

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

OPPENHEIMER, AHARON. The 'Am ha-Aretz. A Study in the Social History of the Jewish People in the Hellenistic-Roman Period. Transl. from the Hebrew by I. H. Levine. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1977. xii, 261 pp. D.fl. 80.00.

"The 'ammei ha-aretz are to be viewed as constituting a social stream which belonged to no defined class and had no separate organizational framework." This statement, plus the fact that the term *am ha-aretz* was used by Jewish orthodoxy as a pejorative referring to those less particular in their religious observances, is bound to qualify the words "social history" in the subtitle. The numerous Hebrew quotations from the Talmud and other rabbinic sources are all followed by a translation.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

BERKI, R. N. Socialism. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1975. 184 pp. £ 2.25.

"Socialism is not a single thing, but a range, an area, an open texture, a self-contradiction", and its identity lies in "the irreducible plurality of values and institutions which constitute its area of reference". The author, an English political scientist, distinguishes four tendencies, viz., moralism, rationalism, equalitarianism and libertarianism. These tendencies are more or less associated with Western Social Democracy, Marxism-Leninism, Socialism in the Third World and the New Left, respectively.

CAIRE, GUY. La grève ouvrière. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1978. 223 pp. F.fr. 48.00.

This is a useful introduction to the study of strikes. The author confines his discussion to strikes in capitalist societies, and considers a stopping of work only to be a strike if wage-earners take part collectively. His book is divided into two parts. The first contains historical, juridical and statistical data, which are subjected to an economic and sociological analysis in the second part. Representative studies in English and French have been used. The bibliographical references are to be found only in the footnotes, however.

FLECHTHEIM, OSSIP K. *Von Marx bis Kolakowski. Sozialismus oder Untergang in der Barbarei?* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Köln, Frankfurt/M. 1978. 286 pp. DM 24.80.

The bulk of the present volume consists of essays on Marx, Engels, Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht, and the contemporary heretics Harich, Stojanović, Löbl and Kolakowski. The author, a futurologist who is committed to a third road beyond both capitalism and Communist "Statism", takes a special interest in their ideas about the future and their possible contributions to a solution of our various problems.

MARRAMAIO, GIACOMO. *Austromarxismo e socialismo di sinistra fra le due guerre.* La Pietra, Milano 1977. 359 pp. Ill. L. 6000.

Unlike the readers *Austromarxismus* and *Austro-Marxism* (noticed in IRSH, XV (1970), p. 479, and XXIII (1978), p. 430, respectively), the present volume focuses definitely on the political theory of Austro-Marxism. The editorial introduction (indeed an essay in its own right) is followed by Otto Bauer's *Bolschewismus oder Sozialdemokratie?* (selections) and *Der Kampf um die Macht (in toto)*, and Max Adler's *Linkssozialismus* (selections). There are also three shorter texts from 1934.

RAMM, HARTMUT. *The Marxism of Régis Debray. Between Lenin and Guevara.* The Regents Press of Kansas, Lawrence 1978. xi, 240 pp. \$ 13.50.

This is an analytical account of Debray's zigzagging ("to find the correct position", as he put it in 1975) between the theory of the insurrectional guerrilla *foco* and orthodox Leninism. The author takes the intellectual and political Odyssey of his subject quite seriously, but he does not fail to put in a critical note here and there.

Society and History. Essays in Honor of Karl August Wittfogel. Ed. by G. L. Ulmen. Mouton Publishers, The Hague, Paris, New York 1978; distr. by Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York. x, 517 pp. DM 120.00.

As this festschrift was originally planned for Wittfogel's seventieth birthday, the bulk of its contents was written in the middle of the 1960's. In tune with the special interests of the many-sided scholar the twenty-nine contributions are in the following fields: "The Theory of Oriental Society" (including a long study on Central America, in Spanish, by Ángel Palerm), "Bureaucracy and Freedom", "East and West", "Marxism in Theory and Practice" (including an essay on Lenin and Gor'kij by Bertram D. Wolfe), and "Asia and Russia" (including a contribution on Mao Zedong during the years 1931-35 by C. S. Chao).

Sozialismus in Theorie und Praxis. Festschrift für Richard Löwenthal zum 70. Geburtstag am 15. April 1978. Hrsg. von Hannelore Horn, Alexander Schwan und Thomas Weingartner. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1978. vii, 687 pp. DM 138.00.

The studies in honour of Richard Löwenthal collected in the present volume deal with three groups of problems: the development of Communist regimes, notably the Soviet Union, the foreign policies of those regimes and international Communism, and issues of democratic Socialism. The first part includes interesting contributions by Alec Nove, Boris Meissner and Borys Lewytzkyj (on the Soviet working class). In the second part Thomas Weingartner deals with the Comintern as a link between Soviet domestic and foreign policy, and Vernon V. Aspaturian with "The Metamorphosis of the 'Socialist Commonwealth'" (in English), while there are also two essays on Euro-Communism. The issues of democratic Socialism include the position of women (Susanne Miller). A bibliography of Professor Löwenthal's writings is appended.

HISTORY

Les barbelés de l'exil. Etudes sur l'émigration allemande et autrichienne (1938-1940). [Par] Gilbert Badia, Françoise Joly, Jean-Baptiste Joly [e.a.] Presses Universitaires de Grenoble, Grenoble 1979. 443 pp. Ill. F.fr. 65.00.

Aside from the general introduction by Professor Badia and a contribution on emigrant publications, the nine studies that make up the present volume deal with a relatively short period of the anti-Hitler emigration in France: that of the aftermath of Munich, the Nazi-Soviet Pact and the *drôle de guerre*. With one exception (the Hapsburg legitimists, treated by Joseph Rován) the focus is definitely on the left-wing émigrés. No less than four studies on the policies of the French authorities, down to the detention camps which they confidentially called *camps de concentration*, are included. There is a howler at the bottom of p. 67.

BOLOGNESE-LEUCHTENMÜLLER, BIRGIT. Bevölkerungsentwicklung und Berufsstruktur, Gesundheits- und Fürsorgewesen in Österreich 1750-1918. [Wirtschafts- und Sozialstatistik Österreich-Ungarns, Teil 1.] R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1978. 221, 292 pp. DM 68.00.

The 79 tables which make up the second part constitute the subject proper of this book. The area covered is the Austrian half of the Hapsburg Monarchy. The first part of the volume is an informative introduction to the tables, if not to demography in general, and makes them usable also to the layman in the field. The variety of tables makes the volume fit for its goal: the enlargement of the empirical basis of historical research. The volume is the first of a series which is intended to present statistical data on agriculture, industry, prices, wages and foreign trade.

DANN, OTTO (Hrsg.) *Nationalismus und sozialer Wandel*. Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1978. 240 pp. DM 34.00.

Six comparative studies are presented here which link moderate nationalist movements to social change, modernization of pre-industrial society in this case. The authors are inspired by the work of Karl W. Deutsch. Examination of nationalism in Catalonia (Gerhard Brunn), the developing countries (Dietmar Rothermund), Germany (Otto Dann), Ireland (Peter Alter), Italy (Hartmut Ullrich) and Poland (Kurt Georg Hausmann) suggests that the phenomenon is a consequence of changes in a traditional society, notably of administrative penetration, communicative integration and nation building. Conversely nationalism accelerates the modernization process. In his epilogue the editor criticizes the Marxist interpretation of nationalism, which, of course, is based on the function of nationalism in industrialized society as well.

GRAS, CHRISTIAN. *Les Etats marxistes-léninistes de 1917 à nos jours*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1978. 207 pp. F.fr. 56.00.

Professor Gras is to be commended for preparing a convenient and reliable outline of the history of the various Communist regimes. Not only the domestic developments of the regimes, but also their mutual relations (notably the Sino-Soviet split) come up for discussion.

HAMMERTON, A. JAMES. *Emigrant Gentlewomen. Genteel Poverty and Female Emigration, 1830-1914*. Croom Helm, London n.d. [1978]; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1979. 220 pp. £ 8.50.

The behaviour of the English emigrant gentlewomen is "quite inconsistent with the abstract incapacity of the distressed gentlewoman stereotype". This main thesis is made sufficiently clear, and it is endorsed by the way these women squared up to the rigorous experience of emigration. However, the author concedes that it is difficult to present a clear and rounded alternative picture, if only because the women investigated are not representative of the whole group of gentlewomen at the time.

HOFMANN, WERNER, unter Mitw. von Wolfgang Abendroth und Iring Fetscher. *Ideengeschichte der sozialen Bewegung des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts*. 6., erw. Aufl. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1979. 350 pp. DM 14.80.

The body of this new edition is a mere reprint of the fourth, which was noticed in *IRSH*, XVI (1971), p. 72. However, Professor Fetscher has added appendices on Marxism and Maoism in China and on Euro-Communism, while the bibliography has been updated.

HOPKINS, KEITH. *Conquerors and Slaves*. [Sociological Studies in Roman History, Vol. 1.] Cambridge University Press, London 1978. xvii, 268 pp. Ill. £ 9.75.

The author of the present five studies is a professor of sociology, but one with a thorough knowledge of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire. In spite of his use of sociological concepts and what he calls a compatibility theory of historical truth, his work may safely be accounted social history. Four of the studies deal with the land question and several aspects of slavery. Particularly rewarding is the last essay, which deals with the Emperor worship and other "irrational" elements in Roman public life. "In our attempts to find out what 'really happened', we should be careful not to suppress what Romans thought was happening."

KONRAD, HELMUT. *Widerstand an Donau und Moldau. KPÖ und KSČ zur Zeit des Hitler-Stalin-Paktes*. Europaverlag, Wien, München, Zürich 1978. 348 pp. Ill. S 268.

This doctorate thesis (Vienna 1972) is in part based on primary sources, mostly archives in Vienna, Prague and Berlin and newspapers. The main argument of the author is that the Nazi-Soviet Pact did not cause a break in the resistance activities of the Austrian and Czech Communists, though it created confusion among the party cadres. He demonstrates, by means of long quotations, the differences in approach of the Austrian and Czech members of the Comintern, the exiled leaders in Moscow, those in Western Europe, the local leaders, and the rank and file. His analysis of resistance activities shows that the Czech CP had more power and more support of the people. As to patriotism the Austrian leaders in exile appear to have been less patriotic than the party in occupied Austria, whereas the Czech CP quarrelled with Beneš over nationality questions. Twenty-four documents are appended, some of them in facsimile reproduction.

MOLLAT, MICHEL. *Les pauvres au Moyen Age. Etude sociale*. Hachette, Paris 1978. 393 pp. F.fr. 65.00.

Like the *Etudes sur l'histoire de la pauvreté* noticed in IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 283, the present volume has its origin in the Sorbonne study group on the poor and poverty. Beginning with the Dark Ages, the author discusses the various and successive forms of mediaeval poverty, the attitudes of the well-to-do and, last but not least, the attitudes of the poor themselves. There is a heavy emphasis on the French scene, also as regards the use of primary source material, but at the same time Professor Mollat has worked up a number of studies on poverty in other (West) European countries.

MOSSE, GEORGE L. *Toward the Final Solution. A History of European Racism.* J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1978 [*recte* 1979]. xvii, 277 pp. Ill. £ 10.00.

Addressing himself to a wide readership, Professor Mosse traces the history of European racism and racialism since the eighteenth century. He pays much attention to the positive and negative stereotypes involved, and especially to their aesthetic connotations. The volume is to a large extent a history of the theory and practice of modern antisemitism.

Nationale Bewegung und soziale Organisation. I. Vergleichende Studien zur nationalen Vereinsbewegung des 19. Jahrhunderts in Europa. Hrsg. von Theodor Schieder und Otto Dann, mit Beiträgen von Peter Alter, Gerhard Brunn und Hans Henning Hahn. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1978. xix, 571 pp. Maps. DM 88.00.

This is the first of two volumes of comparative studies in the European movements for national unification and independence. For the time being the comparative element has to be supplied by the reader, although this is greatly facilitated by a uniform organization of the contributions. In the present volume the first-mentioned contributor deals with the national movement of the Irish, the second with that of the Catalans, and the third with that of the Poles during the Great Emigration.

The New Cambridge Modern History. XIII. Companion Volume. Ed. by Peter Burke. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1979. vi, 378 pp. £ 12.50.

With the publication of this long-expected companion volume the New Cambridge Modern History is now really complete. The volume deals with a number of general topics of European history since the Middle Ages, such as population (Jacques Dupâquier), peasants (Le Roy Ladurie), revolution (Victor Kiernan), and social theory and social science (William Outhwaite). The final chapter is an ambitious essay by Johan Galtung *et al.*, "On the Last 2,500 Years in Western History and some remarks on the coming 500".

Vom Staat des Ancien Régime zum modernen Parteienstaat. Festschrift für Theodor Schieder zu seinem 70. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Helmut Berding, Kurt Düwell, Lothar Gall [u.a.] R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1978. 518 pp. DM 98.00.

The title of the above festschrift is representative of its contents. A central theme is Liberalism. Although many contributions are in the fields of political history and the history of ideas, some may be supposed to cater for our readership. Thus, Wolfgang Schieder analyzes Liberalism in the pre-1848 Rhine Palatinate as a protest movement, Werner Conze deals with electoral sociology in the German Empire, Thomas Nipperdey discusses

some aspects of Zionism, notably its relation to Socialism, and Peter Scheibert describes the experiences of the peasants in the Canton of Pokrovsk during the years 1918-27. A bibliography of Professor Schieder's writings is appended.

OTHER BOOKS

ALLEGRA, LUCIANO e ANGELO TORRE. *La nascita della storia sociale in Francia. Dalla Comune alle "Annales"*. Fondazione Luigi Einaudi, Torino 1977. 353 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

The Many Faces of Communism. Ed. by Morton A. Kaplan. The Free Press, New York; Collier Macmillan, London 1978. x, 366 pp. \$ 14.95.

In the present volume attention is paid to changes in ideology and policies in the French, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese and Spanish CPs as well as in the Soviet Union, the other East European countries and China, particularly since Stalin's death. All papers dwell on international politics and comment upon US foreign policy. The tenor of part of them is characterized by the following sentence in the editorial introduction: "If South Korea fell to the North and came under Soviet influence, the Japanese situation would become so critical that Japan would be tempted strongly either to Finlandize itself or to go nuclear."

Political Terrorism. Ed. by Lester A. Sobel. Vol. 1. Vol. 2: 1974-78. Clio Press, Oxford n.d. [1975; 1978.] vii, 309 pp.; vii, 279 pp. £ 8.80 per vol.

The information on a decade of political terrorism provided in these two volumes has largely been drawn from the weekly coverage in *Facts on File*. The arrangement is area- and countrywise, but at the same time each volume has an index of individuals and organizations.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

Botswana

RUSSELL, MARGO and MARTIN. *Afrikaners of the Kalahari. White Minority in a Black State*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1979. xiv, 167 pp. Ill. £ 9.50.

The present volume is a sociological, or rather anthropological, study of a

small community of Afrikaans-speaking pastoralists in the Western Kalahari. Cut off from the country of *apartheid*, these people have developed pragmatic relations with the non-white majority of Botswana without giving up their cultural characteristics.

Ethiopia

OTTAWAY, MARINA and DAVID. *Ethiopia. Empire in Revolution*. Africana Publishing Company, New York, London 1978. vi, 250 pp. Ill. \$ 22.50. (Paper: \$ 12.50.)

Until their expulsion in the spring of 1977 the present authors were able to observe the revolutionary process in Ethiopia at close quarters. They relate its complicated story in a readable and well-documented manner. The enormous problems with which any revolutionary group has to cope are clearly separated from the ubiquitous leftist trappings. The Programme of the National Democratic Revolution (1976) and two proclamations are appended.

Ghana

JEFFRIES, RICHARD. *Class, Power and Ideology in Ghana: The Railwaymen of Sekondi*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1978. xii, 244 pp. £ 10.50.

Sekondi-Takoradi is Ghana's third city and a stronghold of the Ghanaian railway workers' union. The present author sets out to explain the exceptional political strength of this union and to explore the role of its ideology. His book is divided into two parts (an historical survey and an analysis), and is based upon interviews, conversations, documents, and questionnaire responses of ninety workers. As far as Ghana is concerned, Dr Jeffries rejects the thesis of Fanon and his followers that the sub-Saharan working class is a labour aristocracy exploiting a revolutionary agrarian class. He shows that the Ghanaian farmers hardly form a class, and that the workers in view of their income and their images of society are not a labour aristocracy. Their political culture should be called "radical populism" instead of class-consciousness.

South Africa

LACHARTRE, BRIGITTE. *Luttes ouvrières et libération en Afrique du Sud*. Syros, Paris 1977. 198 pp. Ill. F.fr. 30.00.

Miss Lachartre gives an informative account of South African trade unionism, focusing on the years 1972-74. In her opinion one of the objectives of *apartheid* is to prevent the emergence of a homogeneous multiracial working class. She examines the activities of the unions (and of Bantustan leaders) in an analysis of some strikes. The Trade Union Confederation of

South Africa is presented as supporting *apartheid* and obstructing the coloured and mixed unions. There are six appendices with information about French firms and banks active in South Africa, strikes from September 1973 to May 1975, and black unions.

AMERICA

Canada

HARVEY, FERNAND. *Révolution industrielle et travailleurs. Une enquête sur les rapports entre le capital et le travail au Québec à la fin du 19e siècle.* Boréal Express, Montréal 1978. 348 pp. Ill. C\$ 12.75.

After five chapters on the Royal Commission on the Relations of Labor and Capital the author analyzes the evidence published in 1889 as far as it bears upon the working class in French Canada. This is not to say that he has not worked up various types of other material. An index of names and subjects is appended.

Chile

ESPINOSA, JUAN G. [and] ANDREW S. ZIMBALIST. *Economic Democracy. Workers' Participation in Chilean Industry 1970-1973.* Academic Press, New York, San Francisco, London 1978. xix, 211 pp. \$ 14.00.

Worker participation in 35 Chilean socialized enterprises during the years 1970-73 is thoroughly analyzed in this quantitative investigation. The authors consider worker participation in its societal context and compare their findings with similar experiments in, *inter alia*, Yugoslavia and Spain. While they acknowledge fully the basic weakness of their study (Chile never left the transition period), their conclusions are very interesting for the economic-democracy debate in general. Thus, the quality of worker participation seems first and foremost influenced by labour mobilization and consciousness, and by the political ideology and attitude towards participation among labour leaders. A strong market mechanism has a negative effect on worker participation in the decision-making process at enterprise level. The investigation shows that the effects of worker participation in Chile were positive not only in economic terms, but also in terms of human and social development.

Jamaica

POST, KEN. *Arise Ye Starvelings. The Jamaican Labour Rebellion of 1938 and its Aftermath.* Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Boston, London 1978. xiii, 502 pp. D.fl. 83.20.

“Works of history, even those that claim to be Marxist, are usually unencumbered by much theory and get straight to the ‘facts’”. The present author takes the opposite course when analyzing the Jamaican class structure of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in order to explain the Jamaican labour rebellion of 1938. He asserts that this rebellion failed to develop into a Socialist revolution because of the backwardness of the island’s class structure and the ensuing weakness of the workers’ class-consciousness. The effects on British colonial policy are also gone into. The author’s theoretical preoccupations (“to develop a Marxist concept of *political* practice by showing its necessary relations to material and mental production”) are, if not annoying, not as interesting as the factual account of the rebellion, its causes and its effects, which is done in detail and sustained by many primary sources.

United States of America

CURTIS, RICHARD F. [and] ELTON F. JACKSON. *Inequality in American Communities*. Academic Press, New York, San Francisco, London 1977. xii, 354 pp. \$ 21.50.

“Our problem in this book is to understand how inequality is patterned in American communities and how those patterns influence the attitudes and behavior of the community residents.” The authors base their conclusions upon samples of interviews with male householders in six different towns in Indiana (Indianapolis, Columbus and Linton) and Arizona (Phoenix, Yuma and Safford). Their approach entailed a lot of quantitative techniques; it was very differentiated, and so are their conclusions. In their stratification systems local communities appear to be “mainly local manifestations of a national pattern”. Education, among other things, was an important factor in the ranking of an individual.

A Decade of Federal Antipoverty Programs. Achievements, Failures, and Lessons. Ed. by Robert H. Haveman. Academic Press, New York, San Francisco, London 1977. x, 381 pp. \$ 17.00.

The present volume consists of papers delivered at a conference sponsored by the Institute for Research on Poverty (*Progress Against Poverty*, noticed in IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 272, was also prepared for that conference). A general conclusion is, in the words of the editor, that “the day of income poverty as a major public issue would appear to be past. [. . .] But serious income inequality remains. Moreover, the distribution of base income – earnings – has become increasingly unequal, and demographic trends imply still further inequality.” The papers deal with several aspects of the “war on poverty” (incomes, education, health care, racial change and citizen participation, etc.), and present proposals for future policies.

DUBOFSKY, MELVYN and WARREN VAN TINE. John L. Lewis. A Biography. Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co., New York 1977. xvii, 619 pp. Ill. \$ 20.00.

This is a well-documented and well-written biography of John Lewis. The authors keep a certain distance from their hero, or rather, their hero eludes them, for essentially Lewis "remains an enigma wrapped in a riddle cloaked in mystery". So the accent falls even more on his public behaviour. A central theme is his record as a self-made man. The authors show how his career was shaped by the fortunes of the coal industry and how his rise was greatly facilitated by patronage. They demolish a lot of legends and uncover many hitherto unknown facts from the archives. Thus, their "evidence suggests that [Lewis] negotiated secretly with Green to avert a split in the labor movement, if the A. F. of L. would sanction industrial unionism. To be sure, Lewis was an ambitious man eager to become the dominant figure in the American labor movement."

The Factory Girls. A collection of writings on life and struggles in the New England factories of the 1840s by the Factory Girls themselves, and the story, in their own words, of the first trade unions of women workers in the United States. Ed. by Philip S. Foner. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1977. xxvii, 362 pp. \$ 15.00.

The present essays and songs written by female factory workers counter the favourable views of the Lowell system, especially as expressed in *Lowell Offering*. They reflect the radicalization of the, at first docile, female workforce, which eventually led to the founding of trade unions and to strikes. In his introduction the editor presents the Lowell system as initiated, out of concern for the established political system, to avoid conditions as those in the British textile industry. His annotation of the documents is informative and contains numerous biographical data. Many selections are from *Voice of Industry*.

FONER, PHILIP S. The Great Labor Uprising of 1877. Monad Press, New York 1977. 288 pp. Ill. \$ 14.00. (Paper: \$ 3.95.)

Unlike Robert Bruce in his *1877: Year of Violence*, Professor Foner follows in his quite factual account a topical course. He concentrates on the events in the key areas of struggle. A chronology is appended in order to link the separate stories into a whole. Special attention is paid to the Workingmen's Party of the United States, which had a moderating influence on the strikes.

The Other Slaves. Mechanics, Artisans and Craftsmen. Ed. by James E. Newton [and] Ronald L. Lewis. G. K. Hall & Co., Boston (Mass.) 1978. xv, 245 pp. \$ 20.00.

Reprints of (parts of) seventeen essays already published elsewhere, plus two contributions by the editors (the first writing about "Slave Artisans and

Craftsmen: The Roots of Afro-American Art", the second examining black labour in the Eastern Virginia coal field, 1765-1865), are presented here. The volume sets out to define the extent to which bonded labour was employed in the coal and iron enterprises of Maryland and Virginia. It also discusses art. Appended is a directory of occupations held by black artisans and craftsmen prior to 1865.

Out of the Sweatshop. The Struggle for Industrial Democracy. Ed. by Leon Stein. Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co., New York 1977. xvi, 367 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

These selections document the working conditions in the New York garment industry and the struggle of the ILGWU for industrial democracy. The editor has brought together articles from many newspapers and magazines, and extracts from novels, memoirs and scholarly investigations as well. Accordingly there is a wide variety of contributors (to give an impression: John R. Commons, Samuel Gompers, Morris Hillquit, Lyndon B. Johnson and Walter Lippmann). The selections sometimes give a good insight, which is enhanced by many illustrations. There is no bibliography.

Riot, Rout, and Tumult. Readings in American Social and Political Violence. Ed. by Roger Lane and John J. Turner, Jr. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1978. xv, 399 pp. \$ 25.00.

"The accounts and articles in this volume support no single point of view and lead to no single conclusion about the place of social and political violence in our history." The selections deal with themes such as the role and the nature of violence in crowd action, race relations, industrial relations, Anarchism (Alexander Berkman), and cities. The period under discussion stretches from the eighteenth century to the present. The essays selected were published before from 1857 onwards.

ROSSIDES, DANIEL W. The American Class System. An Introduction to Social Stratification. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston 1976. xiv, 489 pp. \$ 14.95.

An informative and well-written introduction to social stratification is presented here. Professor Rossides has not confined his enlightening review of the American literature on the subject to the introductory chapters, but has extended it to the footnotes of the main part: a description of American society (with special reference to the position of minority groups) along with an exposé of the scope of, and diverse approaches in, the American study of social stratification. His own approach is influenced by Weber and mingles functionalism and system theory. His critique of Marxism is of less value due to sketchy knowledge in this respect. The author's major conclusion is that, contrary to the prevailing ideology in America, its kind of society and economy has not brought about, and will not necessarily lead to, equality. Appended are indices of authors and subjects.

We, the Other People. Alternative Declarations of Independence by Labor Groups, Farmers, Woman's Rights Advocates, Socialists, and Blacks, 1829-1975. Ed., with introd. and notes, by Philip S. Foner. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1976. vi, 205 pp. \$ 7.95. (Paper: \$ 2.95.)

The present collection of twenty-two alternative declarations of independence shows how, up to now, the Declaration of 1776 has inspired various groups of Americans to voice their proposals for greater social justice. The documents are well introduced, with useful suggestions for further reading. The general introduction is very factual, though not always accurate (cf. the overestimation of the number of Marxists in pre-1861 America on p. 13). Appended are "A New Constitution for the United States of the World", by Victoria C. Woodhull (1872), and "A Declaration of Interdependence", by Henry Steele Commager (1975).

ASIA

The Arab-Israeli Conflict 1945-71. A Bibliography. General Ed.: John Sherman. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York, London 1978. xvii, 419 pp. \$ 30.00.

The organization of this new bibliography is totally different from that of Ronald DeVore's systematic bibliography, which was noticed in *IRSH*, XXIII (1978), p. 310. The present volume is aptly characterized by the general editor as a "chronology, by publication date, of selected writings in English", and it can very well be used alongside DeVore's work. Author and subject indices are appended.

Southeast Asian Transitions. Approaches through Social History. Ed. by Ruth T. McVey, with the assistance of Adrienne Suddard. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1978. ix, 242 pp. Maps. \$ 17.50.

The essays collected in the present volume, which is dedicated to the memory of Harry J. Benda, deal with the impact of colonialism on South-East Asian societies. They examine especially the consequences for the relationship between local leaders and the population in order to show the direction of social change. Admirably introduced by the editor, the essays treat the following areas at varying stages of their colonial experience: Burma (Dorothy Hess Guyot), Java (Ongkokham), Malaya (Heather Sutherland), and the Philippines (Edilberto C. de Jesús and John A. Larkin).

India

KOOIMAN, DICK. *Koppelbazen, kommunisten en economische krisis. Arbeidersorganisatie in de Textielindustrie van Bombay 1917-1937*. Rodopi, Amsterdam 1979. xiv, 321 pp. Ill. Maps. D.fl. 38.00.

The present doctorate thesis describes labour unrest in Bombay (1917-37) and the attempts of (Communist) trade unions and politicians to get control of the workers. The author shows that these attempts were mostly in vain because of the power position of the jobbers. Dr Kooiman's contribution in *IRSH*, XXII (1977), pp. 313ff., gives a good idea of what the volume is about. A summary in English is appended.

MANICKAM, SUNDARARAJ. *The Social Setting of Christian Conversion in South India. The Impact of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionaries on the Trichy-Tanjore Diocese with Special Reference to the Harijan Communities of the Mass Movement Area 1820-1947*. Franz Steiner Verlag, Wiesbaden 1977. viii, 296 pp. Maps. DM 38.00.

"The purpose of this dissertation is in the first place to trace the development of the Methodist Church in the area now covered by the CSI Diocese of Tiruchirapalli and Thanjavur; and in the second place to assess its contribution to the Diocese in general and to the Mass Movement area in particular." The author concentrates on the period 1885-1947, and is mainly concerned with the conversion of the Adi-Dravidas (weavers) and the Madharis (leather workers). The conversion of these people is held to be very important to them, because from it they acquired a feeling of self-respect and self-reliance. That education played a very important role is shown in this study, which is in part based on unpublished material, mainly from Methodist archives.

Israel

GREILSAMMER, ALAIN. *Les communistes israéliens*. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1978. 414 pp. F.fr. 150.00.

The first part of the present volume is a traditional party history, focusing on the political and ideological development of the Israeli CP since the 'twenties. The second part gives sociological facts about the CP from 1950 to 1965. Dr Greilsammer has not written his investigation out of interest in Communism as such; he rather sees the Israeli CP as a test case for Jewish-Arab unity. This, he asserts, proved to be impossible, and growing nationalism among the Arab Communists in Israel caused in the end the 1965 split of the party. In spite of its narrow approach the volume fills a serious gap. It is in part based on interviews and unpublished material, but the author, surprisingly, has not consulted the archives in London which proved so valuable to Mario Offenberg.

Thailand

SHARP, LAURISTON and LUCIEN M. HANKS. *Bang Chan. Social History of a Rural Community in Thailand*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1978. 314 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 17.50.

Social history is too narrow a term to classify this study, since it also pays much attention to the culture of the people of Bang Chan. The authors, two anthropologists associated with a Cornell University research project on Thailand that started in 1948, reconstruct imaginatively the history of Bang Chan from *circa* 1850, when the first hamlets were founded in the area, to the present, which finds Bang Chan a sort of suburb of Bangkok. Most of the book is based upon interviews, which accounts for certain gaps, the more so because the Thai have, if any, a totally different notion of history. Despite this the authors have succeeded in presenting a convincing history, with the relation of Bang Chan to the surrounding world as a central theme. The volume is enriched with photographs and maps.

Viet Nam

PIKE, DOUGLAS. *History of Vietnamese Communism, 1925-1976*. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1978. xiv, 181 pp. \$ 5.95.

The present volume is, first and foremost, an organizational history of the Indo-Chinese Communist Party and the Vietnamese Workers' Party. Though marred by a number of serious flaws, it is to be welcomed as a convenient outline of a controversial subject. An index of names, organizations and events is appended.

EUROPE

HANISCH, ERNST. *Der kranke Mann an der Donau. Marx und Engels über Österreich. Mit einem Vorwort von Eduard März*. Europaverlag, Wien, München, Zürich 1978. 433 pp. S 368.

This *Habilitationsschrift* has for its object to examine the views of Marx and Engels concerning the Hapsburg Monarchy in order to shed light on the relation between theory and practice in their work. The development of those views is sometimes blurred because the author combines quotations from different periods. He shows that the opinions of Marx and Engels about the Monarchy were very much influenced by their revolutionary expectations. Accordingly, wrong prognoses were based upon yet very accurate observations of social structures. One therefore has to distinguish between Marx the politician and Marx the scholar, and the same holds for Engels. The discussion of relations with individual Austrians and Hungarians draws to a certain extent on archives in Amsterdam and Moscow, and goes beyond the bounds of the subject.

Austria

DUCZYNSKA, ILONA. *Workers in Arms. The Austrian Schutzbund and the Civil War of 1934.* With an Introd. by E. J. Hobsbawm. Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1978. 256 pp. Ill. \$ 15.00.

The insurrection of the *Schutzbund* in February 1934 is minutely analyzed in this translation of a rewritten and abridged version of *Der demokratische Bolschewik* (Munich 1975). According to the author the insurrection failed because of a wrong and one-sided militarization of the *Schutzbund*, which was led by an indecisive Social Democratic Party refusing to listen to the advice of General Körner. The discussion of the ideas of this "democratic Bolshevik" is to a large extent based upon Eric Kollman's Körner biography (cf. IRSH, XIX (1974), pp. 141f.); the rest of the book draws on unpublished materials and interviews.

STEINER, HERBERT. *Karl Marx in Wien. Die Arbeiterbewegung zwischen Revolution und Restauration 1848.* Europaverlag, Wien, München, Zürich 1978. 223 pp. Ill. S 298.

The revolutionary disturbances in Vienna in 1848 are here described in detail on the basis of many primary sources, some of them from private collections. Marx's visit from the end of August to the first week of September is one of the events related. A lecture of his on wage labour and capital is alleged to have been of lasting importance to the Viennese workers, but this is not convincingly proved. The volume is richly illustrated.

WEST, FRANZ. *Die Linke im Ständestaat Österreich. Revolutionäre Sozialisten und Kommunisten 1934-1938.* Mit einem Vorwort von Karl R. Stadler. Europaverlag, Wien, München, Zürich 1978. 351 pp. S 228.

The central theme of this book is the co-operation between the Communists and the Revolutionary Socialists during the Dollfuss-Schuschnigg regime. The author, a CP leader at the time, shows that the Communists and the Revolutionary Socialists worked together against that regime in spite of conflicting opinions. Yet a united front was not possible owing to disagreements over principles, different traditions and international affiliations. After 1936 the CP defence of the Stalinist purges and its anti-Trotskyist campaigns (denouncing leaders of the Revolutionary Socialists) became a severe barrier. The account is based on primary sources and personal recollections.

OTHER BOOKS

KELLER, FRITZ. *Gegen den Strom. Fraktionskämpfe in der KPÖ – Trotskisten und andere Gruppen 1919-1945.* Mit einer Einl. von Helmut Konrad. Europaverlag, Wien 1978. xiv, 307 pp.

Czechoslovakia

Workers' Councils in Czechoslovakia 1968-9. Documents and essays. Ed. with an introd. by Vladimír Fišera. Allison & Busby, London 1978. 199 pp. £ 8.50.

The present volume documents the movement for industrial self-management in Czechoslovakia, which became most powerful in the autumn of 1968 and lasted until June 1969. In his introduction the editor stresses the mass character of the movement, which was supported by over a million workers; the turn-out in elections for the councils was also very high. The documents selected contain (sometimes in extract form) discussions held at meetings, newspaper articles, manifestoes of the councils and legislative measures. The epilogue by Jean Pierre Faye, who brought the documents with him from Prague, dwells in a hazy manner on the problem of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

France

COBB, RICHARD. *Death in Paris. The Records of the Basse-Geôle de la Seine October 1795 – September 1801, Vendémiaire Year IV – Fructidor Year IX.* Oxford University Press, Oxford, New York, Melbourne 1978. ix, 134 pp. £ 4.95.

This remarkable book is based on a box in the *fonds* of the Parisian *justices de paix*, "the only central coverage of suicide and sudden death for the whole of Paris". As a general impression emerges that of a "very static form of society, its immobility reinforced and perpetuated by family relationships, marriage, common provincial or Parisian origins (even down to the same quarter), and hereditary occupations, and hardly affected, at least once one has reached the Directory, by the circumstances of the Revolution". The evidence suggests, moreover, that death as a result of murder had become quite exceptional.

FLEMING, MARIE. *The Anarchist Way to Socialism. Elisée Reclus and Nineteenth-Century European Anarchism.* Croom Helm, London; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1979. 299 pp. £ 10.95.

The present study on the Anarchism of Elisée Reclus is based on the available literature and on archival research in France, Belgium, Switzerland, England and the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis. The author, emphasizing that Anarchism belongs to the Socialist tradition, analyzes Reclus's ideas and works, and his efforts to arrive at a synthesis of his Anarchist ideas and his scientific work as a geographer. As a biography and a description of Reclus's place and role in the Anarchist movement the volume lacks flesh and blood. There is no indication that he ever had great influence; circulation and translations of his writings are not mentioned at

all. The sketch and interpretation of the relations between Reclus, Kropotkin and Grave, based on police reports, is erroneous. The bibliography contains a useful, though not complete, list of Reclus's writings. The volume certainly does not supersede Nettlau's *Elisée Reclus, Anarchist und Gelehrter* (1928).

MARTIN, BENJAMIN F. Count Albert de Mun. Paladin of the Third Republic. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1978. xix, 367 pp. \$ 20.00.

Drawing mainly on de Mun's writings and speeches, on several types of unpublished material and on contemporary newspapers, Dr Martin has written a valuable political biography of the man who led the French conservatives for several decades, up to his death in 1914. The *Œuvre des Cercles* does not figure prominently in the account. In the author's view de Mun was a mediocre politician, a kind of makeshift leader of the Right, but his book is not marred by an attitude of condescension.

ROSE, R. B. Gracchus Babeuf. The First Revolutionary Communist. Stanford University Press, Stanford; Edward Arnold, London 1978. ix, 434 pp. Ill. \$ 18.50; £ 12.95.

This new biography is at variance with the accepted views in more than one respect. To begin with, the date of Babeuf's espousal of Communism is put at a very late stage, viz., the summer of 1795. Moreover, even if he used the term proletarian, his Communism was of the backward-looking type. Last but not least, Babeuf basically remained a libertarian democrat, his doctrine being "one of constant vigilance and permanent insurrection, not of a closed and final totalitarian dictatorship". Though the author was denied access to the Babeuf papers in the Moscow IML, his book is an important contribution to the historiography of the French Revolution and the radical Left.

OTHER BOOKS

CHAUNU, PIERRE. La mort à Paris. XVIe, XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles. Fayard, Paris 1978. ix, 543 pp. Maps.

Germany

BERING, DIETZ. Die Intellektuellen. Geschichte eines Schimpfwortes. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1978. x, 488 pp. DM 34.00.

The word *intellectuel* entered French usage as a collective denomination at the time of the Dreyfus Affair, but while it was borne by the *dreyfusards* as a name of honour, its German counterpart *Intellektueller* became a term of disparagement even in leftist quarters. The present author has thoroughly (though not always carefully) examined the history of the German noun, and its stereotyped attributes and connotations, on linguistic lines. One of

his interesting findings is that not only did the Right use the noun in a derogatory sense, but the KPD and especially the Council Communists contrasted the abstract thinking of the intellectuals with the sound proletarian class instinct. A *Hieb- und Stichwortverzeichnis* and an index of names are appended.

BLASIUS, DIRK. *Kriminalität und Alltag. Zur Konfliktgeschichte des Alltagslebens im 19. Jahrhundert.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1978. 95 pp. DM 9.80.

This booklet is not an epitome of the author's *Bürgerliche Gesellschaft und Kriminalität*, which was noticed in *IRSH*, XXII (1977), p. 451. The focus is on the social characteristics and motives of (non-homicidal) delinquency in pre-March Prussia. To a large extent crime is interpreted as an index of social protest.

BOCKS, WOLFGANG. *Die badische Fabrikinspektion. Arbeiterschutz, Arbeiterverhältnisse und Arbeiterbewegung in Baden 1879 bis 1914.* Verlag Karl Alber, Freiburg, München 1978. xi, 598 pp. DM 98.00.

The present investigation examines the activities of the factory inspectorate in Baden, which were internationally acknowledged for their scientific approach. The author gives a broad analysis and shows that in many ways the inspectorate went beyond the boundaries of the existing social legislation, so that its work was also highly estimated in Social Democratic circles. The inspectorate, as Dr Bocks argues, can be seen as a factor making for positive integration (as opposed to Groh's negative integration) of the Baden Social Democratic movement, in which it was the major influence on the rise of revisionism and reformism.

BRAUNTHAL, GERARD. *Socialist Labor and Politics in Weimar Germany. The General Federation of German Trade Unions.* Archon Books, Hamden (Conn.) 1978. 253 pp. \$ 20.00.

The purpose of this study is "to dissect the ADGB as an associational interest group operating in the political realm of parties, the executive branch, and legislature". The first part is a chronological introduction concentrating on the years 1919-24 and 1929-33. The second part analyzes such topics as organization, the decision-making process, and links with the SPD and the Government. The author argues that the ADGB had only a limited success on the political level due to "employer and bourgeois parties' hostility, and recurring economic crises". Still, through its links with the SPD it put considerable indirect pressure on the administration. Four appendices give information on trade-union influence in the *Reichstag*.

BREMER, JÖRG. *Die Sozialistische Arbeiterpartei Deutschlands (SAP).*

Untergrund und Exil 1933-1945. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1978. 322 pp. DM 38.00.

Concentrating on the years 1933-39, the author describes the history of the SAP. His account is based on many primary sources (e.g., the papers of Willy Brandt and interviews with former SAP leaders now living in either the Federal Republic or the GDR) and on secondary material. It deals with the SAP both in exile and in the underground. The party's lack of success before 1933 in attaining its goal, unification of the SPD and the KPD, is attributed to its vague political conceptions (hence little appeal) and its late establishment in a time of rigid political polarization. After 1933 the party was no more successful due to its membership, almost exclusively intellectuals, and a dogmatic language.

ENGELS, FRIEDRICH. — über Religion und Freiheit. [Hrsg. von] Klaus Peters. Gütersloher Verlagshaus Gerd Mohn, Gütersloh 1978. 328 pp. DM 58.00.

This is a companion volume to *Karl Marx über Religion und Emanzipation*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 470. In the selections from Engels's writings the focus is more specifically on religion. The appended bibliography, which lists several theological works, does not include such important studies as Friesen's *Reformation and Utopia* and McKown's *Classical Marxist Critiques of Religion*, but then it is confined to publications in German.

FREUDENHAMMER, A. [und] K. VATER. Herbert Wehner. Ein Leben mit der Deutschen Frage. C. Bertelsmann Verlag, München 1978. 400 pp. Ill. DM 34.00.

The authors, reporters of the German weekly *Der Spiegel*, have written a political biography of Herbert Wehner which stresses his efforts for a unified and Socialist Germany. They confine themselves to his ideas and actions connected with this objective. Furthermore, they tend to see his relations with Willy Brandt, and with politicians in the GDR and the USSR, in terms of personal rivalry or sympathy, thus underestimating the role of political convictions and impulses. In an appendix documents from police files in Stockholm are published which shed light on Wehner's activities there during World War II. Throughout the book the authors are very sympathetic towards Wehner, defending him against all kinds of criticism.

GERHARD, UTE. Verhältnisse und Verhinderungen. Frauenarbeit, Familie und Rechte der Frauen im 19. Jahrhundert. Mit Dokumenten. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1978. 478 pp. DM 14.00.

The present doctorate thesis (Bremen 1977) focuses mainly on the position of women in Prussia between 1789 and 1850. In the author's opinion this is the period which laid the foundations of the position of women in the Federal Republic. It was a period of population surplus, job scarcity in

the developing industries and a sort of enclosure process in the countryside, and the place of woman was reduced to the family. The author shows how discrimination of women in legislation increased, and also traces the way along which the bourgeois family model was adopted by the proletariat. There is an appendix of twenty-two documents, many of which are extracts from laws.

KOCH, URSULA E. *Berliner Presse und europäisches Geschehen 1871. Eine Untersuchung über die Rezeption der großen Ereignisse im ersten Halbjahr 1871 in den politischen Tageszeitungen der deutschen Reichshauptstadt. Mit einem Geleitwort von Wilhelm Treue. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1978. xvi, 495 pp. Ill. DM 118.00.*

This revised and enlarged doctorate thesis is of interest to our readers for at least two reasons. It analyzes in detail the views of, among others, Socialist and radical newspapers (*Agitator*, *Social-Demokrat* and *Zukunft*) published in Berlin during the first half of 1871. Furthermore, it gives a balanced account of what the Berlin press had to say on the Paris Commune. The author shows convincingly that there was no consensus on this event among the Berlin bourgeois newspapers; some in fact wrote quite favourably about demands made by the Communards. Dr Koch presents evidence that the papers followed Bismarck's directives to the *Auswärtiges Amt*, although there were limits to his control. Appended are 31 facsimile reproductions of newspaper pages.

MAAS, LIESELOTTE. *Handbuch der deutschen Exilpresse / Handbook of the German Exile Press 1933-1945. Hrsg. von / General Ed.: Eberhard Lämmert. Band/Vol. 1. Bibliographie/Bibliography A-K. Band/Vol. 2. Bibliographie/Bibliography L-Z. Carl Hanser Verlag, München, Wien 1976; 1978. 352 pp.; 296 pp. DM 77.00 per vol.*

The present handbook provides a wealth of information on 436 German emigrant periodicals that were published during the years 1933-45. *Inprekorr* and the subsequent *Rundschau* are included. In many entries the bulk of the space is taken up by the *Autoren* section. This states, in an alphabetical order, who is represented in print in what issue(s), the concept author being taken in so wide a sense that Goethe may well be found rubbing shoulders with Goering. Two further volumes, including indices, will follow.

MARX, KARL. *Das Elend der Philosophie. Antwort auf Proudhons "Philosophie des Elends". Nach der deutschen Übersetzung von Eduard Bernstein, Karl Kautsky und Friedrich Engels neu hrsg. mit Kommentar und Annotationen von Hans Pelger. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn 1979. cxiii, 382 pp. DM 70.00.*

Marx's critique of Proudhon's *Système des contradictions économiques*,

published in French in 1847, first appeared in German in 1885. The present volume contains a revised reprint of this translation, Marx's well-known letters to Annenkov (1846, in French) and Schweitzer (1865), a hitherto unknown version of his *Wage Labour and Capital* (1847), and other related texts by Marx and Engels. Moreover, there is a lengthy introduction by the editor, and the appended notes include the marginal comments of Lassalle, Proudhon and two of his followers. Mr Pelger has not changed the faulty translation of "du commerce et de la civilisation modernes" at the top of p. 81 (cf. p. 8).

MATERNA, INGO. *Der Vollzugsrat der Berliner Arbeiter- und Soldatenräte 1918/19.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1978. 294 pp. M 12.50.

This study of the Berlin *Vollzugsrat* fills a gap in our knowledge of the November Revolution. Moreover, it is based on source material in East German archives. For the rest it is no more than an effort to substantiate the well-known interpretation according to which the revolution failed because of the counter-revolutionary policies of the SPD and the right wing of the USPD, and because of the utopian and contradictory behaviour of the left wing of the USPD. The focus is quite exclusively on political and ideological discussions, but these are treated thoroughly.

RICHTER, ARMIN. *Der Ziegelbrenner. Das individualanarchistische Kampforgan des frühen B. Traven.* Bouvier Verlag Herbert Grundmann, Bonn 1977. iv, 442 pp. Ill. DM 98.00.

Der Ziegelbrenner is meticulously analyzed in the first part of the present volume, not in the last place in order to explore the ideas of Ret Marut (the early Ben Traven). In the second part the author provides an even more detailed commentary, supplemented by indices of persons and subjects, on this periodical. A list of contents of *Der Ziegelbrenner* is intended as an addendum to Max Schmid's re-edition of 1976. The last part of the book consists of 68 documents, many of them printed in facsimile.

SCHIER, ROLF. *Standesherrn. Zur Auflösung der Adelsvorherrschaft in Deutschland (1815-1918).* C. F. Müller Juristischer Verlag, Heidelberg, Karlsruhe 1977. 157 pp. DM 38.00.

This doctorate thesis (Bonn 1975) is a rather specialistic study in constitutional law. The author concentrates on the legal position of the mediatized Princes of Wied and those of Solms in the Prussian State, which was gradually depriving them of their remaining privileges.

SCHRÖDER, WILHELM HEINZ. *Arbeitergeschichte und Arbeiterbewegung. Industriearbeit und Organisationsverhalten im 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhundert.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1978. 316 pp. DM 39.00.

The author begins his doctorate thesis (Cologne 1976) by drawing attention to an astonishing lack of studies on the various possible ways of organizing

workers, and on the structures of trade unions, labour parties and the workforce. He then attempts to systematize the existing knowledge with special reference to the latent interests of the working class (Ralf Dahrendorf). Some aspects are reviewed and made ready for further research: mobility, education, industrialization, working hours, wages and age. Two case-studies (equally based on secondary literature only) of the shoemakers and the cigarmakers are included as tests of some of the categories elaborated.

Die soziale Bewegung im Deutschland des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts. Hrsg. von Karl Josef Rivinius. Heinz Moos Verlag, München 1978. 174 pp. Ill. DM 28.00.

“Social movement” is broadly interpreted in the present volume: not only the Socialists and the Christian Socials, but also the followers of Hirsch and Duncker and of Schulze-Delitzsch, and even the social legislation of Bismarck, are dealt with. The opinion of the editor that the history of the social movement is a history of ideas is taken up by the contributors, with the exception of Dieter Dowe. The latter’s essay meets the standards of modern social history. All the contributions have an introductory character and are admirably illustrated.

STÖHR, WOLFGANG. Lehrer und Arbeiterbewegung. Entstehung und Politik der ersten Gewerkschaftsorganisation der Lehrer in Deutschland 1920 bis 1923. Mit einem Vorwort von Dietfried Krause-Vilmar. Verlag Arbeiterbewegung und Gesellschaftswissenschaft, Marburg 1978. 2 vols. xxx, 500 pp.; 289 pp. DM 128.00.

Although the main concern is with the trade unions of teachers that came into being after 1919 (mainly those with a USPD and KPD background), the present volume contains a lot of general information about the organizations of teachers in pre-1933 Germany. In his account, which starts in the eighteenth century, the author shows how after 1900 a trend towards trade unionism developed among organizations of teachers, which was very much strengthened by the experiences of the First World War and the November Revolution. The Kapp *Putsch* and the re-introduction of political discrimination made the vague Socialist idealism of the first unions more concrete. The investigation has been done in detail, except when impeded by lack of sources, e.g., about the numerical strength of the *Freie Lehrergewerkschaft Deutschlands*. Further the author does not pay much attention to developments in the socio-economic position of the teachers. The last chapter deals with international trade unions. Short biographies of many persons mentioned in the text are appended.

ULLMANN, HANS-PETER. Bibliographie zur Geschichte der deutschen Par-

teien und Interessenverbände. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1978. 263 pp. DM 16.80.

This small-size paperback contains about 2,500 titles of books, articles and unpublished doctorate theses on German political parties, interest groups and related subjects. The compiler has aptly combined a chronological arrangement with a systematic one, but an author index would have been welcome.

OTHER BOOKS

VOLKOV, SHULAMIT. *The Rise of Popular Antimodernism in Germany. The Urban Master Artisans, 1873-1896.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1978. ix, 399 pp.

Great Britain

COLVILLE, JOHN. *The New Elizabethans 1952-1977.* Collins, London 1977. 319 pp. £ 6.50.

The present volume "attempts to describe some of the changes that have taken place in Britain between the Accession of Queen Elizabeth II on 6th February, 1952 and her Silver Jubilee twenty five years later." Public affairs, living conditions and culture are the principal aspects that come up for discussion; there is a separate section on the "third new Estate of the Realm, the Trades Union Congress". The author has a very high opinion of the Monarchy and the Monarch, but he is prepared to move with the times.

Essays in Scottish Labour History. A Tribute to W. H. Marwick. Ed. by Ian MacDougall. John Donald Publishers Ltd, Edinburgh n.d. xvi, 265 pp. £ 10.00.

"This collection of essays is offered as a tribute to the work of William Hutton Marwick in promoting and encouraging, during the past half century, the study of Scottish labour history." A biographical outline and a list of Marwick's writings are followed by nine contributions. We mention "Trades Councils in the Labour Movement in Nineteenth Century Scotland", by W. Hamish Fraser, "The Strike Policy of the Miners of the West of Scotland, 1842-74", by Gordon M. Wilson, "Working-Class Housing in Glasgow, 1900-39", by John Butt, and "Some Aspects of the 1926 General Strike in Scotland", by the editor.

Fabian Feminist. Bernard Shaw and Woman. Ed. by Rodelle Weintraub. The Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park, London 1977. ix, 275 pp. \$ 13.95.

More than half of the texts that make up the present volume, including four by Shaw himself, were originally published in the *Shaw Review* and other periodicals. Various kinds of influences on the feminist dramatist and

the female characters in his plays are the central aspects that come up for discussion. The important problem of Shaw's impact on the feminist movement is not treated in terms of historical research, but of personal recollections. A bibliographical checklist is appended.

The Fragmentary Class Structure. [By] K. Roberts, F. G. Cook, S. C. Clark [and] Elizabeth Semeonoff. Heinemann Educational Books, London 1977. viii, 200 pp. £ 5.50. (Paper: £ 2.75.)

The second word of the title has a double meaning: it indicates that the present investigation covers only some aspects of the class structure in Britain, and at the same time it characterizes the main thesis of the investigators. Their research consisted of interviews with 474 economically active males from the Woolton and Allerton districts of Liverpool, 1972. They argue, through a reconstruction of images of society, that "a sub-division of the working class is unlikely and that the actual historical trend is simply towards a decline in cohesion". Working-class dissent will become increasingly fragmented, but a progressive *embourgeoisement* is equally unlikely. As to the middle class the trends are "towards fragmenting the middle class into a number of distinguishable strata" with different interests and values, and "it will be these new lines of conflict that increasingly stimulate social change".

GILL, C., R. MORRIS [and] J. EATON. *Industrial Relations in the Chemical Industry.* Saxon House, Farnborough (Hants.) 1978. xx, 256 pp. £ 11.50.

The principal argument in the present volume is that since World War I state intervention has moulded industrial relations in the chemical industry to a great extent. The authors expect this intervention to continue and, consequently, the influence of trade unions to grow. This opinion is based upon a survey (126 respondents) of industrial relations in the chemical industry in general, and a thorough analysis of these relations at the Imperial Chemical Industries in particular. Besides state intervention the authors examine white- and blue-collar trade unionism and international aspects. The volume contains quite a few printing errors; the notes to the introduction are conspicuous by their absence.

HATFIELD, MICHAEL. *The House the Left Built. Inside Labour Policy-Making 1970-75.* Victor Gollancz Ltd, London 1978. 272 pp. £ 8.50.

A *Times* political correspondent relates here — in a rather loose style and mostly without referring to sources — how after 1970 Labour prepared itself for its return into office. He makes it clear that the left wing of the party, Wedgwood Benn in the forefront, succeeded in getting considerable influence while the moderates round Wilson recovered from the party's electoral defeat. An important role was played by the trade unions. These supported at first proposals of nationalization and industrial intervention made by the Left, but in the end joined Wilson on the basis of his prices and

incomes policy. In an appendix the author compares Labour's programme of 1972 and the TUC *Economic Review* of the same year.

HEARN, FRANCIS. *Domination, Legitimation, and Resistance. The Incorporation of the Nineteenth-Century English Working Class.* [Contributions in Labor History, No 3.] Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1978. ix, 309 pp. \$ 17.95.

In the present volume, which is almost exclusively based on secondary material, the opening chapter, "Critical Theory and Social Incorporation", portends what is to follow. The author focuses on the cultural and the ideological along the lines of Marcuse and Habermas. His inquiry intends to help lay bare the origins of "one-dimensionality". It is argued that during the years 1790-1830 the workers shared a common ideological consciousness, which, though mainly oriented to the past, served as a basis for a progressive opposition to the newly established order. Their critical consciousness declined after 1834 "as a result of expanding industrialization, governmental legislation and force, and moral reform campaigns". The rise of a second generation of industrial proletarians without roots in agricultural society is not taken into account, however. An examination of Chartism must serve to demonstrate the process of increasing one-dimensionality.

Ideology and the Labour Movement. Essays presented to John Saville. Ed. by David E. Martin and David Rubinstein. Croom Helm, London n.d. [1978]; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1979. 276 pp. £ 9.95.

The essays that make up this festschrift are all, more or less, devoted to the continuous growth of working-class power while its ideological framework remained very limited indeed. Some of them substantiate the differences in political views between intellectuals (most of them coming from the radical middle classes) and the ordinary members of the British labour movement. Among the contributors we mention, not wholly at random, Alan J. Lee, who investigates the role played by conservatism and traditionalism in working-class attitudes (1880-1918), the first editor, who traces the background of the Parliamentary Labour Party in 1906, and Sidney Pollard, who follows Labour's meandering argument for nationalization of the banks. A presentation of John Saville by Ralph Miliband and a bibliography of his writings are included.

KENT, CHRISTOPHER. *Brains and Numbers: Elitism, Comtism, and Democracy in Mid-Victorian England.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo, London 1978. xiv, 212 pp. C\$ 17.50.

This skilfully organized and well-written investigation draws attention to the Comtist positivists in England. They adhered in their populist radicalism to Comtism, the author alleges, because it "met the anxieties of classically-educated, amateur-oriented intellectuals by providing a

scientifically sanctioned blueprint of the future which assured their continued relevance despite the increasing industrialization, specialization, and democratization of society". This tension between university and society, between academics and working class in particular, is studied in depth in the third part of the book, where the political activities of John Morley and Frederic Harrison are subjected to a comparative analysis.

KNIGHTS, BEN. *The Idea of the Clerisy in the Nineteenth Century.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1978. ix, 274 pp. £ 12.50.

In a study which is essay rather than monograph, Dr Knights deals with the conception of a secular intellectual elite as to be found in the writings of Coleridge, Carlyle, Matthew Arnold, Stuart Mill and others. He is clearly not in sympathy with this conception, which is represented as an "idealist" ideology for the intelligentsia. Nietzsche as well as Marx are enlisted as critics.

LUTAUD, OLIVIER. *Cromwell, les Niveleurs et la République.* Nouvelle éd. révisée. Aubier, Paris 1978. 284 pp. Ill. F.fr. 38.00.

The bulk of this popular book consists of translated extracts from radical pamphlets and manifestoes issued during the English Revolution, mostly by the Levellers and in the New Model Army. The manner in which the compiler has edited this material and interspersed his own comments is not conspicuous for its lucidity.

MESSENGER, BETTY. *Picking up the Linen Threads. A Study in Industrial Folklore.* University of Texas Press, Austin, London 1978. xxi, 265 pp. Ill. \$ 18.75.

The leading theme of the present study is that there was greater job satisfaction among workers in the linen industry of Northern Ireland than is usually assumed. The period under consideration covers the years 1900-35. On the solid basis of many interviews the author gives a thorough account of the lore of these workers — spinners, hacklers and weavers especially. She detects many factors making for the appearance of lore, such as Roman Catholicism, the presence of women and children, and the absence of dust, in the workshop, and the degree to which the work was mechanical and monotonous. Dr Messenger rejects without argument the notion that people tend to remember only the good things. The ideas of the workers about conditions in other factories do not come up for discussion. In three appendices information is given about the people interviewed, terms and conditions of employment in a weaving factory, and wages (in 1917). Special mention deserves the excellent choice of photographs, which are very telling.

MINKIN, LEWIS. *The Labour Party Conference. A Study in the Politics of Intra-Party Democracy.* Allen Lane, London 1978. xvii, 426 pp. £ 15.00.

"How does the Labour Party Conference work? How is power distributed among those who take part? How is policy made at, and through, the Conference? How does the Conference interact with other bodies within the Party? Is the Conference any longer a significant political assembly? These are some of the questions I have attempted to answer in this study." The answers are differentiated and balanced: it is true that the Parliamentary leadership has much power, and one can even say that the influence of the Conference was waning in the period under review (1956-70). On the other hand the author argues that power is very subtly and variably distributed in the party, mainly as a consequence of the role of the trade unions. He breaks a lance for the preservation of party democracy. The volume is partly based on the diaries of Richard Crossman. The typography makes for very strenuous reading.

MURRAY, NORMAN. *The Scottish Hand Loom Weavers 1790-1850: A Social History.* John Donald Publishers Ltd, Edinburgh 1978. viii, 269 pp. £ 12.00.

A comprehensive description is presented here of the Scottish hand-loom weavers during the Industrial Revolution. In this period the Scottish economy made impressive advances and in the emerging industrial economy the hand-loom weavers had great economic importance, according to the author. Later they declined in numbers, notably owing to the "great power loom boom of the 1850's". Using primary sources with discrimination, the author describes trends and cycles in the trade, incomes, everyday life, cultural change, trade unionism (which had little success), and radical activities.

Naval Administration 1715-1750. Ed. by Daniel A. Baugh. [Publications of the Navy Records Society, Vol. 120.] The Navy Records Society, Greenwich, London n.d. [1978.] xv, 523 pp. £ 9.00 plus postage.

Many of the over four hundred Admiralty and Navy Board documents that make up the present volume are more relevant to social history than its title would suggest. This is true of the chapters on the seamen and their pay, but especially of the chapter on the dockyards, which throws much light on contemporary labour relations, including strikes. An index of names and subjects is appended.

REINER, ROBERT. *The Blue-Coated Worker. A sociological study of police unionism.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1978. xi, 295 pp. £ 12.50. (Paper: £ 4.50.)

A comprehensive analysis (made on the basis of 168 responses to an inquiry)

of police attitudes towards trade unionism is presented here. The author limits the pertinence of his findings by explicitly relating them to the circumstances under which the answers were given. He points especially to the influence of the labour market. In general it seems that attitudes towards trade unionism and towards the Police Federation differ according to union activities and the rank of the policemen interviewed. The orientation of the men towards their work is investigated so as to illuminate these attitudes and is found to be "bureaucratic" (Goldthorpe).

SMITH, DAVID. *Socialist Propaganda in the Twentieth-Century British Novel.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1978. ix, 203 pp. £ 8.95.

This "study is ultimately and primarily a study of the works themselves, of what they say, and more importantly, how they say it." The author's main attention goes to novels written between 1906 and 1956, and he analyzes them in a chronological order. Writers dealt with are, among others, James Adderley, Harold Heslop, Doris Lessing, Jack Lindsay, Robert Tressell and H. G. Wells. Dr Smith concludes that the novels examined often have a considerable sociological value and that the best among them are unique in British literature.

TAWNEY, R. H. *History and Society. Essays.* Ed. and with an Introd. by J. M. Winter. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Henley, Boston 1978. v, 260 pp. £ 7.95.

A good editorial introduction on Tawney the historian is followed by four "Historical Essays" and six "Reviews and Revaluations". The former group includes Tawney's inaugural lecture of 1932, "The Rise of the Gentry" (1941, with a postscript of 1954), and "The Abolition of Economic Controls, 1918-21" (also 1941, now published *in toto* for the first time). The latter group includes "Max Weber and the Spirit of Capitalism" (1930) and a biographical portrait of J. L. Hammond (1960).

TURNER, H. A., GEOFFREY ROBERTS [and] DAVID ROBERTS. *Management Characteristics and Labour Conflict. A study of managerial organisation, attitudes and industrial relations.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1977. viii, 80 pp. £ 4.50. (Paper: £ 2.00.)

The present volume analyzes the findings of an inquiry consisting of over two hundred interviews, mainly with managers from some 45 plants, which intends to examine (though not comprehensively) the relationship between the character of management organization and that of industrial relations. It appears that the main factor determining the variations in strike incidence is the industry group to which a plant belongs. Furthermore, formalization of procedures (because of the bureaucratization it entails) and facilities for shop-stewards encourage labour conflict. The authors acknowledge that their findings may have been influenced by the national strike wave of the early 'seventies, when the interviews were conducted.

WALVIN, JAMES. *Leisure and Society 1830-1950*. Longman, London, New York 1978. ix, 181 pp. £ 6.50. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

"This book is an attempt to describe, in very broad outline, the development of the modern leisure habits of the English people in the years between the emergence of an industrial society and the years of material prosperity in the 1950s and 1960s." Dr Walvin, who has already two books on the subject to his name, shows how leisure-time activities changed fundamentally in the nineteenth century, and became to a great extent defined by class and the interaction of consumer power and commercial interests. Appended are a convenient bibliography and a useful index.

WHITE, JOSEPH L. *The Limits of Trade Union Militancy. The Lancashire Textile Workers, 1910-1914*. [Contributions in Labor History, No 5.] Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1978. xi, 258 pp. Ill. \$ 16.95.

The bulk of this study consists of an analysis of some 250 cases of the Lancashire cotton workers going on strike during the years 1910-14. The main conclusion of the author is that the cotton workers were more restive than has previously been recognized. Basically their unrest was limited to industrial and economic disputes. Their strikes make it clear that a new type of strike should be distinguished from the defensive and offensive ones: the counter-offensive strike. In five appendices the analyzed strikes are summarized according to trades.

Work, Urbanism and Inequality. UK Society Today. Ed. by Philip Abrams. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1978. xx, 310 pp. £ 12.50. (Paper: £ 5.95.)

The present volume examines a few key aspects of British society for changes which have come about since World War II. The authors "have, through this narrowing of focus, sought to give a sociological account of the UK *as a society*, a social system". Subjects dealt with are: social change in the city (Brian Elliott), changes in work and in the occupational structure (Richard Brown), the role of women in the production process (Hilary Wainwright), the power of elites (Anthony Giddens and Philip Stanworth), and "Deviance and Deprivation" (Paul Corrigan). In his introduction the editor reflects on the relation between social description and social theory in sociological analysis. The typography makes the volume hard to read.

OTHER BOOKS

QUAIL, JOHN. *The Slow Burning Fuse*. [The Lost History of the British Anarchists.] Granada Publishing, London, Toronto, Sydney 1978. xiii, 350 pp.

Hungary

The Hungarian Revolution of 1956 in Retrospect. Ed. by Béla K. Király and Paul Jónás. With an Introd. by G. H. N. Seton-Watson. East European Quarterly, Boulder (Colorado) 1978; distr. by Columbia University Press, New York. x, 157 pp. \$ 11.00.

Apart from the introduction, a text by Imre Nagy and "Twenty Years Ago", by Anna Kéthly, the (short) contributions to the present volume have been grouped under three headings: "Domestic Aspects of the Hungarian Revolution" (all treated by exiled Hungarians), "The Revolution and Hungary's Neighbours", and "The Revolution and the West".

Italy

HUNECKE, VOLKER. Arbeiterschaft und Industrielle Revolution in Mailand 1859-1892. Zur Entstehungsgeschichte der italienischen Industrie und Arbeiterbewegung. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1978. 330 pp. Maps. DM 58.00.

The main thesis in this *Habilitationsschrift* is that the development and the character of the labour movement in Milan were closely related to the industrialization process in the city. There is hardly any evidence that the movement owed its existence to foreign influence. Before arriving at this conclusion the author examines the industrialization process (to a great extent determined by efforts to avoid social tensions like those experienced by other European countries, notably England) and its effects (demography, expansion of the city, composition of the working class, labour movement). In its component parts the volume meets high standards, but there is not too much of a synthesis.

LOW-BEER, JOHN R. Protest and participation. The new working class in Italy. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1978. xviii, 285 pp. £ 12.50. (Paper: £ 4.50.)

The present author sets out to contrast the rather abstract discussions of the new-working-class theorists (notably Gorz and Mallet) with the findings of his inquiry among 88 technicians of two telecommunications factories in the Milan area. One factory had a traditional and non-participatory organization, the other a participatory one. In his lucid account Professor Low-Beer indicates that the new-working-class theorists have underrated the significance of attitudes adopted outside the workshop which encourage militancy in the work situation. At the same time his findings suggest that job commitment is also an important factor making for militancy. The organizational structure here is a significant intervening variable. More generally, the author has got the impression that distinctions such as that between manual and non-manual workers are disappearing, and that new distinctions based on power differences are becoming more salient.

RAGIONIERI, ERNESTO. Palmiro Togliatti. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1973. 190 pp. L. 1200.

—, Palmiro Togliatti. Per una biografia politica e intellettuale. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1976. viii, 788 pp. L. 8000.

Ernesto Ragionieri intended to write a full-fledged biography of Togliatti, but death has thwarted his design. The second-mentioned volume, which is provided with an index of names, reprints what may be regarded as his preliminary studies. The bulk of the space is taken up by the well-known biographical introductions to Vols I-III of Togliatti's *Opere*. The rest of the volume consists of seven minor essays which the author had already brought together in the first-mentioned volume.

VALIANI, LEO. Il Partito socialista italiano nel periodo della neutralità 1914-1915. Nuova ed. aggiornata. Feltrinelli, Milano 1977. 177 pp. L. 2000.

The first book edition of this study on the anti-war policy of the PSI up to May 1915 appeared in 1963 and was noticed at some length in *IRSH*, VIII (1963), p. 517. In the present volume the author has worked in, especially in the notes, references to subsequent publications.

WEBER, CHRISTOPH. Kardinäle und Prälaten in den letzten Jahrzehnten des Kirchenstaates. Elite-Rekrutierung, Karriere-Muster und soziale Zusammensetzung der kurialen Führungsschicht zur Zeit Pius' IX. (1846-1878). Anton Hiersemann, Stuttgart 1978. xxxix, 833 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 396.00.

The author of this thorough study is of the opinion that it makes sense to apply the methods of modern bureaucracy research to "one of the oldest and most interesting European bureaucracies, viz., the Curial one". Aside from those methods, he has used genealogical and prosopographical materials for his analysis of the "power elite" of the Papal States during the final decades. In terms of its social origin the higher orders of the aristocracy were losing ground to the *ceto civile* and the *ceto umile*, but the lower orders of the aristocracy held their own. The second volume contains "biogrammes" of 124 Cardinals, contemporary documents and genealogical tables.

OTHER BOOKS

Gramsci and Italy's Passive Revolution. Ed. by John A. Davis. Croom Helm, London; Barnes & Noble Books, New York 1979. 272 pp.

REINHARD, WOLFGANG. Freunde und Kreaturen. "Verflechtung" als Konzept zur Erforschung historischer Führungsgruppen. Römische Oligarchie um 1600. Verlag Ernst Vögel, München 1979. 83 pp.

Spain

FORCADELL, CARLOS. *Parlamentarismo y bolchevización. El movimiento obrero español, 1914-1918. Prólogo de Juan José Carreras.* Editorial Crítica, Barcelona 1978. 413 pp. Maps. Ptas 600.

This well-documented monograph deals with the rifts that occurred in the Spanish working-class movement during the First World War, notably in the PSOE. The pro-Allied integrationist Socialist leadership was opposed by various minority groups, which resulted in the founding of no less than two Communist parties after the war. However, the great beneficiary of working-class radicalization was Anarcho-Syndicalism, not Communism. A considerable number of documents and figures are appended, but there is no index.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

COCHRANE, STEPHEN T. *The Collaboration of Nečaev, Ogarev and Bakunin in 1869. Nečaev's Early Years.* Wilhelm Schmitz Verlag, Giessen 1977. xxii, 365 pp. Ill. DM 70.00.

The present (mimeographed) volume is a valuable study of the first twenty-two years of Sergej Nečaev's life. The author concentrates on the making of the revolutionary in St Petersburg and the first stay in Geneva. Special attention is paid to the vexed question of the relationship with Ogarev and Bakunin, and to the parts played by these two men, their motives and their responsibility.

Cultural Revolution in Russia, 1928-1931. Ed. by Sheila Fitzpatrick. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1978. vii, 309 pp. Ill. \$ 17.50.

"The central contribution of this book is, of course, to remind us that there was in fact reason to speak of a Great Retreat – that between NEP and the high Stalin years there was a distinctive period of militancy, imposition of Marxist orthodoxy, and revolutionary utopianism in the cultural-social realm." Among the contributors are the editor (class relations and social mobility), David Joravsky (psychoneurology), Gail Warshofsky Lapidus (education) and S. Frederick Starr (town planning). As Jerry F. Hough points out in the last contribution, after the present volume it is no longer possible to regard the Stalin period in terms of the totalitarian model only.

LANE, DAVID and FELICITY O'DELL. *The Soviet Industrial Worker. Social Class, Education and Control.* Martin Robertson, Oxford 1978. viii, 167 pp. £ 7.95.

This informative study focuses on the class position of the Soviet industrial worker and on the ways in which education affects socialization and social stratification. The authors base themselves on Soviet and Western inquiries as well as on interviews with Soviet educational officials. They discover

tendencies similar to those in capitalist societies (the evolution of the occupational pattern, a reduction in income differences), and show on the other hand dissimilarities (e.g., a greater homogeneity of the Soviet working class). The educational system is very important: it integrates the worker into Soviet society and is a major determinant of his occupational position.

LAPIDUS, GAIL WARSHOFKY. *Women in Soviet Society. Equality, Development, and Social Change.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1978. x, 381 pp. \$ 18.50.

The position of women in Communist Russia is a very controversial subject indeed. "This book [...] approaches the problem of sexual equality in Soviet policy as a case study in the politics of equality in Leninist systems." According to the author the "liberation" of women, in that context, was instrumental to their economic mobilization and even exploitation, sexual equality resulting in a double burden on women, but not on men. The volume is well-documented and well-argued; it includes three historical chapters and is provided with a goodly number of tables.

MCCAGG, WILLIAM O., JR. *Stalin Embattled 1943-1948.* Wayne State University Press, Detroit 1978. 423 pp. \$ 18.95.

Regarding Soviet foreign policy after 1945 as mainly dictated by domestic challenges to Stalin's power, the author sets out to explain its shift from "Statism" to more active support of revolutionary change. In this he succeeds (although a great deal still remains hypothetical) by means of demonstrating how much Stalin needed the party in the re-adjustment of the country to peace-time conditions (through reducing size and power of the army and regaining control over the managers), and how the party, influenced by Molotov and Ždanov, subsequently almost escaped from his grasp. Another challenge to Stalin's power came from foreign Communists who wanted to strike the iron while it was hot. These are the issues in a fascinating and complicated battle fought in the field of foreign policy, in which Stalin tried to regain control over the party, to restore his image as a revolutionary leader and to secure peace in the world in his "Statist" way. Professor McCagg masterly traces this battle in detail and offers many new explanations, so that his book should not be overlooked by those studying international relations since 1945. The bibliographical information in the notes makes the book of even greater value.

MAWDSLEY, EVAN. *The Russian Revolution and the Baltic Fleet. War and Politics, February 1917 – April 1918.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke, in assoc. with the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London, 1978. xv, 213 pp. Ill. £ 12.00.

In concentrating upon the activities of the Baltic Fleet during the Russian Revolution (until April 1918) Dr Mawdsley wants to show the importance of this military force and to draw attention to developments more or less in

the periphery of the revolutionary arena. The sailors were of greater influence than the workers or the soldiers in Petrograd, the author asserts, because they deliberately came to the city for the purpose of establishing Soviet power and operated in closed ranks. In the final part of the volume the question is examined why the Bolsheviks succeeded in controlling the fleet after October 1917. In three appendices quantitative information is given about the social composition of the navy, about the types of battleships used and about the appeal of political organizations among the sailors. The study is in part based on source material in Finland. Some rare photographs are included.

ROTHE, VALENTINE. *Der russische Anarchismus und die Rätebewegung 1905. Eine geschichtswissenschaftliche und geschichtsdidaktische Untersuchung.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1978. vii, 236 pp. DM 32.00.

The present author attempts to prove that the links between the Soviets of 1905 and the Anarchist tradition in Russia were much closer than is usually thought. She gives an outline of the history of Russian Anarchism, and regarding her subject she mainly confines herself to the opinions of Kropotkin, Lenin and Trockij. Her book is chiefly based on non-Russian secondary sources (Anweiler, Avrich, Nettlau and Venturi). The transliteration is poor. Two documents are appended, the second being a hitherto unpublished letter of Nettlau to Kropotkin dated December 11, 1905, which if anything provides evidence contrary to what the author sets out to demonstrate. She asserts that her subject will promote democratic convictions of pupils in secondary schools.

OTHER BOOKS

- CARR, EDWARD HALLETT. *The Russian Revolution from Lenin to Stalin (1917-1929).* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1979. x, 200 pp.
- MCAULEY, ALASTAIR. *Economic Welfare in the Soviet Union. Poverty, Living Standards, and Inequality.* The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison; George Allen & Unwin, London 1979. xix, 389 pp.
- SAUL, NORMAN E. *Sailors in Revolt. The Russian Baltic Fleet in 1917.* The Regents Press of Kansas, Lawrence 1978. xiii, 312 pp. Ill. Maps.

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