

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

BAUM, HERMANN. Lucien Goldmann. *Marxismus contra vision tragique?* Frommann-Holzboog, Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt 1974. 207 pp. DM 36.00.

The present paperback, obviously the work of a beginner, is an analysis of Goldmann's philosophical anthropology and his remarkable brand of Marxism; a comparison with the tenets of official Communism is included. For his analysis, the author heavily draws upon *Le dieu caché* (cf. IRSH, I (1956), p. 346). As for the *Recherches dialectiques*, he refers to an abridged but unspecified German translation.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHATELET, FRANÇOIS, EVELYNE PISIER-KOUCHNER [et] JEAN-MARIE VINCENT. *Les marxistes et la politique*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1975. 730 pp. F.fr. 68.00.

Marxism, in its long history (here: 1843-1974) "always vanquished, always victorious" – in the Second International, in the Second World War, etc. –, is here approached as a combative political movement. The editors have assembled texts by many authors who called themselves Marxists: Marx, Lenin (very many texts), Stalin, Trockij, Kautsky, Mao Tse-tung, Castro, but also Dubček, Mandel, Nkrumah, Korsch, Althusser, and others. The selection of texts (sometimes brief extracts) makes it possible to survey a broad range of Marxists.

DESROCHE, HENRI. *La société festive. Du fouriérisme écrit aux fouriérismes pratiqués*. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1975. 414 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

This important study analyzes the Fourierist thought system as well as the actual communities which more or less translated these ideas into reality, including Oneida (not originally founded on the Fourierist impulse). The author raises numerous relevant questions, inspired by a wide knowledge of the literature. Thus, with reference to H. Bourgin's book and the discussion that arose from it, he advances the thesis that "written" Fourierism did not operate as an element in the development of the co-operative movement until it was practised.

GOODMAN, EDWARD. *A Study of Liberty and Revolution*. Duckworth, London 1975. xiv, 285 pp. £ 7.50. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

In the – here frequently quoted – writings of Lord Acton, the author finds elements of, and inspiration for, an attempt at bringing liberal, Christian and Marxist values under a common denominator. The volume gives an impression of a collection of essays; in one interesting study the dividing line between a truly liberal and a utilitarian outlook, as it became apparent after the First World War, is discussed. Even in the cradle of political freedom, Great Britain and the Low Countries, the struggle for liberty has ceased to be self-evident. The author pleads for a “liberal revolution” which, without overthrowing the constitution or raising expectations regarding the withering away of the State, interferes in relationships of property and power.

GREGOR, A. JAMES. *The Fascist Persuasion in Radical Politics*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1974. xiii, 472 pp. \$ 15.00.

“In a curious and certainly unanticipated manner, Mussolini, in insisting that the twentieth century would be the century of fascism, appears to have been prescient.” As a matter of fact the present author is of the opinion that the “radical” mass movements and mass-mobilizing regimes all over the world are, in spite of what they claim to be, fascist rather than Marxist or “socialist”. This is suggested to apply to Herbert Marcuse and the student radicals in the USA no less than to the Communist countries (including Cuba) and the recently independent nations (with the possible exception of India, but the volume was written before 1975). We cannot here take issue with this sweeping thesis, which definitely outdoes the classical concept of totalitarianism, but it seems that what is sound in it has been better argued in Maurice Neufeld’s *Poor Countries and Authoritarian Rule* (vide IRSH, X (1965), p. 317). As for “paradigmatic” Fascism, both Ernst Nolte’s *magnum opus* and Martin Jänicke’s *Totalitäre Herrschaft* (Berlin 1971) seem to be lost on Professor Gregor.

HECHTER, MICHAEL. *Internal Colonialism. The Celtic Fringe in British National Development, 1536-1966*. [International Library of Sociology.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1975. xviii, 361 pp. Maps. £ 6.25.

“It should be confessed, at the outset, that I am not specifically interested in the relationship between England and the Celtic fringe *sui generis*. However, these regions do provide an ideal research site from which to explore some fundamental issues in sociological theory.” The most important sociological issue here at stake is the question whether industrialization tends to efface or to exacerbate ethnic differences and attachments. The author’s theory of “internal colonialism” holds that because of uneven economic development the latter is the case, even within a united statehood such as Great Britain.

KROPOTKIN, PETER. *Fields, Factories and Workshops Tomorrow*. Ed., introd. and with additional material by Colin Ward. George Allen &

Unwin Ltd, London 1974. 205 pp. £ 3.95. (Paper: £ 1.95.)

About the present edition the editor says: "Kropotkin's arguments [the second edition of 1913 is followed] are retained intact, but his supporting material has been heavily pruned, while editorial appendixes at the end of each chapter attempt to indicate the significance of his ideas today." The word "Tomorrow" has been deliberately added to the original title. Kropotkin's ideas about small-scale agriculture and industry, about self-sufficient communities are considered to be in line with, e.g., E. F. Schumacher's conceptions. Thus Kropotkin's work is "a book for today with a message for the future", albeit with modifications: he did not yet have to worry over any population problem.

LUCCHINI, RICCARDO. *Sociologie du fascisme*. Editions Universitaires, Fribourg 1973. 268 pp. S.fr. 30.00.

Professor Lucchini has tried his hand at a sociological explanation of the Fascist movements in Italy and Germany in their pre-regime stage. The main clue he provides is a crisis in social and political culture. He refers to widely divergent authors such as Jules Monnerot and Nicos Poulantzas, but he is obviously not familiar with recent socio-historical research on the subject. Since his approach is, moreover, highly theoretical, the present volume does not seem very helpful for social historians.

PAETZOLD, HEINZ. *Neomarxistische Ästhetik*. Teil 1: Bloch, Benjamin. Teil 2: Adorno, Marcuse. Pädagogischer Verlag Schwann, Düsseldorf 1974. 196 pp.; 144 pp. DM 18.00 per vol.

According to a "neo-Marxist theory", the aesthetic cannot be understood as merely reproduction or reflection of a social reality. On this view, art as an expression of a deeper truth becomes transcendent, i.e., it acts as a promise or a possibility of a meaningful organization of society. Starting from this idea, which offers some scope to a not very transparent use of the language, the author discusses especially the thought on aesthetics in Bloch, Benjamin, Adorno and Marcuse; besides these he includes – partly for the sake of comparison – such others as Lukács in his observations.

SANDER, HANS-DIETRICH. *Marxistische Ideologie und allgemeine Kunsttheorie*. 2., erw. Aufl. Kyklos-Verlag, Basel; J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1975. vii, 400 pp. DM 74.00.

The body of the present volume is a reprint of the first edition, which was noticed in *IRSH*, XVI (1971), p. 247. However, the author has appended three excursuses and a subject index. The longest excursus is a questionable piece of polemic against what is supposed to be a specifically Jewish trend in Marxism, notably the Frankfurt School. Not only Carl Schmitt, but even Christoph Steding (*Das Reich und die Krankheit der europäischen Kultur*) is here called to witness.

Texte zur Faschismuskussion I. Positionen und Kontroversen.

Hrsg. von Reinhard Kühnl. Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1974. 279 pp. DM 6.80.

The editor has brought together a number of older (Thalheimer, Reich and Dimitrov) and more recent (mainly West German) texts on Fascism. All the authors represented purport to be Marxist, and they all associate Fascism with capitalism. However, there is a wide difference in approach and interpretation between, e.g., the critical argument of Eike Hennig and the crude heresy-hunting of Reinhard Opitz. At the top of p. 24, the obvious misprint *Massen* for *Klassen* is once more reproduced from *Gegen den Strom*.

TRUDGILL, PETER. Sociolinguistics: An Introduction. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1974. 189 pp. £ 0.45.

"A language is not a simple, single code used in the same manner by all people in all situations, and linguistics has now arrived at a stage where it is both possible and beneficial to begin to tackle this complexity." The present booklet is a useful primer on the new science of sociolinguistics. The well-known phenomenon of social-class dialects is only one of its subjects.

UNGER, ARYEH L. The Totalitarian Party. Party and People in Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia. Cambridge University Press, London 1974. ix, 286 pp. £ 4.50.

The NSDAP and the CPSU are here jointly dealt with, not as decision-making agencies beside or over against the State, but as instruments for the "controlled manipulation of 'voluntary compulsion'". The ways in which both regimes manage to control and mobilize the population are strikingly similar. Another common characteristic is the claim of mass legitimacy combined with a deep distrust of *l'homme moyen sensuel*.

OTHER BOOKS

BOUVIER-AJAM, MAURICE, JESUS IBAROLA et NICOLAS PASQUARELLI. Dictionnaire économique et social. Editions Sociales, Paris 1975. 767 pp.

HISTORY

BADIA, GILBERT. Rosa Luxemburg. Journaliste, polémiste, révolutionnaire. Editions Sociales, Paris 1975. 930 pp. F.fr. 130.00.

In this analytical rather than biographical study, which is based on a considerable quantity of material, the author turns repeatedly against current Luxemburg interpretations such as that by Nettl, whose insufficient familiarity with the history of German Social Democracy he regards as a source of incorrect evaluation. The author's opinion on the so-called spontaneity theory, against which he places his view of a great deal of affinity in the thought of Rosa Luxemburg and of Lenin, is worthy of note. The emphasis is strongly on her journalistic work, which he considers to be the most characteristic of her.

GOLDMAN, EMMA and ALEXANDER BERKMAN. *Nowhere at Home. Letters from Exile*. Ed. by Richard and Anna Maria Drinnon. Schocken Books, New York 1975. xxviii, 282 pp. Ill. \$ 12.95.

The present selection of letters has been made for "the general reader", who – it is argued in the introduction – will recognize similarities between what he has been through (Viet Nam, etc.) and the ordeal of the two political exiles. The letters are from 1919 to 1936 (the year of Berkman's death) and a few, by Emma Goldman, from 1936 and 1938. They have been grouped around five major themes: deportation from the USA (in which J. Edgar Hoover was instrumental), "Communism and the Intellectuals" (disappointment over and criticism of developments in Russia), "Anarchism and Violence", "Women and Men" (in part very open-heartedly autobiographical), and "Living the Revolution" – i.e., mentally. The letters are all in the custody of the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, which also supplied several illustrations.

LINDEMANN, ALBERT S. *The 'Red Years'. European Socialism Versus Bolshevism, 1919-1921*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1974. xviii, 349 pp. Ill. \$ 15.75; £ 8.65.

The spark of the Russian Revolution struck the powder-barrel of contrasts between the Socialists of Germany, Italy and France, and acted as a catalyst, not the cause, of the party splits. This process is here investigated, the emphasis lying on the new Moscow-directed formations. For each of these the author shows that very un-Bolshevist currents of thought existed (for instance, "Luxemburgism"). Special attention is paid to Gramsci and Paul Levi, whose outlook differed widely from that of such men as Radek and Zinov'ev. The well-documented book is largely based on contemporary printed sources.

NIPPERDEY, THOMAS. *Reformation, Revolution, Utopie. Studien zum 16. Jahrhundert*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1975. 146 pp. DM 12.80.

Professor Nipperdey has brought together four studies related to the early modern era: his important critique of the Marxist view of the German Reformation, his essay on Münzer as a theologian and a revolutionary, his SDG article on the Peasants' War, and his interpretation of More's *Utopia* (an expanded version). The studies all date from the 'sixties; the first three have got an epilogue, in which recent publications on the subject are discussed.

ROCKER, RUDOLF. *Aus den Memoiren eines deutschen Anarchisten*. Hrsg. von Magdalena Melnikow und Hans Peter Duerr. Einl. von Augustin Souchy. Nachwort von Diego Abad de Santillán. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1974. 401 pp. DM 11.00.

This small-sized paperback consists of selections from Rocker's voluminous memoirs in the original language; an unabridged Spanish translation by Santillán appeared in 1947-52 (cf. also *The London Years*, London 1956).

The several stages of the well-known Anarcho-Syndicalist's eventful life until 1939 are proportionately represented: his youth in Germany, his two years in France, his long stay in England (distinguished record in London East End, internment during the war), and the years of the Weimar Republic and the Anarchist IWMA. Abridgements are indicated in the text, and an index of names is appended. The amusing mistake *beurrer les crânes* on p. 383 is not the editors' (nor Nettlau's, for that matter), but Rocker's.

SEARLE, RONALD, CLAUDE ROY [et] BERND BORNEMANN. *La caricature. Art et manifeste. Du XVIe siècle à nos jours.* Skira, Genève 1974; distr. by Flammarion, Paris. 279 pp. Ill. S.fr. 148.00; F.fr. 195.00.

The running text and the comments, however interesting in themselves, are eclipsed by the illustrations in this magnificent work, which also contains many reproductions separately pasted in. A wealth of pictorial material has been collected from the Renaissance through the French Revolution up to the present time. Daumier, George Grosz, Olaf Gulbransson and William Heath are among the caricaturists who are very extensively represented. Of the many well-known periodicals we mention the *New Yorker* and *Simplicissimus*. *Der Wahre Jacob*, which appeared from 1884 to 1933 and enjoyed great popularity among the Socialist workers, should be mentioned as an example of the breadth of range of the – very international – selection made by the compilers. Measured by the quality and size of the volume, the price may be said to be relatively low.

OTHER BOOKS

LEPPERT-FÖGEN, ANNETTE. *Die deklassierte Klasse. Studien zur Geschichte und Ideologie des Kleinbürgertums.* Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1974. 346 pp.

Storia del marxismo contemporaneo. [Annali, Anno XV, 1973.] Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1974. xviii, 1499 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

DANKY, JAMES P. *Undergrounds. A Union List of Alternative Periodicals in Libraries of the United States and Canada.* The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison 1974. xix, 206 pp. Ill. \$ 12.95.

About 3,000 "underground" or alternative press organs are listed here, together with the libraries in the United States and Canada where they may be consulted. Some 180 librarians have contributed to the completion of this enterprise. Although most of the periodicals appear or appeared in the United States, the organs from other countries (besides Canada, especially England, France and the German Federal Republic) are represented, although, of course, not completely. The volume contains a useful geographical index.

KRAMMER, ARNOLD. *The Forgotten Friendship. Israel and the Soviet Bloc, 1947-53.* University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London

1974. x, 224 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00; £ 5.50.

In a well-documented argument the author goes into the change that has occurred in the Soviet attitude towards Israel. The rift began to appear in 1949 and is here brought into relation with internal problems: the trial of Slánský and company in Czechoslovakia, the country which had been the greatest supplier of arms to Israel for some years, the "Doctors' Plot" affair in Russia, etc. The great popularity Israel enjoyed among the Jews in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe manifested itself, for instance, in a considerable stream of emigrants (Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland), but also in expressions of sympathy of a size and intensity (Golda Meir in Moscow) that especially disturbed Stalin.

Yearbook on International Communist Affairs 1974. Ed.: Richard F. Staar. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1974. xix, 648 pp. \$ 25.00.

The plan of this eighth consecutive volume of the *Yearbook* is the same as that of its predecessors. It is a very useful tool for all those who are concerned with Communist parties – of various hues – and front organizations. The present volume contains valuable data for 1973 on the Albanian, Chinese and Spanish parties. On Italy there are some inaccuracies; Allende, whose fall strongly influenced the discussion on the course to be followed by the PCI, never attained "51 per cent of the vote".

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

Kenya

SANDBROOK, RICHARD. Proletarians and African Capitalism. The Kenyan Case, 1960-1972. Cambridge University Press, London 1975. ix, 222 pp. £ 8.00.

Frantz Fanon's proposition that, in developing countries, urban workers are privileged as compared to, for instance, the poor peasants, also holds good for Kenya, but it is incorrect to believe that these workers (and their unions) are clearly differentiated from other strata. Moreover, Fanon underestimated "the disruptive potential of the workers", which is tendentially reinforced by the widening gap between their standard of life and that of a small, politically dominating upper stratum. The author thoroughly examines the relation between government and unions, underlining the importance of a "militant economism", which eventually might become politically relevant.

Nigeria

COHEN, ROBIN. Labour and Politics in Nigeria 1945-71. Heinemann, London, Ibadan, Nairobi 1974. xv, 302 pp. £ 6.00.

From the first general strike to the present day, Nigerian trade unionism

has played a generally increasing part in the fixing of wages and in negotiating over conditions of employment, especially with the various governments. The author gives a very informative survey. The wide spread of corruption (the military coup of 1966 was enthusiastically acclaimed by the workers) and the importance of the ethnic composition of the population (in 1968 there were five central organizations) are brought into relief. The author also discusses the success of the commission which, under the influence of the unions, brought to the fore the necessity of pay rises after the collapse of Biafra in 1970. For the sake of comparison he has included a perspective of trade unionism in a number of other African countries (for instance, Dahomey and Ghana).

COLE, PATRICK. *Modern and Traditional Elites in the Politics of Lagos*. Cambridge University Press, London 1975. xi, 297 pp. £ 6.00.

Using both oral and written tradition as material, the author describes adjustment to and resistance against British colonial rule. The British were definitely installed in Lagos in 1861, and utilized existing antagonisms among the groups which together formed the black elite in a prosperous commercial centre. Educated descendants of slaves from Sierra Leone, black immigrants from Brazil and Cuba, and the traditional Yoruba elite were of special importance in indigenous politics; much attention is paid to the playing off of one group against the other in order "to perpetuate the colonial regime". The author also describes in detail, and with more approval, the roles played by Henry Carr and Herbert Macaulay; other subjects are the attempts – in the later phases of the colonial administration – to revolutionize traditional government. He has worked up a great many sources concerning the most "politicized" town of Nigeria and its surroundings.

AMERICA

Brazil

MACAULAY, NEILL. *The Prestes Column. Revolution in Brazil*. Franklin Watts, Inc., New York 1974. xi, 281 pp. Maps. \$ 12.50.

From December 1924 to February 1927, a Brazilian counterpart of the Long March (25,000 kms) took place, to which is attached the name of the Chief of Staff of the rebelling army and later the leader of the Brazilian CP. The present volume is chiefly an absorbing account of the vicissitudes of the troops, who were not popular even with the civilian population (requisioning). In the description of the parts played by the leaders, political motives come to the fore in which consistency was often far to seek. Participants in the march were later to emerge in a diversity of political camps, for instance in that of the military administration that took over from President Goulart.

Canada

AVAKUMOVIC, IVAN. *The Communist Party in Canada. A History*. McClelland and Stewart Ltd, Toronto 1975. x, 309 pp. C\$ 5.95.

Excellent information is here offered within a modest compass. The author

enters into the "bewildering profusion of radical organizations", whose number was in inverse ratio to their membership. The Socialist Party of Canada constituted the largest reservoir from which the Communists could draw; owing to police interference and threats of judicial action they could not establish the CPC until 1921. The various stages in the history of the party, which ran parallel to those of the CPUSA and other Communist parties, are described with great clarity. The numerical preponderance of East Europeans, principally Finns, among the members of the young CPC is striking; the sources comprise writings in Russian published in Canada.

Mexico

ISRAEL, J. I. *Race, Class and Politics in Colonial Mexico 1610-1670*. Oxford University Press, London 1975. xiii, 305 pp. £ 8.00.

The author of the present volume gives a remarkably comprehensive picture of the racial composition of the population of Mexico in the seventeenth century. Although their number gradually decreased, the Indians were still the largest racial category and, moreover, the main source of labour for the Spanish plantations. The mestizos – fastest growing element – came second. The importance of the Negro and Filippino slaves is carefully investigated, as is the well-known antagonism between the white landowners, whose families had been established in Mexico for generations, *versus* newcomers, who often acquired leading functions in the administrative and political offices. Besides the Spaniards there came Basques, Portuguese, Italians and Jews. The precise racial and ethnic picture makes it easy to get a clear view of the main subject, the vicerealties in the period under discussion. The success of a mutiny against "visitor-general" and viceroy Gelves in 1624 shows the strength of the local forces against the power of the mother country, even (or precisely) when it was brought to bear to achieve a "puritan" clearance of corruption and other abuses.

United States of America

BECKER, KLAUS-BERT. *Die Muckrakers und der Sozialismus. Eine Untersuchung zum politischen Bewußtsein in der Progressive Era*. Herbert Lang, Bern; Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. 1974. viii, 311 pp. S.fr. 45.60.

The term muckrakers was not coined by Theodore Roosevelt, but it found acceptance by his using it in a speech (1906). By muckrakers he meant journalists who criticized corruption in the State and the trusts. The author has investigated the writings – mainly articles in popular magazines – of 22 journalists. All but one (Upton Sinclair) were of middle-class origin. Some of them held Socialist principles with a strong ethical flavour, whereas others rejected them, due to, for instance, their non-acceptance of a Socialist image of man. The book also throws some sidelights on (especially moderate) currents within American Socialism.

Biographical Dictionary of American Labor Leaders. Ed.-in-Chief: Gary M Fink. Advisory Ed.: Milton Cantor. Contr. Eds: John Hevener, Merl E. Reed, Donald G. Sofchalk [and] Marie Tedesco. Greenwood

Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1974. xiv, 561 pp. \$ 19.95.

This is a highly welcome reference work on the history of the workers' movement in the United States. It includes, first of all, the biographies of about 500 men and women who played a significant role or had a substantial impact. Part of the information is given in another arrangement in the appendices: union affiliations, religious preference, place of birth, formal education, political preference, and major appointive and elective public offices. Moreover, there is a comprehensive index of names and organizations.

Religious Movements in Contemporary America. Ed. by Irving I. Zaretsky and Mark P. Leone. Princeton University Press, Princeton n.d. [1975.] xxxvi, 837 pp. Ill. \$ 25.00.

The twenty-seven papers that make up the present volume deal with several aspects of marginal religion in the United States from the vantage point of the social sciences. They are divided into eight sections: "Church and State", "Language in Culture and Society", "Altered States of Consciousness", "Psychological Dimensions of Religious Innovation", "Eastern Philosophies and Western Alienation", "Symbols and Innovation", "Classificatory Approaches", and "Religious Innovation". A bibliography and an index are appended.

ASIA

India

GRAFF, VIOLETTE. *Les partis communistes indiens*. Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris; Armand Colin, Paris 1974. 334 pp. Maps. F.fr. 120.00.

Although the author illuminates the history of the CPI in a survey especially dealing with the many contrasts and internal conflicts, her book is above all important for its excellent description of the vicissitudes of the various CPI's since 1964: CPI (Soviet-minded), CPI (Marxist), CPI (Marxist-Leninist; Maoist and illegal), and smaller breakaway groups. CPI and CPI (M) – "leftist", but against "ultra-leftist" – are comparable groups. Their policies are cleverly analyzed down to details, particularly on the regional level (where the sources of power, but also of the danger of fragmentation are: Kerala, Bengal).

Israel

LUCAS, NOAH. *The Modern History of Israel*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1974. xii, 500 pp. Maps. £ 6.00.

The present volume is a useful and well-documented book on the genesis and the first two decades of the State of Israel. Actually, the author has the "state in the making" (the Jewish Agency Executive acting as a quasi-government) precede the process of nation building. He pays special attention to the role of ideology and the adaptation of Zionist and Socialist ideals. An epilogue on the years 1967-73 and a helpful bibliography of works in English are appended.

EUROPE

COOK, CHRIS and JOHN PAXTON. *European Political Facts 1918-73*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1975. vii, 363 pp. £ 10.00.

Apart from political facts in a strict sense (on international organizations, government, parliament, parties, elections, etc.), this handbook also contains information on population, "Economics, Planning and Nationalization" (actually the longest chapter), trade unions, education, and the press. Communist and non-Communist countries are dealt with in the same way. Some political parties are wrongly represented as breakaway organizations.

OTHER BOOKS

UPTON, A. F. *The Communist Parties of Scandinavia and Finland*. With contr. by Peter P. Rohde and Å. Sparring. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1973. x, 422 pp.

Belgium

WILLEQUET, JACQUES. Paul-Henri Spaak. *Un homme, des combats*. La Renaissance du Livre, Bruxelles 1975. 283 pp. Ill. B.fr. 280.

Professor Willequet of the Free University of Brussels has written an easily readable book on Spaak. It is not exactly a political biography, but rather a number of scenes from an eventful life. There is no lack of telling Spaakiana.

Denmark

HVIDT, KRISTIAN. *Flight to America. The Social Background of 300,000 Danish Emigrants*. Academic Press, New York, San Francisco, London 1975. viii, 214 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 13.50.

The present volume is an abridged version, without specified references, of the author's doctorate thesis *Flugten til Amerika* (Aarhus 1972). The focus is on the Scandinavian scene, notably on the characteristics of the relatively modest number of Danes who decided to leave their country; there is only one chapter on "Danish Emigrants in the New World". Since, apart from the "pull" of God's own country, the above decision was closely related to the specific problems of nineteenth-century Danish society, the volume is an interesting contribution to Danish economic and social history. There are a few pages on the Socialist colonization project of the 1870's.

OTHER BOOKS

RASK SØRENSEN, METTE CHARLOTTE, KATHRINA TOBIASEN [og] KARIN SCHJØDT WORM. *Th. Stauning 1873-1942. En bibliografi*. Arbejderbevægelsens Bibliotek og Arkiv, København 1973. 150 pp.

Eire - Ireland

STEELE, E. D. *Irish Land and British Politics. Tenant-Right and Nationality 1865-1870*. Cambridge University Press, London 1974.

x, 367 pp. £ 6.40.

Much unpublished source material has been used for this exceedingly thorough study, which is important because of the insight it provides into Gladstone's policy over Ireland, as an analysis of the Irish political, economic and social relationships, and for an understanding of the factors determining the position of the Roman Catholic tenants towards their landlords. The Land Act of 1870, which was passed by Parliament after various amendments had been adopted, did not go as far in protecting the tenants as Gladstone would have wished. Yet the act brought "the beginning of the undoing of the conquest" of Ireland by impairing the property rights which had till then been held sacrosanct. Gladstone regarded the passing of the act as essential for the "stability of the Empire".

France

AMANN, PETER H. *Revolution and Mass Democracy. The Paris Club Movement in 1848.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1975. xxvii, 370 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 14.50.

Although much valuable archival material was lost – the Paris Commune was one occasion –, the author has succeeded in composing an exceedingly absorbing account from a "mosaic of literally thousands of discrete bits". The popular societies (in their heyday more than 200, with about 100,000 members) owed their emergence to the association of conscious republicans with masses (chiefly the artisans) who were suddenly shaken out of their political inertia. The author discusses their rise and short history (February–June 1848) against the background of "the flesh-and-blood realities of mid-nineteenth-century Paris", describing their dependence on the ebb and flow of revolutionary enthusiasm and the relations of each of the Ministers in the Provisional Government to the clubs, which themselves showed great diversity of structure and aims.

BERNOUX, PHILIPPE. *Les nouveaux patrons. Le Centre des Jeunes Dirigeants d'Entreprise.* Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1974. 240 pp. F.fr. 40.00.

The *Centre des Jeunes Patrons* (since 1968: *Centre des Jeunes Dirigeants d'entreprise*) came into being in 1938 in connection with, and as a reaction to, the events of 1936. The history of the *Centre* and its efforts, which are directed towards a modern and socially justified entrepreneurship, is ably summarized. The author provides numerous details on, for instance, the educational and social backgrounds of the entrepreneurs in question, their motives for joining, and their attitudes towards the trade unions.

CASTAN, YVES. *Honnêteté et relations sociales en Languedoc (1715-1780).* Plon, Paris 1974. 699 pp. Ill. F.fr. 50.00.

By taking the concept of *honnêteté* as a condition for interhuman behaviour, the author interprets "manners" and social relationships, and the changes that occurred therein, in the region of Toulouse. The documents relating to

lawsuits of the *Parlement* of that city have provided the bulk of the source material, and this also determines the vantage point: legal conflicts, criminal acts, norms of the courts and the prison organization. The region had a dialect, almost a language, of its own, giving it a separate identity, which is reflected in the findings of the study. These findings are inevitably often more approximate than clear-cut. Apart from an extensive bibliography, the appendix contains an annotated survey of the primary sources.

CERTEAU, MICHEL DE, DOMINIQUE JULIA [et] JACQUES REVEL. Une politique de la langue. La Révolution française et les patois: L'enquête de Grégoire. Gallimard, Paris 1975. 320 pp. Maps. F.fr. 59.00.

Grégoire's *Rapport sur la nécessité et les moyens d'anéantir les patois et d'universaliser l'usage de la langue française* (1794) was preceded by a curious questionnaire, which invited information on the regional dialects and languages in a rather suggestive manner. The present volume is not an analysis of what Grégoire's local informants actually reported, but a no less suggestive interpretation of their underlying assumptions and attitudes. According to the three authors, they basically subscribed to Grégoire's myths and policies, and even thought in terms of urban progress and enlightenment *versus* a stagnant countryside, the patois representing "l'autre féminin". There is no doubt that this is an attractive theory. Unfortunately, it is flatly contradicted by the Reverend Andriès's confident vindication of the Flemish language, most of which is printed as an appendix.

COBB, RICHARD. Paris and its Provinces 1792-1802. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1975. vii, 279 pp. £ 5.25.

In the chapters of this book sparkling episodes from the history of the relation between Paris and its environs abound; both streams, away from and towards the city, are illuminated. Each chapter stands alone, but all share the socio-historical approach and the grouping around a traffic route. The annexed Belgian provinces are included in the studies, which are enlivened by (often long) quotations in French from curious contemporary sources. This book is a valuable by-product of other studies by the same author, whose ability to evoke the atmosphere of times gone by finds great scope here.

Croquants et Nu-pieds. Les soulèvements paysans en France du XVI^e au XIX^e siècle. Prés. par Yves-Marie Bercé. [Collection Archives.] Editions Gallimard/Julliard, Paris 1974. 240 pp. Maps. F.fr. 13.00.

More than half of the present volume is taken up by the editor's text, introducing, linking up and occasionally summarizing the sources here reproduced. Only a few of these are given in full; some of them are only brief quotations. The material is of great interest; it consists of letters, reports and other documents. The editor has found that the peasants' rebellions (from the rising against the salt tax in 1548 to anti-taxation movements under Napoleon III) contained an element of strong distrust of "the city", and regularly recurring patterns of violence and even of rites.

DAUMIER[, HONORE]. *Intellectuelles (Bas Bleus) et femmes socialistes*. Préface de Françoise Parturier. Catalogue et notices de Jacqueline Armingeat. Editions Vilo, Paris 1974. 135 pp. Ill. F.fr. 112.00.

Françoise Parturier, in her interesting foreword, points out that, for instance, the Jacobin-controlled Convention at the end of 1793 prohibited participation by women in clubs; that Babeuf and many Socialists of modest origins with him, in contrast to a man like Saint-Simon, were of an anti-feminist mind (Fourier is a case apart); and that Daumier thought wholly along the lines of a patriarchal world-view. The fifty cartoons (about which a great deal of information on their background is included in the *notices*) reproduce, in an altered order of precedence, the series of *Les Bas Bleus* (40 items) and *Les femmes socialistes* (10 items), from 1844 and 1849, respectively. The female figures depicted are generally of a technically clever and extreme ugliness. It is this technical cleverness that is absorbing, rather than the pictures themselves, however striking the intention, for the motifs are repeated again and again. As a production the present volume is a sublime work.

DAVIS, NATALIE ZEMON. *Society and Culture in Early Modern France. Eight Essays*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1975. xviii, 362 pp. Ill. \$ 15.00.

These essays are thought-provoking studies on the attitudes and values of the lower orders in sixteenth-century France. The first three deal with the social context and impact of Calvinism and with the problem of poor relief. The next three essays have popular recreations and popular violence for their subject, notably the well-known custom of the symbolic reversal of political and sex roles. In the author's view, this custom was not merely a matter of repressive tolerance. "Women on Top", "Printing and the People", and "Proverbial Wisdom and Popular Errors" are here printed for the first time.

Dom Deschamps et sa métaphysique. Religion et contestation au XVIIIe siècle. Ouvrage publié sous la dir. de Jacques D'Hondt. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1974. 249 pp. F.fr. 58.00.

Much less known than Meslier, Mably and Morelly, Léger-Marie Deschamps has a certain notoriety as the preacher of a crude kind of collectivism, the preposterous Maurist who wanted to destroy all books and works of art. In the opinion of the contributors to the present volume, he was something like an eighteenth-century Hegel or Marx. There are numerous references to the unpublished parts of *La vérité ou le vrai système*.

DOYLE, WILLIAM. *The Parlement of Bordeaux and the End of the Old Regime 1771-1790*. Ernest Benn Ltd, London, Tonbridge 1974. xii, 355 pp. Maps. £ 6.95.

The present volume has its origin in an Oxford doctorate thesis on the social history of the *parlementaires* of Bordeaux during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Since he found that the significant part played by

the *parlements* in the downfall of the *ancien régime* requires an interpretation in political terms, the author has added a section on the political record since the reforms introduced by Chancellor Maupeou. All the same, (the shorter) Part I remains the most likely to cater for readers of this periodical, shedding much light on the social characteristics of a regional elite.

FISCHER, MECHTILD. *Mittelklasse als politischer Begriff in Frankreich seit der Revolution*. Verlag Otto Schwartz & Co., Göttingen 1974. 186 pp. DM 39.80.

Ideas concerning a class hierarchy within the "third estate" existed before the French Revolution, but the concept of a *classe moyenne* only came to the fore during the revolution itself. It arose in the circle of Barnave, made disciples under Philippe "Egalité", and found its apotheosis in the July Monarchy. Then it became practically identical with *bourgeoisie*. A middle-class idea, positively evaluated, and then as a middle stratum and not, in fact, an upper stratum, is found, for instance, with Pecqueur (between abundance and distress!) and Proudhon, while later it became possible to identify the French nation with a middle class in that sense (adhered to by the Radicals), as Halbwachs did. The author also enters into Marxist analyses, which discount the "liberty" of small business and the professions.

GUCHET, YVES. *Georges Valois. L'Action Française – le Faisceau – la République Syndicale*. Editions Albatros, Paris 1975. 247 pp. F.fr. 38.00.

Georges Gressent (Valois) embodied a curious combination of nationalism and revolutionary syndicalism. He is best known as the leader of the short-lived *Faisceau*, who died in a Nazi concentration camp in 1945. As a politician this disinterested personality proved a failure, and Mr Guchet's attempt to bring some system into his odd ideas is not particularly convincing. As a somewhat essayistic biography the present volume has its merits, however.

Michelet. *Cent ans après. Etudes et témoignages rec. par Paul Vialaneix*. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble, Grenoble 1975. 222 pp. F.fr. 33.00.

The centenary of Michelet's death has not passed unnoticed. The proceedings of two celebrations are recorded in the present volume: a broadcast programme *Résurrection de Michelet* (with a lively discussion) and a symposium convened at Vascoeuil in Normandy. The latter consists of eleven papers, in which several aspects of Michelet (not only the historian, but also the natural philosopher etc.) are gone into. His friendship with Lamennais is briefly discussed by L. Le Guillou. The editor has appended a useful *Dossier bibliographique*.

MOISSONNIER, MAURICE. *La Révolte des Canuts*. Lyon, novembre 1831. 2e éd. revue et augm. Editions Sociales, Paris 1975. 199 pp. F.fr. 20.00.

This is an expanded edition of a popular booklet, first published in 1958, on the revolt of the Lyonnese silk weavers. The Communist author has added

an introductory chapter on the eighteenth-century background, and some hitherto unpublished documents.

MÜNSTER, ARNO. *Das Thema der Revolte im Werk von Jules Vallès. Ein Beitrag zur Soziologie der Kommune-Literatur.* Wilhelm Fink Verlag, München 1974. 244 pp. DM 48.00.

The works of Vallès are here in the main approached by the method of Lucien Goldmann's sociology of literature. The novels (*Les Réfractaires, L'Insurgé, Les Blouses*, etc.) strongly reflect the will to change society. The author demonstrates that Vallès's views developed in a revolutionary direction, as manifested in a terminology in which "freedom" and "justice" occur less frequently than does violence in the class struggle. Blanquist ideas, especially, come clearly to the fore.

NYE, ROBERT A. *The Origins of Crowd Psychology. Gustave LeBon and the Crisis of Mass Democracy in the Third Republic.* Sage Publications Ltd., London, Beverly Hills 1975. xi, 225 pp. £ 5.00.

The present volume is essentially an intellectual biography of Le Bon in the framework of his time. His well-known theory of mass behaviour is not treated as a serious contribution to social psychology, but as a reflection of the concerns of conservatives and authoritarian liberals in the Third Republic. The manuscript materials to which the author has had access shed an interesting light on Le Bon's relations with Georges Sorel and many others.

REBERIOUX, MADELEINE. *La République radicale? 1898-1914.* [Nouvelle histoire de la France contemporaine, 11.] Editions du Seuil, Paris 1975. 256 pp. F.fr. 10.40.

In a very readable style the author discusses the Dreyfus Affair, anti-clericalism (especially after 1906), economic prosperity, the accelerated chase after colonies, and the rising, and later falling, tide of the Radicals. She has arranged her picture of the time around a number of political centres of gravity (the years at the turn of the century were characterized by a great intensity of political affairs) and socio-economic issues. The labour movement receives much attention.

SCHNEIDER, DIETER MARC. *Revolutionärer Syndikalismus und Bolschewismus. Der Prozeß der ideologischen Auseinandersetzung französischer Syndikalisten mit den Bolschewiki 1914-1922.* Verlag Palm & Enke, Erlangen 1974. 353 pp. DM 38.00.

The author of this mimeographed study gives a thorough survey of the history of Revolutionary Syndicalism in France up to the 'twenties. He describes the emergence of the *Confédération Générale du Travail* out of the *Fédération des syndicats* (initially Guesdist) and the federation of the *Bourses du Travail* (1895), and also the gradual decline of Revolutionary Syndicalism, which was not only directed against the State and militarism, but in

fact also anti-industrial. He goes deeply into the contacts with Russian émigrés such as Trockij and into the impact of the Russian Revolution. For years people like Rosmer and Monatte were under the spell of the events of 1917, until they freed themselves on the strength of the essence of Revolutionary Syndicalism, which was consistent with Council Communist views but incompatible with official Communism.

OTHER BOOKS

- BERCE, YVES-MARIE. *Histoire des Croquants. Etude des soulèvements populaires au XVIIe siècle dans le Sud-Ouest de la France.* viii, 973 pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. Maps.
- GAUCHER, ROLAND. *Histoire secrète du Parti communiste français (1920-1974).* Albin Michel, Paris 1974. 704 pp. Ill.
- PETREMENT, SIMONE. *La vie de Simone Weil.* Avec des lettres et d'autres textes inédits de Simone Weil. I. 1909-1934. II. 1934-1943. Fayard, Paris 1973. 447 pp.; 527 pp. Ill.
- PIERRE, ROGER. *Les origines du syndicalisme et du socialisme dans la Drôme (1850-1920).* Editions Sociales, Paris 1973. 254 pp. Ill. Maps.

Germany

Archiv für Sozialgeschichte. Hrsg. von der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung in Verb. mit dem Institut für Sozialgeschichte, Braunschweig-Bonn. XIV. Band, 1974. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1974. xxiii, 767 pp. DM 72.00.

This volume, dedicated to the memory of Georg Eckert, opens with a bibliography of his writings. A study of over a hundred pages by Ulrich Linse deals with the "University Revolution" of 1918-19. In Munich there was a powerful tendency towards revolutionary socialism, which could briefly manifest itself. Elsewhere it was rather the *Freistudententum* which dominated the scene; this movement was of earlier origin, opposed the students' corps and the authoritarian mentality in general, and demanded reforms. A very extensive section of book reviews is included, containing, for instance, a discussion by several authors of the work of Jürgen Kuczynski, a long review of recent studies concerning the Italian labour movement up to the First World War (which is to be continued in a sequel), and a survey of American studies of the German labour movement (1848-1933). We also mention the following subjects (with authors): workers' culture and cultural policy as envisaged by the *Vorwärts* in the Weimar Republic (Ch. Rülcker), the German workers' sport movement in the same period (H. Ueberhorst), and the reflection of imperialism in the workers' literature during the First World War (R. Busch). W. Schieder describes the Treves pilgrimage of 1844 (500,000 participants) as a successful attempt by the church leaders to influence the masses politically and weaken social unrest.

BENECKE, G. *Society and Politics in Germany 1500-1750.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1974. xi, 436 pp. Maps. £ 6.95.

In spite of its being published in the series of *Studies in Social History*, the

present volume is definitely in the field of political and institutional history. Nor is its title particularly precise. The focus is on the County of Lippe and its relations with the Empire; a number of neighbouring principalities are discussed for the sake of comparison. The author is remarkably positive on the viability of German federalism in the early modern era and on the possibilities of self-government: "In an age still based on property and privilege, the more split-up politics and administration was, the greater the number of people who had at least a chance to get into positions of real responsibility and power."

Biographisches Wörterbuch zur deutschen Geschichte. Begründet von Hellmuth Rössler und Günther Franz. 2., völlig Neubearb. und stark erw. Aufl., bearb. von Karl Bosl, Günther Franz [und] Hanns Hubert Hofmann. Band I: A-H. Band II: I-R. Band III: S-Z; Register zum Gesamtwerk. Francke Verlag, München n.d. [1973]; 1974; 1975. xii pp., 1266 cc.; x pp., 1150 cc.; x pp., 914 cc., 105* pp. DM 474.00.

Compared with the first edition, which was published in one volume in 1953, the present three volumes are virtually a new work. They contain a wealth of alphabetically arranged information on thousands of prominent Germans (in a wide geographical sense), and also on foreigners who influenced German history (from Julius Caesar to Lucius D. Clay). A number of articles deal with the history of well-known families. A special feature is an attempt at evaluation, but even in the case of the bigwigs of the Third *Reich* (notably the generals) the approach tends to be sympathetic rather than critical. Practically each article has its own bibliography, and Vol. III has an index of names which includes references to individuals without an entry of their own.

BÜSSEM, EBERHARD. Die Karlsbader Beschlüsse von 1819. Die endgültige Stabilisierung der restaurativen Politik im Deutschen Bund nach dem Wiener Kongreß von 1814/15. Verlag Dr. H. A. Gerstenberg, Hildesheim 1974. viii, 647 pp. DM 90.00.

This is a very thorough monograph on the preliminary history and the genesis of the repressive Carlsbad Decrees. One of the author's main findings is that Metternich, who was the driving force behind the decrees, was less concerned over a (non-existent) revolutionary situation than with the hegemony of Austria in the German Confederation. The volume is based on a wealth of unpublished sources.

Documents on Nazism, 1919-1945. Introd. and ed. by Jeremy Noakes and Geoffrey Pridham. Jonathan Cape, London 1974. 704 pp. £ 12.00.

The young editors have made a balanced selection from the available source material on the Nazi movement and the Nazi regime. Many of the documents are here made available in an English translation for the first time, and some of them have not even been published in German. The chapters on labour, 1933-39, and civilian morale, 1939-45, are cases in point. The volume will serve the purposes of the specialist as well as those of the educated layman. The index could have been more helpful.

HALLGARTEN, GEORGE W. F. [und] JOACHIM RADKAU. *Deutsche Industrie und Politik von Bismarck bis heute*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M., Köln 1974. 574 pp. DM 58.00.

From a leftist, but not necessarily Marxist, vantage point the two authors deal with the subject of German industry in politics before and after 1933, respectively. If they are unable to demonstrate a political conspiracy of the entrepreneurs, they make much of capitalism as a structural danger to democratic institutions. Radkau's treatment of big business in the Third *Reich* is certainly an intelligent contribution on a controversial question, but there is a tendency to contrast a non-imperialistic "broad mass of the people" with a tiny minority of Nazi bosses and capitalists.

HECKART, BEVERLY. *From Bassermann to Bebel. The Grand Bloc's Quest for Reform in the Kaiserreich, 1900-1914*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1974. x, 317 pp. \$ 17.50.

For this attractively written book the author has used much archive material and other sources. She begins by discussing the ideas of Naumann (especially *Demokratie und Kaisertum*, 1900), whose essential importance she stresses rather heavily throughout the book ("Grand Bloc" from Social Democracy to National Liberalism, with the *Zentrum* – here coming in for much criticism – occupying a position of varying importance). The attitudes of Social Democracy in all its nuances are not brought out in such a way that we may speak of a fundamental contribution. The contours of the wings of the National Liberals are drawn more sharply. The experiences of Socialist-Liberal co-operation – though on a modest scale – in Baden stand out especially as a model for other *Länder* and for the *Reich*.

HERTZ, FREDERICK. *The German Public Mind in the Nineteenth Century. A Social History of German Political Sentiments, Aspirations and Ideas*. Ed. by Frank Eyck. Transl. by Eric Northcott. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1975. 422 pp. £ 7.50.

The present volume links up with *The Development of the German Public Mind*, which was reviewed in *IRSH*, II (1957), pp. 497f., and VII (1962), p. 331. The author died in 1964, and this is a posthumous publication with many of the attendant drawbacks. The subject is political history and political ideas in nineteenth-century Germany, but a man like Treitschke is hardly mentioned, and the workers' movement is definitely under-represented.

HOHORST, GERD, JÜRGEN KOCKA und GERHARD A. RITTER. *Sozialgeschichtliches Arbeitsbuch. Materialien zur Statistik des Kaiserreichs 1870-1914*. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1975. 186 pp. DM 24.00.

Very much and valuable statistical material (for instance, figures obtained by modern historical-statistic methods) has here been combined with numerous tables and a concise, lucid text. Besides the usual facts, such as those concerning the demographic development in the Empire, the volume provides a wealth of information on such items as the increase of meat

consumption, income distribution, social conflicts (in detail), the growth of the number of hospital beds (spectacular!), and many others.

HOLZER, JERZY. *Parteien und Massen. Die politische Krise in Deutschland 1928-1930*. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1975. vii, 106 pp. DM 24.00.

Of this study, which contains a great deal of figures, a more elaborate version in Polish appeared as a doctorate thesis in Warsaw in 1970. The author compares the results of the *Reichstag* elections of 1924, 1928 and 1930 with those of the *Landtag* elections and some municipal results (Berlin, Nuremberg and other big cities) in the years 1928-30. The interest of his findings is more in the details than in the general conclusions (National-Socialist gain in votes less among workers and Roman Catholics than among farmers and petty bourgeoisie and in Protestant regions).

HUG, HEINZ. *Erich Mühsam. Untersuchungen zu Leben und Werk*. Verlag Detlev Auvermann KG, Glashütten/Ts. 1974. xi, 271 pp. Ill. DM 75.00.

In spite of the rather schematic approach, which also leads to repetitions, this book has great merits. It opens with a – too short – biographical section, which is followed by a discussion of Mühsam's political philosophy, his image of man, his views on art, and his relation to Socialism. The stress is on Mühsam's pacifism and his ideas on society, which inclined towards Anarcho-Syndicalism but did not come under a single label (it is curious that Mühsam's breach with Leninism, regarded by him as having a strong Bakuninist flavour, took place rather late). The author also emphasizes Mühsam's warnings against Nazism, of which he was an early victim as a Jew and a leader of the Munich Council Republic.

Jahrbuch des Instituts für Deutsche Geschichte. Hrsg. und eingel. von Walter Grab. 4. Band, 1975. Universität Tel-Aviv, Fakultät für Geisteswissenschaften, Forschungszentrum für Geschichte, Institut für Deutsche Geschichte, Tel-Aviv 1975; distr. by Nateev Ltd, Tel-Aviv. 546, xxvii pp. DM 42.00. (Paper: DM 30.00.)

The previous volumes of the yearbook of the Institute of German History, University of Tel Aviv, were noticed in *IRSH*, XVII (1972), pp. 766f., and XIX (1974), pp. 148, 470. The present volume scarcely contributes to social history as we conceive of it; there is an interesting study in English on "The Debate between Prussian Junkerdom and the Forces of Urban Industry 1897-1902", by Akiba Mendel. On the other hand, no less than five contributions on German relations with the Middle East are included.

JEISMANN, KARL-ERNST. *Das preußische Gymnasium in Staat und Gesellschaft. Die Entstehung des Gymnasiums als Schule des Staates und der Gebildeten, 1787-1817*. [Industrielle Welt, Band 15.] Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1974. 435 pp. DM 48.50.

The subject of this well-documented study is not what was actually taught

in the Prussian grammar schools during the years under discussion; the names of Homer, Plato, Caesar and Cicero do not occur in the text. The author approaches classical education as an object and medium of official educational policies, which aimed at the creation of a qualified civil service and a "modern" *Bildungsbürgertum*. In his view, the contribution of Wilhelm von Humboldt's neo-humanism has been definitely overrated.

MARCON, HELMUT. *Arbeitsbeschaffungspolitik der Regierungen Papen und Schleicher. Grundsteinlegung für die Beschäftigungspolitik im Dritten Reich*. Herbert Lang, Bern; Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. 1974. xvi, 524 pp. S.fr. 64.80.

The author, a young German economist, provides a thorough analysis of the attempts of the Papen and Schleicher Governments to fight the Great Depression and unemployment. He discusses, *inter alia*, the motives, the instruments and the relative successes of the policies in question. In his opinion, Hitler merely reaped what his immediate predecessors had sown. The volume is largely based on unpublished materials.

MARX, KARL. *Texts on Method*. Transl. and ed. by Terrell Carver. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1975. xviii, 230 pp. £ 5.50.

In contrast to other economists, Marx "applied the techniques of philosophy and logic (among others) to the criticism of political economy". This is why so much in Marx's "economics" is such that "it does not resemble economics as generally understood", as Mr Carver writes in his foreword to the English translation of the *Randglossen zu Adolph Wagner's "Lehrbuch der politischen Ökonomie"* after the text in the *Werke* edition, Vol. 19. The Introduction to the *Grundrisse* follows the 1953 edition. The *Grundrisse* – the editor provides both a foreword and an extensive "Commentary to the Text" – are considered to be "less dogmatic" than Marx's later writings. The fundamental question to which an answer is sought in both texts is: how did Marx reconcile his debt to Hegel with his "assiduous 'scientific' research into political economy"?

PÄTZOLD, KURT. *Faschismus, Rassenwahn, Judenverfolgung. Eine Studie zur politischen Strategie und Taktik des faschistischen deutschen Imperialismus (1933-1935)*. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1975. 318 pp. M 45.00.

During the first three years of the Nazi regime, antisemitism took the dual shape of "spontaneous" pogroms and legal discrimination. For the Communist author of the present volume there is no mystery in this: Nazi antisemitism was just a demagogic gadget which finance capital could manipulate for its own purposes. Although the general approach smacks of what on p. 26 is called "grandes simplificateurs", the volume contains interesting quotations from unpublished documents in East and West German custody.

REICHWEIN, ADOLF. *Ein Lebensbild aus Briefen und Dokumenten*. Ausgewählt von Rosemarie Reichwein unter Mitw. von Hans Bohnen-

kamp, hrsg. und komm. von Ursula Schulz. Gotthold Müller Verlag, München 1974. 375 pp. Ill. DM 34.00.

The letters (1914-44) of Adolf Reichwein collected in the present volume give an impression of his personality, of his work as a teacher (leader of an adult college, professor at a pedagogic academy) and – after Hitler came to power – as a teacher in a one-class primary school, but they hardly enlighten us as to his political ideas. His being a member of the SPD (1930-33) did not imply that he played a political role of importance. Nor do the farewell letters to his family throw any light on Reichwein's part in the plot against Hitler. A *curriculum vitae* written by him in June 1933 enters into his motives for joining the SPD; they are, however, placed in as innocent a light as possible. A selection of opinions on Reichwein is included.

SCHLUMBOHM, JÜRGEN. Freiheit. Die Anfänge der bürgerlichen Emanzipationsbewegung in Deutschland im Spiegel ihres Leitwortes (ca. 1760 – ca. 1800). Pädagogischer Verlag Schwann, Düsseldorf 1975. 298 pp. DM 38.00.

An outline of the subject matter of this semasiological study has already been published two years ago; it was noticed in IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 308. In the present volume the author pays special attention to the socio-historical context of the emancipation movement, which he closely relates to the interests of the bourgeoisie and capitalism.

SCHULZ, GERHARD. Aufstieg des Nationalsozialismus. Krise und Revolution in Deutschland. Propyläen, Frankfurt/M., Berlin, Wien 1975. 921 pp. DM 68.00.

Professor Schulz, well-known for his contribution to the standard work *Die nationalsozialistische Machtergreifung* (vide IRSH, VI (1961), p. 171; cf. also IX (1964), pp. 347f.), here presents a detailed account of the rise of the Nazi movement in the framework of the history of the Weimar Republic and contemporary Europe. The context of the "new nationalism" is given no less attention than political institutions and the social fabric; "crisis" and "revolution" are used in a definitely non-Marxist sense. The volume is crammed with information (not least on the history of ideas), but the author's attempts at theory building often seem cumbersome and inconclusive. An index of names is appended.

SCHWARZ, GERARD. "Nahrungsstand" und "erzwungener Gesellenstand". Mentalité und Strukturwandel des bayerischen Handwerks im Industrialisierungsprozeß um 1860. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1974. 264 pp. DM 66.60.

This study is an interesting counterpart to Jürgen Bergmann's monograph on the Berlin handicrafts and the industrial revolution, which was noticed in IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 302. In Bavaria, too, the adjustment of the crafts to the new circumstances was a wearisome process, but it was still aggravated by a general backwardness and the protectionism of a kind of State-directed guild system, which survived until 1868.

ZIMMERMANN, PETER. *Der Bauernroman. Antifeudalismus – Konservatismus – Faschismus*. J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart 1975. vii, 277 pp. DM 45.00.

The present volume is a critical analysis of the considerable body of German fiction that has peasant life for its subject. The author not only discusses the structure and the motifs of this type of literature, but also its socio-economic background and its changing ideological function. He is obviously not familiar with John Gagliardo's *From Pariah to Patriot*, which was noticed in IRSH, XV (1970), p. 506.

OTHER BOOKS

BAYLIS, THOMAS A. *The Technical Intelligentsia and the East German Elite. Legitimacy and Social Change in Mature Communism*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1974. xx, 314 pp.

Great Britain

ARMSTRONG, ALAN. *Stability and Change in an English County Town. A social study of York 1801-51*. Cambridge University Press, London 1974. xxi, 254 pp. Ill. £ 5.00.

Apart from other points of interest, this study is important in that it demonstrates the impossibility "to treat quantitative data in isolation from other types of evidence". Although it had hardly any industry in the first half of the nineteenth century, York grew into a centre of trade and traffic. The author has collected a great number of data on demographic developments, and gives a careful analysis of social relations and tensions (many labourers and domestic servants).

COATES, DAVID. *The Labour Party and the Struggle for Socialism*. Cambridge University Press, London 1975. xiv, 257 pp. £ 2.00.

An essentially "Parliamentary route to Socialism" is an impossibility: the "twin experience, of the limits of State power and the logic of electoral politics under capitalism, is the source of the growing conservatism of [...] the Parliamentary Party and its leadership". Thus a proposition in this thought-stimulating book, in which the author regards even the social reforms of 1945-51 as mere fringe phenomena. Without offering an alternative, he analyzes, one-sidedly but capably, the development of the Labour Party (with some stress on the years 1964-70, when Labour surrendered to pressure from political and financial forces at home and abroad) in a way which may give food for criticism both from a non-Socialist and from a radical Socialist viewpoint.

FISHMAN, WILLIAM J. *East End Jewish Radicals 1875-1914*. Duckworth, London 1975. xii, 336 pp. Ill. £ 6.50.

After the foundation of the Hebrew Socialist Union in 1876, immigration from the Russian Empire rapidly gathered momentum; an important circumstance was, however, that a Jewish Socialist core had already been formed.

The author presents an excellent summary of the persecutions to which the Jews were subjected in Russia, and of the social composition of the groups of emigrants who settled in London. Their economic situation (which, in the clothing industry, was not flourishing) receives much attention. Among these proletarians there were relatively many with an intellectual background. The role played by Socialist and Anarchist leaders (Rudolf Rocker began his political life here) is described and analyzed with great acumen.

HILTON, R. H. *The English Peasantry in the Later Middle Ages. The Ford Lectures for 1973 and Related Studies.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1975. ix, 256 pp. £ 6.50.

Professor Hilton's Ford Lectures, "The Peasantry as a Class", "The Social Structure of the Village", "The Peasants' Economy", "Conflict and Collaboration", "The Small Town as Part of Peasant Society" and "Women in the Village", focus on a number of villages in Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire and Gloucestershire. The related studies, which are reprinted and take up over half the space, include such subjects as the preliminary history of the enclosure movement and capital formation in feudal society.

Land and Industry. The Landed Estate and the Industrial Revolution. A Symposium. Ed. by J. T. Ward and R. G. Wilson. David & Charles, Newton Abbot 1971. 280 pp. £ 3.75.

According to a parliamentary statute of 1688-89 all minerals, except gold and silver, belonged to the owners of the surface. This fact, and later the advantages arising from the construction of railways, is of importance for the economic and social history of Great Britain. The attitudes of the big landowners are here dealt with by various authors for a number of areas of the country, including Ulster. A general, excellently argued evaluation is to be found in the introductory chapter, written by D. Spring, who sees the "process of aristocratic decline" as a consequence of the Industrial Revolution, although at the time most of the landowners were not, and could hardly be, aware of it.

MORRILL, J. S. *Cheshire 1630-1660: County Government and Society During the English Revolution.* Oxford University Press, London 1974. x, 357 pp. £ 5.50.

The author of the present volume has investigated how society and institutions in Cheshire were influenced by, and reacted upon, national events during the middle of the seventeenth century. The focus is on the local setting and the part played by the gentry. Although the Civil War cannot be interpreted in terms of a class struggle, "one of the principal motivations of the political action of the leaders of the county establishment during this period was a very real fear of social revolution".

RADICE, GILES and LISANNE. *Will Thorne. Constructive Militant. A Study in New Unionism and New Politics.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1974. 134 pp. Ill. £ 3.60.

Will Thorne (1857-1946), whose outlook was strongly marked by his childhood experience (an environment of great poverty; working at the age of six; illiteracy – corrected later with the assistance of Eleanor Marx), was a convinced Socialist when, in 1889, he became Secretary General of the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers (1916: National Union of General Workers; 1924: one of the three unions forming the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, of which Thorne remained Secretary General for another nine years). Although he was an MP for many years, he remained a trade unionist first and foremost. This easily readable biography offers, *inter alia*, an explanation of Thorne's pro-war attitude in 1914 and his radicalism in questions of practical relevance for the workers, coupled with increasingly moderate political views.

Sources in British Political History 1900-1951. Compiled for the British Library of Political and Economic Science by Chris Cook, with Philip Jones, Josephine Sinclair [and] Jeffrey Weeks. Vol. I. A Guide to the Archives of Selected Organisations and Societies. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1975. xiii, 330 pp. £ 10.00.

The above description provides a good idea of the scope of this valuable guide. The opening volume includes not only political parties and trade unions, but also organizations and societies whose archives may be politically relevant. In some cases the latter are dealt with under a common heading, e.g., "Spanish Civil War", "Syndicalism and Industrial Unrest, 1910-21", and "Temperance"; a composite index is appended. Two subsequent volumes will cover private political papers. The usefulness of the project needs no further comment.

The Standard of Living in Britain in the Industrial Revolution. Ed. with an introd. by Arthur J. Taylor. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1975. lv, 216 pp. £ 5.40. (Paper: £ 2.90.)

The present volume contains important studies contributing to the discussion on the question whether or not the living standard of the workers underwent a real increase during the Industrial Revolution. The older ones (by E. W. Gilboy and R. S. Tucker) are from 1936. Post-war contributions are by T. S. Ashton, E. P. Thompson and R. S. Neale; those by E. J. Hobsbawm and R. M. Hartwell (the latter with S. Engerman) each summarize their present point of view (1974), which has not changed in essentials. These summaries were effected after the editor had written his very clarifying introduction (45 pages), in which he brings forward more material for an assessment of the economic and social developments in the first half of the nineteenth century but does not take a stand in "the debate".

VICINUS, MARTHA. The Industrial Muse. A Study of Nineteenth Century British Working-Class Literature. Croom Helm, London 1974. x, 357 pp. Ill. £ 6.95.

This attractive study, which is provided with contemporary illustrations, is chiefly based on "local history collections in the libraries of northern Eng-

land". The subject is, in fact, "working-class literature" – not literature created by non-workers especially for workers. The author describes the rise of a workers' literature proper as a phenomenon of the Industrial Revolution and the accompanying spread of literacy. Special attention is paid to Chartist literary products and poetry in dialect; the appendix contains curious samples of these. The book also deals, finally, with the emergence of the music hall: "From a Class to a Mass Entertainment".

Village Life and Labour. Ed. by Raphael Samuel. [History Workshop Series.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1975. xxii, 278 pp. Ill. £ 6.95.

The superior and excellently documented contributions to the present volume are all chiefly concerned with the second half of the nineteenth century, with a twenty-year margin in both directions. The final contribution, by the editor, who also wrote a general introduction on "village labour", is on the subject of the Headington Quarry "roughs". These were inhabitants of a village, now an Oxford suburb, who lived by poaching and other less regular activities until after the First World War (establishment of an automobile industry). This study is based on recordings made by the author. D. H. Morgan writes on harvesting operations, wages, the habit of gleaning, and the impact of the coming of harvester machines. Here, too, the study centres on the labourer. Jennie Kitteringham's contribution on the country work girls is important, not least because of a thorough analysis of views and prejudices concerning the moral qualities of the woman field worker.

WEST, E. G. Education and the Industrial Revolution. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London, Sydney 1975. ix, 275 pp. £ 2.95.

Partly on the basis of previously neglected sources, the author has studied the complex relationship between education and industrial growth in the nineteenth century. He writes in a clear style and in a thought-provoking way where he undermines some generally accepted views. On his view, there was not only a distinct quantitative and qualitative expansion in the first half of the century, but that expansion continued vigorously into the late Victorian age. In this connection he also critically assesses the thesis of an alleged failure in productivity in the last few decades of the century – a claim resting mainly on the fact that Britain was "overtaken" by the United States and Germany.

OTHER BOOKS

- FOOT, MICHAEL. Aneurin Bevan. A Biography. Vol. II: 1945-1960. Davis-Poynter, London 1973. 692 pp. Ill.
- GORMAN, JOHN. Banner Bright. An illustrated history of the banners of the British trade union movement. With an introd. by Gwyn A. Williams. Allen Lane, London 1973. vi, 184 pp. Ill.
- SHELTON, WALTER J. English Hunger and Industrial Disorders. A Study of social conflict during the first decade of George III's reign. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1973. ix, 226 pp. Ill. Maps.

Italy

La Carta del Carnaro nei testi di Alceste De Ambris e di Gabriele D'Annunzio. A cura di Renzo De Felice. Società editrice il Mulino, Bologna 1974. 145 pp. L. 2600.

Professor De Felice, who has a nose for hitherto unknown documents, has unearthed the *Disegno di Costituzione* drawn up by De Ambris upon the request of D'Annunzio in 1920. The present volume prints this *trouvaillé* side by side with the official Charter of the Carnaro, so that the specific contributions of the revolutionary syndicalist and the poet-commander are thrown into proper relief. A few other documents are appended.

CORDOVA, FERDINANDO. Le origini dei sindacati fascisti 1918-1926. Laterza, Roma, Bari 1974. vi, 482 pp. L. 6800.

This is the first full account of Fascist trade unionism until the enactment of the *Legge sindacale*. It is essentially the story of the losing battle waged by Edmondo Rossoni ("La patria non si nega, ma si conquista") against vested interests. The volume is mainly based on documents in the custody of the *Archivio Centrale dello Stato* and on the contemporary press.

CORNER, PAUL. Fascism in Ferrara 1915-1925. Oxford University Press, London 1975. xii, 300 pp. £ 8.00.

The present volume is an interesting case-study of the Fascist movement and Fascist rule in the province of Ferrara. This province was one of the centres of a new type of "agrarian" Fascism, which not only dislodged the working-class movement from its entrenched positions, but also overruled the Fascists of the first hour; Balbo became the local *ras*. Notably the separate chapter on the rank and file provides useful socio-historical insights.

GENTILE, EMILIO. Le origini dell'ideologia fascista (1918-1925). Laterza, Roma, Bari 1975. xi, 476 pp. L. 8000.

Beginning with a chapter on "The Ideology of Mussolini from Socialism to Interventionism", the young author discusses the various "fundamental ideas" which played a role in the Fascist movement up to Rocco's well-known address of 1925. These ideas are interpreted as derivations in the sense of Pareto, not as just convenient rationalizations. Given the primacy of practice in Italian Fascism, the author seems to overrate their political relevance.

MACCIOCCHI, MARIA ANTONIETTA. Per Gramsci. Il Mulino, Bologna 1974. 427 pp. L. 2800.

The French edition of this curious book on Gramsci, which has its origin in lectures given in Paris in 1972-73, was noticed in *IRSH*, XIX (1974), p. 478. The Italian version slightly varies from the French; the text goes into greater detail, but on the other hand there are no Gramsci selections in the appendix.

Sociologie du communisme en Italie. Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris; Armand Colin, Paris 1974. xi, 245 pp. Maps. F.fr. 93.00.

Although there is some overlap, each of the studies included in the present volume (together constituting a sequel to *Le communisme en France*, noticed in IRSH, XV (1970), p. 502) is important in itself. A great deal of material has been gathered on the composition of the membership (the lower middle class is relatively strongly represented) and on the election results (including regional results). Although Berlinguer's *compromesso storico* is mentioned, the accent is on the organization and functioning of the party, not on political analysis. In the latter field, S. Tarrow's study on the underestimation of the Christian Democratic Party by the Communists is interesting: that party could well have enhanced its power in the wake of the growing prosperity of the 'sixties.

The Netherlands

MANNING, A. F. Op zoek naar het alledaagse vaderland. Contact, Amsterdam 1975. 160 pp. Ill. D.fl. 29.50.

The body of this richly illustrated book consists of 37 rather haphazard scenes of everyday life in the Netherlands since the Middle Ages. The essays have a real footing in the available evidence, but the popular style is not always in keeping with the subject matter. The get-up of the volume is magnificent.

Poland

MARK, BER. Uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto. Transl. from Yiddish by Gershon Freidlin. Schocken Books, New York 1975. xi, 209 pp. \$ 8.95.

The present volume corresponds to the new edition of *Powstanie w getcie warszawskim* (Warsaw 1963), but notably the document section is much shorter, and there are practically no illustrations. The author died in 1966, and it is a good thing that his final contribution on the major Jewish revolt against the Nazis is now available in English.

Rumania

MIEGE, WOLFGANG. Das Dritte Reich und die Deutsche Volksgruppe in Rumänien 1933-38. Ein Beitrag zur nationalsozialistischen Volkstumspolitik. Herbert Lang, Bern; Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. 1972. ix, 346 pp. S.fr. 57.00.

Drawing almost exclusively on unpublished materials, the author gives a detailed account of the political conflicts within the German community in Rumania during the 'thirties. The qualified victory of the local Nazis was primarily the result of an autonomous development, not of interference from the Third Reich. A number of documents are printed as an appendix.

SCHEERER, KARL. Die rumänischen Bauernaufstände vom Frühjahr 1907. Herbert Lang, Bern; Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. 1974. 185 pp. Loose-leaf maps. S.fr. 33.60.

The socio-economic background, the course, the suppression and the aftermath of the great rebellion of the Rumanian peasants are the subjects of this German doctorate thesis. In addition to the partly published Rumanian sources, the author has worked up a considerable amount of hitherto unknown foreign materials. He pays special attention to the antisemitic excesses in Moldavia.

Sweden

KENNERSTRÖM, BERNT. Mellan två internationaler. Socialistiska partiet 1929-37. Arkiv för Studier i Arbetarrörelsens Historia, Lund 1974. 277 pp. S.kr. 32.50.

The present volume is a very thorough study of the Socialist Party, a Swedish breakaway organization that originated in opposition to the "class against class" strategy of the Comintern. For some years it was even stronger than the SKP, but when the Comintern adopted the popular-front line it was the SP that got stuck in sectarianism. A summary in German is appended.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

CARMICHAEL, JOEL. Trotsky. An Appreciation of his Life. Hodder and Stoughton, London, Sydney, Toronto 1975. 512 pp. Ill. £ 5.95.

This popularly written biography, which is based on printed sources and the literature, does justice to its subtitle: the central theme is not so much the "theory" as the life of Trockiĵ - "the shape of a classic tragedy". In terms of attention devoted to them, the various periods of that life receive a balanced treatment, although some give more rise to controversial evaluation than others. The boldest proposition would seem to be the one stating that, in the summer of 1917, Lenin's reputation was so much damaged in connection with his receiving an "enormous" German subsidy that Trockiĵ could be "catapulted" into "the leadership of the Bolshevik party at a crucial moment": there was no evidence against him "as a German agent".

LEVINE, IRVING R. The New Worker in Soviet Russia. The Macmillan Company, New York; Collier Macmillan, London 1973. xi, 191 pp. Ill. \$ 5.95; £ 3.25.

The title of this easily readable book, which is intended for a broad public, only partly corresponds to the contents, which include an account of the "old worker" from the time of Peter the Great onwards. The modesty of the demands the Russian worker of today is wont to make (material improvement, but no rights such as collective bargaining) is partly to be explained from the history before 1917. The author gives details of daily life besides surveys of legislation and measures for individual periods, such as the years of Stalin's rule.

OTHER BOOKS

- BAEVSKIJ, D. A. *Rabočij klass v pervye gody Sovetskoj vlasti (1917-1921 gg.)*. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1974. 336 pp.
- Filosofsko-literaturnoe nasledie G. V. Plechanova v trech tomach. Tom I. G. V. Plechanov i ego rol' v rasprostranении marksistskogo mirovozzrenija v revoljucionnom dviženii Rossii. Tom II. G. V. Plechanov i meždunarodnoe raboče dviženie. Tom III. Problemy istorii filosofii, estetiki i obščestvennoj mysli. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1973; 1974. 415 pp.; 463 pp.; 408 pp.
- VOROŽEJKIN, I. E. *Očerki istoriografii rabočego klassa SSSR*. Izdatel'stvo Političeskoj Literatury, Moskva 1975. 288 pp.

Yugoslavia

- TOMASEVICH, JOZO. *War and Revolution in Yugoslavia, 1941-1945. The Chetniks*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1975. x, 508 pp. Maps. \$ 20.00.

In the present first volume of a planned series of three covering the years 1941-45 in Yugoslavia, the author gives a general survey of the political situation and the economic and social problems of the country between the two world wars, followed by the preliminary history and the immediate repercussions of the occupation by Germany and Italy. Over three quarters of the book are taken up by a very detailed description of the Chetnik movement, of which he gives a balanced and many-sided account based on a great deal of source material. The position of Mihailović and his Serbian political friends is lucidly analyzed. The Chetniks, pursuing an outworn Great Serbian ideal (and very popular in Serbia up to 1944), waited for an Allied landing and were meanwhile prepared to collaborate with the enemy to keep their forces intact.