

Ada Nilsson, which allow of a more detailed coverage of the post-1924 years. She concentrates on Kollontaj the feminist in particular, but does not fail to criticize the underestimate her other activities have received. So she argues, subscribing to Kollontaj's own view, that "none of the men she was close to ever influenced her thinking, but rather that she was the guiding force". Her role in the Workers' Opposition, therefore, is seen as much more important than has hitherto been thought. Regarding Kollontaj's rather Stalinist publications of the late 'thirties and the 'forties the author is unable to find a conclusive explanation. However, it is not these publications, nor Stalin's alleged chivalry, that must account for her survival in the purges, but rather a combination of factors, including Stalin's "refusal to recognize women as important".

MEYER, GERT. *Sozialstruktur sowjetischer Industriearbeiter Ende der zwanziger Jahre. Ergebnisse der Gewerkschaftsumfrage unter Metall-, Textil- und Bergarbeitern 1929*. Verlag Arbeiterbewegung und Gesellschaftswissenschaft, Marburg 1981. 193 pp. DM 28.00.

The present volume provides materials (so far as they have been published in the Soviet Union) from a big inquiry held among factory workers in 1929. Of interest are 53 tables taken from *Sostav fabrično-zavodskogo proletariata SSSR v diagrammach i tablicach* (Moscow 1930). When commenting upon these tables Mr Meyer shows differences between the branches of industry covered as well as between the various industrial areas. Enlightening are his remarks on the extent of illiteracy and on the rate of land tenure among the workers. His comments are based on the elaborations of A. Rašin.

#### OTHER BOOKS

BELLIS, PAUL. *Marxism and the U.S.S.R. The Theory of Proletarian Dictatorship and the Marxist Analysis of Soviet Society*. Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands (N.J.) 1979. xxii, 267 pp.

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#### NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

*Joseph Melling* is a Director of the Scottish Industrial Supervisors Project, Department of Social and Economic Research, University of Glasgow, Glasgow.

*Gian Mario Bravo* is Professor of Political Studies in the University of Turin, Turin.

*Samuel H. Baron* is Professor of History in the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.