

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

SCHWARZ, PHILIPP. *Marxistische Philosophie. Das Wahrheits- und Praxisproblem in der Gegenwart.* Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1976. xvi, 289 pp. DM 32.00.

By repeatedly bringing out how the theory is put into political practice (especially to the effect that the position of the proletariat is highlighted) the author of this study achieves a greater measure of clarity than is attained in many a writing on Marxist philosophy. Engels as well as Marx is discussed, and also Lenin's interpretations are referred to more than once. "Marx's central concern is the liberation and realization of the true man on the basis [of the] interpretation of his natural reality." Such a statement makes it understandable that the author also deals with qualifications, among other things, of the objectivity arrived at or to be arrived at by the proletariat, qualifications such as are to be found with Schaff and Djilas.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

CALVET, LOUIS-JEAN. *La production révolutionnaire. Slogans, affiches, chansons.* Payot, Paris 1976. 202 pp. Ill. F.fr. 59.50.

The author applies the findings of modern linguistics to the slogans, posters and songs of spontaneous revolutionary movements, notably that of May 1968 in France (metrical scanning etc.). He emphasizes the part supposed to be played by the masses in the creation and reception ("filtration") of what may be called a new folklore – a distinctive feature which marks this off from both the mass media and political propaganda.

HÖRNING, KARL H. (Hrsg.) *Soziale Ungleichheit. Strukturen und Prozesse sozialer Schichtung.* Luchterhand, Darmstadt, Neuwied 1976. 260 pp. DM 29.00.

Twelve contributions on social stratification in industrial societies have been collected in the present volume. The editor gives a clear definition of the task of sociology in this particularly ticklish field of research with its ideological snags. W. G. Runciman develops six "pure types" of power division in industrial societies: the class, elite, caste, pluralistic, socialist and revolutionary types. Other contributions deal with stratification processes in individual

countries, notably West Germany, Great Britain and the USA. Most of them are abridged versions of papers and articles already published in journals.

HOOK, SIDNEY. *Revolution, Reform, and Social Justice. Studies in the Theory and Practice of Marxism.* New York University Press, New York 1975. xiv, 307 pp. \$ 13.75.

Sidney Hook, who has several books on Marx to his name, has here brought together a number of minor writings on Marxism, Communism and human dignity originally published between 1957 and 1974. He speaks of Marx (not necessarily the young Marx) in positive though not uncritical terms, whereas Leninism and the *marxism* New Left fare very badly at his hands. His own position could be defined as that of a liberal in the best sense of the word.

LANE, DAVID. *The Socialist Industrial State. Towards a Political Sociology of State Socialism.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1976. 230 pp. £ 5.95.

A critical exposition of the diverging interpretations of the character of Soviet society (e.g., those of Cliff, Friedrich and Brzezinski, Mandel, Mao, Marcuse) is followed by a discussion of the "developmental approach", which the author deems to be the most appropriate method for dealing with the rather complex societies of Russia and Eastern Europe. This is in accordance with the relative emphasis laid on the differences between the particular countries, and the supposition of possibilities of change in a more pluralistic (not a liberal-democratic) sense. The author comments on the Prague Spring: "Politically, the speed of change in Czechoslovakia was too rapid." A great amount of interesting numerical data is given in the last part of the volume, in which the emergence of elites and the relations between occupational groupings are discussed, and in which the author states that the "possibility of upward social mobility is very real".

MERTON, ROBERT K. *Sociological Ambivalence and Other Essays.* The Free Press, New York; Collier Macmillan, London 1976. xii, 287 pp. \$ 12.95; £ 9.75.

Professor Merton, one of the pioneers of functional analysis in sociology, has had twelve essays and papers reprinted, and provided one of them with a postscript. "The Unanticipated Consequences of Social Action" has been famous for a long time, and so has "Intermarriage and the Social Structure" (a correspondence with Kingsley Davis throwing light on its genesis is appended). In some of the more recent items Professor Merton develops a theory of the ambivalence of social status and social roles.

OVERBEEK, J. *History of population theories.* Rotterdam University Press, Rotterdam 1974. xi, 232 pp. D.fl. 53.50.

This critical survey of population theories from Plato through the Mercantilists (Botero), Malthus and Ortes to our contemporaries is written in a

language palatable to a general audience. The author's own opinion becomes clear, for instance, in his refutation of Myrdal, when the latter asserts the frustrating effects of an ageing population without acknowledging the accompanying advantages. Population control is seen as "a complementary approach, not an alternative, to the removal of [...] underdevelopment". Modern Catholic (de Lestapis, Colin Clark) theories come up for equally trenchant criticism as Marxist ones (de Castro). There is an unusual number of spelling (mostly printing?) errors.

Racial Conflict, Discrimination, & Power: Historical & Contemporary Studies. Ed. by William Barclay, Krishna Kumar [and] Ruth P. Simms. With a Foreword by James B. McKee. AMS Press, New York 1976. xiv, 437 pp. \$ 15.00.

Race is "a salient component of the struggle between developing and developed peoples" (Foreword); unifying themes of the essays collected (several in abridged form) in the present volume are "the historical process of white expansion and the racial conflict and power differentials which were at the base of this process" – the forces that shaped the past being "part of the structure of the present". In order to give an idea of the scope of subjects dealt with we mention the following contributions: Robert E. Kiltgaard focuses on situations in which racialism can become rational and therefore particularly stubborn. Frantz Fanon writes on "Racism and Culture". Maurice Peston in his evaluation of "Immigration and Its Effects on Economy" comes "to the negative conclusion that it cannot be established that immigration [...] has been disadvantageous to the United Kingdom economy". The last-mentioned contribution is followed immediately by a "document": a speech held by Enoch Powell ("number, I repeat again and again, is of the essence"). Harold Wolpe ascertains in *apartheid* ideology in South Africa the evolution of a tendency of "racialism without racism". Magnus Mörner discusses the ravages to the American Indians committed by the Spanish colonizers and their demographic consequences in later centuries.

SCHÜTZE, FRITZ. Sprache soziologisch gesehen. Band I: Strategien sprachbezogenen Denkens innerhalb und im Umkreis der Soziologie. Band II: Sprache als Indikator für egalitäre und nicht-egalitäre Sozialbeziehungen. Wilhelm Fink Verlag, München 1975. 491 pp.; xiv, 591 pp. DM 80.00; 100.00.

The difficult problem of the relationship between language and society is here approached from a sociological vantage point, though with a sound knowledge of linguistics (including its specific terminology). In the author's view, language is neither a reflection nor a determinant of social reality. It is an instrument of communication, and in its basic structure it is therefore equalitarian. At the same time, it may well be used for authoritarian purposes, the non-reciprocal usage of second-person pronouns (*tutoiement* and *vouvoiement*) being a case in point.

The Uses of Controversy in Sociology. Ed. by Lewis A. Coser and

Otto N. Larsen. *The Free Press*, New York; Collier Macmillan, London 1976. xvi, 398 pp. \$ 14.95; £ 10.50.

"All the contributions gathered in this volume were originally written for presentation at the 1975 annual meetings of the American Sociological Association at San Francisco, although some of them have been extensively rewritten since." On a number of controversial issues, e.g., the concept of modernization and the "labeling" theory of deviant behaviour, widely divergent views are presented. Several contributions are wholly or almost wholly concerned with the USA, to mention the most important: "Some Questions about Discontinuities in American Society", by D. Riesman, "Conventional Wisdom, Common Sense, and Empirical Knowledge: The Case of Stratification Research and Views of American Society", by P. H. Rossi, "Conflict Within the Working Class: The Skilled as a Special-Interest Group", by W. H. Form, and "Politics, Conflict, and Young Blue-Collarites: Old Dissensus and New Consciousness", by A. B. Shostak. On a more theoretical level, A. L. Stinchcombe briefly deals with Marxist theories of power and empirical research.

WESTERGAARD, JOHN and HENRIETTA RESLER. *Class in a Capitalist Society. A study of contemporary Britain*. Heinemann Educational Books, London 1975. xv, 432 pp. £ 5.50.

In this Marxist interpretation Britain merely serves as a test case; its peculiarities do not come to the fore. It is for instance argued, on the basis of an analysis of many empirical data, that the public welfare services, though workers would be "worse off without them", "reshuffle resources [...] within classes" and age groups far more than they do between classes. They scarcely contribute to a reduction of the privileges of the wealthy minority. The traditional form of the Marxist description of the State is said to be incomplete: "The state is as much the prisoner of capitalist assumptions, held to them by a leash that has some elasticity, as it is the agent of capital." Though the recent increase in workers' opposition to capital may open perspectives for Socialism, the authors consider that the possibility of a reactionary development should not be excluded.

OTHER BOOKS

The Social Structure of Eastern Europe. Transition and Process in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia. Ed. by Bernard Lewis. Faber. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1976. xv, 423 pp.

HISTORY

BERTSCH, GARY K. and THOMAS W. GANSCHOW [Eds]. *Comparative Communism. The Soviet, Chinese, and Yugoslav Models*. W. H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco 1976. ix, 463 pp. \$ 12.95. (Paper: \$ 6.95.)

The editors of the present collection of readings propose to acquaint the general reader (undergraduate students) with the diversity to be found in

Communist systems and with its historical causes. Many extracts are given from studies by scholars of name, such as A. G. Meyer and S. R. Schram; works of an earlier date have also been used (M. T. Florinsky, 1931). Though the editors could avail themselves of the "assistance of twenty or thirty colleagues" (some of whom have written contributions of their own, varying in quality) and "several hundred university students", the aim of popularization has yielded some irritating mistakes. Faulty knowledge is perhaps to blame for the assertion, in a contribution by the first-mentioned editor and M. G. Zaninovich, that the Ustashe were one of the "major resistance movements" against the Nazis.

BLACKKEY, ROBERT. *Modern Revolutions and Revolutionists. A Bibliography.* Clio Books, Santa Barbara (Calif.), Oxford 1976. xxvii, 257 pp. \$ 15.75; £ 7.80.

In this bibliography 2,400 titles, mainly of books but also of articles, originally published in English or translated into it, have been included. The arrangement is as far as possible geographical (India and the Middle East are not classified with Asia). The first, general, section is itself subdivided into eleven parts, e.g., "Millennial Movements". The section on Early Modern Europe opens with the Revolt of the Netherlands, 1555-1609, that on Modern Europe contains, e.g., parts on the Paris Commune as well as on the Nazi Revolution. Marcuse, Fanon and Cabral are among the individuals to whom an (alphabetically arranged) part is devoted. The concept of revolution has been taken in such a wide sense as to include non-violent movements striving after radical change (Gandhi), and even a "Revolution in Seattle".

FETSCHER, IRING. *Marxistische Porträts. Band I. Politiker.* Frommann-Holzboog, Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt 1975. 288 pp. DM 36.00. (Paper: DM 24.00.)

Professor Fetscher has here brought together eleven essays on Marx, Engels, Kautsky, Bernstein, Rosa Luxemburg, Lenin, Trockij, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung. Portraits with a biographical overlay alternate with exercises in the history of Marxist thought and politics. The numerous quotations from the writings of the "classics" are strikingly inaccurate, a flaw which is still aggravated by a trashy production (many misprints, for instance in the middle of p. 20).

Frieden, Gewalt, Sozialismus. Studien zur Geschichte der sozialistischen Arbeiterbewegung. Hrsg. von Wolfgang Huber und Johannes Schwardtfefer. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1976. 850 pp. DM 72.00.

The first section of the present volume consists of studies in the field of Socialist theory on violence as inherent in the capitalist class structure according to the teachings of Marx and Engels (G. Freudenberg), as developed by Lenin up to 1917 (elaboration of the idea of responsible counter-violence - H. Kimmerle), and as discussed on the issue of the October Revolution by Kautsky, Lenin and Trockij (J. Schissler). The second section contains case-studies, of which we mention: F. Boll's "German Social

Democracy between Resignation and Revolution" (1890-1919), A. Sywottek's discussion of the arguments against rearmament brought forward by SPD and KPD leaders in the years around 1950, and V. Horský's essay on the chances of a non-violent commitment to freedom in Czechoslovakia, 1968. Other contributions are devoted to Austrian Social Democracy in the 1920's and early 1930's, the issues of peace and violence as debated in the British Labour Party in the years following the First World War, etc.

HAHN, MANFRED. *Historiker und Klassen. Zur Grundlegung einer Geschichte der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1976. 183 pp. DM 15.00.

A comparison of Karl Wittfogel's *Geschichte der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft* with Adam Ferguson's *Essay on the History of Civil Society* (1767) ushers in the assertion that "civil" in the latter title means "bourgeois" as well as the opposite of "rude". Wittfogel's equating the history of bourgeois (*bürgerlich*) society with the history of the bourgeoisie as a class is condemned as un-Marxist. The second part of the booklet – the two parts can be read independently – deals with conservatism as a concept to be defined more exactly if it is to be used in the "history of society". A typical statement is that "fascist social ideology" is in essential points the "continuation of bourgeois conservatism".

Hommes et bêtes. Entretiens sur le racisme. Actes du colloque tenu du 12 au 15 mai 1973 au Centre culturel international de Cerisy-la-Salle. Publiés sous la dir. et avec une préface de Léon Poliakov. Mouton Editeur, Paris, La Haye 1975. 231 pp. Ill. F.fr. 48.00.

The fourteen papers that make up this booklet treat of a great variety of subjects: the legal status of animals in the ancient world (including the Middle East), phantasies about demigods and crosses between man and animal, the idea of the unity (and uniqueness) of mankind and its critics, etc. The papers have their origin in a suggestion of the editor, according to which research of this type may provide a clue to the genesis of modern racialism.

HUMBERT-DROZ, JENNY. *Une pensée, une conscience, un combat. La carrière politique de Jules Humbert-Droz retracée par sa femme*. A la Baconnière, Neuchâtel 1976. 227 pp. S.fr. 24.00.

The author is the daughter of a minister who for a long time was set against her marriage with Jules Humbert-Droz, then a Religious Socialist. Quoting at length from numerous letters and articles, she gives an interesting account of his political activities, but also of their personal relationship, the way they associated with friends, and private problems. The volume is in a lighter vein than the *Mémoires* (cf. IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 452), and is a valuable complement to them.

Imperialismus im 20. Jahrhundert. Gedenkschrift für George W. F. Hallgarten. Hrsg. von Joachim Radkau und Imanuel Geiss. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1976. 281 pp. DM 36.00.

The present volume was planned to be offered to Hallgarten on his seventy-fifth birthday, but unfortunately he has not lived to see it. The common theme of the eight essays which it contains is, very appropriately, modern imperialism. We mention the contribution by Helmut Bley on Hobson's prognoses, that by Geoff Eley on "social imperialism" and social reform in Germany (in English), and that by Masao Nishikawa on the Second International and the colonial question. The first editor deals with economic imperialism and the rationalization movement in the Weimar Republic. Hallgarten's correspondence with Eckart Kehr and a bibliography of his writings are appended.

Industrialisierung und "europäische Wirtschaft" im 19. Jahrhundert. Ein Tagungsbericht. Bearb. und hrsg. von Otto Büsch, Wolfram Fischer [und] Hans Herzfeld in Verb. mit Stefi Jersch-Wenzel, Hermann J. Rupieper, Monika Wölk [und] Wolfgang Wölk. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1976. xiv, 148 pp. DM 58.00.

At a symposium held in Berlin-Dahlem in June 1973 problems of industrialization and economic growth in Europe were discussed. The main reports were by Sidney Pollard, who pointed out the advantages of approaching the subject as "a single process", without denying the usefulness of studies on the individual European countries; by David S. Landes, who in a balanced account of the standard of living in the Industrial Revolution remarked, among other things, that as a rule the most efficient production units offered the highest wages and the best conditions for the workers; and by Douglas C. North. North's contribution on "Economic Theory of the Growth of Western Europe" is summarized in the present volume; one of his theses is that the abolition of serfdom was a consequence of the demographic decline in the later Middle Ages (scarcity of labour). Mention should be made of the exchange of views among the forty-odd participants (scholars of renown). Most contributions are in English.

Jahrbuch der historischen Forschung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Hrsg. von der Arbeitsgemeinschaft außeruniversitärer historischer Forschungseinrichtungen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. 1975. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1976. 721 pp. DM 115.00.

The opening volume of this yearbook was noticed in *IRSH*, XX (1975), p. 278. The present volume is organized on the same lines, but the *Index der Forschung* (over six thousand items) now has separate indices of authors, persons (e.g., Marx) and places.

JURQUET, JACQUES. La révolution nationale algérienne et le Parti communiste français. Tome 1. Tome 2. Editions du Centenaire, Paris n.d. [1973; 1974.] 238 pp.; 603 pp. Ill. F.fr. 18.00; 45.00.

The author makes it clear from the outset that he lumps together the old revisionism and the new as it has emerged since 1956 in the Soviet Union. Vol. 1 is devoted to an account of the teachings on colonialism of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung, whose writings are lavishly quoted.

The debates held in the Second International receive attention as well. Jaurès, for instance, is said to have displayed all elements of "the most abject colonialism". Vol. 2 deals with the period from 1919 to 1939. Here the focus is on deviations of the French Communist Party from the correct line, formulated among other things in the eighth of the famous "21 conditions". Algerian workers in France come up for discussion, but the accent is on the national problem of Algeria itself, on which the author holds an opinion akin to that of Mao, viz., that the alliance of all classes ready to struggle for national goals must have priority. Thorez, whose "assimilationist" ideas come in for sharp criticism repeatedly, is reported to have developed, by February 1939, into "the most wily accomplice of French colonialism". Interesting documents are appended. The author intends to write two more volumes, completing the story up to 1962.

La Noblesse au Moyen Age. XIe-XVe siècles. Essais à la mémoire de Robert Boutruche. Réunis par Philippe Contamine. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1976. 340 pp. F.fr. 90.00.

A memoir of Professor Boutruche, by Paul Lemerle, and a general introduction by the editor are followed by fourteen studies on the nobility in France and adjacent European countries from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries. Georges Duby has written an essay on knighthood in Southern Europe. Other contributors make it perfectly clear that from both a socio-economic and a cultural point of view the nobles were less isolated than they are often supposed to have been. However, their relations with the lower orders are scarcely gone into.

SCHENDA, RUDOLF. Die Lesestoffe der Kleinen Leute. Studien zur populären Literatur im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1976. 208 pp. DM 16.80.

The seven essays that make up this paperback are more or less a continuation of the author's voluminous *Volk ohne Buch*, which was noticed in IRSH, XV (1970), p. 309. Several subjects closely related to the reading matter of the common people, mainly (but not only) in Germany, come up for discussion, for instance distribution, censorship, and the cult of violence.

SCHIEDER, WOLFGANG (Hrsg.) Faschismus als soziale Bewegung. Deutschland und Italien im Vergleich. Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1976. 212 pp. DM 24.80. (Paper: DM 19.80.)

The present volume consists of three pairs of essays, in each of which a special aspect, first of German Nazism and then of Italian Fascism, comes up for discussion. Michael H. Kater and the editor investigate the social composition of the NSDAP and the PNF both before and after they came into power, and Heinrich August Winkler and Jens Petersen concentrate on the vote they were able to command. The changing relationship of the new elite with the traditional elites, including big business, is critically dealt with by Hans Mommsen and Ernst Nolte. Notably the editor is of the opinion that the similarities of the two movements and regimes warrant the concept of a generic Fascism.

Soziale Bewegung und politische Verfassung. Beiträge zur Geschichte der modernen Welt. Hrsg. von Ulrich Engelhardt, Volker Sellin [und] Horst Stuke. [Industrielle Welt, Sonderband.] Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1976. 913 pp. DM 140.00.

It was to be expected that quite a few of the twenty-five essays offered to Professor Conze on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday would be in the field of social history. Not only is there a treatise by Horst Stuke on history and the class concept, but the volume includes two studies on the labour-force in Wurtemberg, and three dealing with trade unionism in the era of the German unification and during the Weimar Republic. Hans Mommsen comments upon Marxism and the nationalities problem, Walter Lipgens examines the policy of the Third Labour Government with regard to Europe (up to 1947), and Michael H. Kater tries his hand at a sociology of the SA. A concise bibliography of Conze's writings and an index of names are appended.

OTHER BOOKS

JEMNITZ, JÁNOS. A nemzetközi munkásmozgalom az első világháború éveiben 1914-1917. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1975. 608 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

CARRERE D'ENCAUSSE, HELENE. La politique soviétique au Moyen-Orient 1955-1975. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1975. 328 pp. F.fr. 68.00.

With great analytic skill the author goes into the reasons for the big reversal when Soviet foreign policy turned from isolation to active intervention in conflicts between "bourgeois" countries in the Middle East, which came about in 1955. The fluctuating course of this interference is described in detail. Ideological facets (the evaluation of the role played by "national bourgeoisies") as well as aspects pertaining exclusively to power politics come up for discussion. Remarkable is how important the existence of various currents within the Kremlin is considered to be.

COLE, JOHN. The Poor of the Earth. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1976. xi, 144 pp. £ 7.95. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

This essay by the deputy editor of the *Observer* is a well-written assessment of the factors determining the North-South relation, the psychological one receiving the emphasis. The author discerns "two obscene contrasts": one "between the rich countries – including much of the Communist bloc" – and the developing countries, the other "between the mass of the people, living in unchanged poverty, and the rich". A further division made is that between a Third, already successfully developing, World (Brazil, Thailand etc.) and a Fourth of the very poorest. Chapters are devoted, apart from to general problems (agricultural, urban), to special cases: Kenya, Sri Lanka and the Philippines.

HUNTER, BRIAN. *Soviet-Yugoslav Relations, 1948-1972. A Bibliography of Soviet, Western and Yugoslav Comment and Analysis.* Garland Publishing, Inc., New York, London 1976. 223 pp. \$ 20.00.

The "Soviet-Yugoslav love-hate relationship" is reflected in the present bibliography, which facilitates the reference to diffuse sources (official statements, all sorts of comments, scholarly studies, articles, etc.). Material in the Yugoslav, West European and Russian languages is covered in shortly annotated entrances. Emigré oppositionists as well as Maoists and Trotskyists are listed under "The Western View" (the other sections being the Soviet and the Yugoslav views, respectively). The introduction gives a good exposé of the impact of policy changes in Yugoslavia or the Soviet Union on interpretations of events also in other periods.

MIGDAL, JOEL S. *Peasants, Politics, and Revolution. Pressures toward Political and Social Change in the Third World.* Princeton University Press, Princeton n.d. [1975.] x, 300 pp. \$ 16.50; £ 12.70.

The author, who is convinced that "revolutionary movements" in the countryside "are created by the impetus of those from outside the peasant class", ably analyzes factors making for potentially revolutionary situations. He bases his argument on a great variety of examples (China, Viet Nam, several Latin American countries). Essential is the diminishing of traditional peasants' isolation. Increased market participation under capitalist conditions undermined stability and led to an expansion of the peasants' political world.

Worker Militancy and Its Consequences, 1965-75. New Directions in Western Industrial Relations. Ed. by Solomon Barkin. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1975. xxxvi, 410 pp. \$ 25.00. (Paper: \$ 6.95.)

The editor, whose contributions are both comparative and synthetizing in character, has enlisted highly competent authors to deal with the individual countries treated in the present volume. We mention J. F. B. Goodman for Great Britain, B. Peper for the Netherlands, C. von Otter for Sweden, and S. Rosen for the USA. The other countries are Italy, Belgium, the Federal Republic, France and Canada. An overall characteristic, of the European rather than of the North American situation though, emerges, viz., that the increase in militancy of the rank and file has resulted, at times with retardation, in a radicalization of the trade unions. Their adaptability to changed circumstances has turned out to be remarkable.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

Women in Africa. Studies in Social and Economic Change. Ed. by

Nancy J. Hafkin and Edna G. Bay. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1976. x, 306 pp. Maps. \$ 15.00.

Young female and male scholars in various disciplines are the contributors to this volume on change and African women south of the Sahara. They "attempt to analyze women not as objects but as actors", as the editors put it, who also say that "most African women live in societies with strong biases toward male superiority". Leith Mullings deals in her article among other things with Frelimo, which is reported to have made such progress in "symmetry" that in a multiracial Mozambique "reeducation of large numbers of Portuguese women will be necessary". James L. Brain explains the failure of Nyerere's policy to improve the status of women from resistance by the ruling elite of the country. As an example of a purely historical contribution we mention that by George E. Brooks, Jr, on the trade in women in Senegal in the eighteenth century.

Algeria

SIVAN, EMMANUEL. Communisme et nationalisme en Algérie 1920-1962. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1976. 262 pp. F.fr. 122.00.

Much material found in French archives, of which the collection of the political intelligence service of the *Gouvernement général* of Algeria deserves mentioning, and interviews have been worked up in this important study. The author demonstrates that even in the eyes of indigenous Algerians in the CP – which for a long time was very dependent upon the French sister party – the union of their country with France should never be allowed to founder. In 1946 the rise of an Algerian national consciousness compelled the party to recognize "Algerian specificity". It is argued lucidly that the Algerian CP could not escape being torn apart when the emergence of nationalism ended any expectations of a common cause between poor French colonists and rebellious natives.

Egypt

DELLA MONICA, MADELEINE. La classe ouvrière sous les Pharaons. Etude du Village de Deir el Medineh. Adrien Maisonneuve, Jean Maisonneuve, Paris 1975. 199 pp. Ill. F.fr. 60.00.

This popular booklet is about a village the inhabitants of which built and tended the royal necropolis to the west of Thebes at the time of the New Kingdom. Excavations *in situ*, epigraphic materials and papyri show that the living and working conditions of these people were not too bad. The volume includes some attractive illustrations.

DRENKHAHN, ROSEMARIE. Die Handwerker und ihre Tätigkeiten im alten Ägypten. Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1976. xii, 169 pp. Ill. DM 88.00.

The bulk of the present volume is devoted to the different crafts of ancient Egypt, their technology, iconography and terminology. The author subsumes

the arts, for instance sculpture, under the same heading. In a separate section she discusses the craftsmen as an occupational group and their position in society. Their work had a highly specialized character, and a Marxist no doubt would have to dub it alienated labour.

AMERICA

PEARSE, ANDREW. *The Latin American Peasant*. Frank Cass, London 1975. x, 289 pp. £ 8.50.

"Although this is not a historian's book, it was believed necessary in order to explain the dynamics of the contemporary situation to see it in relation to the structure and institutions of colonial society and of the period of post colonial dependence and penetration by the industrial powers." The author's general approach is that of a sociologist, and his book is largely based on field-work conducted by himself and by others. While emphasizing the market nexus as a (destructive) social determinant, he does not neglect peasant action and organization. There is a separate chapter on peasants and revolution in Bolivia.

ROUT, LESLIE B., JR. *The African Experience in Spanish America. 1502 to the present day*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1976. xv, 404 pp. £ 12.50. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

Starting from the observation that "the majority of the African peoples removed from their continent and brought to this hemisphere" up to 1870 "became residents of the Spanish or Portuguese-speaking regions", the author – himself a black North American – deals with the Spanish and Portuguese backgrounds. He further concentrates on Spanish colonial policy and the hardships the Negroes were submitted to. The role of black and especially mulatto soldiers in the wars of independence comes up for inspection. In this connection the complex racial views of Bolivar ("they hardly substantiate his image as an altruistic patriot") are analyzed. As to the most recent developments, on which many data are communicated, the judgment on Castro's Cuba is remarkable: "racial bias seems to be like weeds in a garden".

Canada

DESROSIERS, RICHARD et DENIS HEROUX. *Le travailleur québécois et le syndicalisme*. 2e éd. revue, corrigée et mise à jour. Les Presses de l'Université du Québec, Montréal 1973. 156 pp. C\$ 3.50.

The first section of this descriptive account covers the years 1867-91. The year in which Canada was given Dominion status was also that of the first major strike in Quebec (shoemakers). The authors deal with the developing economy, the cleavage between workers of Irish stock and the French Canadians, and the role of individuals such as Médéric Lanctôt, who combined the defense of workers' interests with nationalist activities. When unionization became legal (1872), conditions became ripe for a more co-ordinated action: the Knights of Labor organized themselves, in 1888

Lépine entered Federal Parliament (and opposed immigration of urban workers). The second section is a sixteen-page chronology, 1891-1972, focusing on political aspects of trade unionism.

JORDAN, MARY V. *Survival. Labour's Trials and Tribulations in Canada.* McDonald House, Toronto 1975. x, 292 pp. Ill. C\$ 9.50.

The author was the (admiring and devoted) secretary of Robert Boyd Russell for 39 years. She presents both a political biography and a series of sketches of the Canadian labour movement in the years from immediately before the First World War until well after the Second. Russell was an editor of the *Machinists Bulletin* (the author quotes at length from his many articles) before becoming active in the One Big Union movement (beginning in 1919), which maintained itself for thirty years. Central is the detailed description of the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919. Though the book does not reach a scholarly standard, it gives interesting facts.

OTHER BOOKS

On Strike. Six Key Labour Struggles in Canada 1919-1949. Ed. by Irving Abella. [Major Strikes in Canadian History, 1.] James Lorimer & Co., Publishers, Toronto 1975. xiii, 196 pp.

United States of America

The American Revolution. Explorations in the History of American Radicalism. Ed. by Alfred F. Young. Northern Illinois University Press, DeKalb 1976. xv, 481 pp. Ill. \$ 15.00. (Paper: \$ 5.00.)

All essays in the present volume are printed here for the first time. Written for a general audience, they offer as much as possible "history from bottom up", and are devoted to "internal radicalism" (class divisions and antagonisms) rather than to "external radicalism" (the struggle against the British), though the two were connected as far as the labouring mass of the cities and part of the poorer white rural population were concerned. G. B. Nash, for instance, describes the origins of urban social and political radicalism in the first section, "Common Folk and Gentle Folk". The second section, "Patriots and Radicals", contains a study by E. Foner on Paine's radicalism in relation to class differences in Philadelphia. The third section, "Outsiders", deals with categories that were scarcely or negatively affected by the revolution: Indians, Negroes and women. The editor rightly remarks that the essays – twelve in total, including his epilogue – "do not add up to any interpretation that can be easily labeled".

BRANDES, STUART D. *American Welfare Capitalism 1880-1940.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1976. ix, 210 pp. \$ 15.50.

Records of business companies, personal papers of businessmen and reports from governmental investigators are prominent among the materials used

for this extremely fascinating study. It describes the emergence of welfare capitalism as a reaction of companies to social problems, an effort to curb free unionism, and a paternalistic solution to labour-management issues. The author gives an exposé of housing projects (US Steel once owned 28,000 houses), recreation projects, medical care and pension provisions, kindergartens, etc. Welfare capitalism, which has left its traces up to now, reached its height in the 1920's. Its disappearance in the 1930's is explained from the consequences of the Great Depression, opposition on the part of the unions, and dissatisfaction on the part of many employees (it was popular with blacks), whereas motorization helped to diminish its rationale.

COLLIER, PETER and DAVID HOROWITZ. *The Rockefellers. An American Dynasty*. Jonathan Cape, London 1976. v, 746 pp. Ill. £ 7.95.

For the writing of this balanced family biography the authors could make use of the Rockefeller private archives as well as of much other source material. Spurred by his dogged determination, John D. I had already risen to be one of Cleveland's leading businessmen before he had the good fortune to acquire a stake in the oil industry in its infant stage. The awe he was held in, the feelings of hatred he could inspire (he was even described as a gangster) and his genuine philanthropy are set forth. John D. II is said to have "unconsciously condemned unearned joy as a sign of unworthiness". He certainly was a less controversial person than his father, and this fact helps to explain how the following Rockefeller generations (the "brothers", among them Nelson and Winthrop, and the "cousins") could aim, from a position of "responsible wealth and power", at careers outside the business sphere. The story of the Rockefeller Foundation (1913, \$ 100,000,000; independent from the family in 1936) is, of course, not neglected.

FILLER, LOUIS. *The Muckrakers*. New and Enlarged Ed. of *Crusaders for American Liberalism*. The Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park, London 1976. xvi, 456 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50. (Paper: \$ 5.95.)
 —. *Appointment at Armageddon*. Muckraking and progressivism in the American tradition. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1976. xiii, 476 pp. Ill. \$ 15.95.
 —. *Progressivism and Muckraking*. R. R. Bowker Company, New York, London 1976. xiv, 200 pp. \$ 15.95.

The first-mentioned volume is a classic, first published in 1939, on the alliance of Progressivism and muckraking at the beginning of the century. A chapter called "The Anguish of Change" outlines later forms of muckraking up to the Watergate case. *Appointment at Armageddon* is a wholly new book on the same subject, but with an emphasis on Progressivism, its achievements and its decline. The volume has a separate section on the issue of industry and industrial relations. *Progressivism and Muckraking* is an interpretative bibliography listing well over a thousand titles, a remarkably large proportion being books of an earlier date. The compiler illuminates facts and presentations in so far as they can be related to questions that are nowadays at stake, and gives a fascinating picture of a great many Progressivist concerns. Muckraking — "an American method of social com-

munication" – in its various manifestations (e.g., the activities of Ralph Nader) receives no less attention. Each major section contains references to "Audiovisual Aids".

FONER, ERIC. *Tom Paine and Revolutionary America*. Oxford University Press, New York 1976. xx, 326 pp. Ill. \$ 13.95.

"Paine, the artisan of words, helped to create the new language of politics and vision of society which the artisan class required as it emerged into political consciousness in the Age of Revolution." After dealing succinctly with Paine's experiences and convictions at the time before he came to Philadelphia in 1774, the author stresses the importance of the politicization of the mass of this city's population, including "a significant segment of the laborers and poor", for the evolution of Paine's ideas as they took shape in his pamphlet *Common Sense* (1776). It is demonstrated that social turmoil accompanied and reinforced the movement for independence, the craftsmen's trade being particularly sensitive to imports of manufactured goods from Great Britain. The author explains how Paine could eventually become an advocate of *laissez-faire*. A special chapter is devoted to his return to Europe (controversy with Burke and an unhappy stay in revolutionary France).

FRIEDLANDER, PETER. *The Emergence of a UAW Local 1936-1939. A Study in Class and Culture*. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1975. xxxiii, 155 pp. \$ 8.95.

The "central theme of this study of Local 229" of the UAW is that "strong correlations" existed "between specific cultural subgroups and specific modes of practice and ideology in relation to unionism". Most workers belonged to ethnic groups with deep roots in pre-bourgeois cultures. The former president of the local, Edmund Kord, contributed to the scope and the depth of the study, which is an outstanding achievement in its field because of its detailedness, balanced interpretation, and penetrating descriptions of attitudes, morals and political choices – stretching from conservatism to Trotskyism. The author arrives at fully reasoned conclusions, for instance that "both the first-generation workers and the wildcat element of the second-generation workers failed to produce any leadership".

HOWE, IRVING, with the assistance of Kenneth Libo. *World of Our Fathers*. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York, London 1976. xx, 714 pp. Ill. \$ 14.95.

This vivid narrative opens with the year 1881, when a severe pogrom in Russia led to a first massive wave of emigration to the USA. During about forty years two million East European Jews settled there. After a short survey of attitudes and conditions of life in the old country, the author deals with many aspects of and currents in Yiddish culture as it changed and partly maintained itself in the new surroundings. A fair share is meted out to the evolution of the Jew-dominated unions, especially in the garment trade. The secularized messianism that took hold of many Jewish immigrants had a strong impact on the Socialist movement. The account of the struggle between Communists and Socialists after the October Revolution

is fascinating. As late as 1925 the Communists failed only by a small margin to win control over the ILGWU. Biographic particulars on many persons (e.g., Dubinsky) are abundant.

MACLEOD, DUNCAN J. *Slavery, Race and the American Revolution*. Cambridge University Press, London 1974 [*recte* 1975]. vi, 249 pp. £ 5.50. (Paper: £ 2.25.)

The actual existence of slavery was obviously hard to square with the statement that "all men are created equal" in the Declaration of Independence. One solution was abolition, which was effected in the North, but in the South the rider that Negroes do not rank as humans seemed to offer a plausible way out. The present volume is a well-documented account of the issue and the debates on the subject up to the Missouri crisis.

MCPHERSON, JAMES M. *The Abolitionist Legacy. From Reconstruction to the NAACP*. Princeton University Press, Princeton n.d. [1976.] xiii, 438 pp. \$ 20.00. (Abroad: \$ 25.00.)

In this penetrating inquiry into the role white liberals played in the race question from 1870 to the founding of the NAACP in 1909-10, the often divergent attitudes of first-generation abolitionists and neo-abolitionists are reproduced from a wealth of sources. The author describes in detail many actions undertaken against segregation (in restaurants and in public transport, housing and education), notably in the 1870's, when the experiences of Reconstruction undermined the original "immediatism". The latter gave way to greater efforts to educate the blacks. In the 1880's illiteracy decreased considerably, but the accent shifted from gradualism to heightened militancy as the legal and social status of the Negroes deteriorated after 1890. The author's account is fascinating, his caution remarkable: "It may be impossible to reach a consensus on whether the transition of power from white to black in Negro higher education was too fast, just right, or not fast enough." What is, however, made clear beyond doubt is that the prevailing assumption of abolitionists having abandoned the struggle for Negro rights is to be rejected.

PINKNEY, ALPHONSO. *Red, Black, and Green. Black Nationalism in the United States*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1976. xii, 258 pp. £ 7.50.

A study trip to China in 1974 convinced the author that the national minorities there (no mention is made of the Tibetans) "do not represent an oppressed category of citizens, as is the case in the United States". His account of the divergent manifestations of black nationalism (notable is the attention paid to religious movements, Christian as well as Moslem) focuses on recent currents (Malcolm X, Black Panthers etc.). The volume is written with passion and reads quite well; it exhorts to operational unity and self-reliance ("drug addicts are not liberation fighters"). Race is obviously more important than class: the author welcomes the growing racial consciousness among black middle-class people. Striking is how openly the attainability of

the goal is questioned: "Whether a strong, unified black nationalist movement can liberate Afro-Americans from their caste-colonial status remains to be seen."

PLOTNICK, ROBERT D. [and] FELICITY SKIDMORE. *Progress Against Poverty. A Review of the 1964-1974 Decade*. Academic Press, New York, San Francisco, London 1975. xvi, 247 pp. \$ 12.50.

"Not enough aid, or not enough of the right sort of aid, has been provided to eliminate poverty. But we may safely conclude that some progress in assisting the poor has been made in recent years." This is stated by the first author in a survey of the government programme to gradually eliminate poverty started in 1961 with the establishment of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The volume contains a wealth of data, also tabular, on the measures taken to transfer income to the poor; these measures have been refined in the course of the years. Cash transfer is also the key note in a discussion of the policy to be pursued in the next decade.

REUTHER, VICTOR G. *The Brothers Reuther and the Story of the UAW. A Memoir*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston 1976. xiv, 523 pp. Ill. \$ 16.95.

Although the role played by the four Reuther brothers (Walter, Roy, Ted and Victor) in the United Automobile Workers is central in these fluently written memoirs, they also give numerous interesting details on other topics. The opposition waged by the UAW against the managerial policy of Ford and General Motors, against the Communists and members of the underworld trying to infiltrate the organization is related vividly; here incidental differences of opinion between the brothers are not concealed. Then the fairly short-lived united trade-union front of the AFL-CIO and the reasons for the rupture with the UAW, and the relations with the Roosevelt and subsequent administrations are dealt with. Also lively is, for instance, the account of Walter and Victor Reuther's experiences in the Soviet Union in 1935, where their mind was "forced into a constant balancing and juggling of the idealistic versus the cruel, the rational versus the stupid". The volume is nicely illustrated.

YATES, GAYLE GRAHAM. *What Women Want. The Ideas of the Movement*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1975. xiii, 230 pp. \$ 10.00.

In contrast with the old feminism, which concentrated on the issue of suffrage for women, the new feminism calls "for a social revolution that will reorder American values at their foundation". Although the author herself prefers the less extreme "androgynous" version of that "revolution" (women and men are equal), she offers a portrayal mainly of the most radical feminists in the 1960's and early 1970's. It is argued that "women's lib" shows striking similarities with the black movement, also as regards its stages of development.

ASIA

ISMAEL, TAREQ Y. *The Arab Left*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1976. xi, 204 pp. \$ 15.00. (Paper: \$ 5.95.)

Making use of Arabic sources, Professor Ismael deals with the nationalist Left and, more specifically, with the emergence of the "New Arab Left". Excluded are the Communist parties and the PLO (an umbrella organization uniting movements ideologically heterogeneous). The growing impact of socialist thought on Arab nationalism since the Palestinian War of 1948 – Arab defeat spelt doom for liberal nationalism – is described both in general and in its bearing upon a number of cases such as the Baath Party (the chapter on Nasserism was written by the author's wife). The present position of the New Left is, notwithstanding its "cool attitude toward the Eastern Socialist Bloc", characterized by the adoption of Marxism-Leninism; the leadership should be fully committed to "scientific socialism". The appendices contain interesting documents translated by the author.

OFFENBERG, MARIO. *Kommunismus in Palästina. Nation und Klasse in der antikolonialen Revolution. Mit einem Vorwort von Johannes Agnoli*. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1975. xi, 369 pp. DM 49.00.

The author of this poorly organized book has collected many data on the development of the left wing of the Russian branch of the *Poalei Tzion* and the (Jewish) Socialist Workers' Party, precursor of the CP of Palestine, which originated in it. The period under discussion spans approximately the years from 1906 to 1928, when the last-mentioned party started to veer away from the Arab nationalist movement under the pressure of Moscow. Dr Offenberg aims his sharpest darts at Zionism, notably at its left wing, which as late as 1920 was represented (by M. Kohn) at the Second Congress of the Comintern.

OTHER BOOKS

HEN-TOV, JACOB. *Communism and Zionism in Palestine. The Comintern and the Political Unrest in the 1920's*. Schenkman Publishing Company, Cambridge (Mass.) 1974. viii, 184 pp.

China

BRUGGER, WILLIAM. *Democracy & organisation in the Chinese industrial enterprise (1948-1953)*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1976. vii, 374 pp. £ 10.50.

The industrialization pattern of Russia (under the Tsars and after the October Revolution) and that of Japan (because of the cultural similarities) are compared here with this development in China, where after 1949 the Soviet model of the early years was imitated rather than that worked out under Stalin. The author, who makes some interesting observations also on the later development (among other things on the Cultural Revolution) from

the aspect of his particular inquiry, distinguishes between "democracy" in a representative sense (characteristic of the years 1948-51) and in a participatory sense (1951). In 1952 the checks on management authority became less stringent. As compared with the party organs "the union organisation within industrial enterprises were [sic] never particularly effective", although it did play a role in education. The author finds that in the early 1950's group-oriented incentives tended to be replaced by individual ones.

Fundamentals of the Chinese Communist Party. Ed. with an Introd. by Pierre M. Perrolle. International Arts and Sciences Press, Inc., White Plains (N.Y.) 1976. xlvii, 205 pp. \$ 15.00.

This is a volume in *The China Book Project: Translation and Commentary*. It was originally published in Shanghai in November 1973, and is written in the spirit of the Tenth Party Congress's resolutions as a primer for party classes on the theoretical bases and interpretations as well as on the organizational principles. The texts of the 1969 and 1973 Constitutions of the Chinese CP are appended. The editor's introduction is an excellent comprehensive essay on the (restored) leading role of the party and an appreciation of several ideological struggles.

GRIFFIN, PATRICIA E. *The Chinese Communist Treatment of Counter-revolutionaries: 1924-1949.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1976. xi, 256 pp. \$ 15.00; £ 11.30.

As "aversion to legal proceedings is [...] consistent with the Communist mass-line philosophy", legal attitudes should be explained to a very considerable extent from momentary objectives. Whereas the first Kiangsi years were characterized by an excessive use of terror, this made way for more leniency and regularization in Yenan, and during the Civil War of 1945-49. The author, who devotes a special chapter to prison management, has mainly used Chinese sources. Ideology and "environment" (encompassing shifting situations of weakness or strength) are said to have been (and to be) the major determinants of legal practice.

India

Indian Women. From Purdah to Modernity. Ed. by B. R. Nanda. Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta 1976. xvi, 187 pp. Rs 35.00.

Lectures delivered under the auspices of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library have been collected in the present volume. Aparna Basu points to the appeal of Gandhi's radical views on the status of women. Bimla Luthra stresses in her paper Nehru's commitment to equality, whereas Lotika Sarkar describes the opposition he met with, from among others President Rajendra Prasad, when a Hindu Code Bill aiming at equality of the sexes was debated in the Constituent Assembly (1949). Other contributors, belonging to various disciplines, deal also with more special issues and shed light on the changing position of women.

Malaysia

Pluralism in Malaysia: Myth and Reality. A Symposium on Singapore and Malaysia. Ed. by Judith A. Nagata. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1975. vii, 138 pp. D.fl. 68.00.

In his contribution to this collection of studies the political scientist P. Tennant argues that on balance Malaysia "presents a successful case of politics in a plural society", where violence "has occurred within the society, but [...] is not endemic". Harmony between the races is a condition for the establishment of common values. Other contributors are anthropologists (among them the editor), a sociologist, and an economist (J. T. Purcal), who deals with the subject of rural economic development. "Perceptions of social inequality" – class feeling still appears to be less strong than ethnic loyalties – are capably analyzed by the editor.

EUROPE

Grundfragen der geschichtlichen Beziehungen zwischen Deutschen, Polaben und Polen. Referate und Diskussionsbeiträge aus zwei wissenschaftlichen Tagungen. Hrsg. von Wolfgang H. Fritze [und] Klaus Zernack. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1976. viii, 154 pp. Maps. DM 58.00.

The five essays brought together in the present volume have their origin in symposia convened by the Berlin Historical Committee in 1974 and 1975. To begin with, there is a programmatic paper by the second editor on the study of the history of German-Polish relations. The other papers deal with the process of urbanization between Elbe and Vistula during the Middle Ages. Here, and in the three contributions to the discussion that are included, the problem of the continuity between pre-colonial and colonial urban settlements is one of the central subjects.

Austria

BOTZ, GERHARD. *Gewalt in der Politik. Attentate, Zusammenstöße, Putschversuche, Unruhen in Österreich 1918 bis 1934.* Wilhelm Fink Verlag, München 1976. 358 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 36.00.

The present volume, originally a Viennese doctorate thesis, is a detailed and well-documented monograph on political violence in Austria from the autumn of 1918 up to (but not including) February 1934. The author pays considerable attention to the social and societal background of the dramatic events which he describes. Although his sympathies are clearly with the Left, he does not gloss over the phenomenon of Communist putschism. A number of documents and two separate indices (geographical names and individuals) are appended.

HINDELS, JOSEF. *Österreichs Gewerkschaften im Widerstand 1934-1945.* Europaverlag, Wien 1976. 435 pp. S 348.

Although the greater part of this popularly written account, in which quotations from many books, especially memoirs, and interviews abound, deals with the years of struggle against "Austro-Fascism", the awareness in broad circles that Hitler Germany was the greater danger is stressed repeatedly. The memorandum proposing an alliance with Schuschnigg comes up for ample discussion. The author argues that true national consciousness developed under German "occupation" and that "Austrian patriotism" was "progressive" and, "apart from a few exceptions, has never exhibited aggressive or nationalist features". Interesting are the detailed descriptions of the atmosphere in various illegal (or semi-illegal) unions. According to the author, Austrian resistance (operating in German army uniforms) has prevented Vienna from being completely ruined in 1945.

RIGLER, EDITH. *Frauenleitbild und Frauenarbeit in Österreich vom ausgehenden 19. Jahrhundert bis zum Zweiten Weltkrieg*. Mit einem Geleitwort von Hertha Firnberg. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1976. 186 pp. DM 28.00.

Assuming the reality of deep-rooted role patterns and the tenacity of ideologies the social and economic basis of which eroded a long time ago, the author examines a number of theories on the differences between men and women, Freud's being one of those showing a remarkable depreciation of women. The major part of the book is a study, based on a great amount of statistical data, of the development of female labour in Vienna, and of the opinions mainly in extreme-conservative (clerical and German-nationalist) quarters on the one hand, and among the Socialists on the other. In the latter case it is especially the Social Democratic intelligentsia which is discussed. The thesis of a gap between ideology and reality holds also for the rank and file.

WEISSEL, ERWIN. *Die Ohnmacht des Sieges. Arbeiterschaft und Sozialisierung nach dem Ersten Weltkrieg in Österreich*. Europaverlag, Wien 1976. 465 pp. S 268.

"The revolution was over before the revolutionaries could wage it." This conclusion is, according to the author, valid for Austria as well as for Germany after the First World War. He discusses a variety of theories – for instance Guild Socialism – on the transition to a Socialist society, and deals with some experiments (e.g., in British coal industry) in countries that had won the war, but especially with Germany, as a lengthy introduction to the subject mentioned in the title. Apart from the lack of theoretical insight, the negative role played by the Church (with its influence especially on the agrarian population) is considered to have been crucial.

Belgium

OPDENBERG, MARIE-LOUISE. *L'année sociale 1975*. Fondée par Guy Spitaels. Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1976. 341 pp. B.fr. 585.

For the general set-up of this (mimeographed) yearbook we may refer to our notice of the preceding volumes in IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 293. There is now

a special section on the part played by the Government in industrial relations in 1975.

Czechoslovakia

HEJZLAR, ZDENEK. Reformkommunismus. Zur Geschichte der Kommunistischen Partei der Tschechoslowakei. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Köln 1976. 479 pp. DM 54.00.

This interesting history of the Czechoslovak Communist Party is based in the main on source material in Czech and in Slovak. The author gives attention to the mass following and to the strength in membership the party had as compared with other CPs in Eastern Europe. Remarkable is, for instance, the observation that once it was in power the incorporation into the party (and state) apparatus of (in the 1950's alone some 300,000) workers weakened its proletarian character. It is argued that the highly developed technological structure of the country caused the bureaucracy to become more flexible; the reform course started hesitatingly in 1962. The author concludes from the events of 1968 and after (treated in great detail) that in future reform will be feasible only from within as a reform of an established Socialist order.

France

BERCE, YVES-MARIE. Fête et révolte. Des mentalités populaires du XVI^e au XVIII^e siècle. Essai. Hachette, Paris 1976. 253 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

The main subject of the present volume is the holiday festivities and their folklore in the days of the *ancien régime*, with some references to the situation outside France. The relation of those festivities to popular revolts (a subject on which the author is an expert) is not made very plain. Much attention is paid to the long-drawn fight against popular religion and recreation, in which ecclesiastical reformers joined hands with secular modernizers. A number of French documents are appended.

CHAUSSINAND-NOGARET, GUY. Une histoire des élites 1700-1848. Recueil de textes prés. et commentés. Mouton Editeur, Paris, La Haye 1975. 376 pp. F.fr. 64.00.

The editor has collected some fifty extracts from contemporary as well as later literature, and also recent commentaries and interpretations. G. A. de La Roque (treatise dating from 1678) and Sieyès, Tocqueville, and then G. Lefebvre, J. Lhomme, C. Pouthas and A.-J. Tudesq are among the writers represented. There are, apart from a general introduction and introductions to either of the two sections into which the volume is divided (pre- and post-revolutionary France), short explanatory notes preceding the eight chapters. The editor gives a narrow definition of an elite: people enjoying "a unique position at the top of the [social] hierarchy". He states that already under the *ancien régime* the "elites of bourgeoisie and nobility penetrated each other in all respects". Under the July Monarchy it was enough to be rich, and the "monopoly of landed property" came to an end.

Des tracts en mai 68. Mesures de vocabulaire et de contenu. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1975. xi, 491 pp. Ill. F.fr. 140.00.

Apart from a methodological introduction, the present volume contains two studies, one prepared by a team of the *Ecole Normale Supérieure* of Saint-Cloud, the other by a team of the University of Lyons, II. The first study is a lexical analysis of a sample of leaflets issued by the Old and the New Left in May-June 1968; the repetitious sloganese of the PCF is contrasted with the varied vocabulary of, e.g., the Situationists. The second study is a factor analysis of the contents of a smaller sample, mainly leaflets having their origin in the Sorbonne. The volume is provided with a wealth of tables and diagrams.

HAHN, KARL. Föderalismus. Die demokratische Alternative. Eine Untersuchung zu P.-J. Proudhons sozial-republikanisch-föderativem Freiheitsbegriff. Verlag Ernst Vögel, München 1975. 357 pp. DM 36.00.

"Proudhon's critique of democracy can only be fully understood when one is acquainted with his own theory of democracy". For his exposition of this theory the author relies to a considerable extent on *Du Principe fédératif et de la nécessité de reconstituer le parti de la Révolution*. His object, bringing out the relevancy of Proudhon's federalist conception of freedom for our time, is also evident from his discussion of, among other things, the interpretations of the concept of authority given by other writers, and of the ideas of Martin Buber.

JUDT, TONY. La reconstruction du Parti socialiste, 1921-1926. Préface de Annie Kriegel. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1976. viii, 232 pp. Maps. F.fr. 115.00.

On the basis of an abundance of original source material – party publications and material collected from newspapers and in (often regional or local) archives – the author gives a masterly description of the rebirth of the SFIO after the Tours disaster. The study is distinguished by lucidity and great accuracy. Worth mentioning is, apart from the detailed inquiry into those people who made it possible for the party to revive (mostly elder workers and trade-union leaders), especially the analysis of the party ideology. Of this the main constituents, in various blends to be found, e.g., with Comptère-Morel and Blum, were: the "republican tradition", Jauresian idealism and a simplified Marxism in the vein of Guesde and Lafargue. The author demonstrates that in the given situation (for instance because of the rivalry of the CP) a short-term reformism had to be reinforced with a long-term revolutionary goal.

LAUX, JAMES M. In First Gear. The French automobile industry to 1914. Liverpool University Press, Liverpool 1976. xiii, 239 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 10.00.

Source material used in this study was collected mainly in French archives

and museums. The author explains why France was the leading manufacturer of automobiles for three decades, and was not bypassed by the USA until around 1910. The account concentrates on the origins of the entrepreneurs (Levassor, de Dion, Citroën, the Renault brothers and many others) and on the industries they built up. A special chapter is devoted to "Labour in the Automobile Industry"; it deals with conditions of life (Panhard and Levassor being known for their social policy), strikes, and the workers' hostile reactions to Taylorism.

Le mouvement syndical dans la Résistance. Préface d'Henri Krasucki. Textes de Gustave Allyn, Roger Arnould, Jean Breteau [e.a.] Conclusions de Jean Schaeffer. Editions de la Courtille, Paris 1975. 239 pp. Ill. F.fr. 78.00.

Quite a number of (mostly Communist) participants in the resistance waged by the left wing of the CGT give here their views of the events of the war years. Facsimiles of the underground *Vie Ouvrière*, which both before and after June 1941 took a pro-Soviet line but consistently attacked the Pétain regime, are the most important among the illustrating material, which includes photographs. The facsimiles convey a vivid picture of left-wing agitation.

POSTER, MARK. Existential Marxism in Postwar France. From Sartre to Althusser. Princeton University Press, Princeton n.d. [1976.] xii, 415 pp. \$ 17.50. (Abroad: \$ 22.00.)

"From Hegel to May 1968" would be a more appropriate subtitle for this book, if only because in the author's view "what was written on the walls was existential Marxism". His central subject is Sartre's intellectual and political Odyssey, and around this a host of Marxist and *marxisant* writers is discussed or referred to. Professor Poster identifies with their endeavours to an astonishing degree, but his attempt to reconcile structuralism with "existential Marxism" does not carry conviction.

REMOND, RENE. L'Anticléricalisme en France de 1815 à nos jours. Fayard, Paris 1976. v, 374 pp. F.fr. 49.00.

"Anticlericalism is, notwithstanding its name, a positive political ideology", though an "incomplete ideology": it can be integrated into different political currents, as its history in France makes particularly clear. The author begins his somewhat eclectic account with the militant anticlericalism of the Restoration and the July Monarchy, when the recurring theme was that of the wickedness of priests, a theme to return in later years. The struggle against the teaching congregations is considered most important. For the future the author expects anticlericals to remain indispensable guardians of the freedom of opinion.

OTHER BOOKS

The Paris Commune 1871. Inventory of the Collection in the University of Sussex Library. Introd. by Eugene W. Schulkind. University of Sussex Library, Brighton 1975. xx, 231 pp.

Germany

BAHNE, SIEGFRIED. Die KPD und das Ende von Weimar. Das Scheitern einer Politik 1932-1935. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1976. 184 pp. DM 14.00.

This is a re-edition of the author's contribution to the work *Das Ende der Parteien 1933* (cf. IRSH, V (1960), pp. 523f.). Literature that has appeared since then as well as recent source-material publications have been worked up, notably in the notes. The study itself was and is a commendable analysis, based on a wealth of data, of the utterly self-destructive policy of the KPD, for which the anti-Communism of SPD leaders does not sufficiently account.

BERNSTEIN, EDUARD. Ein revisionistisches Sozialismusbild. Drei Vorträge. Hrsg. und eingel. von Helmut Hirsch. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1976. 167 pp. DM 15.00.

The first edition of the present volume was published in 1966, and noticed in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 336. The introduction has been slightly expanded, and the three Bernstein texts are no longer photomechanically reproduced (whether or not in Gothic type), but printed in the same manner as the introduction.

BRANDT, PETER. Antifaschismus und Arbeiterbewegung. Aufbau – Ausprägung – Politik in Bremen 1945/46. Christians, Hamburg 1976. 446 pp. DM 40.00.

In this quite readable, thoroughly expanded version of a doctorate thesis (1973) a clear survey is given of the proportions of strength in the last years of the Weimar Republic of the SPD, the KPD (less strong in membership than in voters when compared to the SPD) and the NSDAP (in Bremen below the *Reich* average). Special attention is given to small groups within the workers' movement, notably the SAP, which was relatively less persecuted under the Nazi regime, and which was the nucleus of the antifascist *Kampfgemeinschaft gegen den Faschismus*. This organization was proportionally strong in Bremen and operated until the end of 1945. The author examines the endeavours to achieve unity made in the months following the collapse of the Third *Reich*, and imputes their failure not only to the policy pursued by the USA, mistakes made by the Communists, etc., but also to the fact that this was an issue the cadres felt concerned about, but which was a matter of indifference to the majority of the people.

BRAUNS, HEINRICH. Katholische Sozialpolitik im 20. Jahrhundert. Ausgewählte Aufsätze und Reden. Bearb. von Hubert Mockenhaupt. Matthias-Grünwald-Verlag, Mainz 1976. vi, 209 pp. DM 39.00.

In a short biographical introduction the editor relates how the Roman Catholic priest Brauns was called, even before 1900, the "red chaplain" and took an active interest in Christian unionism (Catholics and Protestants in one organization). In 1920 Brauns became the German Minister of Labour

and held this office in twelve cabinets until 1928. He introduced several social laws. The selection of articles and speeches does full justice to his interests, among which his advocacy of co-operation of the *Zentrum* with other democratic parties was conspicuous. His evaluation of the November Revolution (that it was "bare of ideas") is remarkable. A bibliography of his writings and a list of literature on Brauns are appended.

Der Deutsche Bauernkrieg 1524-1526. Hrsg. von Hans-Ulrich Wehler. [Geschichte und Gesellschaft, Sonderheft 1.] Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1975. 357 pp. DM 39.00.

The present volume consists of eleven studies on the German Peasants' War and related conflicts, written by ten West German and two American historians. One of the most important contributions is John C. Stalnaker's "Towards a Socio-historical Interpretation of the German Peasants' War" (in German). The author draws attention to the big peasants of the South-West, who did well and revolted on the basis of rising expectations. Heinz Schilling critically re-interprets Kirchhoff's findings regarding the Anabaptist leadership in Münster (cf. IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 470). Franklin Kopitzsch and Rainer Wohlfeil have contributed a survey of recent research on the subject in West and East.

EHNI, HANS-PETER. Bollwerk Preußen? Preußen-Regierung, Reich-Länder-Problem und Sozialdemokratie 1928-1932. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1975. 304 pp. DM 32.00.

Dr Ehni has made use of a truly impressive quantity of source material for his study, in which the relation between Prussia and the *Reich*, and the opinions on the subject held by leading Social Democrats, are discussed for the full duration of the Weimar Republic (with the emphasis on the years mentioned in the subtitle). Although marked differences are found between for instance Severing and Grzesinski when striving after a democratization of the civil service, there was a consensus about the significance of an autonomous Prussia, out of which a unitary German State would have to grow *via* a consolidating North German unity. The author is prone to give as many details as possible and thus the volume has become rather heavy reading; factual details and efforts to arrive at an interpretation (e.g., how it could have been otherwise) more than once make that the reader cannot see the wood for the trees.

FOSCHEPOTH, JOSEF. Reformation und Bauernkrieg im Geschichtsbild der DDR. Zur Methodologie eines gewandelten Geschichtsverständnisses. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1976. 170 pp. DM 40.00.

The author of this doctorate thesis analyzes the change which the interpretation of the "early bourgeois revolution" in Germany underwent at the hands of the GDR historians during the 'sixties. He characterizes this change as one from a "national materialist" to a "world-historical dialectical" view. The latter even implies a more positive evaluation of Luther, and is inconsistent with Marx's dictum that the Peasants' War came to grief because

of theology. The new interpretation is shown to be determined by the recent GDR theory of the two German nations.

Herkunft und Mandat. Beiträge zur Führungsproblematik in der Arbeiterbewegung. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Köln 1976. 217 pp. DM 12.00.

"At all times in the history of the workers' movement people have spoken and written about the supposed clashing of interests of masses and leaders." Most contributions to this volume (some originated from papers read at conferences) pertain to the German movement in various periods, but G. Haupt deals with international leading groups. The most extensive contribution is that by G. Beier, who in general observes "a tendency towards social seclusion of leading groups". In his discussion of the diverse categories of a "labour aristocracy" he criticizes Lenin's views. Other contributions are – to mention a few names – by E. Kolb, W. Link, H. Skrzypczak, and H.-G. Schumann (on the Nazi labour organizations).

Juden im Wilhelminischen Deutschland 1890-1914. Ein Sammelband. Hrsg. von Werner E. Mosse unter Mitw. von Arnold Paucker. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1976. xiv, 786 pp. DM 120.00.

The present volume links up, though not in a chronological order, with *Entscheidungsjahr 1932* and *Deutsches Judentum in Krieg und Revolution* (vide IRSH, X (1965), p. 337, and XVI (1971), p. 276); eventually a volume of documents will follow. The apogee, but also the imminent crisis, of emancipation are examined in their several aspects. Peter Pulzer deals with the Jews in politics, Peter Gay with the Jews in culture, Werner Jochmann with antisemitism, and Yehuda Eloni with Zionism and its critics. Once more, there are a detailed bibliography, an index of names and one of subjects.

Jüdisches Leben in Deutschland. Selbstzeugnisse zur Sozialgeschichte 1780-1871. Hrsg. und eingel. von Monika Richarz. Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart 1976. 500 pp. Ill. DM 39.80.

In 1955 the Leo Baeck Institute began to collect Jewish family chronicles and memoirs. Selections from this material are planned to be published in three volumes, with a special focus on social history. The present volume is the first, and the 49 selections contained therein shed a vivid light on Jewish life in an age of social and cultural change. The common people, in so far as they survive in writing, are well represented. The volume is ably edited and introduced, and indices of subjects, places and persons are appended.

KROEBER-KENETH, L. Fetzen aus meinen Tagebüchern. Lehr- und Lesestücke mit und ohne Moral. Dipa-Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1976. 248 pp. Ill. DM 48.00. (Paper: DM 32.00.)

The author of this book is an elderly industrial psychologist. By no means all the scenes from his eventful life which he relates are based on his diaries,

and even the latter (a few samples are included) have to be used with caution. Thus, Mr Kroeber claims to have seen Trockij near Petrograd in June 1919. On the other hand his reminiscences of Lenin during the spring of the same year, when he was associated with the Comintern, are not without interest.

LEHMANN, HANS GEORG. *In Acht und Bann. Politische Emigration, NS-Ausbürgerung und Wiedergutmachung am Beispiel Willy Brandts*. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1976. 387 pp. Ill. DM 29.80.

One of the worst things the Nazis could do, and did, to political exiles was to deprive them of their German citizenship. The present volume deals with this weapon, first in general, and then as it was used against Willy Brandt. In a second section the author discusses the process of restitution after 1945. The volume is a well-documented contribution to our knowledge of the anti-Nazi emigration, and of Brandt's record in particular. A number of documents are included, part of them in facsimile.

LIANG, HSI-HUEY. *Die Berliner Polizei in der Weimarer Republik*. Aus dem Amer. übers. von Brigitte und Wolfgang Behn. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1977. xix, 232 pp. Maps. DM 68.00.

The original edition of Dr Liang's study of the Berlin police during the Weimar era was noticed in *IRSH*, XV (1970), pp. 332f. The German translation is a slightly expanded version. It has, for instance, a few pages on the police and the working-class movement before 1914.

MARTINY, MARTIN. *Integration oder Konfrontation? Studien zur Geschichte der sozialdemokratischen Rechts- und Verfassungspolitik*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1976. 248 pp. DM 32.00.

With reference to three categories of problems the author demonstrates that political and legal thinking of Social Democracy in the Wilhelmine era had left its traces when the carrying out of drastic reform during the Weimar Republic ended in failure, and when structures were established which eventually would promote bureaucratic rigidity: purely proportional representation strengthened the power of the party bureaucrats. The two other main themes are labour legislation (Radbruch and Sinzheimer *versus* trade-union tradition) and the abortive endeavour to overhaul the staffing of the judiciary.

MEIER, KURT. *Der evangelische Kirchenkampf. Gesamtdarstellung in drei Bänden. Band 1. Der Kampf um die "Reichskirche". Band 2. Gescheiterte Neuordnungsversuche im Zeichen staatlicher "Rechtshilfe"*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1976. xv, 648 pp.; vii, 472 pp. DM 64.00; 48.00.

"By means of careful collation it is now possible to reconstruct much of the story; more could undoubtedly be found if the archives of the German

Democratic Republic in Potsdam were freely open to western scholars", says John Conway in his study *The Nazi Persecution of the Churches* (London 1968). As a professor of Karl Marx University in Leipzig the author of the present volumes is in a privileged position; thus, he has had access to the files of the *Reich* Ministry of Church Affairs. This is not to say that he is a typical GDR historian. The content of the two volumes is essentially a detailed ecclesiastical history of German Protestantism under the Nazi regime. Although there are some references to the "class position" of conservative churchmen, the focus is on the theological positions of the warring factions in the *Kirchenkampf*. The author's sympathies are clearly with the more radical elements of the Confessing Church, but the Lutherans, the "neutrals" and even the "German Christians" are not unfairly treated. At the same time, considerable attention is paid to the often blundering policies of the Nazi regime, notably in Vol. 2, in which the record of the *Reich* Church Minister Kerrl comes up for discussion.

MITTMANN, URSULA. *Fraktion und Partei. Ein Vergleich von Zentrum und Sozialdemokratie im Kaiserreich*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1976. 455 pp. DM 72.00.

This learned typological comparison of Social Democracy and *Zentrum* focuses on the different roles of the parliamentary parties within the party organizations at large of the two parties with the strongest mass base (both rooted in definite subcultures) represented in the *Reichstag*. The author analyzes the forces making for cohesion, but she also deals with centrifugal tendencies, which manifested themselves most clearly during the First World War, when the SPD split and some members of the *Zentrum* joined the *Vaterlandspartei*, others the *Volksbund für Freiheit und Vaterland*.

OERTZEN, PETER VON. *Betriebsräte in der Novemberrevolution. Eine politikwissenschaftliche Untersuchung über Ideengehalt und Struktur der betrieblichen und wirtschaftlichen Arbeiterräte in der deutschen Revolution 1918/19. 2., erw. Aufl.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1976. iv, 484 pp. DM 20.00.

The above title is the same as that of the work noticed in IRSH, X (1965), p. 170, where both the "very detailed description of the council movement, especially as a working-class organization within the factories" and the author's "bias in favour of the council idea" were mentioned. The second edition is enlarged with a short reference to recent literature (twelve titles) and by chapters and documents from the author's expertise (printed in 1964, but not distributed by the booksellers) *Die Probleme der wirtschaftlichen Neuordnung und der Mitbestimmung in der Revolution von 1918*. In this expertise political questions come more directly to the fore.

RADEMACHER, GERHARD. *Technik und industrielle Arbeitswelt in der deutschen Lyrik des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts. Versuch einer Bestandsaufnahme*. Herbert Lang, Bern; Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. 1976. ii, 241 pp. S.fr. 39.60.

The present volume is an analysis of four themes in modern German poetry: the railway, aeronautics, the city, and industrial work. The positive or negative evaluations of these phenomena are given no less attention than the poetical forms in which they are expressed. The choice of the poems that come up for discussion seems somewhat haphazard; thus, Rilke is represented by a sonnet on the aeroplane, but the famous lines on the big cities in his *Stundenbuch* are passed over in silence.

Regionale und lokale Räteorganisationen in Württemberg 1918/19. Bearb. von Eberhard Kolb und Klaus Schönhoven. [Quellen zur Geschichte der Rätebewegung in Deutschland 1918/19, II.] Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1976. lxxxv, 504 pp. DM 160.00.

The second in the series, this is the first volume on a particular region, where conditions were different from those in Berlin (or in Munich, for that matter). The introduction contains an historical survey of Württemberg's administration since the beginning of the nineteenth century, and sketches the economic growth of the region (below the German average), the deteriorating social situation of the majority of the people during the First World War, and the ensuing "'negative coalition' of protest". Further, the strong reformist tradition in the SPD and the opposition against it in the Stuttgart party organization are analyzed. These explain why it was only in Stuttgart that the *Spartakusgruppe* got a foothold during the revolution. The carefully edited documents throw light on the composition of workers' and soldiers' councils on regional and local levels, on peasants' councils in the countryside, and on the functioning of the Provisional Government.

SCHUMACHER, MARTIN. Wahlen und Abstimmungen 1918-1933. Eine Bibliographie zur Statistik und Analyse der politischen Wahlen in der Weimarer Republik. Hrsg. von der Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1976. 155 pp. DM 48.00.

In this selective survey of the literature on elections and referenda about 2,000 items are included. Apart from official returns the compiler provides the titles of research studies published in a number of (representative) scientific and political journals, among them one foreign: *The American Political Science Review*. The organization is primarily systematic and next chronological. Main sections relate to the *Reich*, the individual *Länder* and *Freie Hansestädte* (with an appendix on Danzig, the Memel and the Saar regions), towns, municipalities and districts, and special topics such as voting by women, national minorities and canvassing. The indices, among them an index of periodicals, add to the value of the volume as a tool for research.

SILBERNER, EDMUND. Johann Jacoby. Politiker und Mensch. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1976. 647 pp. Ill. DM 120.00.

Although Jacoby's papers were lost during the last war, his biographer has been able to base the account of his life on an impressive amount of source

material, collected in many archives and libraries. Among these sources the letters take an important place; Professor Silberner is the editor of two volumes of them (cf. for the first one IRSH, XX (1975), p. 298; the second is to appear soon). The "father of German democracy", who in 1872 joined the ranks of Social Democracy, but "never wanted to be a conventional politician" and believed in a non-violent solution of the "social question", is portrayed here with much sympathy. In a balanced judgment the author criticizes the picture drawn by Mehring of Jacoby's personality and political views. The annotation (abundant, but not overweighted) and the excellent index are a valuable asset to this work, which is also important for an understanding of German, and especially Prussian, social history of the period in which Jacoby (he lived from 1805 to 1877) played a role in politics.

STEPHENSON, JILL. *Women in Nazi Society*. Croom Helm, London 1975. vii, 223 pp. £ 6.95.

The proper subject of this drastically abridged doctorate thesis is the position of German women during the 1930's. The author argues that 1933 was hardly a turning point, that developments mainly derived from the inner logic of the business cycle, and that the Nazis, in spite of their strident anti-feminism, did much to improve the social and economic status of women. She draws on a wealth of government and party materials, but largely because of the specific nature of her evidence her women tend to emerge as mere victims or beneficiaries of outside forces. Their often fanatical commitment to Hitler and his cause does not come up for serious treatment.

SUCHAROWSKI, WOLFGANG. "Liberal" im gegenwärtigen Sprachgebrauch. Linguistische, psycholinguistische und semantische Studien zum Jahr 1971. Wilhelm Fink Verlag, München 1975. 409 pp. DM 78.00.

Basing himself on a limited sample of printed material (two newspapers, a few books and pamphlets) and on questionnaire responses, the author presents a strictly linguistic analysis of the usage, connotations and semantics of the word "liberal" in the Federal Republic. The volume may shed some light on the political (self-)evaluation of the FDP; even the leftist image of the *liberale Scheisser* receives some mention in passing.

TILTON, TIMOTHY ALAN. *Nazism, Neo-Nazism, and the Peasantry*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1975. xvi, 186 pp. Maps. \$ 8.95.

The contrast between the electoral successes of the Nazis in Sleswick-Holstein and the poor performance of the NPD in the same region has already been studied by Heinz Sahner some years ago, *vide* IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 156. Professor Tilton concentrates on the countryside, and asks not only who supported right-wing extremism, but also why people did so. In his view, modernization in its several aspects accounts for the basic denazification of rural Sleswick-Holstein. "In an amusing irony, the NPD leadership has committed the same analytical errors as its leftist opponents" such as Reinhard Kühnl.

WETZEL, HANS-WOLFGANG. *Presseinnenpolitik im Bismarckreich (1874-1890). Das Problem der Repression oppositioneller Zeitungen.* Herbert Lang, Bern; Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. 1975. x, 365 pp. S.fr. 48.30.

"In the German Empire periodicals not in favour with the authorities could not be suppressed, but only prosecuted and frustrated in performing their tasks." The enactment of a *Reichspressegesetz* in 1874, which was relatively liberal, was followed by more prosecution than there had been before. In the systematic section of this study the author exposes the law and its interpretation, as well as, on the one hand, the recourse especially the Prussian and Bavarian Governments had to penal law and, on the other, the ways in which Roman Catholic and Socialist editors of newspapers tried to find loopholes. The historical section deals with phases in the repression of the press.

OTHER BOOKS

ABENDROTH, WOLFGANG. *Ein Leben in der Arbeiterbewegung. Gespräche, aufgezeichnet und hrsg. von Barbara Dietrich und Joachim Perels.* Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1976. 288 pp.

PEUKERT, DETLEV. *Ruhrarbeiter gegen den Faschismus. Dokumentation über den Widerstand im Ruhrgebiet 1933-1945.* Röderberg-Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1976. 412 pp. Ill.

Wahlstatistik in Deutschland. Bibliographie der deutschen Wahlstatistik 1848-1975. Bearb. von Nils Diederich, Neidhard Fuchs, Irene Kullack und Horst W. Schmollinger. Verlag Dokumentation, München 1976. ix, 206 pp.

Great Britain

ANDERSON, GREGORY. *Victorian Clerks.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1976. viii, 145 pp. Ill. £ 6.50.

The author has concentrated his research on the cities of Liverpool and Manchester; among his sources are salary books, Royal Commissions' reports, newspapers (among them trade-union publications), and many contemporary books and articles. The period covered is that from 1850 to 1914. A wealth of information is given on social mobility, the activities of the unions and the clerks' associations, and the growing employment of females and foreigners endangering the established position of lower clerks. Particularly rewarding is the reconstruction of styles of life, ideas, frustrations and strivings of a broad social layer of which the numerical importance greatly increased.

BENSON, J. and R. G. NEVILLE, Eds. *Studies in the Yorkshire coal industry.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1976; Augustus M. Kelley Publishers, Fairfield (N.J.). xii, 180 pp. Maps. £ 7.95.

In his contribution to this interesting volume, which covers several aspects of the Yorkshire coal industry, G. G. Hopkinson, discussing the period from 1500 to 1775, demonstrates that most of the capital and the initiative for developing coal mining (in particular in the eighteenth century) was provided by the gentry, the small-landowner and the tenant-farmer classes. G. B. D.

Gray deals mainly with the nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. Very detailed is J. Macfarlane's informative study on a South Yorkshire mining village. Other subjects covered are, e.g., a large-scale underground catastrophe and a strike movement.

BROOM, JOHN. John Maclean. Macdonald Publishers, Loanhead 1973. 207 pp. £ 2.75.

Quoting lavishly from articles and pamphlets, but also from unpublished private papers (Maclean's letters to his wife), the author of this popular biography portrays with much sympathy one of the most picturesque Scottish Socialists. The man's warmth of character and the politician's straightforwardness are stressed. His conflict with Hyndman over the issue of the war (Maclean's opposition to Britain's involvement, 1914-18, led several times to his imprisonment) and the efforts to found a Communist Party of Scotland which was to fight for that country's independence from Britain are related with verve. The latter issue, too, caused Maclean to come under heavy attack from former comrades.

Great Britain and Her World. 1750-1914. Essays in honour of W. O. Henderson. Ed. by Barrie M. Ratcliffe. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1975. xiv, 358 pp. £ 10.00.

The present volume opens with a complete bibliography of Dr Henderson's writings, many of which deal with subjects of German economic history. Some of the valuable contributions are in the field of comparative history. Thus, J. R. Harris compares an English and a French firm producing plate glass in the eighteenth century; the French company was far ahead of the British one. The adoption of the sometimes superior continental technology by Britain is discussed more in general by A. E. Musson. Most contributions are, however, in the field of British economic history. The French historian F. Crouzet argues, for instance, that "the empire was a source of wealth for Great Britain as an open, dynamic system, integrated into the main current of the international economy, and not as a defensive mechanism that would shelter Britain from foreign competition, as the protectionists thought".

GRUGEL, LEE E. George Jacob Holyoake. A Study in the Evolution of a Victorian Radical. Porcupine Press, Philadelphia 1976. x, 189 pp. \$ 15.00.

"Holyoake was indeed a radical but his actions were moderate." His very Victorian concern about respectability prevented the atheist he was (editor of the *Reasoner*, among many other things) from estranging people like Gladstone. The author of this well-documented biography traces his subject's early adoption of Owenism, which he repudiated as being paternalistic in the 1840's. Politically, he took a Liberal stand. His activities in the co-operative movement receive much attention, deservedly as they reflect best working-class non-Socialist efforts at reform.

HARRISON, TOM. Living Through the Blitz. Collins, London 1976. 374 pp. £ 5.00.

This is the first book on the reactions of the British people to German bombing in 1940 and 1941 to be fully based on the contemporary records of Mass-Observation, an institute which disposed of a considerable number of trained observers on the spot. The picture that emerges is less heroic than the traditional one, which is largely based on wartime propaganda and unchecked memory. From an historical point of view it is certainly more reliable, yet not inconsistent with the view that this was their finest hour.

HOLTON, BOB. *British Syndicalism 1900-1914. Myths and Realities.* Pluto Press, London 1976. 232 pp. £ 6.60. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

The end of a long-term trend of rising real wages made social unrest grow during the years leading up to the First World War. The appeal of British Syndicalism (Tom Mann's Industrial Syndicalist Education League, Syndicalist tendencies even in the ILP, influence of De Leon's ideas) was strong. The author offers "a sympathetic reappraisal of the movement", its rise in the first decade of the century, and the big strikes it was involved in during the years 1911-14 (miners, transport and building workers, railways). The contribution of Syndicalism to "the development of anti-capitalist revolt" is said to have been considerable.

The Infidel Tradition from Paine to Bradlaugh. Ed. by Edward Royle. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1976. xvii, 228 pp. £ 10.00.

Short, but highly expert introductions and notes accompany a selection of texts throwing light, from various angles (friends and foes alike), on Paine's views (he was prosecuted for blasphemy in 1797 on account of his *Age of Reason*), Richard Carlile's revival of Paineite radicalism after the Napoleonic wars, Owenism (especially the impact of the Association of All Classes), Holyoake and the secular societies which under the leadership of Bradlaugh reached a climax in the 1880's. Infidelity, though "probably never so widely popular as political radicalism, [...] certainly seems to have been endemic among the anti-clerical members of the popular societies", and eventually re-emerged in currents of "the new Socialism".

KAPP, YVONNE. *Eleanor Marx. Vol. II. The Crowded Years (1884-1898).* Lawrence and Wishart, London 1976. 775 pp. Ill. £ 12.00.

The first volume of this fascinating biography was favourably noticed in IRSH, XVIII (1973), pp. 158f. In the present volume the author has given exact references to sources in the original languages (at the request of foreign translators). The last fourteen years of Eleanor Marx-Aveling's unhappy life are described here in great detail, with balanced accents on her activities in the working-class movement, on her private circumstances, on the relationships with her kins, and on the Engels household. The tragic end is explained not only from the disappointment and grief over Aveling's behaviour, but also from a deep sense of frustration caused by the British labour movement as it turned its back on the Marxian teachings, of which she considered herself an interpreter. A cumulative index covering both volumes is appended.

KYNASTON, DAVID. *King Labour. The British Working Class 1850-1914*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1976. 184 pp. £ 6.50. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

This very readable study is in the main based on recent literature. The author, who also provides supplemental contemporary material, offers as his original contribution his evaluation, which has a definite Marxist (not Marxist-Leninist!) slant: the "absence of a penetrating economic critique" in the years between the Chartist collapse and the 1868 election is ascribed to the "continuing strength of a fragmented, subcontracting economy", which stimulated belief in upward mobility. Yet the power of ideas is much stressed. None of the English middle-class Socialists of the 1880's (including Morris), so the author asserts, "had the strategical acumen to inspire in late-Victorian Britain an authentic form of practical class-conscious Socialism". And he deplores the "dilution of Morris's authentic moral vision", evident in the "woolly ethicalising" and religious convictions (the impact of Methodism is described with verve) held by many in the ILP.

LEE, ALAN J. *The Origins of the Popular Press in England 1855-1914*. Croom Helm, London; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1976. 310 pp. Maps. £ 9.50.

Technical improvements (the use of more complicated and more costly machinery – earlier in the provinces than in the metropolitan press, where the power of typographers' unions was greater) and the expansion of elementary education increasingly disturbed the Liberal dream of "the press as a vehicle of political education". The Liberal criticism of the "new press" and of "new journalism", as they began to develop in the 1880's, was based on the opinion that "the cheap and the tawdry, the trivial and the sensational, kept out of the market place the valuable, the authentic, and the serious". The author of this highly informative and penetrating study stresses the supply (techniques and publishers' interests) rather than the demand side when explaining the evolution of the press. In doing so he opts for a broad Marxist approach. It is not the least merit of the book that it offers plenty of facts which are open to interpretations differing from the author's own.

MANNING, BRIAN. *The English People and the English Revolution 1640-1649*. Heinemann Educational Books, London 1976. x, 390 pp. £ 9.50.

The author of this well-documented and lively study argues that, though there were instances of antagonism between big farmers and small peasants as well as between small and more substantial craftsmen, "the government of Charles I and the existing political social and religious regime" caused the "middle sort of people" to oppose indiscriminately King, aristocracy, gentry and bishops. The popular risings of the first years under discussion are dealt with in detail. Equally central is the thesis that in the later years the Levellers voiced the interests and aims of that "middle sort" rather than those of the very poor.

MANTON, JO. *Mary Carpenter and the Children of the Streets.* Heinemann Educational Books, London 1976. xii, 268 pp. Ill. £ 9.50.

After a short introduction on the destitute and delinquent children of nineteenth-century England the author describes the life of Mary Carpenter, who did so much on their behalf. She was the high-principled daughter of a Unitarian minister, and opened a "ragged school" in Bristol in 1846, when she was almost forty. In the 1850's she launched a real campaign for the neglected youth, and still later she engaged in other kinds of social work. The volume is a well-documented tribute to an admirable woman.

MELLER, H. E. *Leisure and the Changing City, 1870-1914.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Henley, Boston 1976. x, 308 pp. Ill. £ 7.50.

The central theme in this scholarly and readable study is how new living patterns were created in a social environment characterized by mass urbanization. Although the author has made the city of Bristol her special case, she has also collected material on other cities in order to be able to generalize her findings. The municipal authorities, in their policy of developing public libraries, offering sport facilities, and promoting museums, music halls etc., had to rely heavily on the support of private benefactors among the city's elite, for instance the Fry and Wills families. A vivid picture is drawn of the socio-religious, philanthropic and educational work done by members of this elite, who were often impelled by Liberal nonconformist convictions.

MIDDLETON, NIGEL and SOPHIA WEITZMAN. *A Place For Everyone. A History Of State Education From The End Of The 18th Century To The 1970s.* Victor Gollancz Ltd, London 1976. 506 pp. Ill. £ 7.50.

It is strongly argued in this detailed study that there was – and is –, notably in the field of secondary education, a "consistent social process to minimize the provision of more educational opportunities for the children of manual workers". Yet the authors grant that as a result firstly of the pressures of class struggle, but also of national solidarity in certain periods (the world wars), real progress has been made. The book, in which the tradition of the grammar school comes in for severe criticism, centres round a number of Education Acts (those of 1870, 1902, 1918, 1944 and 1967 receive most attention) and the – partially unsatisfactory – way in which they were carried into effect. An appendix contains the text of the "Green Book" *Education After the War* (June 1941).

MILLIGAN, STEPHEN. *The New Barons. Union power in the 1970s.* Temple Smith, London 1976. 254 pp. £ 5.50.

In the present volume, which reads quite well, the author, a contributor to the *Economist* on labour affairs, draws some historical parallels. From these it appears, among other things, that between 1968 and 1974 the average number of days lost in strikes was half that of the years 1908-26 (though in 1972 it was nine times as high as in 1966). These comparisons are a prelude to a fascinating exposition of the shift to militancy from about 1965 to 1975. The author substantiates his opinion that "free collective bargaining has been the most persistent inflationary force in Britain". The portrait of the

individual unions and of the men who rule them (the "new barons") is very colourful. The problems of today could be solved by promoting participation, for which, however, some of the mutual suspicion of working and managerial classes would have to be obviated.

NOEL, GERARD. *The Great Lock-Out of 1926*. Constable, London 1976. xii, 239 pp. Ill. £ 5.25.

One chapter in this fascinating account, modestly presented by the author as an "informal sketch", contains oral testimony collected in interviews with miners and others whose memories prove to be retentive. This testimony, supplemented with evidence from written sources, has contributed to the liveliness of the picture drawn of the miners' (bad) conditions of life and of their outlook, their stubbornness and the ways they experienced compulsory exemption from work underground during the summer months of 1926. The Government's position is discussed as well. The mine-owners are said to "have been maligned if only because of the misleading generalisations made about them".

Peasants, Knights and Heretics. *Studies in Medieval English Social History*. Ed. by R. H. Hilton. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1976. vi, 330 pp. £ 5.00.

All the fifteen items collected in the present volume have already been published in *Past & Present* between 1958 and 1973. Not all of them are in the field of social history in the strict sense. Several essays concentrate on agricultural and economic history, and no less than five contributors deal with Robin Hood, some of them in the form of mere comments. We make special mention of "Lollardy and Sedition 1381-1431", by Margaret Aston. A useful name and subject index is appended.

Print and the People 1819-1851. Ed., with an Introd. and Commentary, by Louis James. Allen Lane, London 1976. 368 pp. Ill. £ 7.50.

This beautifully illustrated anthology contains, wherever possible in facsimile, popular literature nowadays inaccessible to the general reader and often neglected by scholars. In his illuminative introduction the editor points out what effects the rapid increase in literacy and urbanization had, both as regards quantity and quality, on the output of the printing press. He pays special attention to William Cobbett ("who had a greater impact on nineteenth-century popular literature than any other single person"); his *Grammar of the English Language* (1818) alone sold 100,000 copies. Fiction, crime, religion, popular iconography (Oddfellows), political and social ideas are dealt with. The anthology itself is arranged according to such themes.

SLAVEN, ANTHONY. *The development of the west of Scotland: 1750-1960*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1975. xvi, 272 pp. Maps. £ 6.50.

The present volume is the first in a series *Regional History of the British Isles*. The aim is to produce studies of a scholarly standard aiming at a wide

readership; references and footnotes are mostly avoided. The author of the present volume ably describes the demographic, economic and social evolution of a region that in the middle of the eighteenth century was still a sparsely populated backward area, and became one of the most industrialized districts of Britain. Textiles, iron, steel, coal, shipbuilding and engineering made for an unprecedented prosperity, which reached its height in the 1870's. From the 1920's onwards the weakness of the tightly integrated economic structure became visible; exports dwindled and no new industries, chemical for instance, were introduced. Since 1945 the West of Scotland has been a "development area" with an unemployment rate twice the British average. The author argues that economic growth had to be paid for in bad housing, pollution and poor health – a social price most deeply resented in times of depression.

THOLFSEN, TRYGVE R. *Working Class Radicalism in Mid-Victorian England.* Croom Helm, London 1976. 332 pp. £ 9.95.

"Mid-Victorian working men did not passively acquiesce in middle-class hegemony. A robust working-class subculture, cradled in the traditions of early-Victorian radicalism, encouraged resistance and independence." Such are the conclusions drawn from a wealth of evidence in a fascinating account, first of the origins of working-class radicalism in early-Victorian England (not only Owenism and Chartism are dealt with, but also teetotalism, which brought – among others through Thomas Whittaker, "the most famous of the working-class temperance lecturers" – fecundating elements into the movement), and second of the (intellectually) commanding position of the middle class after 1848 and of the rather neglected working-class attitude towards it. The role of the friendly societies receives special attention.

OTHER BOOKS

Bibliography of British History 1851-1914. Issued under the dir. of the American Historical Association and the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. Compiled and ed. by H. J. Hanham. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1976. xxvii, 1606 pp.

SKIDELSKY, ROBERT. *Oswald Mosley.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1975. 578 pp. Ill.

Hungary

HANAK, TIBOR. *Die marxistische Philosophie und Soziologie in Ungarn.* Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1976. vii, 231 pp. DM 39.00.

That Marxist sociology and philosophy are narrowly connected and often even intertwined is especially obvious in the history of Hungarian Marxism, marked to a large extent by Lukács and by the opposition to his ideas. In the historical section of this study important themes are Lukács's *Geschichte und Klassenbewusstsein* of 1923 as a "theory of revolution", and his struggle against "irrationalism" in the years following the Second World War. In the systematic section the author focuses on issues that are returning time and again rather than on differences between periods (e.g., the heydays of Stalinism or the most recent years), though it is recognized that ethics

were scarcely discussed before 1960. Less declamatorily than in other Communist countries sociology is assigned the function of serving politics.

Italy

ACQUAVIVA, S. S. [and] M. SANTUCCIO. *Social Structure in Italy. Crisis of a System*. Transl. from the It. by Colin Hamer. Martin Robertson, London 1976. xii, 236 pp. £ 8.65.

The authors ascribe the crisis Italy is going through to a multitude of factors, of which the existence – after decades of unprecedented economic, social and cultural change – of ultra-modern phenomena alongside antiquated ones (“no great change in the general North-South situation of imbalance and economic dualism”) is a common denominator. Interesting items are the observations made on the rapid decline of the old value system, the analysis of a *Lumpenproletariat* (1.5 million people in the late 1960's!), and the assertion that “Catholicism and Marxism were the last surviving mass organizations, and their diminishing influence is a sign that large-scale movements have had their day”. Here, as well as elsewhere in the volume, the authors refrain from making definite forecasts.

Bibliografia del Socialismo e del Movimento Operaio Italiano. II. Libri, opuscoli, articoli, almanacchi, numeri unici. Supplemento 1953-1967. Tomo I. A-L. Tomo II. M-Z. Edizioni E.S.S.M.O.I., Roma 1975; 1976. xx, 675 pp.; xiv, 580 pp. L. 20000; 17000.

The groundwork of the second series of this bibliography was laid in the 'sixties, *vide* IRSH, VIII (1963), p. 165, IX (1964), p. 542, and XII (1967), p. 169; a fourth volume, called *Indici*, appeared in 1968. The present supplementary volumes list books and articles pertaining to the (Italian) workers' movement that were published during the years 1953-67. They bear witness to an animated political scene as well as a thriving historiography. Eventually they will have an index volume of their own.

Enciclopedia dell'antifascismo e della Resistenza. Vol. III. H-M. La Pietra, Milano 1976. xv, 872 pp. Ill. Maps. L. 30000.

For a general outline of this encyclopaedia we may refer to our notice of Vol. I, in IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 516. Containing articles on the IRA, Israel, the Kennedy brothers, the mafia, historical materialism, the Internationals including the IWMA, Marx and even Lassalle, the work tends to become an encyclopaedia of the contemporary world. More pages are devoted to Lenin than to the whole of the Mussolini family. However, for social historians the value of the work lies in its articles on the Italian scene.

MAIONE, GIUSEPPE. *Il biennio rosso. Autonomia e spontaneità operaia nel 1919-1920*. Il Mulino, Bologna 1975. 398 pp. L. 2800.

The first two of the present four studies on the post-war labour unrest and the council movement have already been published in *Storia Contemporanea*

in 1970 and 1972. The other studies deal with the occupation of the factories in the summer of 1920, and with the faulty or "abstract" analysis of the capitalist crisis by the PSI leaders and even by Gramsci.

Mazzini e i repubblicani italiani. Studi in onore di Terenzio Grandi nel suo 92o compleanno. Istituto per la Storia del Risorgimento Italiano, Torino 1976. xix, 658 pp. L. 20000.

The twenty-five contributions that make up this festschrift all deal with the life of Giuseppe Mazzini and/or the history of the republican movement before and after his death. We mention a detailed study of the second invasion of Savoy (1834), by Guido Ratti, and another, by Vittorio Parmentola, dealing with Mazzini's *Doveri dell'uomo* and its first English translation (1862). Other contributors publish letters by Mazzini which are not even in the so-called *Edizione Nazionale* of his writings.

MERLI, STEFANO. Fronte antifascista e politica di classe. Socialisti e comunisti in Italia 1923-1939. De Donato, Bari n.d. lv, 355 pp. L. 4500.

The present volume consists of an introduction (1973) and four studies. Three of the studies have the relationship between Socialists and Communists during the years 1928-39 for their subject, a considerable number of contemporary documents being appended. These three studies have already been published in the 'sixties (cf., e.g., IRSH, VIII (1963), p. 294), though with another selection of documents. The fourth study, the bulk of which is new, deals with the conflict between Gramsci and Bordiga in 1923-24.

PAPA, EMILIO R. Origini delle società operaie in Piemonte. Da Carlo Alberto all'Unità. Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1976. ii, 465 pp. L. 9000.

The first edition of this study on the mutual-aid societies in Piedmont was noticed in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 130. The author has now considerably expanded his account, and added a number of regulations in the appendices.

VALIANI, LEO. La lotta sociale e l'avvento della democrazia in Italia 1876-1915. Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese, Torino 1976. iii, 146 pp. L. 3800.

Originally published as a chapter of the *Storia d'Italia* edited by Nino Valeri (Turin 1965), the present volume is essentially a political history of Italy from the "parliamentary revolution" of 1876 to the country's entry in the First World War. As is to be expected of this author, he is very conscious of the part played by the workers' movement.

The Netherlands

COOMANS, PAUL, TRUIKE DE JONGE [en] ERIK NIJHOF. De Eenheidsvakcentrale (EVC) 1943-1948. H. D. Tjeenk Willink bv, Groningen 1976. xiii, 507 pp. D.fl. 50.00.

Letters, interviews, and especially newspapers and periodicals, make up the valuable material on which this deliberately biased study is based. The explicit intention of the authors is to garner precepts for the struggle for Socialism from the history of the *Eenheidsvakcentrale* and of the political currents that can be discerned running through it and had, or tried to have, influence on the new radical trade union. The authors' criticism is in the first place directed at the attitude taken by the CPN, whose rallying cry "National unity for reconstruction" compares very unfavourably, in their view, with the revolutionary line championed by the Trotskyists. Incidentally, these Trotskyists were "often too theoretical for most workers". Not to mention inaccuracies (the year in which the *Nederlands Verbond van Vakverenigingen* was founded is given incorrectly and with varying dates), it is striking that the Communist association *Spartacus* and its weekly of the same name, in which contributions on the EVC abounded during the years 1945-46, do not come up for discussion in so far as the years following the Second World War are concerned.

Spain

GREENWOOD, DAVYDD J. Unrewarding Wealth. The commercialization and collapse of agriculture in a Spanish Basque Town. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1976. x, 223 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 8.50.

The main conclusion at which the present study in cultural anthropology arrives is that it was a "sense of personal dignity" that made young Basque farmers in Fuenterrabia give up their very profitable positions and exchange them for lower paid jobs in the urban community. The author compares the situation of 1920 with that of the 1960's, when tourism and commercial farming led to high profits. The fact that people renounced these voluntarily points to the deficiencies of a strictly economic analysis.

PEIRO, JOAN. Escrits, 1917-1939. Tria i introd. de Pere Gabriel. Edicions 62, Barcelona 1975. 633 pp. Ill. Ptas 950.

The glass-blower Joan Peiró (1887-1942) was one of the most striking and likable militants of the CNT. He was one of the *Treintistas*, and a Minister during the Civil War. Extradited to Spain, he was executed by the firing-squad. His writings consist almost entirely of articles, scattered over many periodicals. The present volume, a very fine edition indeed, is not complete, but it does give a full bibliography; it focuses on the time up to 1936. There is relatively little on the Civil War. For instance, there is a complete gap for the period between January 17 and August 23, 1937, which saw, among other things, the fall of Largo Caballero and the persecution of the POUM; yet Peiró wrote extensively about these events and this fact is discussed in the introduction. Nor has anything been taken from the famous (and apparently lost) anthology *Perill a la veraguarda*. The introduction is of great importance because of its biographical information; the Catalan element in Peiró is slightly overemphasized.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

KEEP, JOHN L. H. *The Russian Revolution. A Study in Mass Mobilization.* Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1976. xvii, 614 pp. £ 12.50.

By concentrating on developments in distant provinces as well as on those in the capital, and on events in the primitive rural areas as well as on those in the cities, the author offers an uncommon and fascinating approach to the backgrounds and driving forces of and behind the February and October Revolutions, and to the successful maintenance of power by the Bolsheviks. Stolypin's reforms (not intended to create a kulak class, but to raise the standard of living of the rural population in general) came too late; during the war material hardships (requisition of horses etc.) reinforced anti-urban sentiment. The author argues that in the long run the inability of the peasants to organize themselves effectively at higher levels than that of the rural district favoured the Bolsheviks decisively.

LEECH-ANSPACH, GABRIELE. *Evgenij Zamjatin. Häretiker im Namen des Menschen.* Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1976. ix, 119 pp. DM 58.00.

In a biographic sketch, in which the author – who also translated many works by Zamjatin (1884-1937) – expresses her great admiration of the writer, special attention is given to the difficulties he met with during the years of the Soviet regime. Zamjatin, who in 1905 was leaning towards Bolshevism because of his radicalism, was after 1917 reckoned among the “fellow-travellers” in the literary world; they were more or less tolerated up to 1929. He was able to leave the country with the help of Gor'kij and took up residence in Paris. His voluminous writings – essays, short stories, novels, plays – are discussed in detail. In the appendix translations into German are classed under a special head.

RIASANOVSKY, NICHOLAS V. *A Parting of Ways. Government and the Educated Public in Russia 1801-1855.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, Oxford, London 1976. ix, 323 pp. £ 12.00.

“The split between the Russian educated public and the Russian government in the 1840s and the 1850s meant in effect the emergence of the Russian intelligentsia, which was to play such an important and prominent role in the evolution of the country between the Crimean War and the October Revolution of 1917.” After two chapters on the eighteenth century and the reign of Alexander I, the author discusses the origins of this split, which came to a head under Nicholas I, in terms of political and ideological developments rather than of social history. The Slavophiles are singled out for special treatment.

OTHER BOOKS

L'Emigration russe en Europe. Catalogue collectif des périodiques en langue russe 1855-1940. Et. par Tatiana Ossorguine-Bakounine. Institut d'Etudes Slaves, Paris 1976. 341 pp.

Istoričeskij opyt bor'by KPSS protiv trockizma. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl'", Moskva 1975. 622 pp.

Rabočij klass i industrial'noe razvitie SSSR. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1975. 487 pp.

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