

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

BOESELAGER, WOLFHARD F. *The Soviet Critique of Neopositivism. The History and Structure of the Critique of Logical Positivism and Related Doctrines by Soviet Philosophers in the Years 1947-1967.* D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Boston 1975. vii, 157 pp. D.fl. 60.00.

After an historical introduction on classical and twentieth-century positivism on the one hand and Marxist philosophy on the other hand, the author discusses and analyzes how Soviet philosophers have dealt with what they call *neopozitivizm*. I. S. Narskij, V. S. Švyrev and P. V. Kopnin come in for special treatment. Although they can no more accept logical positivism than Lenin could stomach empirio-criticism, their critique has become more sophisticated since Stalin's death, and "technical" gadgets such as formal logic are singled out for a positive appraisal.

McKOWN, DELOS B. *The Classical Marxist Critiques of Religion: Marx, Engels, Lenin, Kautsky.* Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1975. ix, 174 pp. D.fl. 41.60.

The author of the present volume is not a theologian who has an axe to grind, but neither is he a historian who wants to understand Marxism in its own terms. As a matter of fact, he introduces himself as a "naturalist" inquiring what the Marxist classics could contribute to the scientific study of religion, its aetiology, essence and functions. The result is of course disappointing, although Engels (because of his less dogmatic approach) and Kautsky (whose "revisionist" articles in Vol. XXXII of *Die Neue Zeit* are thrown into bold relief) compare favourably with Marx and Lenin. The volume is disfigured by Belgian misprints and American wit ("the god-builders were cast into outer darkness where all religionists weep and wail and gnash their teeth").

MAGNIS, FRANZ VON. *Normative Voraussetzungen im Denken des jungen Marx (1843-1848).* Verlag Karl Alber, Freiburg, München 1975. 429 pp. DM 56.00.

Dr v. Magnis examines the reasoning process in a number of texts by the young Marx for normative premisses. Are there any such premisses and, if so, what is their function in Marx's argument? The author arrives at the

conclusion that in the *Introduction to the Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right* the implementation of Marx's normative ideas presupposes the catalyzing effort of the critic, whereas in the *German Ideology* it just results from the historical process. The volume is conspicuous for its lucid method, but the interpretation of Marx's concepts is open to criticism. The objection that he failed to see that emancipation cannot come about without being consciously wished for is met by Marx's own record. The author is obviously not familiar with Ralf Dahrendorf's doctorate thesis, which was published under the title *Marx in Perspektive*.

OTHER BOOKS

LEVINE, NORMAN. *The Tragic Deception: Marx Contra Engels*. Introd.: Lyman H. Legters. Clio Books, Oxford, Santa Barbara 1975. xviii, 259 pp.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

BROWN, MICHAEL BARRATT. *The Economics of Imperialism*. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1974. 380 pp. £ 1.25.

Economic and political analysis are combined in this sophisticated investigation into the (neo-)Keynesian, the classical liberal (Schumpeter is often quoted) and the various Marxist views of imperialism; great attention is paid to mutual criticism. The author opts for an enlightened Marxist position which links up with Rosa Luxemburg's, who is closer to a Keynesian interpretation, he argues, than for instance Lenin, whose views on this subject he rejects. The author, who is aware that "Theory is as much a tool of apologetics as of scientific inquiry", discusses numerous questions from the angle of the belief in the necessary connection between capitalism and imperialism (a connection which is flatly denied by the classical liberals). One of those questions is how "Soviet imperialism" should be interpreted theoretically; this is not the strongest chapter in the volume, for one thing because certain Marxist starting-points are not questioned.

HANSOT, ELISABETH. *Perfection and Progress: Two Modes of Utopian Thought*. The MIT Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1974. ix, 219 pp. \$ 17.50.

The present author distinguishes two types of Utopia. The "classical" version, as designed by Plato, More and Andreae, embodies a transcendent and static standard for judging private behaviour. The "modern" version, which is here exemplified in the blueprints of Bellamy, Wells and Howells, is quite different: Utopia is developing from existing society, it is subject to change, and its hallmark is social organization. The distinction may be somewhat schematic, but the volume certainly has its merits.

HEIMANN, EDUARD. *Sozialismus im Wandel der modernen Gesellschaft. Aufsätze zur Theorie und Praxis des Sozialismus. Ein Erinnerungsband*. Hrsg. und eingel. von Heinz-Dietrich Ortlieb. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1975. xiv, 186 pp. DM 15.00.

Apart from a commemorative address on "Eduard Heimann, Social Economist, Socialist and Christian", by the editor, the present volume contains a number of Heimann's minor writings. His "revisionist" critique of Marxism and his quest of a new integrated social system are the principal themes of these pages. A short bio-bibliography is appended.

KAMMLER, HANS. *Die Feudalmonarchien. Politische und wirtschaftlich-soziale Faktoren ihrer Entwicklung und Funktionsweise.* Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1974. xii, 284 pp. DM 58.00.

This study of European feudalism from the eighth to the thirteenth centuries is in the field of political science rather than of social or economic history. The focus is on the problems of mediaeval government and on the monarch in his role of liege lord; the manorial system is scarcely mentioned. Unfortunately, the volume has no index.

Marxist Analyses and Social Anthropology. Ed. by Maurice Bloch. Malaby Press, London 1975. xv, 240 pp. £ 6.75.

Most of the seven papers brought together in the present volume have their origin in the 1973 special decennial conference of the Association of Social Anthropologists of the Commonwealth. The contributors in question attempt to apply Marxist theories to the study of a number of cultures and societies in Africa and Asia; Emmanuel Terray even proceeds in the style of "Lenin tells us". There are also two papers of a more general nature, one by Maurice Godelier and one by Raymond Firth; in the latter a sceptical note is sounded.

The Social Analysis of Class Structure. Ed. by Frank Parkin. Tavistock Publications, London 1974. xv, 315 pp. £ 5.60. (Paper: £ 2.80.)

With the exception of the editor's short but important contribution on strategies of social closure in class formation, the twelve essays that make up the present volume were written for the British Sociological Association's conference of 1973. We can do no more than mention some titles: "Towards a Theory of Social Stratification", by W. G. Runciman; "Working Class Incorporation" - A Historical Approach with Reference to the Mining Communities of S.E. Northumberland 1840-1890", by J. M. Cousins and R. L. Davis; "The Labour Aristocracy in the Victorian Class Structure", by R. Q. Gray; "The 'Affluent Worker' Study: An Evaluation and Critique", by G. Mackenzie; "Conceptions of the Class Structure and Political Ideology: Some Observations on Attitudes in England and Sweden", by R. Scase; "Education and Social Mobility in France", by Jane Marceau; "Officialdom and Class: Bases of Inequality in Socialist Society", by Z. Bauman; and "Market Socialism and Class Structure: Manual Workers and Managerial Power in the Yugoslav Enterprise", by L. Benson.

SOEFFNER, HANS-GEORG. *Der geplante Mythos. Untersuchungen zur Struktur und Wirkungsbedingung der Utopie.* Helmut Buske Verlag, Hamburg 1974. x, 349 pp. DM 36.00.

This mimeographed and poorly edited volume is, in the first place, a vindication of Utopian thought and planning. Not only are the projects in question and the underlying ideas identified with enlightenment and emancipation, but their general approach is argued to be experimental and undogmatic. The author's most valuable contribution consists in what he says on the structure, rhetoric and symbology of Utopian writings. However, he does not seem to be familiar with Hans Süssmuth's important *Studien zur Utopia des Thomas Morus* (cf. IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 95).

OTHER BOOKS

- BEYME, KLAUS VON. *Ökonomie und Politik im Sozialismus. Ein Vergleich der Entwicklung in den sozialistischen Ländern.* R. Piper & Co. Verlag, München, Zürich 1975. 411 pp.
- TOMASETTA, LEONARDO. *Stratificazione e classi sociali. Sociologia e marxismo.* Il Saggiatore, Milano 1974. xiii, 363 pp.

HISTORY

The Anatomy of Communist Takeovers. Ed. by Thomas T. Hammond. Associate Ed.: Robert Farrell. Foreword by Cyril E. Black. Yale University Press, New Haven, London n.d. [1975.] xvii, 664 pp. \$ 25.00. (Paper: \$ 5.95.)

More than thirty contributions have been collected in the present volume, which – but for a few revisions – is a reprint of a special issue of the *Studies on the Soviet Union* (1971). With the exception of the most recent ones in Indo-China, all successful take-overs since 1917 are represented, both the scarce cases where domestic political forces predominated and the more numerous instances of “revolutions” forced by Russian or Chinese bayonets. Abortive revolutions also receive fairly much attention; the net for them has been cast wide, so that they include, for instance, both Greece, 1944-49, and Germany, 1918-23. Although an attempt is made to show “how each takeover fits into the overall picture”, the individual essays differ widely in design. An example of a contribution simply putting facts in a row without much analysis is that by E. Tomson on the Baltic States; at the other extreme – often interesting propositions without sufficient factual material –, there is the readable essay on Stalin's policy in Eastern Europe (“The General Picture”) by M. Mackintosh. Whereas P. Tigrid discusses the “elegant takeover” of 1948 in Czechoslovakia at relatively great length, the space allotted to W. E. Griffith for his essay on 1968 in that country is very much on the cramped side. Despite its (in part inevitable) shortcomings the volume as a whole is of great value.

BAUTIER, ROBERT-HENRI et JANINE SORNAY. *Les sources de l'histoire économique et sociale du Moyen Age.* Provence, Comtat Venaissin, Dauphiné, Etats de la Maison de Savoie. Vol. III. Mise à jour: additions et corrections. Index des noms de personne et de lieu. Index des matières. Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1974. 360 pp. F.fr. 110.00.

The first two volumes of this guide to the sources of the economic and social history of the South-West of the Holy Roman Empire were noticed in *IRSH*, XIV (1969), pp. 271f., and XVIII (1973), p. 125. The present volume contains a supplement, a composite index of persons and geographical names, and a subject index (including occupations etc.).

Etudes historiques hongroises 1975. Publiées à l'occasion du XIVE Congrès International des Sciences Historiques par la Commission Nationale des Historiens Hongrois. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1975. 2 vols. 663 pp.; 639 pp. \$ 80.00.

For the fifth time, the Hungarian historians have published a collection of studies on the occasion of the International Congress of Historical Sciences. Many contributions are in English, others are in French or in German, but with three exceptions Russian is used for the summaries only. There are several items on the history of the workers' movement in and outside Hungary, with a focus on the problem of reform or revolution; one of these is by J. Jemnitz. An annotated bibliography of Hungarian historical publications during the years 1969-73 is appended.

FERGUSON, JOHN. *Utopias of the Classical World*. Thames and Hudson, London 1975. 228 pp. £ 4.50.

The present volume seems to be the first book on ancient Utopianism. The author is no stranger in the Graeco-Roman world, but unfortunately his book, apart from being written in a rather popular style, labours under an extreme conceptual vagueness. Homer's Ethiopians and Phaeacians, his "more intense Utopianism, to be seen in the description of Olympus", noble savages, the "mirage of Sparta" (without helots and secret police) and fictitious travel accounts are discussed together with visions of the good life and the good society, the ideal city and the best commonwealth, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Jesus and St Augustine, reformers and rebels. A motley procession indeed, but neither a history nor an analysis.

GÖHRING, WALTER. *Der Gründungsparteitag der österreichischen Sozialdemokratie Neudörfel 1874*. Jugend und Volk, Wien, München 1974. 135 pp. Ill. S 88.

The greater part of this interesting booklet is taken up by a survey of the origins of the workers' movement in the Hapsburg Monarchy. The founding congress of the Social Democratic Workers' Party in Austria, which was to cover all of the Empire, is discussed in a relatively short chapter (together with the programme). The reaction of the authorities is reflected in a number of documents.

HYAMS, EDWARD. *The Millennium Postponed*. Secker & Warburg, London 1974. x, 277 pp. £ 4.00.

From the vantage point of the New Left, Mr Hyams has written what he calls a polemical pamphlet on the theorists and practitioners of the "socialist vision". The volume purports to be non-fiction, but it is no more than

a sloppy compilation bristling with errors of fact. The author's vision of Lenin and Trockij as a kind of superdemocrats seems to thrive upon a blissful ignorance of any contrary evidence, and his account of Stalin's "State Monopoly Capitalist Imperialism" is equally uninformed. All this is a far cry from *To the Finland Station* and *A Short History of Socialism*.

MACMULLEN, RAMSAY. *Roman Social Relations 50 B.C. to A.D. 284*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1974. ix, 212 pp. \$ 10.00; £ 3.75.

Aside from discussing social relations such as patronage and association, but also mafia-type practices, the author of this "essay" attempts to give a reliable idea of group-specific feelings and attitudes in the Roman Empire, notably among the lower orders. To a considerable extent the volume is based on epigraphic materials and papyri. Though aimed at a wide readership (all of the well-chosen quotations are in English), it appears to be an important contribution from a scholarly point of view.

Modern Jewish History. A Source Reader. Ed. by Robert Chazan and Marc Lee Raphael. Schocken Books, New York 1974. xiv, 381 pp. \$ 7.95.

The editors have collected a number of primary materials on the vicissitudes of the Jews since the end of the eighteenth century. About half the volume consists of historical documents in the proper sense of the word, and among these there is nothing by Hess or Herzl, no Balfour Declaration, no official document of the Zionist movement or the State of Israel. The other half has been taken from such materials as memoirs and autobiographies, and even fiction (Babel', Habe) is included.

Student und Hochschule im 19. Jahrhundert. Studien und Materialien. Mit Beiträgen von Karsten Bahnson, Franz Gall, Detlef Grieswelle, Christian Helfer, Gustav Otruba, Mohammed Rassem, [Gernot Stimmer und] Christoph Thienen-Adlerflycht. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1975. 389 pp. DM 86.00.

Higher education, student life and career prospects in Germany and, preponderantly, the Hapsburg Monarchy from *circa* 1800 to 1918 are the subjects of these eleven shorter and longer studies. The longest contribution, by Professor Otruba, deals with the nationalities question and the universities during the reign of Franz Joseph, and is provided with many tables. Dr Stimmer, who is curiously not mentioned on the title page, examines the transformation of the revolutionary tradition of 1848 in Vienna. Other contributions have student "go-outs" (Bahnson), the exclusive *Köseener Corps* and antisemitism in Germany (Grieswelle) for their subject.

WILSON, EDWARD THOMAS. *Russia and Black Africa before World War II*. Holmes & Meier Publishers, New York, London 1974. xvi, 397 pp. \$ 26.00.

Russian involvement in Ethiopia and sub-Saharan Africa dates back to well before 1917. In Dr Wilson's view there is even a basic continuity, notably in the underlying motives: not interest in the Africans for their own sake, but because of their nuisance value against the Western powers. His book is a detailed and well-documented history of Russian involvement from Peter the Great and, especially, the scramble for Africa onward to 1939. He pays much attention to the activities of the Comintern, which he takes to be an instrument of Russian foreign policy. He checks the well-known Comintern materials against unpublished documents in the British and French colonial archives. Although neither are fully reliable, the result is a pioneering account of the subject.

Wort und Begriff "Bauer". Zusammenfassender Bericht über die Kolloquien der Kommission für die Altertumskunde Mittel- und Nordeuropas. Hrsg. von Reinhard Wenskus, Herbert Jankuhn und Klaus Grinda. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1975. 263 pp. DM 69.00.

The papers that make up the present report inquire into the words used in Old German and other texts of the first millennium for what we would call peasants. In no language of the time, not even in early-mediaeval Latin, was the concept covered by a single term, but the first editor may well be right in stressing that "the most important social facts often elude the method of linguistic palaeontology". This is of course not to say that the volume sheds no light on social history.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

MCINNES, NEIL. *The Communist Parties of Western Europe*. Publ. for [Chatham House] by Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1975. xiii, 209 pp. £ 5.00.

Western Europe is here taken to comprise all non-Communist countries of that continent, plus Turkey and Cyprus; the focus is on the PCF and the PCI. Apart from discussing the organization and structure of the Communist parties in question, the author deals with their membership, electorate and policies since the Second World War. The volume is a useful survey rather than a pioneering analysis.

Yearbook on International Communist Affairs 1975. Ed.: Richard F. Staar. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1975. xxi, 678 pp. \$ 25.00.

Since the general plan has remained the same in this ninth consecutive volume, we may refer to what we wrote on that subject in our review of the fifth and sixth volumes, *vide* IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 291. Apart from giving the historical antecedents of each organization, the contributors provide up-to-date information on events and developments during 1974, for instance in Portugal. An index of persons is appended.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

*AFRICA***Ghana**

DAMACHI, UKANDI GODWIN. *The Role of Trade Unions in the Development Process. With a Case Study of Ghana.* Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1974. x, 176 pp. \$ 15.00.

In spite of what the title and the subtitle might suggest, the present volume is essentially a monograph on the relations between the Ghanaian trade unions and the several regimes the country went through between 1957 and 1972. These relations were far from smooth, not only because the Government was (and is) the country's chief employer, but also because there was much difference of opinion on the implementation of national welfare and national development. The author sheds some interesting light on the practice of Nkrumahism.

Libya

SEGRÈ, CLAUDIO G. *Fourth Shore. The Italian Colonization of Libya.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1974. xix, 237 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 15.00; £ 8.25.

The Italian colonization of Libya, long before the discovery of oil, does not fit any of the classical theories of imperialism. The prospect of a large-scale settlement of the Italian population surplus, not economic gain, was the real mainspring. All the same, the venture of "proletarian colonization" was no lasting success. In a well-documented account Dr Segrè traces the several stages of colonization, notably during the Fascist era.

Morocco

MAHER, VANESSA. *Women and Property in Morocco. Their changing relation to the process of social stratification in the Middle Atlas.* Cambridge University Press, London 1974. xii, 238 pp. £ 5.00.

Basing herself both on field-work conducted in a semi-urban village in the Middle Atlas and on written sources, the author presents an anthropological study of the position of women in contemporary Morocco. Much attention is paid to the coexisting systems of social stratification. Since women are not allowed actively to participate in the modern market system, they have to depend on older forms of association and ascription.

South Africa

FEIT, EDWARD. *Workers Without Weapons. The South African Congress of Trade Unions and The Organization of the African Workers.* Archon Books, Hamden (Conn.) 1975. 230 pp. \$ 12.50.

In 1954, the South African Congress of Trade Unions was set up as a multi-racial body with the specific purpose of mobilizing black Africans politically as well as economically. The enterprise ended in dismal failure, but in the view of Professor Feit this very failure may be quite instructive for social scientists. The focus of his study is therefore on the causes, both internal and external, which handicapped the SACTU. As for the future of militant trade unionism, however, the author is not pessimistic.

AMERICA

BABCOCK, ROBERT H. *Gompers in Canada: a study in American continentalism before the First World War.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1974. x, 292 pp. Ill. C\$ 15.00. (Paper: C\$ 4.95.)

In 1902, the American Federation of Labor managed to conquer the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Samuel Gompers, the architect of this coordination, was certainly an internationalist, but one who believed in the "manifest destiny" of the United States. The result was not only the transplantation of a foreign type of trade unionism in a country with circumstances and needs of its own, but also, as the author of this monograph shows, a profitable investment for the AFL. Since Gompers could weaken but never suppress rival unions and the appeal of independent working-class politics, he created deep and long-lasting divisions in the Canadian labour movement.

OTHER BOOKS

KIESSLER, RICHARD E. *Guerilla und Revolution. Parteikommunismus und Partisanenstrategie in Lateinamerika.* Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1975. xiii, 588 pp.

United States of America

BUNCHE, RALPH J. *The Political Status of the Negro in the Age of FDR.* Ed. and with an Introd. by Dewey W. Grantham. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1973. xxxiii, 682 pp. Ill. \$ 22.50. (Paper: \$ 7.95.)

The present volume is a rather heavily edited version of the longest of the four manuscripts which Bunche prepared as working papers for Myrdal's famous study *An American Dilemma*. As it is now published, the volume consists of a relatively short analytical and explanatory section, and a very long section containing almost all of the interviews and field-reports. The editor has appended a bibliography on the Negro question since the Civil War.

HOWARD, JOHN R. *The Cutting Edge. Social Movements and Social Change in America.* J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, New York, Toronto 1974. ix, 276 pp. \$ 4.50.

Drawing upon interviews and participant observation, but with a keen eye for socio-historical backgrounds, the author discusses the protest movements of racial and ethnic minorities, homosexuals, women and youth that came up simultaneously in the 'sixties. In a separate section, "The Revolt of the Masses", he deals with the reaction of those who feel threatened by change, not only the right-wing extremists but, to a considerable extent, also the working class.

KORNBLUM, WILLIAM. *Blue Collar Community*. With a Foreword by Morris Janowitz. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1974. xvii, 260 pp. Ill. \$ 9.95.

Thorough historical research and participant observation – the author worked as a labourer in a steel mill to collect material for his book – form the basis of an excellent study on the importance of racial and/or ethnic ties *versus* class interests. Those ties (among Serbs, Croats, Poles, Mexicans, Negroes) played, and still play, a tremendous role in politics, especially on the local level, and in trade unionism. The class interests, on the other hand, arising from work conditions in the South Chicago steel industry, are in part common to them all. The author gives, for instance, an exceedingly interesting analysis of the influence of overlapping of work and residence (longer established ethnic groups: "complex system of culturally distinct neighborhoods"), and one of a strong discontinuity between work and residential community (Negroes are in this respect unique). The volume throws a sharp light on some general questions, such as the absence of a numerically important Socialist movement in the United States.

THOMPSON, EDGAR T. *Plantation Societies, Race Relations, and the South: The Regimentation of Populations*. Selected Papers. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1975. xv, 407 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 12.75. (Paper: \$ 6.75.)

"It is the central thesis of the papers in this book that the position of the plantation institution in Southern society has been pivotal, that the society must be understood in considerable measure as an elaboration of that institution, and that the institution itself must be understood in the context of the general social order which formed around it and which it dominated." The author pays special attention to race relations and racial theory, and often compares the South with other plantation societies. Apart from the introductory chapter, the volume contains seventeen studies, some of which are very short, and the oldest of which dates from 1939. There is a selected bibliography, but no index.

UROFSKY, MELVIN I. *American Zionism from Herzl to the Holocaust*. Anchor Press/Doubleday, Garden City (N.Y.) 1975. xi, 538 pp. \$ 12.50.

With the creation of the Zionist Organization of America in 1918 there began a process of Americanization of Zionism in the United States. The focus of the present volume is on this process, in which men such as Brandeis played

a leading role, and which made Zionism acceptable to both Jews and non-Jews in the country. The aim of a national home in Palestine was conceived as a refuge, not as a Jewish State, and it was only at the Biltmore Conference of 1942 that the leadership passed to men like Rabbi Silver.

WRIGHT, JAMES EDWARD. *The Politics of Populism. Dissent in Colorado*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1974. xii, 314 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 16.50.

This book is a pioneering case-study of the Populist movement, not in the South or in the Great Plains, but in the Rocky Mountains, where previous historians have dismissed it as "simply silverism". The author shows that in Colorado Populism was not a matter of a bimetalist conspiracy, but had deep roots. Moreover, it drew its support from miners rather than from farmers, and in this connection due attention is paid to the workers' movement. The volume is in part based upon a statistical analysis of voting behaviour.

ASIA

PORATH, Y. *The Emergence of the Palestinian-Arab National Movement 1918-1929*. Frank Cass, London 1974. ix, 406 pp. £ 7.50.

It is in a remarkably sober and unbiased spirit that the author of the present volume, an Israeli historian, examines the genesis of a Palestinian-Arab national consciousness after the First World War; even the emergence of the notorious "Grand Mufti" is recorded as a matter of fact. That genesis was a complicated and wearisome process, not only because of the existing social and religious contrasts in the non-Jewish population of Palestine, but also because of the simultaneous challenge of Zionism and British rule; originally, there were strong Pan-Syrian leanings. However, the author treats all this with expert knowledge and drawing on numerous published and unpublished sources in Arabic, Hebrew, French and English.

China

DOMES, JÜRGEN. *China nach der Kulturrevolution. Politik zwischen zwei Parteitaggen. Mit einem Beitrag von Marie-Luise Näth*. Wilhelm Fink Verlag, München 1975. 347 pp. DM 19.80.

The contribution by Miss Näth on Chinese foreign policy is less interesting than is the exceedingly lucid, shrewd and informative study by the prominent German Sinologist Domes. Among the sources he has used, radio broadcasts from numerous mainland stations occupy an important place. Central issues are the rise and fall of Lin Piao, who subdued the extreme leftist forces of the Cultural Revolution but was later labelled "ultra-leftist" and, in 1973, "ultra-rightist". The use of such pejorative terms and epithets to refer covertly to persons whose identity is to be revealed later (the "Chinese Chruščev" – Liu Shao-ch'i) is carefully analyzed. The tidal movement begun with the Big Leap Forward and driven to new heights in the

Cultural Revolution (Mao as initiator) finds its ebbs ("re-adjustments" of Mao's conception of development) in periods when Mao's role is reduced to that of a (voluntary or involuntary) legitimator for a policy of wage according to performance and other "rightist" measures. The importance of the regional commands of the armed forces, whose alliance with Chou En-lai's civil government apparatus came to determine the course in 1971, stands out.

The Lin Piao Affair. Power Politics and Military Coup. Ed. by Michael Y. M. Kau. International Arts and Sciences Press, Inc., White Plains (N.Y.) 1975. lxxvii, 591 pp. \$ 20.00. (Paper: \$ 8.95.)

According to the rewritten history of 1969, when Lin was proclaimed Mao's successor, he was Mao's "most able lieutenant" at the early age of twenty-four. His rise and fall are summarized in a generally satisfactory introduction to the present volume. The documents, many of which are published *in toto*, also include the so-called "Outline of 'Project 571'", which was distributed on a very wide scale among the cadres as "top secret"; this curious piece, whose authenticity is doubtful, purports to reproduce treacherous remarks by people in Lin's entourage. These remarks could hardly have been broadcast by the Mao wing and make an apocryphal impression: Mao is said to be unsuitable, his economic policy mismanagement, etc. Annotations and translation of the documents vary in quality.

The Logic of "Maoism". Critiques and Explication. Ed. by James Chieh Hsiung. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1974. xxxii, 230 pp. \$ 18.50.

The contributions to the present volume vary in critical quality. B. Womack, for instance, who believes Mao to be concerned in striving after "a social system most conducive to the progress of the Chinese masses", writes that continuance of "Mao's unity of theory and practice" depends "on his own genius" – which implies that this continuance cannot count on a long life. W. F. Dorrill gives a good description of a case of "rewriting history" for the benefit of a conscious Mao-centredness. G. Ginsburgs presents a survey of the Soviet critique of the Maoist model. A. B. Urken finds that Mao "attacks traditional rationalism, but he stops short of becoming a neo-rationalist by deriving the rationality of goals from irrefutable teleological truths". Other contributions concern China's "United Front Diplomacy" and the "collectivist voluntarist strain" in Maoism.

Women in Chinese Society. Ed. by Margery Wolf and Roxane Witke. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1975. x, 315 pp. \$ 12.50.

These ten papers have their origin in a symposium that was held in San Francisco under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Contemporary China of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies in June 1973. The general subject is the social position of Chinese women since the late Ming period. Geographically, Taiwan and Hong Kong are also covered. Thematically, the contributors focus on male-oriented stereotypes, on feminism and revolution (there are papers on

Ch'iu Chin and on the early years of Mao's present wife), and on women and the production process.

India

BÉTEILLE, ANDRÉ. *Studies in Agrarian Social Structure*. Oxford University Press, Delhi, London, New York 1974. viii, 206 pp. Rs 30.00; £ 2.55.

In previous publications Professor Bêteille has made substantial contributions to the study of the caste system, but in this set of (reprinted) essays the focus is on the class structure of the Indian countryside, notably in Tanjore district, Madras, and in West Bengal. "The main concern is with patterns of inequality and conflict as these arise from the ownership, control and use of land." In so far as "native" views of social stratification are involved and considered to be relevant, the author engages in social anthropology.

Dynamics of Labour Relations in India. A Book of Readings. Ed. by R. D. Agarwal. Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi 1973. xv, 296 pp. Rs 39.00.

Scholars, business executives and one trade-union leader are the authors of the 26 contributions collected in the present volume. A. C. Nanda, Secretary of the Bata Shoeworkers' Union, Batanagar, deals with the problem of incentives. He mentions several objections against this system, but arrives in the end at a fairly positive conclusion. The editor discusses, among other things, the need for more readiness on the part of the management to co-operate with unions. He gives a lucid exposé of deeply rooted managerial styles such as paternalism and authoritarianism, which form an impediment to real progress. In other contributions, too, strong arguments are put forward for the fostering of management-union relations on a regular and intensive basis. The volume as a whole constitutes a valuable source of insight into labour problems in developing countries with a sizeable industrial sector.

Japan

SMETHURST, RICHARD J. *A Social Basis for Prewar Japanese Militarism. The Army and the Rural Community*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1974. xxi, 202 pp. \$ 14.00; £ 10.00.

To a considerable extent this book is based on interviews and questionnaires – a necessary source since a great deal of written material concerning the organizations under research was lost during and after the Second World War. These organizations – the Imperial Military Reserve Association, founded in 1910, and a number of youth and women's organizations of later dates, which comprised some twelve million people in all – were especially active in rural communities. The author ably argues the thesis that the organizations constituted the most important element of support for the policy of the army. A comparison with German National-Socialism shows especially that, in Japan, an "organic society" with ties from high to low

functioned effortlessly on the village level. Much attention is paid to such figures as Yamagata (after 1868 the builder of a modern army) and his protégé Tanaka, the founder of the Reserve Association.

Turkey

LANDAU, JACOB M. *Radical Politics in Modern Turkey*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1974. xii, 315 pp. D.fl. 64.00.

Between the military interventions of 1960 and 1971 Turkey went through a process of increased political participation and radicalization. Although the Democratic or Justice Party and the Republican People's Party continued to command the bulk of the vote at the elections, minor radical groups widened their impact, both directly and indirectly. Apart from Islamic groups, the author discusses the extreme Left and the extreme Right. The former includes several types of journalism, radical youth, the (illegal) TKP and the Workers' Party of Turkey. At the other end of the spectrum there is the party of A. Türkeş, which is radically nationalist with a populist flavour. The election results are analyzed in a separate chapter.

EUROPE

KENDALL, WALTER. *The Labour Movement in Europe*. Allen Lane, London 1975. xxi, 456 pp. Maps. £ 10.00. (Paper: £ 5.00.)

Britain's entry into the Common Market was one of the chief motives for writing the present volume, in which the emphasis is on the distinctive features of the labour movements in Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and the Netherlands. These features are explained from the history of each country. The author, whose ability to state problems intelligently is beyond dispute, has almost exclusively relied on secondary material in English and (less) in French. It is a pity that the volume is disfigured not only by many spelling mistakes in, for instance, French and Dutch words, but also by markedly ridiculous statements and serious misinterpretations.

MITCHELL, B. R. *European Historical Statistics 1750-1970*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1975. xx, 827 pp. £ 24.00.

This compilative work in the grand style offers statistical information in methodic order on the countries of Europe. Not only does it include economic data in the narrow sense (agrarian and industrial production, the winning of raw materials), but it also comprises facts on population growth, the labour force and education. The brief introduction to each section of tables and the notes bear witness to Dr Mitchell's admirable endeavour to sift critically the abundant numerical material, which varies widely from period to period and from country to country. He points repeatedly at the doubtful reliability of what remains after the sifting process, quite aside from the difficulties presented by the many modifications of frontiers between the states. The value of this work as a very useful tool for social historians and others is only superficially marred by inaccuracies (misspellings) occurring here and there.

Austria

NEUGEBAUER, WOLFGANG. *Bauvolk der kommenden Welt. Geschichte der sozialistischen Jugendbewegung in Österreich*. Europaverlag, Wien 1975. 495 pp. Ill. S 468.

Books, newspapers, periodicals, but also interviews with persons who, like Bruno Kreisky, played a part in the Socialist youth movement before 1934, have provided the material for the present volume. The author, who strongly identifies with the movement under discussion and who excels in fullness of detail rather than in critical analysis, discusses the first years of the apprentice movement (1894: *Verein der jugendlichen Arbeiter Wiens*; 1903: *Verband jugendlicher Arbeiter Österreichs*), which particularly opposed the small employers (for instance, demand for day education) and was especially strong in Bohemia. In the *Verband der sozialistischen Arbeiterjugend Deutsch-österreichs*, after 1919, an important role was played by Kanitz; he introduced the element of *Jugendbewegtheit*, which also came to the fore in Germany and the Netherlands. Separate chapters are devoted to the trade-union youth movement and the *Revolutionäre Sozialistische Jugend Österreichs* (1934-38); the latter operated illegally and from abroad. The volume contains a documentary appendix.

Czechoslovakia

HEJZLAR, ZDENĚK [and] VLADIMIR V. KUSIN. *Czechoslovakia 1968-1969. Chronology, Bibliography, Annotation*. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York, London 1975. 316 pp. \$ 28.00.

About half of this mimeographed volume is taken up by a detailed chronology of the "Prague Spring" and its aftermath. The bibliographical part consists of two sections: a selected list of articles in Czech and Slovak, 1968-70, and a list of books and pamphlets from all over the world, 1968-74. The annotation is confined to a summary subject identification in the former section.

France

BENZ, ERNST. *Das Recht auf Faulheit oder Die friedliche Beendigung des Klassenkampfes*. Lafargue-Studien. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1974. 126 pp. DM 16.00.

The focus of these "studies on Lafargue" is on his well-known pamphlet in praise of idleness. The author, a German theologian, does not prove qualified to deal with the subject proper. According to him, *Le droit à la paresse* was written in "St. Pélagie", and soon subjected to a Marxist conspiracy of silence. Lafargue is not approached in his own right, but as a means to throw the Christian gospel into high relief. However, there are two interesting chapters on the adaptation by Bernstein and on the mythology of Cockaigne.

CHEVALLIER, PIERRE. *Histoire de la Franc-Maçonnerie française*. [I.] *La Maçonnerie: Ecole de l'Égalité 1725-1799*. [II.] *La Maçonnerie:*

missionnaire du Libéralisme (1800-1877). [III.] La Maçonnerie: Eglise de la République (1877-1944). Fayard, Paris 1974; 1975. xiii, 396 pp.; 556 pp.; 479 pp. F.fr. 58.00; 69.00; 69.00.

Although it is aimed at a wide readership (there are no specified references), the present history of Freemasonry in France is based on both thorough documentation and expert knowledge. The author approaches his subject in a careful manner and in a sober spirit. He disposes of many myths, notably when dealing with the record of the Freemasons in politics. The internal contrasts and conflicts receive no less attention than the distinctive features of Freemasonry in a Roman Catholic country. The indices of names are appended to the final volume.

DESANTI, DOMINIQUE. Les Staliniens (1944-1956). Une expérience politique. Fayard, Paris 1975. ix, 385 pp. F.fr. 49.00.

The author of these memoirs entered the illegal PCF in 1943. In spite of her bourgeois origin she managed to make her mark as a *journaliste militante*, until she left the party in 1957. The volume contains solid bits of self-criticism, a sympathetic evocation of the party atmosphere, attempts at explaining the *logique stalinienne*, and some inside information (also on East European Communism). An index of names is appended.

DUJARDIN, PHILIPPE. Simone Weil. Idéologie et politique. Préface de Colette Audry. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble, Grenoble; François Maspéro [sic], Paris 1975. 201 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

Simone Weil was, above all things, a moralist, a mystic and a God-seeker, but at the same time she engaged in social and political questions. The present author is not really interested in the former aspect of her record, and he sets out to dissect her remarkable Odyssey from the extreme Left to the extreme Right. As Father Perrin took exception at her theological heresies, so Philippe Dujardin exposes her errors from a Marxist vantage point, though with much less sympathy. He explains her "aberrations" from her class position and her morbid personality as well as from the impact of Proudhon and her teacher Alain.

FAJN, MAX. The Journal des hommes libres de tous les pays 1792-1800. Mouton, The Hague, Paris 1975. 194 pp. Maps. D.fl. 25.00.

The history of the *Journal* (which also appeared under other names, such as *L'Ennemi des Oppresseurs*) is here treated in detail with an emphasis on such questions as distribution, composition of the editorial board, general political line (defense of "the right of the democrats to express their opinion" and warning "against the advocates of violence"), and so on. The connection between - changing - political situations and the stands taken by the *Journal* is made less clear for the first years than for the period of the Directory.

FRIGUGLIETTI, JAMES. Albert Mathiez. Historien révolutionnaire (1874-1932). Trad. de l'Anglais par Marie-Françoise Pernot. Avant-

propos de Jacques Godechot. *Société des Etudes Robespierristes*, Paris 1974. viii, 263 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

On the basis of both printed and manuscript materials, the young American historian Friguglietti presents what is both an intellectual and a political biography of Mathiez. The two aspects are hard to separate in the famous admirer of Robespierre who fully identified with the Jacobin tradition. His changing relationship with the Communists in France and in Russia is discussed at some length, and some light is shed on his difficult personality.

KAISER-GUYOT, MARIE-THERESE. *Le berger en France aux XIVe et XVe siècles*. Editions Klincksieck, Paris 1974. 211 pp. Ill. F.fr. 64.00.

Drawing upon a great variety of sources, a few of which are printed as an appendix, the author sheds a fresh light on the herdsmen in France at the end of the Middle Ages. She deals first with their working and living conditions, and then with their position in society. She shows that as a group they were less marginal and more integrated than has hitherto been assumed.

KEYLOR, WILLIAM R. *Academy and Community. The Foundation of the French Historical Profession*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1975. x, 286 pp. \$ 14.95; £ 8.25.

The young author of this ambitious study traces the establishment and institutionalization of "scientific" history in France, notably in the universities, during the first decades of the Third Republic. Much attention is paid to theorizing, professional organization and education, less to historical research, and least of all to historiography. On the other hand, the political options of the historians in question and the challenge of sociology (Durkheim!) come up for detailed discussion.

LEON, PIERRE, avec la collab. de Simone Gellibert, Dominique Desertine [et] Marie-Henriette de Morangies. *Géographie de la fortune et structures sociales à Lyon au XIXe siècle (1815-1914)*. Centre d'Histoire Economique et Sociale de la Région lyonnaise, Lyon 1974. xvii, 440 pp. Maps. F.fr. 50.00. (Abroad: F.fr. 55.00.)

On the basis of much source material in the *Archives Départementales du Rhône* and the *Archives du Service de l'Enregistrement et des Domaines* of the Rhône, Loire, Ain and Isère Departments, as well as a great deal of literature, this study provides a detailed survey, illustrated with numerous tables, of the distribution of private capital in Lyons. Important years of comparison are 1822, 1845, 1869 and 1911; rises and falls (the former exceeding the latter in the long run) both in movable assets and in real estate ran a fairly fitful course. The division into social groups (*propriétaires-rentiers*, artisans, workers in the silk industry, farmers, etc.) is very relevant from a socio-historical point of view.

MARX, ROLAND. *La Révolution et les classes sociales en Basse-Alsace. Structures agraires et vente des biens nationaux*. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris 1974. 572 pp. Maps. F.fr. 95.00.

The subtitle provides a better clue to the contents of the present volume than does the fine-sounding main title. The focus is on the sale and resale of nationalized landed property in the Northern part of Alsace during the 1790's, on what kind of people benefited by it, and how it affected farming and the economy in general. "Son action a été positive, et c'est le parachèvement des grandes ambitions paysannes dans le domaine foncier; elle a été négative, et c'est l'échec de la relève des vieux ordres privilégiés par une bourgeoisie qui aurait été entreprenante et novatrice, et c'est alors la condamnation de toute révolution agricole fondamentale."

REYNAUD, JEAN-DANIEL. *Les Syndicats en France*. Tome 1. Tome 2. Textes et documents. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1975. 320 pp.; 347 pp. F.fr. 14.20 per vol.

The first edition of this survey of the employers' and workers' organizations in France appeared in 1963, and was noticed in *IRSH*, X (1965), p. 160. The present volumes are a fully updated version of the original edition, and for the most part constitute a new work. The documents, tables and organization schemes now take up over half the space.

La scolarisation en France depuis un siècle. Colloque tenu à Grenoble en mai 1968. Sous la dir. de Pierre Chevallier. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1974. xvi, 204 pp. Maps. F.fr. 38.00.

The present volume has its origin in a symposium organized by the *Centre de Recherche d'Histoire Economique, Sociale et Institutionnelle de Grenoble* in May 1968. It contains a wealth of details. Some subjects are: the fluctuating attendance in infant education from 1876 to 1963 (J. Ibarrola), primary education (P. Chevallier; also on the relation between denominational and non-denominational education), and technical education (I. Christin). The contribution on secondary education (J. Maillet) goes farthest back in history, viz., to 1809, while the study of higher education begins closest to our own time, viz., in 1890 (M.-R. Mouton). The development of the *cours complémentaires* (serving to complete primary education) is treated by B. Grosperin.

SULEIMAN, EZRA N. *Politics, Power, and Bureaucracy in France. The Administrative Elite*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1974. xviii, 440 pp. \$ 20.00.

The material for this remarkable study, which also includes evaluations of historical and historically grown phenomena, was in the main provided by interviews conducted during the years 1968-70. The argument is that the higher civil servants constitute a bureaucracy which, in relation to the political functionaries, is characterized neither by subordination nor by a position of autonomy. This bureaucracy is "an integral, and dynamic" part of the "politico-administrative system". The argument is supported by a systematic treatment of the place occupied by the State in French society ("clear imprint of Napoleon"; resistance against centralism even on the part of the Gaullists), and of the fairly constant social origin of the top bureau-

cracy ("Academic hurdles exclude a major segment of the population" – a proposition that is something of a *quid pro quo*). Other subjects are the role perceptions of the civil servants and their relations to the ministers as well as those to other influential groups (identification with the latter's interests by appealing to a "general interest"). The view of the administrative elite as a technocracy is rejected.

THUILLIER, ANDRE. *Economie et société nivernaises au début du XIXe siècle*. Préface de Paul Leuilliot. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1974. 484 pp. F.fr. 90.00.

In his foreword, Leuilliot makes some interesting remarks on the importance of local and regional historiography grafting the study of the past upon survivals in the present. Local history, being averse to excessive specialization, gives "de tout un peu". This goes, at any rate, for the present collection of studies on the Department of the Nièvre, which are devoted to various persons and events, and cover the period from 1790 to the 1860's. Social history receives as much attention as economic history; in the latter, the emergence and significance of industries occupy an important place. As an example of an interesting socio-historical study we mention the essay on the "social prefect" Lerat de Magnitot, who, in the 1850's, suppressed mendicancy in an original way by linking a decentralized system of poor-relief to a levy from those who used to be victims of the *vagabondage*.

Germany

Arbeiter- und Soldatenräte im rheinisch-westfälischen Industriegebiet. Studien zur Geschichte der Revolution 1918/19. Hrsg. von Reinhard Rürup. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal 1975. 403 pp. DM 32.00.

The body of the present volume consists of five contributions. Ulrich Kluge deals with the genesis of the soldiers' councils in the area of the Army Corpses VII and VIII, and, in a second contribution, with the *General-soldatenrat* in Münster. Hans-Ulrich Knies, Irmgard Steinisch and Inge Marssolek investigate the activities of the workers' and soldiers' councils in Wuppertal, the Western (Mülheim) and the Eastern (Dortmund) Ruhr area, respectively. Whereas Kluge does not go much beyond repeating what he has found on the national level (*vide* below, pp. 136f.), the other contributors provide detailed local case-studies of the November Revolution and its failure. In a concise and instructive introduction, the editor outlines the *status quaestionis*.

ARMANSKI, GERHARD. *Entstehung des Wissenschaftlichen Sozialismus*. Luchterhand, Darmstadt, Neuwied 1974. 243 pp. DM 13.80.

Under the slightly less pretentious title "The Analysis of the General Nature of Bourgeois Society and Its Concrete *Gestalt* in Germany by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the 1840's", this book was presented as a doctorate thesis at the Free University of Berlin. The author sheds no new light on the "genesis of Scientific Socialism", not only because he has failed to use the

available manuscript sources, but also because his book is essentially a compendium of the well-known Marxist positions. The cover oddly reproduces part of Marx's letter to Engels of August 16, 1867.

Bankiers, Künstler und Gelehrte. Unveröffentlichte Briefe der Familie Mendelssohn aus dem 19. Jahrhundert. Hrsg. und eingel. von Felix Gilbert. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1975. lii, 329 pp. Ill. Loose-leaf genealogies. DM 87.00.

The majority of the documents published in the present volume are family letters exchanged between the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the famous Moses Mendelssohn. The members of the largely assimilated family (most of them had been baptized) were prominent in various fields, and their letters convey a vivid picture of the cultured middle class. There are also a number of letters addressed by non-relations (e.g., Treitschke) to the geographer Georg Benjamin Mendelssohn and the historian Karl Mendelssohn Bartholdy (a son of the composer). The editor has provided a thoughtful introduction.

BLEY, HELMUT. *Bebel und die Strategie der Kriegsverhütung 1904-1913. Eine Studie über Bebels Geheimkontakte mit der britischen Regierung und Edition der Dokumente. Mit einem Vorwort von Gustav W. Heinemann.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1975. 254 pp. DM 34.00.

This book is about Bebel's concern with international relations and his attempts to prevent an armed conflict between Britain and Germany. His attempts culminated in confidential contacts with the British Consul General in Zurich, who duly reported them to London. The reports in question are here published in a German translation, together with related documents (1910-15). Bebel repeatedly warned the British against the danger of war emanating from his own country, and also told them not to overrate the political possibilities of the SPD. According to Dr Bley, Bebel hoped that Germany would give in when confronted with the prospect of a British naval armament beyond her own economic resources. In point of fact, he assumed a thinking in terms of economic rationality which simply was not there. The author also evaluates the British reactions to Bebel's *démarches* and the image of the SPD in British public opinion.

BLICKLE, PETER. *Die Revolution von 1525.* R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1975. 251 pp. Maps. DM 56.00.

Unlike the followers of both Franz and Smirin, the author of the present volume attributes a revolutionary character to the Twelve Articles of the German peasants and to their idea of "Divine Justice". Moreover, in spite of their military defeat the outcome of the Peasants' War was not wholly negative in his view, and it is for these reasons that he dubs the revolt a revolution.

BOHRMANN, HANS. *Strukturwandel der deutschen Studentenpresse. Studentenpolitik und Studentenzeitschriften 1848-1974*. Verlag Dokumentation, München 1975. 337 pp. DM 44.00.

The history of the German undergraduate papers is of course closely bound up with that of the German students themselves. It is against this background that Dr Bohrmann examines the periodicals in question. The focus is on their structure, function and circulation, not on their contents. A detailed bibliography, a list of the post-war papers in West Germany and two indices are appended.

Handbuch der bayerischen Geschichte. Band IV. Das neue Bayern 1800-1970. In Verb. mit Dieter Albrecht, Laetitia Boehm, Ernst Deuerlein † [u.a.] hrsg. von Max Spindler. C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, München 1974; 1975. 2 vols. xxxv, 644 pp.; xi, 754 pp. Maps. DM 174.00.

The present two volumes conclude a typically German handbook: systematic, thorough, reliable in its factual information. The first volume is devoted to the political history of Bavaria since her territorial aggrandizement in the Napoleonic era. In the separate chapters that make up the second volume a number of specialists deal with the several aspects of demographic, economic, social (Pankraz Fried and Wolfgang Zorn), ecclesiastical, educational and cultural history. There is a very detailed composite index referring to both volumes.

KLOTZBACH, KURT. *Bibliographie zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung 1914-1945. Sozialdemokratie, Freie Gewerkschaften, Christlich-Soziale Bewegungen, Kommunistische Bewegung und linke Splittergruppen*. Mit einer forschungsgeschichtlichen Einl. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1974. 278 pp. DM 20.00.

This important bibliography lists 2,337 post-war publications in German, French and English on the history of the German workers' movement between 1914 and 1945. The focus is definitely on secondary books and articles, and among these there are not a few dealing with related subjects. The titles are not annotated, but the introduction presents a valuable historiographical outline. An index of authors is appended.

KLUGE, ULRICH. *Soldatenräte und Revolution. Studien zur Militärpolitik in Deutschland 1918/19*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1975. 518 pp. DM 98.00.

The author sets forth the genesis, structure, programme and disintegration of the soldiers' councils from November 1918 to March 1919. In his opinion, the implementation of the councils' military-political programme would have been a vital contribution to the consolidation of the new parliamentary democracy. The failure of the councils is laid at the door of the Ebert

Government most of all, because of their submissiveness to the Supreme Command, which in turn strove to regain control over the army; the reasons for that submissiveness are hardly touched upon. The result of the author's effort to under-set a thesis which is not new with a "groundwork of sources as broad as possible" is an accumulation of materials which often makes a rather haphazard impression. The account is not conveniently arranged, and the argument is sometimes unclear and/or unconvincing.

LEVY, RICHARD S. *The Downfall of the Anti-Semitic Political Parties in Imperial Germany*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1975. ix, 335 pp. \$ 20.00.

Most historians have assumed a direct continuity between the antisemitic political parties of the Second Empire and Nazi antisemitism. Dr Levy's view is a different one. He emphasizes the clumsy and "conventional" character of these parties, their legalism and parliamentarism, and contrasts all this with the "revolutionary" antisemitism of a man like Theodor Fritsch and the Nazis. The volume is based upon a wealth of printed sources.

MERKL, PETER H. *Political Violence under the Swastika. 581 Early Nazis*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1975. xiv, 735 pp. \$ 30.00. (Paper: \$ 10.75.)

In 1934 the American sociologist Theodore Abel launched an essay contest "for the best personal life history of an adherent of the Hitler movement". He received 683 manuscripts, which he worked up in his book *Why Hitler Came Into Power* (New York 1938). On the basis of the manuscripts that are still available Professor Merkl has made a largely quantitative analysis of the mentality and attitudes of the Nazi rank and file. This analysis differs from the one given by Abel in several respects. Thus, the present author distinguishes a separate group of military-civil servants (21.3%), and the female contributors to the essay contest are discussed in a separate chapter.

MUSZYNSKI, BERNHARD. *Wirtschaftliche Mitbestimmung zwischen Konflikt- und Harmoniekonzeptionen. Theoretische Voraussetzungen, geschichtliche Grundlagen und Hauptprobleme der Mitbestimmungsdiskussion der BRD*. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1975. 397 pp. DM 33.00.

A terminology which strikes the historian as misty sociologese, statements of the obvious ("The extent to which interests are irreconcilable depends essentially on the definition of interest one has adopted") and the information on the part of the author that he has opted for the "unsharp solution" "to regard all interests as potentially antagonistic" do not immediately justify high "theoretical" expectations. The historical survey of the growth of elements of codetermination, joint or not, turns out to be very satisfactory, however, and so does the account of more recent developments. Among other remarkable features we mention the treatment of the voluntary schemes based on private law. Although conceptions of codetermination are strongly influenced by ideology (the author discusses various political currents

though, by design, all but ignoring the New Left), it is emphasized that in practice the process develops slowly and gradually.

RADDATZ, FRITZ J. Karl Marx. Eine politische Biographie. Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1975. 540 pp. DM 38.00.

Rather than a political biography, the present volume is a life-story of Marx as a person, in which light is shed on his character, his deep-lying motives and his relationships. Marx's *praxis*, the author contends, was the execution of his theory; but it was the *praxis* of a "completely contactless, lonely, isolated man", a model of egocentricity, "amazing mixture of insight into human nature and contempt of man". Bold assertions often depend heavily for facts on the vast available literature, which is extensively quoted with specified references. Particularly trenchant features, which occasionally clarify the picture, have been drawn from unpublished material in the custody of the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis. The volume reopens a never ending but ever interesting discussion, albeit in a rather provoking manner, in part caused by a number of annoying inaccuracies.

REUTER, HANS GEORG. Die Lehre vom Ritterstand. Zum Ritterbegriff in Historiographie und Dichtung vom 11. bis zum 13. Jahrhundert. 2. bearb. Aufl. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1975. viii, 175 pp. DM 36.00.

This is a printed and slightly expanded edition of Dr Reuter's critique of the modern doctrine of knighthood as a separate order in mediaeval society (cf. IRSH, XVII (1972), p. 769). In a short epilogue the author replies to critics of the first edition.

Der Sozialdemokrat 1879-1890. Ein Beitrag zur Rolle des Zentralorgans im Kampf der revolutionären Arbeiterbewegung gegen das Sozialistengesetz. [Von] Horst Bartel, Wolfgang Schröder, Gustav Seeber [und] Heinz Wolter. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1975. 292 pp. M 15.00.

The present volume is a thoroughly revised and much expanded version of the *Nachbemerkung* that was published together with the East German reprint of *Der Sozialdemokrat* (Berlin 1970). Its purpose is to lay the foundations for a "biography" of the outlawed German Social Democrats' official organ, and it certainly contains many interesting details. After the usual historiographical survey and polemic the authors discuss the origin, organization and distribution of the weekly paper, as well as its contents, its part in the intra-party discussions, its "proletarian internationalism" (notably vis-a-vis the revolutionary movement in Russia), etc.

STADELMANN, RUDOLPH [sic]. Social and Political History of the German 1848 Revolution. Transl. by James G. Chastain. Ohio University Press, Athens (Ohio) 1975. xvi, 218 pp. \$ 11.00.

The German edition of this book on what happened in Germany in 1848 and 1849 was published more than a quarter of a century ago. In its original combination of political, social, ideological and, last but not least, social-psychological history it is by no means outdated. The translator has provided a sympathetic introduction on Rudolf Stadelmann and his work. An index would have been no less welcome.

WIESEMANN, FALK. *Die Vorgeschichte der nationalsozialistischen Machtübernahme in Bayern 1932/1933*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1975. 328 pp. DM 78.60.

According to the present author, the *Gleichschaltung* of Bavaria by the Nazis in March 1933 has hitherto been misinterpreted under the impact of myths created by Bavarian federalists and monarchists. In his opinion these people were no principled enemies of the Nazis, but either rivals or would-be partners. The cause of their failure was their own parochialism and anti-republicanism, not any centralism from the North.

ZUCKER, STANLEY. *Ludwig Bamberger. German Liberal Politician and Social Critic, 1823-1899*. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1975. xi, 343 pp. \$ 14.95.

This is a well-documented political biography of the "hard-boiled Manchesterian" (as he called himself) Ludwig Bamberger. After examining his career as a revolutionary and an exile, the author pays much attention to his work as a parliamentarian and a legislator in the new Empire, but also to his eventual failure. Bamberger's hostility to all brands of Socialism (including Bismarck's) comes up for detailed discussion.

OTHER BOOKS

KRAUSE, HARTFRID. *USPD. Zur Geschichte der Unabhängigen Sozialdemokratischen Partei Deutschlands*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M., Köln 1975. vi, 397 pp.

RÜRUP, REINHARD. *Emanzipation und Antisemitismus. Studien zur "Judenfrage" der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1975. 208 pp.

Great Britain

ADAM, RUTH. *A Woman's Place 1910-1975*. Chatto & Windus, London 1975. 224 pp. Ill. £ 5.50.

The author sketches the changes in a woman's place in Britain during sixty-five years. She shows that social circumstances, such as the two world wars, periods of economic depression and prosperity, and the advances of science and technology have had a considerable influence on the opportunities for women at different points of time. Consequently, this is not a story of continual progress, but one of improvements alternated by almost complete loss of what was gained. The volume is based on a variety of printed sources.

ARKELL, V. T. J. *Britain transformed. The development of British society since the mid-eighteenth century.* Penguin Education, Harmondsworth 1973. 336 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 1.30.

The present volume is an excellent introduction to British social and economic history from about 1750 to the present day, clearly aimed at students, teachers and the general reader interested in history. The well-chosen illustrations are interspersed in and support the text; the same goes for the maps and the tables.

BELL, S. PETER. *Dissertations on British History, 1815-1914. An index to British and American theses.* The Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen (N.J.) 1974. xii, 232 pp. \$ 7.50.

This welcome book lists British, Irish and North American doctorate theses on nineteenth-century Britain presented between about 1914 and 1972; as for British and Irish scholarship, master's theses are also included. There are five sections: political history (including the labour movement), economic history (including labour, wages, industrial relations, trade unions, and agricultural labour and society), social history, ecclesiastical history, and history of education. Separate indices of authors, persons, places and subjects considerably add to the usefulness of the volume.

BORASTON, IAN, HUGH CLEGG [and] MALCOM [sic] RIMMER. *Workplace and Union. A study of local relationships in fourteen unions.* Heinemann Educational Books, London 1975. viii, 199 pp. £ 3.65.

The present monograph is the outcome of a research project of the Industrial Relations Research Unit, Warwick University. It is based on case-studies of the relations between union organization at workplace level and at that of branches and districts. The unions studied have been selected to cover a wide variety: blue-collar and white-collar workers, private industry and public employment, etc. In the concluding chapter the result of the study is compared to the propositions of the Donovan Report. Suggestions are made for future policy.

BRANCA, PATRICIA. *Silent Sisterhood. Middle Class Women in the Victorian Home.* Carnegie-Mellon University Press, Pittsburgh 1975. ix, 170 pp. \$ 12.50.

Dr Branca sets out to show that the stereotyped image of the middle-class woman in the Victorian period as someone useless and idle, whose servants did the work for her, is not in accordance with the reality of the lives of most of these women. The argument is based on statistical data about income, employment, births and deaths, etc., as well as on the much-read women's magazines, household and health manuals. From them the author concludes that the stereotype presupposes an annual income of at least £300, while the average income of the majority of the Victorian middle class was £100-£300 *per annum*. Consequently, the housewife, which most middle-class women were for most of their lives, had a continuous struggle to make ends

meet, helped by only one "general servant" to do all the work. In spite of the drawbacks middle-class women became part of the process of modernization, willing to try household innovations, improved medical techniques and new educational methods. The author concludes by saying that her study is a beginning, and that the Victorian middle class as a whole needs as much study as has been applied to the working class.

Education for National Efficiency: the Contribution of Sidney and Beatrice Webb. Ed. by E. J. T. Brennan. The Athlone Press, London 1975. vii, 208 pp. £ 5.00.

Apart from a lengthy introduction by the editor, the present volume consists of six texts on educational reform published by Sidney Webb during the first decade of the century. These writings have preciously little to do with Socialism, let alone "critical" education *à la mode*; their scope is the advancement of national and even imperial efficiency.

EVANS, GEORGE EWART. *The Days That We Have Seen.* Faber & Faber Ltd, London 1975. 224 pp. Ill. £ 4.95.

After two introductory chapters on the significance of oral sources for the study of history, the author builds up a picture of rural life in East Anglia up to the First World War, which is seen as a break between two eras. In this picture the author discerns elements of a tradition that goes back for centuries, sometimes well into the Middle Ages. He argues that more attention should be paid to similar sources, where available.

KOVAČEVIĆ, IVANKA. *Fact into Fiction.* English literature and the industrial scene 1750-1850. Leicester University Press, Leicester; University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philology, Belgrade 1975. 424 pp. £ 7.50.

The author, who is Professor of English Literature at the University of Belgrade, investigates the relationship between the technical development of a given society and the "social sensibility" of its members. Her Marxist starting-point does not entail a rigid interpretation. She has made extensive use of the poetry and fictional and non-fictional prose (for instance, didactic literature) of the period. Some interesting points in this remarkable study are an explanation of the outrage over child labour and the end of this kind of exploitation from the circumstance that it was becoming an impediment to progress (a thesis to be expected, but made plausible here), and the author's frank recognition of the importance of religion as a "powerful agent".

Poverty in the Victorian Age. Debates on the issue from 19th century critical journals. With an introd. by A. W. Coats. Vol. I. English Poor Laws 1807-1833. Vol. II. English Poor Laws 1834-1870. Vol. III. Charity 1815-1870. Vol. IV. Scottish Poor Laws 1815-1870. Gregg International Publishers Ltd, Farnborough 1973. 307 pp.; 311 pp.; 253 pp.; 261 pp. £ 4.50; 4.50; 4.50; 4.60.

From leading periodicals (*Westminster Review*, *Edinburgh Review*, *Quarterly Review*, *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* and *Fraser's Magazine*) articles on poverty are here photomechanically reproduced. In his very enlightening introductions (different for each volume, with some overlapping in the useful description of the periodicals in question) Professor Coats points out that the articles selected are only a small part of the amount written on various aspects of poverty in the period. They have been selected as examples of different approaches to the subject and of the debate in general; there is no pretention as to representativeness. For those who want to study the discussion on poverty in the nineteenth century these volumes open up a valuable source of information.

Pressure from Without in early Victorian England. Ed. by Patricia Hollis. Edward Arnold, London 1974. ix, 334 pp. £ 5.50.

Pressure from Without – as opposed to pressure within Parliament – contains a number of original essays on societies and individuals who exerted pressure on Parliament in various ways to influence the legislative process on political, social or moral conditions which in their view needed change. In her introduction the editor gives a definition of pressure groups, and a sketch of their development and place in nineteenth-century politics. The authors of the essays outline the history of the movements or the lives of the individuals described, and try to assess the influence of the methods used, taking into account the amount of co-operation with MPs favourable to the desired measures. The collection is interesting, not only because of its subject and the capable manner in which it is dealt with, but also because it makes it possible to compare the different groups and their effectiveness.

RENSHAW, PATRICK. *The General Strike*. Eyre Methuen, London 1975. 301 pp. Ill. £ 9.75.

—. *Nine Days in May. The General Strike*. Eyre Methuen, London 1975. 128 pp. Ill. £ 3.95.

The first-mentioned volume is a fascinating account of the social tensions which, after a brief period of prosperity, were revived in an atmosphere of despair and frustration when expectations raised in the First World War failed to materialize. A short historical essay on mines and miners precedes a more detailed discussion of the 'twenties, which ends in a description of the direct cause of the proclamation of the General Strike of 1926 by the TUC – the lock-out of the miners after their refusal to accept a wage cut of 13 per cent. The course of events during the strike itself – “an anachronism when it occurred”, because it was “foiled by the Government's use of radio broadcasting and the motor car” – is depicted in great detail. Much newly available material has made possible a lucid analysis of the roles of hawks and doves in all camps; in such a picture there is, for example, no place for a one-sided indictment of “the” mine-owners; this is a good example because the author's sympathies are clearly on the side of the workers, and especially of the miners, whose lonely strike went on for seven months after the General Strike had been called off. This tragedy and the long aftermath receive extensive attention. The political consequences (losses for the Communists, who had seen their support increase in 1926; hopeless discord among the

Liberals, etc.) are gone into. The second-mentioned volume contains short texts on origins and course of the strike. It is choicely and extremely vividly illustrated with portraits and pictures of demonstrations and emergency measures (students as lorry-drivers, etc.).

SEMMELE, BERNARD. *The Methodist Revolution*. Heinemann, London 1974. ix, 273 pp. £ 3.00.

With the qualification that "the Methodist Revival may have been the English version of the 'Democratic Revolution'", Professor Semmel subscribes to the well-known thesis of Halévy that Methodism prevented an English counterpart to the French Revolution. As a matter of fact, he presents a very positive appraisal of Wesleyan Methodism as a liberal and, in a sense, equalitarian movement which paved the way for non-violent modernization and emancipation. Much attention is paid to John Wesley's theology, which is interpreted as an Evangelical Arminianism and a doctrine of "universal redemption".

SIMON, BRIAN. *The Politics of Educational Reform 1920-1940*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1974. 400 pp. £ 6.00.

During the period under consideration in the present volume, the extension of compulsory education and the reform of the secondary-school system were real political issues, in which the predominant Conservatives fully lived up to their name. Very influential were the permanent officials of the Board of Education, on whose papers the author has been able to draw.

Social Policy and Administration Revisited. Studies in the Development of Social Services at the Local Level. By David Donnison, Valerie Chapman, Michael Meacher, Angela Sears and Kenneth Urwin. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1975. 322 pp. £ 7.00. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

The original edition of this joint endeavour appeared eleven years ago and was noticed in *IRSH*, X (1965), p. 521. The first three chapters of that edition have been replaced with an introductory essay "What Social Administration Is About". The case-studies have remained the same, but Professor Donnison has added a postscript to each of them, as well as a chapter "Taking Decisions in a University". The final chapter has been thoroughly recast, and the two appendices have been dropped.

A Touch on the Times. Songs of Social Change 1770-1914. Ed. by Roy Palmer. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1974. 352 pp. Ill. £ 0.80.

Roy Palmer, who has already several collections of popular songs to his name, has here brought together 88 items of several kinds, most of them broadside ballads. Some are abridged or adapted, and the tunes provided in staff notation are mostly the editor's choice. Songs of protest alternate with reflections of everyday life and spectacular events, joy and grief. Many contemporary illustrations are included.

Trade Unions in the Victorian Age. Debates on the issue from 19th century critical journals. With an introd. by G. W. Crompton. Vol. I. 1823-1834. Vol. II. 1838-1852. Vol. III. 1854-1864. Vol. IV. 1865-1870. Gregg International Publishers Ltd, Farnborough 1973. 177 pp.; 225 pp.; 271 pp.; 336 pp. £ 3.75; 4.00; 4.50; 5.00.

The present volumes contain articles from the periodicals mentioned in the above notice of *Poverty in the Victorian Age*. Various aspects of trade unionism come up for discussion. In his introduction (the same one in each of the four volumes) Mr Crompton points out that in spite of different views on political economy and possible legislation the attitudes to trade unions of most of the authors of the articles is uniformly disapproving.

The universities in the nineteenth century. Ed. by Michael Sanderson. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1975. xiv, 262 pp. £ 5.25.

The editor has brought together close on a hundred documents concerning higher education in Britain from 1809 to 1914. The issue of liberal *versus* professional education takes pride of place. Unfortunately, not a few of the interesting documents are short extracts with several excisions.

WOLFE, WILLARD. From Radicalism to Socialism. Men and Ideas in the Formation of Fabian Socialist Doctrines, 1881-1889. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1975. ix, 333 pp. \$ 17.50; £ 8.75.

The emphasis of this study is on the intellectual history of Fabian Socialism. The author sets out to demonstrate that Fabian Socialist thinking was a continuation of radical and early-nineteenth-century Socialist ideas, and was not signally influenced by Marxist Socialism. To this end he analyzes the writings and lecture-notes of several prominent members of the Fabian Society and makes a comparison with radical ideas, especially those of John Stuart Mill, whom he sees as the chief precursor of Fabian Socialism. The argument is based upon a thorough research of many hitherto unused archival collections.

OTHER BOOKS

CLARK, RONALD W. The Life of Bertrand Russell. Jonathan Cape, London; Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London 1975. 766 pp. Ill.

Hungary

Studies on the History of the Hungarian Working-Class Movement (1867-1966). Ed. by Henrik Vass. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1975. 429 pp. \$ 25.00.

The twelve contributions collected in this volume all follow the present party line. There are only two studies on pre-1918 Social Democracy, one of them by Edit Siklós-Vincze. The rest is in the Communist Party constellation. Much attention is paid to the party's alliance policies, for instance in the contribution by András Zsilák, who criticizes both Rákosi and Nagy

from the vantage point of Kádár orthodoxy. A selected bibliography, with a translation of the Hungarian and Russian titles, is appended.

Italy

GIORDANO, CHRISTIAN. *Handwerker- und Bauernverbände in der sizilianischen Gesellschaft. Zünfte, Handwerkerkonfraternitäten und Arbeiterhilfsvereine zwischen 1750 und 1890. Mit einer Einf. von W. E. Mühlmann: Heidelberger Sizilienforschung: Ein Rückblick nach zwölf Jahren.* J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1975. xxii, 198 pp. DM 39.00.

Basing himself on both published and unpublished materials, the author presents a sociological analysis of the artisans' confraternities, guilds and mutual-aid societies in Sicily prior to the advent of Socialism. He demonstrates that the actual function of these organizations was not an emancipatory one, but that they fitted into the existing relationships of patronage and dependency, including factionalism.

GRAMSCI, ANTONIO. *Quaderni del carcere. Edizione critica dell'Istituto Gramsci. A cura di Valentino Gerratana. Vol. I. Quaderni 1 (XVI)-5 (IX). Vol. II. Quaderni 6 (VIII)-11 (XVIII). Vol. III. Quaderni 12 (XXIX)-29 (XXI). Vol. IV. Apparato critico.* Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1975. lxvi, 682 pp.; v, 827 pp.; vi, 852 pp.; v, 1007 pp. L. 15000.

Prior to the publication of the present four volumes, Gramsci's prison notebooks (1929-35) were available in the thematically arranged six-volume edition in the framework of the *Opere* (Vols 2-7). Since this arrangement is an artificial one, the new critical edition, which follows the original chronological order, has the advantage of greater authenticity. It has many other advantages as well. Variant readings are printed in small type, and the editorial comments have been relegated to Vol. IV. This "critical apparatus" contains, moreover, a careful description of the manuscript of the notebooks (with a specification of what has been omitted in Vols I-III, e.g., translations), a concordance to the six-volume edition, and five indices.

LABRIOLA, ANTONIO. *Lettere a Benedetto Croce 1885-1904.* Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Storici, Napoli 1975. viii, 423 pp. Ill. L. 8000.

Part of the *pièce de résistance* of Ant. Labriola's letters to Croce, viz., those on the subject of historical materialism (1895-1900), was published in the periodical *La Critica* in 1938. It is a good thing that Lidia Croce has now edited these fascinating documents *in toto*, together with the other letters Labriola wrote to his gifted pupil from 1885 until just before he died, and a few extant letters by Croce; an index of names is appended. Croce's "epicureanism" and the heretical use he made of Marxism were not the only things to quarrel about, but death alone could end the friendship between the two men.

Operai e contadini nella crisi italiana del 1943-1944. [Di] Gianfranco Bertolo, Ernesto Brunetta, Claudio Dellavalle [e.a.] Pref. di Guido Quazza. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1974. xvi, 507 pp. L. 5000.

The essays and studies that make up the present volume were written in close collaboration by the authors, who are attached to the *Istituto Nazionale per la Storia del Movimento di Liberazione in Italia*; in some cases they sign collectively to the contributions. On the basis of local and regional research they create a rounded picture of the decline of Fascism (which they explain to a large extent from socio-economic factors), particularly as a movement with a grip on part of the (peasant) masses, and of the emergence of armed resistance in the North against the Germans and Mussolini's supporters. Special attention is paid to labour resistance (up to March 1944) in Genoa, Milan and Turin, and to the resistance in the countryside of the Marches, Tuscany and Venetia. A concluding chapter deals with the South.

ROMAGNOLI, UMBERTO. *Lavoratori e sindacati tra vecchio e nuovo diritto*. Società editrice il Mulino, Bologna 1974. 293 pp. L. 4000.

The author of these nine reprinted and in part rewritten studies is a young jurist who takes a critical look at the Italian jurisprudence (including legislation and jurisdiction) concerning industrial relations and trade unions past and present. He stresses the ideological continuity of traditional attitudes, which in his opinion can even be traced in the legal record of the Fascist regime.

SAPELLI, GIULIO. *Fascismo, grande industria e sindacato. Il caso di Torino 1929/1935*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1975. 260 pp. L. 4000.

This is an interesting case-study of industrial relations in Turin during the years of the Great Depression. Apart from the entrepreneurs, the author pays special attention to the rather complicated part played by the Fascist trade unions. There is a statistical appendix on unemployment, labour disputes, etc.

Spain

ROMERO MAURA, JOAQUIN. *La Rosa de Fuego. Republicanos y anarquistas: La política de los obreros barceloneses entre el desastre colonial y la Semana Trágica 1899-1909*. Ediciones Grijalbo, S.A., Barcelona, Buenos Aires, México (D.F.) 1975. v, 649 pp. Ptas 700.

Dr Romero Maura has some important articles on Spanish Anarchism to his name; one of them was published in *Past & Present*, No 41 (1968). The high expectations he raised by those contributions are amply justified by the present volume. This standard work, on which the author spent many years, in fact contains more than the subtitle suggests. The world of labour is approached from the viewpoint of a wide diversity of social and political relationships and backgrounds. A. Lerroux and Catalanism are treated in depth. The broad approach was partly made possible by very impressive research of sources in public and private archives both in and outside Spain. The appendices bear witness to this too.

TROTSKY, LEON. *La révolution espagnole 1930-1940. Textes rec., prés. et annotés par Pierre Broué. Les Editions de Minuit, Paris 1975. 787 pp. F.fr. 160.00.*

The present volume is not the first edition of Trockij's writings on Spain (cf. IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 327), but it certainly is the first complete and scholarly edition in any language. Five texts are here published for the first time. The editor is an expert on, and admirer of, Trockij and the POUM, and he goes deeply into their relationship in his own contributions to the volume. A number of important documents and an index of names are appended.

OTHER BOOKS

MAURICE, JACQUES. *L'Anarchisme espagnol. Bordas, Paris, Bruxelles, Montréal 1973. 159 pp.*

MUÑOZ, VLADIMIRO. *Antología ácrata española. Grijalbo, Barcelona 1974. 202 pp. Ill.*

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

Books in English on the Soviet Union, 1917-73: A Bibliography. Compiled by David Lewis Jones. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York, London 1975. xiv, 331 pp. \$ 20.00.

The compiler of this mimeographed bibliography has listed over 4,500 books in English, including translations, in the following nine sections: "Bibliographies and Reference Works", "Geography, Description and Travel Accounts", "Soviet Society", "Art", "Technology", "Religion", "History", "The Nationalities", and "Learning". Histories of the CPSU and the Comintern are mentioned in the third section under political institutions and international politics, respectively, but foreign relations come under history. The titles are not annotated, but there is a composite index referring to authors, persons, geographical names and institutions.

CHAMPARNAUD, FRANÇOIS. *Révolution et contre-révolution culturelles en URSS. De Lénine à Jdanov. Textes de Bogdanov, Boukharine, Lounatcharsky [et] Kollontai. Editions Anthropos, Paris 1975. 491 pp. F.fr. 68.00.*

Drawing his inspiration from the French student revolt of 1968 and writing in the excited idiom peculiar to the *groupuscules*, the author looks for kindred spirits and experiences in the "cultural revolution" of the young Soviet Union. The advent of Stalinism and Zhdanovism, which put an end to all experiments, is attributed to the famous bureaucratization process. The volume does not qualify as a serious historical account or analysis.

Lavrov – Gody emigracii – Years of Emigration. *Archivnye materialy v dvuch tomach – Letters and Documents in Two Volumes. Otobral, snabdil primeč. i vstupilitel'nym očerkom / Ed., Annot., and Introd.*

by Boris Sapir. Tom/Vol. I. Lavrov i/and Lopatin (Perepiska/Correspondence 1870-1883). Tom/Vol. II. Ot/From 'Vpered!' k Gruppe Starych Narodovol'cev / to the Group of the Old Narodovol'tsy. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Boston n.d. [1975.] lx, 603 pp.; xix, 669 pp. Ill. D.fl. 345.00.

The part played by Lavrov as a Russian political emigrant in Western Europe in the 1870's, especially the influence he exerted when based in Paris and London, receives new light in this collection of letters and documents. It is made particularly clear how much Lavrov, by virtue of his personal authority and integrity, was a political and spiritual point of focus in the circles of emigrants, a uniting and directing force in the various Russian oppositional movements in foreign countries, and in their contacts with the existing groups in Russia. Vol. I contains an informative introduction by the editor and the correspondence between Lavrov and his friend and congenial spirit G. A. Lopatin. Besides some complete correspondences such as the letters from S. A. Podolinskij to Lavrov, Vol. II gives many supplementary documents pertaining to the groups *Osvoboždenie Truda*, *Gruppa Starych Narodovol'cev*, etc. The two volumes together create a comprehensive picture of emigrant activities in the 1870's and 1880's. All the texts are published in the original; the above introduction, the notes and the index of Russian persons and periodicals are in Russian as well.

The Mensheviks. From the Revolution of 1917 to the Second World War. Ed. by Leopold H. Haimson. With Contr. by David Dallin, George Denicke, Leo Lande, Boris Sapir, and Simon Wolin. Transl. by Gertrude Vakar. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1974. xxiii, 482 pp. \$ 23.00; £ 12.40.

The present volume is one of the major publications of the Inter-University Project on the History of the Menshevik Movement. The contributors were all prominent members of the RSDRP. With the exception of a short contribution by Sapir, the focus is on the years between the February Revolution and 1939, Lande writing on 1917, Dallin and Denicke (both of whom died in the 'sixties) on the period of War Communism and the Civil War, and Wolin on the Mensheviks under the NEP and in the emigration. There is another contribution by Sapir on the Menshevik theory of bourgeois revolution or the "historically possible limits". The volume includes three appendices, a name index and a subject index.

Resolutions and decisions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Vol. 1. The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party 1898 – October 1917. Ed.: Ralph Carter Elwood. Vol. 2. The Early Soviet Period: 1917-1929. Ed.: Richard Gregor. Vol. 3. The Stalin Years: 1929-1953. Ed.: Robert H. McNeal. Vol. 4. The Khrushchev Years 1953-1964. Ed.: Grey Hodnett. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo 1974. xxxi, 306 pp.; xi, 382 pp.; x, 280 pp.; x, 328 pp. C\$ 75.00.

This four-volume anthology contains the most important party resolutions and decisions in an English translation. Many documents are presented unabridged. A general introduction explains clearly what criteria have determined the selection. Documents originating from state organs which have "a particularly direct connection with party policy" are included; the party documents proper comprise those published in the name of party congresses, conferences and the Central Committee. Materials bearing on foreign affairs, such as the Sino-Soviet conflict, have been omitted. Each volume has an introductory essay, and brief background introductions precede the documents pertaining to each party congress, conference or CC plenum. Vol. I, which is devoted to the RSDRP up to the October Revolution, and whose introduction enters, *inter alia*, into the various party conceptions, also contains many texts originating from non- or anti-Bolshevik factions; this is one feature among many to distinguish the present anthology from the official Soviet anthologies and other source editions. Vol. II only contains documents from the Leninist branch of the CPSU; the opposition groups within the party in the first years of power are designedly left out of account. The introduction to this volume is, in part, a well-argued indictment of Leninism, breeding-ground for Stalin's excesses. In Vol. III we find relatively the largest quantity of "esoteric language", in which the category of sources presented here is so much poorer generally than the incomparably greater number of writings of the ideological classics translated into Western languages. Stalin's later years are characterized by a paucity of party decisions, which was, of course, due to the collective organs being eclipsed by the dictator. Vol. IV, finally, gives documentary evidence pertaining to the rise and pretensions of Chruščev as well as to his fall (introduction: The spirit in which he approached social problems was one "of impatience with expressions of sectional interests").

ROSENBERG, WILLIAM G. *Liberals in the Russian Revolution. The Constitutional Democratic Party, 1917-1921.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1974. xiv, 534 pp. \$ 25.00.

In a carefully documented and very detailed account of the role played by the Kadets from the months preceding the February Revolution to the end of the Civil War (with an epilogue on the Kadets in emigration), the author presents a multitude of facts regarding the centre and the provinces, but also an assessment approaching an indictment. The pretence to being a non-class national party in the well-considered interest of all social strata could hardly be called realistic. Internal discord weakened the party; in 1917, for instance, Nekrasov favoured an alliance with more leftist elements, whereas Miljukov in fact never wished to go beyond reform from above aiming at a more rational pursuit of an "imperialist" endeavour – increasingly a "divorce from practical reality". The "cherished abstractions of constitutional democracy", which even contributed to Kerenskij being deprived of support, made the party fall between two stools in a revolutionary situation. This valuable book on a neglected subject provokes the reader into taking a critical stand on general political problems.

OTHER BOOKS

TRIFONOV, I. JA. *Likvidacija ekspluatatorskich klassov v SSSR.* Izdatel'stvo Političeskoj Literatury, Moskva 1975. 406 pp.

Yugoslavia

VRTAČIČ, LUDVIK. Der jugoslawische Marxismus. Die jugoslawische Philosophie und der eigene Weg zum Sozialismus. Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg/B. 1975. 207 pp. S.fr. 23.00.

Except for an "Epilogue 1973", a brief survey of translations of Yugoslav philosophical writings in English, German, Italian and Spanish, and a table of contents of the international edition of *Praxis* (1965-73; many contributions in French), this book dates from 1965 and deals with developments up to and including 1963. It is argued that Yugoslav Marxist philosophy, put on the track of a "path of its own" by the party in consequence of the breach with Stalinism, could not but continue to follow that path vis-a-vis both Soviet philosophy and, notably, the Yugoslav CP. Conversely, the political and social "path of its own" stands or falls with the survival of (the freedom of) Yugoslav philosophy. An historical section provides a very concise picture of (pre-war) non-Marxist and (post-war) Marxist currents. The more extensive systematic section is concerned with such subjects as the discussions on the relation between *histomat* and sociology, dialectical and formal logic, ethics, and so-called scientific atheism.

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

Adrian Oldfield is Lecturer in Politics at the University of Salford, Salford.

Philip S. Foner is Professor of History, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

J. A. Epstein is research student at the University of Birmingham, Birmingham.

A. W. Coats is Head of the Department of Economic and Social History of the University of Nottingham, Nottingham.