaston protest in Vancouver against Canada’s drug laws, women’s liberation groups in the Cold War context, aboriginal and black activism, the Vietnam War and the growth of Canadian nationalism, Quebec, language rights, and spontaneous job actions and wildcat strikes.

Public Sector Unions in the Age of Austerity. Ed. by Stephanie Ross and Larry Savage. [Labour in Canada, vol. 4.] Fernwood Publishing, Halifax [etc.] 2013. 159 pp. C\$27.95.

Part of a series studying how global and national political economic changes have affected Canadian labour, this volume about public-sector unionism in Canada features two

contributions on public-sector work and public-sector unions, respectively; one on the role of electoral politics since 1960; and another on social unionism (a form of unionism taking a view of workers' interests beyond immediate economic objectives). One chapter contains a proposal for renewing public-sector unions, while another examines gendered resistance in the non-profit social services sector. Four case studies focus on nurses', teachers', professionals', and federal public-sector unions.

Chile

CROW, JOANNA. *The Mapuche in Modern Chile. A Cultural History*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville [etc.] 2013. xvi, 288 pp. Ill. \$74.95.

The Mapuche are the most numerous, most vocal, and most politically involved indigenous people in modern Chile, according to this book. Dr Crow traces the relationship between the Mapuche and the Chilean state from the military occupation of Mapuche territory during the second half of the nineteenth century through the present day. Drawing on poetry, popular music, photographs, theatre, and testimonial writing, as well as academic texts, she explores how Mapuche people have sought to preserve their culture and memory, and how they have both challenged dominant national imaginaries in Chile and participated in the construction of these imaginaries.

Mexico

GÓMEZ-GALVARRIATO, AURORA. *Industry and Revolution. Social and Economic Change in the Orizaba Valley, Mexico*. [Harvard Historical Studies, vol. 182.] Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) [etc.] 2013. 351 pp. Ill. £36.95.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, workers from the Orizaba Valley formed the most powerful labour organization in Mexico, according to this book about the introduction in Mexico of mechanized textile industry and the economic and social changes it instigated. Focusing on the Orizaba Valley from the early 1890s through the 1920s, particularly on the business and labour history of the *Compañía Industrial Veracruzana SA*, one of Mexico's largest textile companies, Professor Gómez-Galvarriato sets out to explain the role of industrial workers in the Mexican Revolution. She concludes that they played a neglected but essential role.

Nicaragua

MONTOYA, ROSARIO. *Gendered Scenarios of Revolution. Making New Men and New Women in Nicaragua, 1975–2000*. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 2012. xxi, 227 pp. Ill. \$55.00.

Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork begun in 1992, this book about the peasant village of El Tule in Nicaragua from the 1970s to 2000 offers a detailed analysis of the relationship between the men and women of El Tule and the Sandinista state in terms of the cultural aspects of the Sandinista revolutionary project. Dr Montoya aims to demonstrate the role of patriarchy as a foundation for the contradictions of the Sandinista state, and how the villagers of El Tule, as model revolutionaries in the Sandinista movement,

experienced these contradictions and grappled with the lessons of this experience in the neoliberal aftermath.

United States of America

CARRIGAN, WILLIAM D. and CLIVE WEBB. *Forgotten Dead. Mob Violence against Mexicans in the United States, 1848–1928*. Oxford University Press, Oxford [etc.] 2013. xiv, 304 pp. £22.99; \$34.95.

From the California Gold Rush to the 1920s hundreds of people of Mexican descent were killed in the United States by vigilantes. Mob violence against Mexicans, however, has received less attention than the lynchings of African Americans. In this book Professors Carrigan and Webb investigate who the Mexican lynching victims were, why they were lynched and by whom, and why their deaths were largely forgotten. By examining the similarities and differences between mob violence against African Americans and Mexicans, they aim to elucidate broader issues concerning racial and ethnic conflict in American history.

CHABOT, SEAN. *Transnational Roots of the Civil Rights Movement. African American Explorations of the Gandhian Repertoire*. Lexington Books, Lanham [etc.] 2011. viii, 211 pp. £44.95.

This book is about the influence of Mohandas Gandhi's ideas and practices of non-violent resistance on the American civil rights movement. After introducing Gandhi's approach to resistance, Dr Chabot, a sociologist, traces the application of Gandhi's protest methods by African Americans and their allies from the early small-scale local experiments in Chicago, Detroit, and other Northern cities during the 1940s and 1950s to the full implementation of the "Gandhian repertoire" in the civil rights movement between 1955 and 1965. The author emphasizes the role of collective learning in the repertoire's transnational diffusion.

GEARY, DANIEL. *Radical Ambition. C. Wright Mills, the Left, and American Social Thought*. University of California Press, Berkeley [etc.] 2009. xi, 277 pp. £17.95.

In this biography of the unconventional sociologist, social critic and political radical C. Wright Mills (1916–1962), a leading public intellectual in twentieth-century America, the author aims to offer a new understanding of Mills and the times in which he lived by placing him within broader trends in American politics, thought, and culture.

Immigrant Women Workers in the Neoliberal Age. Ed. by Nilda Flores-Gonzalez, Anna Romina Guevarra, Maura Toro-Morn, and Grace Chang. University of Illinois Press, Urbana [etc.] 2013. xiv, 301 pp. \$95.00. (Paper: \$28.00.)

Focusing on informal labour markets and sectors such as health care, domestic work, street vending, and the garment industry, this volume examines the labour experiences of

low-wage immigrant women workers, primarily displaced and undocumented Asians and Latinas in the present-day United States. The fourteen contributions (by scholars and activists) are organized around the following themes: critique of the neoliberal state, ethnic enclaves, informal economies, and grassroots organizing and resistance. The editors introduce the term “labour disruptions” to describe interruptions in immigrant women’s labour patterns due to the social and political processes resulting from neoliberal globalization.

KATZ, DANIEL. *All Together Different. Yiddish Socialists, Garment Workers, and the Labor Roots of Multiculturalism.* [The Goldstein-Goren Series in American Jewish History.] New York University Press, New York [etc.] 2013. xiv, 298 pp. Ill. \$24.00.

The International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union organized mainly women workers from many ethnic backgrounds, including Jewish, Italian, Hispanic, and black women. This book focuses on the union’s successful cultural and educational programmes, particularly those in New York City in the mid-1930s, which were a combination of ideology and cultural practices celebrating ethnic differences, run largely by militant Jewish women. Professor Katz traces the ideological origins of the union’s multicultural social unionism back to the revolutionary experiences of Russian Jews.

Labor Rising. The Past and Future of Working People in America. Ed. by Daniel Katz and Richard A. Greenwald. The New Press, New York 2012. xiv, 318 pp. \$20.95.

Based on the assumption that the labour movement is not a relic of history but a central feature in a democratic society, this volume, comprising twenty-two contributions from both labour historians and activists, aims to connect the past of American labour with the present, and to chart courses for a future labour movement. The collection includes proposals for building a labour movement by cultivating community-based partnerships; discusses strategies for an increasingly contingent and isolated workforce; and suggests how American labour needs to re-imagine itself as part of a global movement.

Light and Shadows, 1910–1916. Ed. by Candace Falk. Assoc. ed. Barry Pateman. Ill. ed. Susan Wengraf. Cons. ed. Robert Cohen. [Emma Goldman. A Documentary History of the American Years, Vol. 3.] Stanford University Press, Stanford (Calif.) 2012. xx, 858 pp. Ill. \$65.00.

The third in a series documenting the life and work of Emma Goldman, this volume covers the years from 1910 to 1916, the most prolific and perhaps most celebrated period of Goldman’s life, according to the editor. It features a selection of annotated letters (to Ben Reitman, Ellen Kennan, Margaret Sanger and Peter Kropotkin, among others), newspaper articles, essays, speeches, and lectures, as well as a 170-page introduction, a biographical directory listing individuals who influenced Goldman’s life, directories of radical periodicals and organizations, a list of appeals for funding in *Mother Earth*, and a chronology presenting Goldman’s activities.

LORENCE, JAMES J. Palomino. *Clinton Jencks and Mexican-American Unionism in the American Southwest*. [The Working Class in American History.] University of Illinois Press, Urbana 2013. xxii, 266 pp. Ill. \$55.00.

Clinton E. Jencks (1918–2005) was a labour activist of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers who was significant in reorganizing the largely Mexican-American copper miners of Grant County, New Mexico, and in organizing the mineworkers' wives in the 1951 strike against the Empire Zinc Company. He was also active in the production of the 1954 film *Salt of the Earth*, dramatizing the Empire Zinc strike. Partly based on interviews, this biography examines the work of Jencks and his wife Virginia Derr Jencks, also shedding light on south-western unionism.

PALMER, BRYAN D. *Revolutionary Teamster. The Minneapolis Truckers' Strikes of 1934*. [Historical Materialism Book Series, Vol. 53.] Brill, Leiden [etc.] 2013. x, 308 pp. € 129.00; \$167.00.

Teamsters are not usually associated with revolutionary Trotskyists in discussions of American labour. James Hoffa's International Brotherhood of Teamsters is often viewed as a "worldly" organization compromised by criminal and shameful practices, while Trotskyists are usually depicted as too far removed from supposed daily realities to intervene effectively in the labour movement. In this book, however, Dr Palmer relates how Trotskyists and previously unorganized teamsters came together during the strikes of 1934 in Minneapolis. An outline of the origins of Trotskyism in the United States is given in the appendix.

PHILLIPS, LISA. *A Renegade Union. Interracial Organizing and Labor Radicalism*. [The Working Class in American History.] University of Illinois Press, Urbana [etc.] 2013. xv, 231 pp. Ill. \$50.00.

With a membership of 30,000 retail clerks, office workers, warehouse workers, and wholesale workers, the progressive New-York-City-based labour union District 65 was from the 1930s through the Cold War years one of the more important left-led unions actively pursuing economic equality across racial and ethnic divisions. In this study, Professor Phillips explores how District 65 organizers countered the CIO's hostility to left-oriented politics and organized to achieve better working conditions and to de-stigmatize service workers as unskilled. See also Eric Arnesen's review in this volume, pp. 146–149.

The Right and Labor in America. Politics, Ideology, and Imagination. Ed. by Nelson Lichtenstein and Elizabeth Tandy Shermer. [Politics and Culture in Modern America.] University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia 2012. vii, 422 pp. \$49.95; £32.50.

This volume explores conservative hostility toward trade unionism in American history. Three essays focus on the ideas of early twentieth-century conservatives who sought to de-radicalize labour and ensure harmonious class relations; three others examine how region and race have influenced attitudes toward organized labour. Another three contributors explore how conservatives, particularly those in the National Right to Work

Committee, appropriated the language of civil rights to weaken the labour movement and de-legitimize the union idea. Five case studies illustrate the long-standing right-wing charge that unions are corrupt, undemocratic, or wield illegitimate power.

ROSENTHAL, ROB and RICHARD FLACKS. *Playing for Change. Music and Musicians in the Service of Social Movements.* Paradigm Publishers, Boulder [etc.] 2012. vi. 323 pp. \$127.00. (Paper: \$23.95.)

In this study of the importance of music for social movements primarily in the United States during the twentieth century, Professors Rosenthal and Flacks focus on the trade-union movement and the civil rights movement to catalogue and illustrate the many uses of music claimed or suggested by analysts, performers and members of these movements. Assessing these claims and exploring how the functions and effects of music vary depending on social and historical context, they cover a wide variety of issues and musical traditions, from folk music and political songs to popular music and the music industry.

RUSHDY, ASHRAF H.A. *American Lynching.* Yale University Press, New Haven [etc.] 2012. xv, 212 pp. £25.00.

This book about American lynching from the revolutionary era to the late twentieth century emphasizes the historical relationship between the American culture of lynching and the political traditions that developed in the earliest American institutions: the House of Burgesses, which governed the transfer of property, and slave laws, which regulated the actual property. If lynching is distinctively American, Professor Rushdy argues, resistance to lynching similarly originated from American cultural values that emerged at the origin of the nation. One chapter discusses the cultural narrative about lynching that arose in the late nineteenth century.

SHONE, STEVE J. *American Anarchism.* [Studies in Critical Social Sciences, Vol. 57.] Brill, Leiden [etc.] 2013. viii, 297 pp. € 119.00; \$154.00.

“American Anarchism”, in its capitalized form, in this book denotes the specific ideology of the United States based on the often individualistic anarchism of Josiah Warren, Benjamin Tucker, and Lysander Spoon. Professor Shone devotes separate chapters to the American Anarchists Voltairine de Cleyre, Lucy Parsons, Samuel Fielden, Alexander Berkman, Luigi Galleani, William Graham Sumner, and Tucker; and also to Peter Kropotkin and Max Stirner, Europeans who influenced the Americans, but not to “mainstream” anarchist Emma Goldman. The concluding chapter explores the theme of innate knowledge of virtue, particularly in the work of Alasdair MacIntyre.

STORRS, LANDON R.Y. *The Second Red Scare and the Unmaking of the New Deal Left.* [Politics and Society in Twentieth-Century America.] Princeton University Press, Princeton [etc.] 2013. xii, 404 pp. £27.95.

During the 1940s and 1950s conservatives in the United States government used the fear of Soviet espionage to remove from public service officials who advocated social

and economic reform. This book examines a cohort of women and men who entered government service during the 1930s and 1940s and were investigated under the federal employee loyalty programme intended to prevent government employment of communists, and which also drove out non-communist radicals and feminists. In addition to violating civil liberties and destroying careers, Professor Storrs argues that the “Second Red Scare” undermined the reform potential of the New Deal.

ASIA

Labour Migration and Human Trafficking in Southeast Asia. Critical Perspectives. Ed. by Michele Ford, Lenore Lyons, and Willem van Schendel. [Routledge Contemporary Southeast Asia Series, vol. 44.] Routledge, London [etc.] 2012. xvi, 173 pp. £85.00.

Based in part on a workshop held in Kuala Lumpur in 2009, this volume is about the efforts to implement the recommendations of the United Nations Trafficking Protocol of 2000. Exploring the complex connections between labour migration, migrant smuggling, and human trafficking, the eight contributions examine how this anti-trafficking framework has been translated, implemented, and resisted in the Philippines, Cambodia, the Thai–Lao border, Indonesia (specifically the Riau islands), a China–Vietnam border town, the Indonesia–Malaysia borderlands and the Burma–Thailand frontier.

China

CHENG, WEI-CHUNG. *War, Trade and Piracy in the China Seas (1622–1683).* [TANAP Monographs on the History of Asian-European Interaction, Vol. 16.] Brill, Leiden [etc.] 2013. xxiii, 365 pp. Ill. € 88.00; \$114.00.

This study, based on a dissertation (Leiden University, 2012), examines how in the seventeenth century a family of influential maritime mercenaries (the Cheng), became pivotal in the defence of the coastal waters of Fukien and Taiwan and of Chinese commercial interests in the East and South China Seas. Active initially as privateers under the Ming imperial administration, after the fall of the Ming the Cheng established a short-lived independent seaborne regime in China’s south-eastern coastal provinces that competed fiercely with Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and English merchants. See also Richard Blakemore’s review in this volume, pp. 149–150.

China’s Peasants and Workers. Changing Class Identities. Ed. by Beatriz Carrillo and David S.G. Goodman. [CSC China Perspectives.] Edward Elgar Publishing, Cheltenham [etc.] 2012. xii, 164 pp. Ill. £65.00

Largely based on sociological field research, this volume explores how economic changes since 1978 in China have transformed class relations and class-consciousness in villages and the urban workplace. One contribution examines shifts in the social structure in a Chinese village near Guangzhou and Shenzhen; another studies class and the relationship to land in urbanizing Guangdong; two chapters examine class-consciousness among migrant workers in south China; another the social transformation caused by the dismantling

of workplace-based communities. One article compares the cultural experiences of older-generation state-owned enterprises and younger-generation migrant workers.

SCHNEIDER, HELEN M. *Keeping the Nation's House. Domestic Management and the Making of Modern China.* UBC Press, Vancouver [etc.] 2012. xii, 321 pp. Ill. \$85.00. (Paper: \$34.95.)

In this book about domestic management in China from the 1920s to the early 1950s Professor Schneider, using women's magazines as well as archival materials, studies the normative expectations for middle-class and upper-class women in the home, the intellectual debates over female education, the development of home economics curricula, and how graduates of home economics programmes negotiated the transition from the nationalist to the communist era. By focusing on the ideas of the women who shaped home economics as a discipline, she aims to reveal how elite Chinese women helped build modern China.

India

BREMAN, JAN. *At Work in the Informal Economy of India. A Perspective from the Bottom Up.* Oxford University Press, New Delhi [etc.] 2013. xiii, 457 pp. £32.50.

Following up on his earlier, extensive publication on the informal economy and work in India and worldwide, Professor Breman has brought together in this volume an original case study of the development of the informal sector in Gujarat, based on his anthropological fieldwork there over the past four decades and set in the broader context of the rise of global capitalism, resulting in an ongoing commodification of labour, and has complemented it with ten previously published studies that elaborate on themes and issues introduced in the first part of the book. See also Durba Chattaraj's review in this volume, pp. 132–134.

ROY, TIRTHANKAR. *Company of Kinsmen. Enterprise and Community in South Asian History 1700–1940.* Oxford University Press, New Delhi [etc.] 2010. xiii, 252 pp. Ill. £99.00.

In this economic history of institutional change on the Indian subcontinent under the impact of colonialism and globalization in the period from the eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century, Dr Roy aims to show the importance of cooperative communities and of merchants/bankers, artisans, peasants, and workers. These communities could function, he argues, by using rules of cooperation, respected by pre-colonial states. With colonialism and the inclusion of India in a globalizing economy, some such collectives disintegrated (such as “endogamous guilds”), whereas others were able to adapt by strengthening traditional bonds.

Indonesia

KNIGHT, G. ROGER. *Commodities and Colonialism. The Story of Big Sugar in Indonesia, 1880–1942.* [Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor

Taal-, Land en Volkenkunde, vol. 286.] Brill, Leiden [etc.] 2013. xi, 291 pp. Ill. € 112.00. \$146.00.

During the period 1880–1942, Indonesia, then named the Netherlands Indies, was one of the world's greatest sugar producers and exporters. In this study Professor Knight explores the development of the sugar industry in Indonesia in the context of sugar emerging as one of the major global commodities in this period. He investigates how from the 1880s onward the Indonesian sugar industry, through a radical transformation of its agricultural base in Java, entered an age of mass production to which it was otherwise little suited, thanks to its successful penetration of new Asian markets. See also Thomas Lindblad's review in this volume, pp. 141–143.

Japan

YOUNG, LOUISE. *Beyond the Metropolis. Second Cities and Modern Life in Interwar Japan.* [Studies of the Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Columbia University.] University of California Press, Berkeley [etc.] 2013. xiii, 307 pp. Maps. £34.95.

The history of Japan's urbanization and modernization after World War I has been predominantly told from the vantage point of Tokyo, according to Professor Young. In this book she looks beyond Tokyo, focusing on four provincial cities (Sapporo, Kanazawa, Niigata, and Okayama) to examine the modernist social and cultural movement in interwar Japan. Using materials such as yearbooks, company histories, social surveys, tourist guides, travel diaries, and newspapers, the author aims to demonstrate that Japanese modernity resulted from the dynamic interaction of provincial cities with the capital and from the circulation of people and ideas throughout the country.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

New Zealand

DAVIDSON, JARED. *Sewing Freedom. Philip Josephs, Transnationalism and Early New Zealand Anarchism.* AK Press, Edinburgh [etc.] 2013. 173 pp. Ill. \$12.95; £8.95.

Philip Josephs (1876–1946) was a Latvian-born Jewish tailor and anti-militarist, who was radicalized in Glasgow, Scotland, and in New Zealand founded the Wellington Freedom Group of 1913. His distribution of anarchist literature and numerous public speeches helped create a distinct anarchist culture in New Zealand. This book explores early anarchism in New Zealand through the biography of this pioneering anarchist, emphasizing that New Zealand anarchists, especially Josephs, were rooted in the international anarchist movement.

EUROPE

BANTMAN, CONSTANCE. *The French Anarchists in London, 1880–1914. Exile and Transnationalism in the First Globalisation.* [Studies in Labour History, Vol. 1.] Liverpool University Press, Liverpool 2013. xii, 219 pp. Ill. £70.00.

This study offers a political and social history of the group of c.500 French anarchists, who went into exile in London between the late 1880s and the early 1890s. Dr Bantman explores, in the context of late nineteenth-century European anarchism, the sociological background of the French anarchist exiles, their politics (including the issue of terrorism), their influence on the British debates on asylum, and their legacy and transnational activism in elaborating and disseminating anarcho-syndicalism up to 1914. See also Carl Levy's review in this volume, pp. 143–145.

LIS, CATHARINA and HUGO SOLY. *Worthy Efforts. Attitudes to Work and Workers in Pre-Industrial Europe*. [Studies in Global Social History, Vol. 10.] Brill, Leiden [etc.] 2012. xiv, 664 pp. € 129; \$179.00.

Covering the *longue durée* of pre-industrial Europe from ancient Greece until 1800, Professors Lis and Soly explore in this broad intellectual study the history of perceptions and representations of work to analyse the significance of work for different groups and the impact of work on their sense of self-esteem and social identity. Countering standard interpretations in this field that suggest a strong caesura between pre-Christian and Christian periods of European history, the authors stress the continuities over this long period in the realm of perceptions and representations of work. See also Josef Ehmer's review essay in this volume, pp. 99–117.

Socialist Escapes. Breaking Away from Ideology and Everyday Routine in Eastern Europe, 1945–1989. Ed. by Cathleen M. Giustino, Catherine J. Plum, and Alexander Vari. Berghahn Books New York [etc.] 2013. ix, 284 pp. Ill. £105.00. (Paper: £65.00.)

During the Cold War, physically leaving eastern European socialist countries was all but impossible, although other forms of escape remained possible, particularly from party ideology and the boredom of everyday life. Focusing on venues for “socialist escapes”, such as music festivals, estate museums and other tourist sites, concert halls, nightclubs, and soccer stadiums, the ten essays in this volume study everyday life under socialism from the perspective of people's attempts to acquire their own agency in the field of culture, leisure, and entertainment, as well as the state's efforts to control these escape venues.

Die Stimme der ewigen Verlierer? Aufstände, Revolten und Revolutionen in den österreichischen Ländern (ca. 1450–1815). Vorträge der Jahrestagung des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung (Wien, 18.–20. Mai 2011). Hrsg. von Peter Rauscher und Martin Scheutz. [Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung, Band 61.] Böhlau Verlag, Wien [etc.]; Oldenburg Verlag, München 2013. 468 pp. € 74.80.

This volume about uprisings in the Habsburg monarchy between c.1450 and 1815 contains seven chapters featuring accounts of social unrest in different Austrian regions such as Bohemia and Moravia, Silesia, Hungary, Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia. Four other chapters discuss theories about early modern social unrest examining the roles of

communalism, state power, print media, and climate change. Three essays are about social structures; two others examine Austrian memory culture related to the peasant leader Stefan Fadinger; one article considers spatial aspects of early modern revolts, and another studies conflict resolution in early modern Switzerland.

France

DE LUCA BARRUSSE, VIRGINIE. *Population en danger! La lutte contre les fléaux sociaux sous la Troisième République*. [Population, Family and Society=Population, Famille et Société, Vol. 17.] Peter Lang, Bern [etc.] 2013. vii, 375 pp. € 91.00.

During the Third Republic, alcoholism, venereal disease, and tuberculosis were viewed as the social evils that threatened the population of France. Not only were mortality rates in France higher than in neighbouring countries, but the “quality” of the population was also thought to be affected through “degeneration”. In this book Professor De Luca Barrusse examines the emergence of ideas and policies known as “social hygiene”: campaigns against tuberculosis (including the role of the Rockefeller Foundation in France), alcohol, and venereal disease, analysing the use of educational films and other means of propaganda.

Guy Debord. *Un art de la guerre*. Sous la dir. d’Emmanuel Guy et Laurence Le Bras. Bibliothèque nationale de France; Gallimard, Paris 2013. 223 pp. Ill. € 39.00.

Eleven authors have contributed to this catalogue of an exhibition held at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France from 27 March to 13 July 2013, highlighting the availability to researchers of the papers of Guy Debord, which were purchased in 2011. While aspects of the history of Lettrism and the Situationist International receive the most extensive consideration, Debord’s subsequent activities in various fields, most notably as a film director, are discussed as well. See also Jaap Kloosterman’s review in this volume, pp. 134–136.

LINTON, MARISA. *Choosing Terror. Virtue, Friendship, and Authenticity in the French Revolution*. Oxford University Press, Oxford [etc.]. viii, 323 pp. £65.00; \$99.00.

During the French Revolution, Jacobin leaders publicly identified themselves as men of virtue, free from corruption and ambition. To demonstrate their authenticity, Dr Linton argues, they had to be regarded as acting virtuously and to be prepared, if the public good demanded, to denounce and destroy their friends. In this book about Jacobin politics between 1789 and 1794 she examines the gradual process whereby many Jacobins “chose Terror”, portraying the Jacobins as complex human beings influenced by emotions and personal loyalties, as well as by their revolutionary ideology.

MANNUCCI, ERICA JOY. *Finalmente il popolo pensa. Sylvain Maréchal nell’immagine della Rivoluzione Francese*. [Storici e Storia, 10.] Guida Editori, Napoli 2012. 308 pp. € 20.00.

Sylvain Maréchal (1750–1803) was a poet, journalist, and radical atheist famous for his *Manifeste des égaux* and his revolutionary calendar. Dr Mannucci's book, the first substantial life story of Maréchal since Maurice Dommanget's biography of 1950, moves beyond Maréchal's reputation as a participant in Gracchus Babeuf's "conspiracy of equals". It is also intended as a case study of the cultural and intellectual history of the French Revolution, aiming to shed light on both French revolutionary culture and its representations.

Germany

DUNKHASE, JAN EIKE. Werner Conze. Ein deutscher Historiker im 20. Jahrhundert. [Kritische Studien zur Geschichtswissenschaft, Band 194.] Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 2010. 378 pp. € 39.95.

Werner Conze (1910–1986), one of the most important German historians of the twentieth century, was a key figure in the rise of social history in postwar Germany and did pioneering work in the study of historical social and political concepts. He was, however, also a controversial figure because of his Nazi past, which he never renounced. In compiling this new biography, Dr Dunkhase was able to use Conze's personal papers, which recently became available.

FERTIG, CHRISTINE. Familie, Verwandtschaftliche Netzwerke und Klassenbildung im ländlichen Westfalen (1750–1874). [Quellen und Forschungen zur Agrargeschichte, Band 54.] Lucius & Lucius, Stuttgart 2012. xii, 285 pp. € 12.00.

This dissertation (Universität Münster, 2011) examines kinship and class formation in rural Westphalia from 1750 to 1874 by comparing social networks in two Westphalian rural communities, one a proto-industrial community and the other entirely agricultural. Using statistical methods, Dr Fertig analyses kinship and godparenthood networks across social strata, marriage strategies, and social mobility to shed light on the significance of social networks in different rural societies.

LUTTENBERGER, JULIA ALEXANDRA. Verwaltung für den Sozialstaat – Sozialstaat durch Verwaltung? Die Arbeits- und Sozialverwaltung als Politisches Problemlösungsinstrument in der Weimarer Republik. [Studien zur Geschichte der Weimarer Republik, Band 5.] Lit Verlag, Berlin [etc.] 2013. 548 pp. € 54.90.

In the Weimar Republic the guiding principle of the state's social and labour policy was to prevent unemployment and create jobs. This book, an edited version of a dissertation (Berlin, 2011/2012) examines German social administration institutions and officials, their training and practical knowledge, as well as the way they viewed themselves, their jobs, and their education. Although Dr Luttenberger focuses on the period from 1918 to 1927, she also discusses conceptions of work and unemployment in Germany's social policy between 1870 and 1919.

OTTO-MORRIS, ALEXANDER. Rebellion in the Province. The Landvolkbewegung and the Rise of National Socialism in Schleswig-Holstein. [Kieler Werkstücke. Reihe A: Beiträge zur schleswig-holsteinischen und skandinavischen Geschichte, Band 36.] Peter Lang, Bern [etc.] 2013. ix, 369 pp. Ill. € 59.95.

The Landvolkbewegung (Rural People's Movement) in Schleswig-Holstein arose in response to the agricultural crisis of the late 1920s. This protest movement, which began with appeals for assistance, escalated to demonstrations, tax strikes, and bombings and became the most radical and militant farmers' movement of the Weimar Republic. Dr Otto-Morris suggests in this book (based on a dissertation, Monash University, 2007) that the history of the Landvolkbewegung may be considered a case study in the breakdown of "civil society" in Schleswig-Holstein and helps explain the rise of the NSDAP in the province where Hitler's party won its first electoral majority.

RAUH, PHILIPP [and] KARL-HEINZ LEVEN. Ernst Wilhelm Baader (1892–1962) und die Arbeitsmedizin im Nationalsozialismus. [Medizingeschichte im Kontext, Band 18.] Peter Lang, Bern [etc.] 2013. 257 pp. € 46.95.

Ernst Wilhelm Baader was a pioneering German physician specializing in occupational medicine, whose formative professional years were during the Weimar Republic and the Third Reich. During the war he was a medical officer in the Belgian concentration camp Breendonk; in Berlin he was responsible for experiments performed on forced labourers. This book examines Baader's career and his attitude towards National Socialism within the context of the development of his discipline.

STOENESCU, RICHARD. Das Scheitern des kommunistischen Widerstands. Die Auswirkungen der ideologischen Leitlinien der KPD 1933–1945. [Wissenschaftliche Beiträge aus dem Tectum Verlag. Reihe: Geschichtswissenschaft, Band 22.] Tectum Verlag, Marburg 2013. 153 pp. € 24.95.

Although German communists, specifically the Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands (KPD), were the largest resistance movement against fascism within Germany, communist resistance, despite some local successes, were never a real threat to National Socialism. One reason was the Nazi oppression of the communists, but this study focuses on the ideology of the KPD and the Komintern, a neglected factor that, according to the author, was nevertheless decisive in the resistance between 1933 and 1945. The book also examines the tension between the demands of the party leadership in exile and the realistic possibilities of clandestine activities within Germany.

Great Britain

CURTIS, BEN. The South Wales Miners. 1964–1985. [Studies in Welsh History, vol. 34.] University of Wales Press, Cardiff 2013. xiv, 301 pp. Ill. £19.99.

Drawing on interviews and diaries as well as on source materials such as trade-union records and publications (mainly the official records of the National Union of Mineworkers, South Wales Area), Dr Curtis explores in this book the history of the south Wales miners between 1964 and 1985, the period covering the colliery closure programme of the Labour government under Harold Wilson, the growth of miners' resistance, and the ultimate defeat of the strike of 1984–1985. This study is a revised version of a dissertation (University of Glamorgan, 2007).

The Farmer in England. 1650–1980. Ed. by Richard W. Hoyle. Ashgate, Farnham [etc.] 2013. [Rural Worlds. Economic, Social and Cultural Histories of Agricultures and Rural Societies.] xvi, 357 pp. Ill. Maps. £70.00.

In the forty-page introduction to this volume devoted to the English farmer from 1650 to 1980, Professor Hoyle discusses the term “farmer”, the role of women in agriculture, attitudes toward farmers, and sources for studying farmers’ lives. In addition to several case studies focusing on individual farms and farmers between the seventeenth and twentieth centuries, the collection includes chapters on the seasonality of English agricultural employment; innovation in agriculture; and gender, widowhood, and farming in Victorian England.

GEOGHEGAN, VINCENT. *Socialism and Religion. Roads to Common Wealth.* [Routledge Studies in Social and Political Thought, vol. 73.] Routledge, London [etc.] 2011. 242 pp. £24.95.

Common Wealth was a left-wing political movement that emerged in Britain during World War II from two earlier movements, Forward March and the 1941 Committee. This book studies the religious ideas of the Liberal Member of Parliament Sir Richard Acland, a founding member (with J.B. Priestley) of the Common Wealth movement, and three other prominent Common Wealth members, the philosopher John Macmurray, the novelist and sexual theorist Kenneth Ingram, and the science-fiction writer Olaf Stapledon. In the concluding chapter Professor Geoghegan charts the development of Common Wealth, focusing especially on the religious controversies that divided the movement.

JONES, BEN. *The working class in mid-twentieth-century England. Community, identity and social memory.* Manchester University Press, Manchester [etc.] 2012. 262 pp. Ill. £65.00.

Focusing on Brighton, this book analyses the experiences of working-class people during the middle years of the twentieth century. Drawing on interviews conducted between 2003 and 2005, as well as on published autobiographies, Dr Jones charts how working-class life was transformed in England between the end of World War I and the mid-1970s. He shows how demographic trends, council housing, slum clearance, the decline of the manual workforce, and rising standards of living affected working-class families and communities, emphasizing the centrality of class in shaping experiences, identities, and social memories.

Landlords and Tenants in Britain 1440–1660. Tawney’s Agrarian Problem Revisited. Ed. by Jane Whittle. [People, Markets, Goods: Economies and Societies in History.] The Boydell Press, Rochester [etc.] 2013. xv, 240 pp. £17.99.

This volume is intended as a reappraisal of Tawney’s *Agrarian Problem* (London, 1912). One chapter gives an overview of the agrarian problem from 1440 to 1520; two others examine the legal security of copyhold tenures. Another compares tenurial changes in sixteenth-century England with those in Scotland, while still another examines Tawney’s idea of capitalism. The remaining seven chapters are case studies focusing on enclosure disputes; landlords’ attempts to modernize customary tenures; wasteland enclosure in Lancashire; and landlords and their role in the transition to a commercial and capitalist agriculture in seventeenth-century Norfolk.

MATTHEWS, WADE. *The New Left, National Identity, and the Break-up of Britain*. [Historical Materialism Book Series, Vol. 51.] Brill, Leiden [etc.] 2013. xiii, 324 pp. € 109.00; \$141.00.

Arguing that national questions were crucial to New Left debates, in this book Dr Matthews investigates how socialist intellectuals in Britain responded to various national questions after 1956. Focusing on the debates from the mid-1950s until the fall of communism among New Left intellectuals E.P. Thompson, Raymond Williams, Stuart Hall, Perry Anderson, and Tom Nairn, the author charts the disputes about socialist humanism, classlessness, and the nature of culture and community, and explores the New Left's ideas about issues including European integration, separatist nationalisms, and Britishness and the decline of communism in the 1980s and 90s.

MORGAN, KEVIN. *Bolshevism and the British Left. Part Three. Bolshevism, syndicalism and the general strike. The Lost internationalist world of A.A. Purcell*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 2013. 354 pp. £25.00.

Alf Purcell (1872–1935), a left-wing TUC leader and the chairman of the general strike committee in 1926, was a leading personality in the British and international labour movement between the wars. In this book, the third volume in a series about the relationship between different sections of the British left and Bolshevism in the first half of the twentieth century, Professor Morgan uses Purcell's personal history to explore rival tendencies within the British left. He also examines the roots of "political tourism" to the USSR and offers a new interpretation of the 1926 general strike.

Remaking English Society. Social Relations and Social Change in Early Modern England. Ed. by Steve Hindle, Alexandra Shepard, and John Walter. [Studies in Early Modern Cultural, Political and Social History, vol. 14.] The Boydell Press, Rochester 2013. xvii, 374 pp. Maps. £60.00.

This volume about social groups in early modern England, a tribute to the social historian Keith Wrightson, contains essays about illegitimacy and fatherhood; musical culture; governance and gender; local record-keeping and information systems; urban alehouses; food, drink, and social distinction; litigation and neighbourliness; neighbourliness and witchcraft accusations; the relationship between collective memory and social relations; work, reward, and labour discipline; poverty; and economic discourse dealing with the importance of labour in British society. The volume opens with a chapter on "the new social history" and Keith Wrightson's work and concludes with a bibliography of Professor Wrightson's publications.

Hungary

DENT, BOB. *Hungary 1930 and the Forgotten History of a Mass Protest*. Merlin Press, Pontypool 2012. 178 pp. £13.95.

A workers' demonstration organized by the Social Democratic Party of Hungary and its associated trade unions in Budapest on 1 September 1930 is the central theme of this book. Drawing on contemporary newspaper accounts and the recollections of participants, the

author examines this episode in Hungarian working-class history, providing a background by sketching the history of the Hungarian labour movement from the late nineteenth century to the 1920s. Mr Dent also reviews subsequent historiography and the development of Hungary's labour movement politics after 1930.

LUKÁCS, GYÖRGY. *The Culture of People's Democracy. Hungarian Essays on Literature, Art, and Democratic Transition, 1945–1948*. Ed. and transl. by Tyrus Miller. [Historical Materialism Book Series, Vol. 42. Lukács Library.] Brill, Leiden [etc.] 2013. xxxviii, 315 pp. € 109.00; \$152.00.

György Lukács (1885–1971) was an influential Hungarian Marxist philosopher and literary critic. This volume brings together translations of *Literature and Democracy*, a collection of lectures and articles Lukács originally published in 1947, along with “The Tasks of Marxist Philosophy in the New Democracy”, “On ‘Kitsch’ and ‘Proletkult’”, “Hungarian Theories of Abstract Art”, and two other essays. Engaging with questions of realist and modernist world-views in art, how literary history relates to politics and social history, and the role of cultural intellectuals in public life, they comprise a representative sample of Lukács's activity as a “public intellectual” between 1945 and 1948, according to the editor.

Italy

ANTONIOLI, MAURIZIO. *Figli dell'officina. Anarchismo, sindacalismo e movimento operaio tra Ottocento e Novecento*. [cultura storica, 39.] BFS edizioni, Pisa 2012. 190 pp. € 18.00.

This volume comprises nine previously published essays on aspects of the nineteenth- and twentieth-century Italian labour movement, focusing, for example, on the origins of the Confederazione generale del lavoro, the Charter of Amiens and the Italian labour movement, revolutionary syndicalism and the Unione sindacale italiana, the birth of the Unione anarchica italiana, and Milanese anarchists during World War I. One article is devoted to the labour leader Giuseppe di Vittorio and two others to the anarchist writer Luigi Fabbri. In one essay Professor Antonioli reflects on socialism and the illusions of progress.

DUNNAGE, JONATHAN. *Mussolini's Policemen. Behaviour, ideology and institutional culture in representation and practice*. Manchester University Press, Manchester [etc.] 2012. xi, 239 pp. Ill. £60.00.

This book is about the regular police forces in fascist Italy as opposed to Mussolini's secret police organizations. Drawing on police literature and a sample of the personal files of police officials and employees and focusing on recruitment, training, and professionalism, Dr Dunnage examines the careers and lives of regular police personnel against the background of Mussolini's rise to power and fascism's efforts to modernize the administration of the Italian state and construct a new, fascist civilization.

The Netherlands

STUTJE, JAN WILLEM. *Ferdinand Domela Nieuwenhuis. Een romantische revolutionair*. Uitgeverij Atlas Contact, Amsterdam 2012. 551 pp. Ill. € 34.95.

This biography of Ferdinand Domela Nieuwenhuis (1846–1919) aims to present a revision of existing interpretations by focusing on five aspects of the life, personality, and politics of this influential Dutch socialist and anarchist: the romantic revolutionary perspective of his radicalism; his charismatic leadership of the radical socialist and anarchist movement in the Netherlands; the cultural and political background to the rift between the moderates and radicals in 1894; his share in the anti-Semitism within the early Dutch socialist movement; and his prominent role on the international stage of the socialist movement in the fin-de-siècle era.

Russia – Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

GELLATELY, ROBERT. *Stalin's Curse. Battling for Communism in War and Cold War*. Oxford University Press, Oxford 2013. 477 pp. Ill. Maps. £20.00.

Stalin's motives for expanding Soviet power beyond the borders of the Soviet state during and after World War II are the subject of this book. Challenging the "traditionalist" focus on international power politics and views of Stalin as a "Red Tsar" who used communist ideology as a smokescreen, as well as "revisionist" claims that the Cold War arose mainly from the need of the Soviet Union to defend itself against the aggressive attitude of the United States, Professor Gellately emphasizes the importance of Stalin's ideological convictions, and argues that Stalin saw this war as an opportunity to spread communism.

HORNSBY, ROBERT. *Protest, Reform and Repression in Khrushchev's Soviet Union*. [New Studies in European History.] Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 2013. x, 313 pp. £65.00; \$99.00.

There was no "dissident movement" in the USSR during the decade following the death of Stalin, but, according to Dr Hornsby, a great number of people manifested varying degrees of frustration, anger, and opposition to the political authorities. In this book he explores the nature of political protest during the Khrushchev era, studying working-class and intelligentsia dissent, public acts of protest, underground groups, *samizdat* literature, and dissident behaviour during the 1956 Hungarian uprising. He also examines how the regime responded to these challenges, which included KGB penetration of society and the use of labour camps and psychiatric repression.

LYANDRES, SEMION. *The Fall of Tsarism. Untold Stories of the February 1917 Revolution*. Oxford University Press, Oxford [etc.] 2013. xix, 322 pp. Ill. £35.00; \$65.00.

This book features a translation of the Russian-language transcripts of interviews with ten leading participants in the February Revolution of 1917 in Petrograd, including M.V. Rodzianko, the President of the Imperial Duma; N.S. Chkheidze, a leading Menshevik and the first chairman of the Petrograd Soviet; and A.F. Kerenskii, the future revolutionary premier. The interviews were conducted in May and June 1917 by a commission directed by the Petrograd historian M.A. Polievktov. The volume also offers a chronology of events, an account of the quest for the testimonies (long presumed lost) and an interpretation of the interviews.

Spain

Camino de ida y vuelta. Redes, migración y desarrollo. Eds. Marisa Revilla Blanco y Cristina Gómez Johnson. [Colección investigación y debate.] Catarata, Madrid 2012. 221 pp. € 16.00.

This volume is about the transnational social networks formed by two groups of Latin American migrants with a strong presence in Madrid: Colombians and Bolivians. The eight chapters include a methodological introduction; a general discussion of the relationship between migration, gender, and development; a chapter containing statistical data about migration to Spain; and chapters on motives for migration; the use of new information and communication technologies in migration networks; remittances and development opportunities; and the support system of migrants' family members, friends, labour unions, and other organizations.

La historia como arma de reflexión. Estudios en homenaje al profesor Santos Madrazo. Eds. Javier Hernando Ortego, José Miguel López García y José Antolín Nieto Sánchez. UAM ediciones, Madrid 2012. 305 pp. € 14.25.

The sixteen contributions to this volume in honour of Professor Santos Madrazo, a historian of modern and early modern Spanish social and economic history, particularly transportation history, include case studies of topics such as childhood and poverty; informal credit networks; public hospitals; criminal court files; the use of condoms; banditry and peasant resistance; communal rights, enclosures, and social unrest; commercial networks and textile industry; a seigneurial economy; and common rights and enclosures. Most articles focus on Madrid during the *ancien régime*.

PAGÈS I BLANCH, PELAI. War and Revolution in Catalonia, 1936–1939. Transl. by Patrick L. Gallagher. [Historical Materialism Book Series, Vol. 58.] Brill, Leiden [etc.] 2013. xii, 247 pp. € 109.00; \$141.00.

Originally published in Catalan in 1987 and expanded for the Spanish edition in 2007, this book about the history of the Spanish Civil War in Catalonia offers a detailed account of the social revolution that pervaded in all levels of Catalonia's politics, economy, and culture; of the street battles, the workers' militias formed, collectivization of the economy, and housing; the gradual erosion of workers' power, culminating in the May Events; and Catalonia's eventual fall to Franco's forces. A selection of newspaper articles, proclamations, and other documents introduced by Dr Pagès complements this book.

PALLOL TRIGUEROS, RUBÉN. Una ciudad sin límites. Transformación urbana, cambio social y despertar político en Madrid (1860–1875). [Estudios de historia social.] Catarata, Madrid 2013. 158 pp. Maps. € 16.00.

In 1868 a movement of liberal army officers combined with urban riots led to the overthrow of Queen Isabel II. One of the new government's first measures was to tear down the walls that had enclosed Madrid and had prevented the growth of the capital since the days of Philip IV. As a result of this measure, the city was no longer separated from the surrounding neighbourhoods. Focusing on the Chamberí and Vallehermoso

quarters, Professor Pallol Trigueros studies this revolution, arguing that both the new regime and the new urban setting altered power relations between the people and the elite.

PRESTON, PAUL. *El zorro rojo. La vida de Santiago Carrillo*. Traducción de Efrén del Valle. Debate, Barcelona 2013. xiv, 397 pp. Ill. € 23.90. (E-book: € 13.99.)

Santiago Carrillo (1915–2012) was the General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE) from 1960 to 1982. He began his political career as the leader of the Spanish socialist youth organization, which under his leadership merged with the communist youth organization. The emerging organization, Juventudes Socialistas Unificadas, soon came under communist control. In 1936 Carrillo joined the PCE. During the Civil War he was security chief in the Madrid defence junta, when large numbers of Nationalist prisoners were murdered at Paracuellos. After he returned from exile, he aligned politically with Eurocommunism. This is Professor Preston's biography of this controversial figure.