

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

COLE, ROBERT E. *Work, Mobility, and Participation. A Comparative Study of American and Japanese Industry.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1979. ix, 293 pp. \$ 22.50. (Paper: \$ 7.95.)

This study compares attitudes of workers in Detroit and Yokohama in order "to develop a better understanding of Japanese labor market practices and work organization and in so doing develop a more enlightened vision of American practices". It turns out that inter-firm changing occurs significantly less often in Yokohama than in Detroit: the same ratio goes for intra-firm mobility. A subsequent case-study of job redesign at Toyota Auto Body in Kariya and Fujimatsu corroborates many of the hypotheses arrived at in the comparison. The author concludes that American management could learn from the Japanese experience on a number of points, such as the introduction of quality-control circles and greater emphasis on career enlargement for the workers, which requires the adoption of lifetime employment as the ideal of industrial employment policies.

GOULDNER, ALVIN W. *The Two Marxisms. Contradictions and Anomalies in the Development of Theory.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1980. ix, 397 pp. £ 15.00. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

During the 'seventies the American sociologist Gouldner staged an ambitious project on Marxism, but due to his sudden death in December 1980 this will remain a torso. The above volume deals essentially with the "founding fathers". The two Marxisms stand for the deterministic and voluntaristic strands in their common system, without the author discriminating against either. In this connection he has very pertinent things to say on the silly game of contrasting Marx and Engels at the expense of the latter.

KRAUSE, WERNER [und] GÜNTHER RUDOLPH. *Grundlinien des ökonomischen Denkens in Deutschland 1848 bis 1945.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1980. xiii, 615 pp. M 42.00.

The present volume is certainly not a specialist economic *Dogmengeschichte*

as this type of handbook is available in the West. Instead, almost anyone who has written on economic subjects or affairs in the German language area between 1848 and 1945 may come up for discussion. "Bourgeois" writers are treated in terms of Marx and his followers, not the other way round. Among the economists in the strict sense Gossen is not given his due.

PETERSEN, WILLIAM. Malthus. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1979. vii, 302 pp. \$ 17.50.

Population Malthus, the title of Patricia James's personal biography noticed in IRSH, XXV (1980), pp. 423f., would seem more appropriate to the present volume. This is an intellectual biography, and to an even greater extent a detailed exposition of the Malthusian theory of population. The longest of the ten chapters, called "Fertility", has no direct bearing on Malthus. Professor Petersen, a distinguished American demographer, represents Malthus as a pioneer of his own discipline, and as a man who moved towards the conviction that progress is both possible and amenable to social intervention. On p. 78 Babeuf should of course be Cabet.

THOMAS, PAUL. Karl Marx and the Anarchists. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1980. ix, 406 pp. £ 15.00.

"I have set myself the task of looking, or looking again, at what Marx said to, and said about, his anarchist rivals, and of examining the ways in which he countered their various arguments." The author, an American political scientist, certainly succeeds in making sense of Marx's position in the debate with Stirner, Proudhon and Bakunin. In his view the issue was not merely a quarrel about means, but one about ends as well (Engels is left out of account). Unfortunately there are considerable gaps in Dr Thomas's knowledge of the above "various arguments", notably Bakunin's.

HISTORY

Bastardy and its Comparative History. Studies in the history of illegitimacy and marital nonconformism in Britain, France, Germany, Sweden, North America, Jamaica and Japan. Ed. by Peter Laslett, Karla Oosterveen and Richard M. Smith, with the assistance of other members of the SSRC Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure. Edward Arnold, London 1980. xv, 431 pp. Maps. £ 24.00.

The above description is detailed enough to provide a good idea of what the present volume is about: the *terminus a quo* is circa 1550. The comparative element is to be found mainly in Dr Laslett's proportionally quite long introduction, as well as in his contribution on the "bastardy prone sub-society". Somewhat sweeping essays are included along with specialist case-studies, and notably the latter are equipped with a profusion of tables. A consolidated bibliography and a composite index are appended.

BLANK, ALEXANDER S. [und] JULIUS MADER. *Rote Kapelle gegen Hitler*. Verlag der Nation, Berlin 1979. 528 pp. Ill. M 12.80.

The present authors, a Soviet and a GDR publicist, deal with episodes and aspects of the *Rote Kapelle* network in two separate contributions, rounded off by a joint epilogue. They take the network in a very wide sense, and their general approach meets all standards of Communist orthodoxy. They are remarkably silent on what happened to Berzin, Trepper and Wenzel at a later stage.

Etudes historiques hongroises 1980. Publiées à l'occasion du XVe Congrès International des Sciences Historiques par la Commission Nationale des Historiens Hongrois. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1980. 2 vols. 739 pp.; 808 pp. \$ 120.00.

The previous issue of this quinquennial series was noticed in IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 120. The general organization has remained the same, and once more there are several contributions to the history of the working-class movement. We mention Edit Siklós-Vincze's essay on the struggle for the formation of a legal workers' party in Hungary up to the Unification Congress of 1880 (in German), and János Jemnitz's study, largely based on unpublished materials, of the efforts of Entente Socialists to convene the Stockholm Conference (in English). This time there is no annotated bibliography, but Vol. II includes a research report of almost two hundred pages on Hungary and Eastern Europe (also in English).

FINLEY, M. I. *Ancient Slavery and Modern Ideology*. Chatto & Windus, London 1980. 202 pp. £ 8.50.

— . *Die Sklaverei in der Antike. Geschichte und Probleme*. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1981. 242 pp. DM 38.00.

In four chapters, originally lectures delivered at the *Collège de France*, the well-known expert on ancient history deals with the emergence, the nature and the decline of chattel slavery in Greece and Italy. He stresses, almost to the point of perversity, both the economic necessity and the seamy side of the system. The ideologists marked out for especially harsh criticism are Joseph Vogt and his team (cf. IRSH, XX (1975), p. 278), while Marx and his followers are either praised or patronized. Professor Finley also tends to overrate the role played by slavery in the ancient economies, and Géza Alföldy's remark that these were no more slave-owning societies than the Federal Republic is a *Gastarbeiterhaltergesellschaft* would probably be lost on him.

GUARINO, ANTONIO. *Spartaco. Analisi di un mito*. Liguori editore, Napoli 1979. 157 pp. L. 4500.

According to Professor Guarino the so-called War of Spartacus was a revolt of poor peasants rather than one of slaves. The myth round the Thracian

gladiator who led the rebels was not invented by Marx and the Marxists, but by the Roman establishment, who wanted to whitewash their own inefficiency in suppressing the revolt.

HAUPT, GEORGES. *L'historien et le mouvement social*. François Maspero, Paris 1980. 343 pp. F.fr. 75.00.

These nine historical essays, the oldest of them dating from the 'sixties, were selected and revised by the author before his death in 1978. Marxism (Lenin in particular) and the international dimension of the working-class movement are the principal subjects that come up for discussion. The essays owe a great deal to Haupt's considerable gifts of empathy and conceptualization, and probably even more to his unforgettable personality. They are always stimulating and thought-provoking, even if notably the later ones are not conspicuous for their accuracy of documentation.

Die II. Internationale 1918/1919. Protokolle, Memoranden, Berichte und Korrespondenzen. Hrsg., eingel. und komm. von Gerhard A. Ritter. Kommentierung unter Mitw. von Konrad von Zwehl. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH., Berlin, Bonn 1980. ix, 959 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 320.00.

Towards the end of the First World War serious attempts were made to breathe new life into the Second International, not in the last place in order to influence the coming peace settlement. The fact that these efforts were not very successful may account for their having been relatively neglected by historical research, while only a small part of the sources was available in print. The present publication fills the gaps in question to a considerable extent. A detailed introduction, which also covers the subsequent years until 1923, is followed by the proceedings of the Conferences of London, Berne, Amsterdam and Lucerne (pp. 133-681), over a hundred related documents (pp. 683-898), and twenty-eight nutshell autobiographies. Many of the texts, the majority of which have been taken from the Labour Party archives in London, are in English or in French. Separate indices of persons and subjects are appended.

Jahrbuch der historischen Forschung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Hrsg. von der Arbeitsgemeinschaft außeruniversitärer historischer Forschungseinrichtungen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. 1979. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1980. 963 pp. DM 185.00.

The previous volume of this yearbook was noticed in *IRSH*, XXV (1980), p. 399. This time there are five conference reports; we mention that on social protest and political violence in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Bad Homburg, 1979). The items listed in the *Index der Forschung* are now coming up to the ten-thousand mark.

Mensch und Gesundheit in der Geschichte — Les hommes et la santé dans l'histoire. Vorträge eines internationalen Colloquiums in Berlin vom 20. bis

zum 23. September / Actes d'un colloque international à Berlin, 20-23 septembre 1978. Eingel. und hrsg. von / Introduits et publiés par Arthur E. Imhof. Matthiesen Verlag, Husum 1980. vi, 413 pp. Maps. DM 69.00.

With one exception the seventeen papers collected in the present volume are either in German or in French. The focus is on diseases and epidemics in their social context and on health care, both curative and preventive, in modern Europe. A selected bibliography and an index of persons and places are appended. The volume is published as No 39 of the resuscitated *Abhandlungen zur Geschichte der Medizin und der Naturwissenschaften*.

PARR, JOY. *Labouring Children. British Immigrant Apprentices to Canada, 1869-1924*. Croom Helm, London; McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal 1980. 181 pp. Ill. £ 11.95.

Eighty thousand British boys and girls were sent to Canada between 1868 and 1925. The present, highly competent, study deals with this rather strange kind of emigration in a concise way. Professor Parr has traced ample evidence from the records of (Evangelical) philanthropic institutions, which in their efforts to rescue children from destitution in the slums sometimes went as far as shipping children illegally to Canada. But what at first sight would seem pure humanity appears on closer scrutiny to have also been prompted by less lofty purposes. The author shows that the need of cheap labour in Canada and the fear of increased social tension in Britain were important motives for the institutions.

RIZZI, FRANCO. *Contadini e comunismo. La questione agraria nella Terza Internazionale 1919-1928*. Franco Angeli Editore, Milano n.d. [1980.] 251 pp. L. 8000.

Although part of the subject-matter has already been treated by George Jackson (*vide* IRSH, XI (1966), p. 485), this study is a welcome contribution to the history of the Communist movement. The author deals with the attitudes and activities of the Comintern and the major CPs concerning the peasants and agrarian problems up to 1928. In spite of Bucharin's "peasantism" and the creation of a special *Krestintern* the Communists did not succeed in formulating a consistent agrarian policy.

STEARNS, PETER N. *Be a Man! Males in Modern Society*. Holmes & Meier Publishers, Inc., New York, London 1979. ix, 230 pp. Ill. \$ 19.75. (Paper: \$ 9.75.)

"Feminist historians rightly point out that until recently most history dealt with men. But it did not deal with ordinary men, nor with the private spheres of male existence. We are seeking definitions of the male gender, expressed in familial as well as in public life, over the past two hundred years, and understanding of the forces that determined these definitions." Among the determinants in question the processes of industrialization and

modernization were predominant, according to Professor Stearns. Readers familiar with his previous books will not be surprised to find that the chapters on the emergence of the working-class man and the middle-class man are the best.

Studien zur antiken Sozialgeschichte. Festschrift Friedrich Vittinghoff. Hrsg. von Werner Eck, Hartmut Galsterer und Hartmut Wolff. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1980. xv, 595 pp. Ill. DM 128.00.

Not all of the about thirty, often quite short, studies of aspects of the Graeco-Roman world that make up the present volume are definitely in the field of social history. Among the contributions which qualify as such we mention Kurt Raaflaub's essay on freedom of speech in democratic Athens, and Karl Christ's "Fundamental Questions of Roman Social Structure". The studies are preceded by a bibliography of Professor Vittinghoff's writings. The volume is mimeographed in an attractive manner.

OTHER BOOKS

SENN, ALFRED ERICH. Assassination in Switzerland. The Murder of Vatslav Vorovsky. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, London 1981. xi, 219 pp. Ill.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Communism in Eastern Europe. Ed. by Teresa Rakowska-Harmstone and Andrew Gyorgy. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1979. viii, 338 pp. \$ 17.50. (Paper: \$ 7.95.)

The Soviet Union is present throughout this textbook, but gets no separate attention. On the other hand chapters on Yugoslavia and Albania are included. Eight case-studies of various East European countries are supplemented by four, so-called functional, essays dealing with nationalism, intra-bloc political and economic integration (Paul Marer), Euro-Communism and *détente*. In all the contributions the focus is predominantly on the 'seventies, and each chapter assesses the prospects of Communism in Eastern Europe. Among the contributors we further mention Vernon Aspaturian, Andrzej Korbonski and Bennett Kovrig.

Industrial Democracy Today. A New Role for Labour. General Ed.: George Sanderson. Associate Ed.: Frederick Stapenhurst. McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd, Toronto, New York, Düsseldorf 1979. xi, 243 pp. C\$ 19.95.

The present volume contains a great many addresses, essays and lectures on worker participation (by thirty-three authors). The articles are variegated as to length (from 2 to 15 pages) and as to content, and while experiences of several countries (like the United States, Sweden, Great Britain and Yugoslavia) are examined, there is a distinct accent on Canada. Most of the

papers are reprinted (sometimes in condensed form) from the Canadian journal *The Labour Gazette*. Among the contributors we mention Willem Albeda, Robert J. Davies, Friedrich Fürstenberg and Ludwig Rosenberg.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

Tunisia

LIAUZU, CLAUDE. *Salariat et mouvement ouvrier en Tunisie. Crises et mutations (1931-1939)*. Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1978. iv, 192 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

This investigation is part of a larger study on the situation of the workers and the labour movement of Tunisia, from 1881 to 1939. The author traces, chronologically, the development of the Tunisian labour movement and its relation to the nationalist movement in a concise but informative manner. In his view 1936 was a turning-point, mainly because of the impact of the French Popular Front. In three appendices detailed information is given on condition and income of the Tunisian workforce, the social composition of the nationalist movement and its ideologies, and the labour movement.

AMERICA

Brazil

HÖNER, URS. *Die Versklavung der brasilianischen Indianer. Der Arbeitsmarkt in portugiesisch Amerika im XVI. Jahrhundert*. Atlantis, Zürich 1980. iv, 272 pp. Ill. S.fr. 34.00.

When during the sixteenth century the image of the Brazilian Indian as a "noble savage" made way for one which emphasized his inferiority, this was but one indication of the growing Portuguese need of Indian slave labour. In the recruitment and disciplining of the Indians a major role was assigned to the Jesuits. Though their policies may at first sight seem humanitarian, and as a matter of fact delayed the total destruction of the Tupi Indians, the Jesuits were most of all actuated, according to the present author, by their private concerns and by the interests of the Portuguese Government (as against those of the colonists). This study is based on primary (manuscript and printed) sources and well illustrated. An appendix contains short biographies of writers whose letters and chronicles were used as source material.

OTHER BOOKS

- CARONE, EDGARD. *Movimento operário no Brasil (1877-1944)*. Difel, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro 1979. x, 578 pp.
- GRAHAM, RICHARD. *Escravidão, reforma e imperialismo*. Editora Perspectiva, São Paulo 1979. 195 pp.

United States of America

- ALEXANDER, JOHN K. *Render Them Submissive. Responses to Poverty in Philadelphia, 1760-1800*. The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst 1980. xi, 234 pp. \$ 14.00.

The poor are object rather than subject in this account, which investigates the efforts of various leading groups in Philadelphia to deal with poverty. The author focuses on policies against crime and disorder. Most of all he analyzes both public and private poor relief, which was dispensed, as he shows, not just out of charity, but with the purpose of keeping the poor under control and reforming their attitudes. However, this was but one means of managing the poor, for various forms of dependency helped to ensure that they remained orderly and deferential. Dr Alexander rightly concludes that “*as an instrument for improvement, the transforming hand of revolution fell rather lightly on the poor of Philadelphia*”. Yet “*class division was a vital force in the revolutionary era*.” The study is for a substantial part based on primary (manuscript and printed) sources.

- American Workingclass Culture. Explorations in American Labor and Social History*. Ed. by Milton Cantor. [Contributions in Labor History, No 7.] Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1979. vii, 444 pp. \$ 27.50.

Printed in several types, essays of varying importance are assembled in the present volume. Together they vindicate the editor's assertion that “*a broad spectrum of attitudes and factors must be considered in any exploration of workingclass culture in America*”. The role of the black worker is hardly dealt with. Many of the essays are reprints from the *Journal of Social History* and from *Labor History* (e.g., Daniel J. Walkowitz's “*Statistics and the Writing of Workingclass Culture*”). Some essays are published here for the first time, however. We mention Charles Stephenson's study on mobility, social structure and political participation in the formation of the nineteenth-century American working-class culture. This and most of the other essays bear the mark of Hobsbawm, Stedman Jones and E. P. Thompson.

- AVRICH, PAUL. *The Modern School Movement. Anarchism and Education in the United States*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1980. xiii, 447 pp. Ill. \$ 30.00. (Paper: \$ 12.50.)

Professor Avrich tells the story of the Ferrer movement in America in great

detail and with much sympathy. He focuses on the Modern Schools in New York and at Stelton, and deals less with the school at Mohegan. Yet organizational matters or developments in pedagogy clearly are not his prime interest. This goes to the people who formed the Modern School movement. The account is brim-full of biographical data and anecdotes, not only on such key figures as Leonard Abbott, Joseph Cohen and Harry Kelly, but also on a great many others. The movement reached its peak before the 'thirties. The author bases himself on a great variety of manuscript sources, and on interviews with both relatives of participants and former pupils.

BERKOWITZ, EDWARD [and] KIM MCQUAID. *Creating the Welfare State. The Political Economy of Twentieth-Century Reform.* Praeger, New York 1980. xv, 185 pp. \$ 21.95.

Even if the political economy of the subtitle is an overstatement, the growth of the American welfare system is discussed in a very readable manner in the present volume. The authors argue that this system became more and more "a close, even symbiotic, relationship between private businessmen and public bureaucrats". Failures on the part of the former increased the part played by the latter, especially after 1934. However, problems of finding a balance between the federal and state levels and the inability to adapt models from other countries prevented a rapid development of the bureaucrats' plans. The authors mention, but do not elaborate, discontent among the population as one factor urging the development of the welfare system. Their account is to a large extent based on various oral and manuscript sources.

GAL, ALLON. *Brandeis of Boston.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1980. xiii, 271 pp. \$ 16.50.

The present volume is not a full biography, for the account is not extended beyond *circa* 1914. Basing himself on various types of source material, the Israeli author concentrates on Brandeis's involvement with Progressivism and Zionism. In this context he also pays attention to his social concerns and his sympathy for the working-class movement.

NASAW, DAVID. *Schooled to Order. A Social History of Public Schooling in the United States.* Oxford University Press, New York 1979. xii, 303 pp. \$ 13.95.

The above subtitle is misleading in that the author presents *capita selecta* rather than a sequential social history. He examines three periods which were high tides of reform: the decades preceding the Civil War (attempts to ameliorate the common schools), the years round the turn of the century, which saw changes in the secondary-school system, and the post-1945 period and its problems regarding higher education. Though Dr Nasaw does not neglect, e.g., the social origins of those receiving education, he first

and foremost tries to elucidate the function of public schooling in the American political economy, which is to preserve "social peace and prosperity within the context of private property and the governmental structures that safeguard it". The volume is entirely based on printed sources.

NASH, GARY B. *The Urban Crucible. Social Change, Political Consciousness, and the Origins of the American Revolution.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1979. xix, 548 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 20.00. (Paper: \$ 8.95.)

This powerful book shows "how the growth and commercial development of the northern seaport towns brought about multifaceted change involving the restructuring of social groups, the redistribution of wealth, the alteration of labor relations, the emergence of states of consciousness that cut horizontally through society, and the mobilization into political life of the lower ranks of laboring people". The author starts his comparison of Boston, New York and Philadelphia in the second half of the seventeenth century. He shows in great detail how in the 1740's Boston was the first of the three cities to be confronted with economic and social difficulties, because of its limited hinterland and because of the impact of the wars in the first half of the eighteenth century. The Seven Years' War, however, forms a watershed in the development of all three cities, for it inflicted Boston's problems on New York and Philadelphia. Important among the many changes brought about by this war was the rapid impoverishment of large sections of the urban population. Though "there emerged no perfect crystallization of classes or class consciousness", collective action of the urban poor grew stronger, without which the American Revolution would not have unfolded the way it did. An appendix contains 13 tables and 9 graphs quantitatively underpinning the argument of the book.

TAKAMIYA, MAKOTO. *Union Organization and Militancy. Conclusions from a Study of the United Mine Workers of America 1940-1974.* Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1978. xvii, 250 pp. DM 38.00.

The present author focuses on collective bargaining in order to analyze the impact of a union's intra-organizational factors on the militancy of its leadership. Concerning this impact he arrives at a set of hypotheses which do not always follow logically from the previous analysis. This analysis itself, however, provides an informing, though not comprehensive, picture of the UMWA during the period under review. Among the author's primary sources there are newspapers and interviews with (anonymous) officials. The text contains disturbing misprints.

WYMAN, MARK. *Hard Rock Epic. Western Miners and the Industrial Revolution 1860-1910.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1979. x, 331 pp. Ill. \$ 15.95.

According to this study a concern for protection was central in the attitudes

of the workers in the Western mines towards their grim working and living conditions. The author points to the special circumstances of an ever-changing workplace and absentee ownership to account for the illegal and extra-legal actions (stealing, threatening and kidnapping) the miners sometimes resorted to. Much attention is paid to unionism, especially to the Western Federation of Miners, for this was a "basic stimulus" in the transformation of Western hard-rock mining. Its experiences, notably the confrontation with the growing power of the employers, receive the more emphasis since they must explain the WFM's role in the formation of the IWW and its quickly worsening relations with this Syndicalist federation. Mr Wyman has examined sources of a great variety, including interviews with former miners, and the illustrations of the volume are aptly chosen.

OTHER BOOKS

KEERAN, ROGER. *The Communist Party and the Auto Workers Unions*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1980. x, 340 pp.

ASIA

Elites in the Middle East. Ed. by I. William Zartman. Praeger, New York 1980. x, 252 pp. \$ 21.95.

One of the distinctive characteristics of the present volume is its concern with the Middle East as a whole, its refusal to distinguish between the countries "from Morocco to Iran and from Syria to Sudan". Another is its accent on theoretical and methodological questions. Most of the themes discussed, like the wielding of power or the interdependence of various elite groups, are in the field of political science rather than of sociology. Among the contributors we mention, apart from the editor, Iliya Harik, Leslie L. Roos, Jr, and Marvin G. Weinbaum.

India

Peasant Struggles in India. Ed. by A. R. Desai. Oxford University Press, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta 1979. xxv, 772 pp. Rs 140.00.

"This book attempts to provide a panoramic view of tribal and peasant struggles in India during the colonial period." But it also sets out to criticize "established scholarship" for underrating these tribal and peasant struggles, as if they only constituted a law-and-order problem. Most of the contributions to the volume are reprints from previous publications, some of them hardly available at the present. Three essays were especially written for this book: some remarks by the editor on the work of Eric Wolf, a review of the Kakdwip Tebhaga movement by Krishnakant Sarkar, and an analysis of peasant revolts in Malabar by K. N. Panikkar. The introductions to the various sections of the book, written from a Marxist vantage point, are informative. The editor makes no secret of his critique of Marxist writers

underestimating the role of Gandhi and the Indian National Congress. There are a considerable number of misprints.

OTHER BOOKS

Social Movements in India. Ed. by M. S. A. Rao. Vol. 1. Peasant and Backward Classes Movements. Vol. 2. Sectarian, Tribal and Women's Movements. Manohar, New Delhi 1978; 1979. xxiv, 250 pp.; xxiv, 198 pp.

Malaysia

STENSON, MICHAEL. *Class, Race and Colonialism in West Malaysia. The Indian Case.* University of Queensland Press, St Lucia 1980. xii, 234 pp. Ill. A\$ 15.95.

In the present volume the late Dr Stenson, whose study of the Communist rebellion of 1948 was noticed in *IRSH*, XVI (1971), p. 89, tries to show how the Indians in Malaysia were affected in their political articulation by the colonial structure of the country. Discussing the period 1907-69, the author argues that the European interest in the production of rubber and tin not only seriously obstructed industrializing initiatives from the Malaysian bourgeoisie, but also managed to keep the population divided along national lines. He examines at considerable length the difficulties of establishing a political movement based on class as against various efforts (mainly by British-educated administrators and professional men) to line up the Indians behind nationalist organizations. The book is based on various sources, including manuscript ones.

*AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA***Australia**

CONNELL, R. W. and T. H. IRVING. *Class Structure in Australian History. Documents, Narrative and Argument.* Longman Cheshire, Melbourne 1980. xii, 378 pp. Ill. A\$ 16.95. (Paper: A\$ 11.95.)

This clear but not overly subtle account discusses the Australian class relations and political economy from the beginning to well into the 1970's. Special attention is paid to the role of the State in the development of Australian capitalism, which was important, e.g., for its efforts to integrate the working class. It seems the authors do not intend to give a detailed description, but they give quite a few suggestions for further reading in their notes. Moreover, they have appended a certain number of documents from various sources to every chapter. The volume is well illustrated.

CUMES, J. W. C. *Their Chastity was not too Rigid. Leisure Times in Early Australia.* Longman Cheshire, Melbourne; A. H. & A. W. Reed, Terry Hills (N.S.W.) 1979. xi, 378 pp. Ill. A\$ 15.95.

The present author investigates in detail leisure activities in Australia (and Tasmania) during the first sixty years of European settlement. He focuses on drinking, sexual behaviour, sports, music, theatre etc., discussed in a chronological order. The picture which emerges is that of a community where life at first was brutish, men outnumbered women and patrons in the cultural sphere were completely lacking, which yet evolved towards a, comparatively urbane, society with a culture of its own.

EUROPE

Social Democratic Parties in Western Europe. Ed. by William E. Paterson and Alastair H. Thomas. Croom Helm, London 1977. 444 pp. £ 5.50.

The present volume consists of essays of a more or less introductory character, dealing with nearly all the West European Social Democratic parties. They generally focus on topics such as the relation of the parties to the respective trade unions and the social composition of their membership. Regarding the latter a shift can be observed from working-class to middle-class origin. Among the contributors we mention, apart from the editors, Val Lorwin, Lewis Minkin and Richard Scase.

Austria

KANE, LEON. Robert Danneberg. Ein pragmatischer Idealist. Geleitwort von Bruno Kreisky. Europaverlag, Wien, München, Zürich 1980. 196 pp. S 188.

The subject of this book is a life which, at various posts and until the terrible end in Auschwitz, was devoted to Social Democracy. Although it is obvious that the author admires Danneberg, he certainly does not indulge in hagiography. The volume is in part based on unpublished source material.

OTRUBA, GUSTAV. Wiener Flugschriften zur Sozialen Frage 1848. I. Arbeiterschaft, Handwerk und Handel. II. Hof und Adel / Klerus und Kirchen / Bürokratie / Militärs / Bürger und Nationalgarde / Studenten und Universitäten / Bauern / Frauen / Juden. Europaverlag, Wien 1978; 1980. Iviii, 246 pp.; liv, 388 pp. Ill. S 168 per vol.

Professor Otruba has done useful work in making an inventory of leaflets, posters and other ephemera that were issued in Vienna during 1848. The groups specified in the titles of the separate volumes do not tell much about the actual provenance of this material. Notably the workers (navvies rather than factory hands, for that matter) were as a rule admonished by others, not speaking for themselves. Many facsimiles (almost all of them in Gothic type) are included, and each volume has a composite index.

Belgium

LAMBERT, SIMONE. *L'année sociale 1979*. Fondée par Guy Spitaels. Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1981. 186 pp. B.fr. 450.

As usual, the present volume of this yearbook consists of sections on social legislation, on industrial relations, on trade unionism, on the European dimension, and on employment-unemployment. In the first section most of the space is taken up by the health-insurance issue.

LIEBMAN, MARCEL. *Les Socialistes belges 1885-1914. La révolte et l'organisation*. [Histoire du Mouvement Ouvrier en Belgique, 3.] Vie Ouvrière, Bruxelles 1979. 299 pp. B.fr. 650.

Professor Liebman has written a very readable history of the POB during its first three decades. He has by no means confined himself to organizational and political history. The social background, strikes, co-operations, etc., are given pride of place. In his judgments the author applies the yardstick of Leninism (as he sees it, cf. IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 160); "economism" is only one of his strictures. Unfortunately there is neither bibliography nor index.

Czechoslovakia

POLIŠENSKÝ, JOSEF. *Aristocrats and the Crowd in the Revolutionary Year 1848. A Contribution to the History of Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Austria*. Transl. by Frederick Snider. State University of New York Press, Albany 1980. ix, 245 pp. \$ 34.00. (Paper: \$ 12.95.)

"This book will describe the revolutionary springtime which eventually arrived, full of twists, in Bohemia [. . .], and it will focus upon two antagonistic social forces: the retreating aristocracy and the proletariat, scarcely aware yet of its identity but already fighting with its passion and its blood." The volume is a translation of *Revoluce a kontrarevoluce v Rakousku 1848* (Prague 1975), without the illustrations of the original edition.

France

BACOT, PAUL. *Les dirigeants du Parti Socialiste. Histoire et Sociologie*. Préface de François Mitterrand. Presses Universitaires de Lyon, Lyon n.d. [1979.] 351 pp. F.fr. 56.00.

The present volume is a considerably shortened version of a doctorate thesis (Lyons 1978). Based on interview data, it dissects the leading circles of the *Parti Socialiste*, the author focusing on the origins of these leaders, the date of their entry into the party, their party careers, etc. Sociological analysis is complemented with historical data which cover the post-1944 history of the SFIO and the PS. Dr Bacot arrives at the conclusion that the PS, even if its leadership is mainly composed of sons of workers, is a working-class party

indeed (like the PCF) because of its historical background and its other connections with the working-class milieu. It is also a revolutionary party, a prerequisite, it is said, for its being genuinely reformist.

Le Congrès de Tours (18e Congrès national du Parti socialiste) – texte intégral –. Préface, annotations et annexes réalisées par Jean Charles, Jacques Girault, Jean-Louis Robert, Danielle Tartakowsky et Claude Willard. Editions Sociales, Paris 1980. 917 pp. Ill. F.fr. 168.00.

The body of this publication consists of the stenographic minutes of the Tours Congress. Preparatory documents are reproduced, sometimes in facsimile, from various archives. The minutes are carefully annotated, but it is not always easy to distinguish the preparatory documents from their editorial introductions. In the general introduction the editors not only place the Congress in its context (criticizing Annie Kriegel here and there), but also direct their attention to two subjects in particular: the motives of the delegates for affiliating to the Third International, and the problem of the split. Hostility towards the parliamentary Socialists was the principal motive, whereas the Russian Revolution only came fifth. In the last two chapters of the volume detailed information is given on the SFIO and on the vote on affiliation per Department. Short biographies of about 440 activists are also published here. The volume is well illustrated with many photographs.

DESBROUSSES, H., avec la collab. de A. L. Montré. Le Mouvement des masses ouvrières en France entre les deux guerres d'après "La Vie Ouvrière". Fasc. 1. 1919-1928. Centre de Sociologie Historique, Saint Germain de Calberte 1975. xxvii, 115 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

Le Mouvement des masses ouvrières en France entre les deux guerres d'après "La Vie Ouvrière". Fasc. 2. 1929-1936. Centre de Sociologie Historique, Saint Germain de Calberte 1976. 165 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

Drawing on *La Vie Ouvrière*, since 1921 the official weekly of the CGTU, the present two volumes chronicle industrial disputes in inter-war France, notably strikes. The arrangement is per branch of industry. Whatever the *agitprop* purposes of the compilers, the volumes may well be a useful tool, though not a substitute for the above weekly and other source material.

HAUBTMANN, PIERRE. La philosophie sociale de P.-J. Proudhon. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble, Grenoble 1980. 291 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

This posthumously published study by the well-known expert on Proudhon is a careful reconstruction, partly based on hitherto unpublished manuscripts, of the social theory of Proudhon, who is presented as a *moraliste personnaliste*. The heart of his social theory is sought in man's innate, pre-societal, sense of justice. Proudhon's "anarchist" emphasis led to a clash with Auguste Comte, and the appendices include two very characteristic letters by the pope of positivism (August 1852).

KIPPUR, STEPHEN A. Jules Michelet. A Study of Mind and Sensibility. State University of New York Press, Albany n.d. [1980.] xiv, 269 pp. \$ 29.00. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

The present volume, originally a New York doctorate thesis, is an attempt to portray the romantic populist Michelet, rather than to describe his life or to analyze his historical and other writings. The author has to some extent drawn on hitherto unpublished material.

TARTAKOWSKY, DANIELLE. Les premiers communistes français. Formation des cadres et bolchevisation. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1980. 215 pp. Maps. F.fr. 75.20.

The period covered by the present volume runs from 1921 to 1933. Elucidating the penetration of Leninism in France, the author concentrates on an analysis of the educational and publishing efforts of the SFIC/PCF to form cadres. She shows how much the influence of the Comintern in schooling and propaganda was responsible for the waning role of the intellectuals (like Souvarine and Rappoport) and for the subsequent bolshevization. Not always was this influence healthy, according to the author. This judgment cannot help being a bit hypothetical, though, since the archives of the Comintern remained closed to her. Yet she could make use of the collections in the custody of the Thorez Institute and the *Archives Nationales*. She has also conducted interviews with some *cadristes*.

TRISTAN, FLORA. Lettres. Réunies, prés. et annotées par Stéphane Michaud. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1980. 267 pp. F.fr. 65.00.

227 letters and summaries of (lost) letters are collected in this attractive volume; 34 of them have already been published in IRSH, XXIV (1979), pp. 80ff. Flora Tristan's letters or rather scrawls are brim-full of evidence on the "personne apart" she was, to use her own words. The editor has kept the annotation to a bare minimum here, but the reader will find any additional information he may need in a useful chronology and in a no less useful index of corporate as well as individual addressees. A general index of names is appended.

ZIEBURA, GILBERT. Frankreich 1789-1870. Entstehung einer bürgerlichen Gesellschaftsformation. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1979. 245 pp. DM 48.00.

This is a new version of the author's contribution to Vol. V of the *Handbuch der europäischen Geschichte*. It is planned as the first volume of three dealing with the evolution of French society. In his concise but very competent introduction the author elaborates his ideas about the analysis of a "societal formation". To him a materialist-inspired approach promises the best explanations; the implications of this approach for the analysis of the most important aspects of such a formation (including foreign affairs) are discussed thoroughly. However, the implications are not (yet) fully

developed in the rest of the volume, which is condensed, but provided with a very useful bibliography.

OTHER BOOKS

LANDIER, HUBERT. *Les organisations syndicales en France*. Préface de Georges Lefranc. *Entreprise Moderne* d'Édition, Paris 1980. 158 pp.

Germany

BAJOHR, STEFAN. *Die Hälfte der Fabrik. Geschichte der Frauenarbeit in Deutschland 1914 bis 1945*. Mit einem Vorwort von Herta Däubler-Gmelin. Verlag Arbeiterbewegung und Gesellschaftswissenschaft, Marburg 1979. 340 pp. DM 32.00.

Dr Bajohr analyzes the evolution of female labour in Germany thematically. He shows that, in contrast to the length of their employment, the number of women employed did not increase after 1907. Reductions of the gap between the wages of women and those of men were not brought about by economic factors (such as the inflation of the early 'twenties), but by the strength of the trade unions and the extent to which women participated in them. The labour policy of the Government essentially remained the same during the whole period under survey, except for the harsh treatment of foreign women during the Second World War. The failure to mobilize German women for the war effort at the time is explained from the total absence of a working-class movement, which, according to the author, could have enforced such a measure, as Labour did in Britain. The author bases himself largely on primary sources in both Federal and GDR archives.

CARTARIUS, ULRICH. *Linksradikale Klassenkampfparolen. Ausgangspunkt für eine Massenbasis in der deutschen Arbeiterschaft?* Peter D. Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Cirencester 1980. 549 pp. Ill. S.fr. 79.00.

The present author investigates the effects of the propaganda by the radical Left round the Spartacists on the German working class during the First World War. His analysis, which is not always to the point, leads him to the conclusion that the activities of the radical Left were unsuccessful. Mr Cartarius even wonders whether the enthusiasm for the Russian Revolution was not generated by the prospect of peace in the East rather than by genuine Socialist feelings. His sources include, besides East German editions of documents, manuscript material in various archives (also of industrial enterprises). An appendix provides facsimile reproductions of documents, all but one from the Schimmel papers in the *Haupt- und Staatsarchiv* in Stuttgart.

EBERTS, ERICH. *Arbeiterjugend 1904-1945. Sozialistische Erziehungsgemeinschaft — Politische Organisation*. Dipa Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1980. 219 pp. DM 29.80.

Mr Eberts discusses the history of the Social Democratic youth movement up to the Second World War, with an emphasis on the Weimar Republic. He directs his attention primarily to organizational affairs, notably the relation of the youth movement to the SPD. There are interesting chapters on various concepts of educational policy within the movement. The book sounds an unmistakably critical note. In an appendix fifteen documents are provided, as well as a number of short biographies of the most important leaders of the youth movement. The volume is essentially based on printed sources, but the author could also use some documents in the collection of Fritz Hüser.

GORGES, IRMELA. *Sozialforschung in Deutschland 1872-1914. Gesellschaftliche Einflüsse auf Themen- und Methodenwahl des Vereins für Socialpolitik*. Verlag Anton Hain, Königstein/Ts. 1980. xiii, 540 pp. DM 98.00.

This doctorate thesis (Berlin, Free University, 1978) amounts to a full-fledged history of the *Verein für Socialpolitik* from its beginning to the First World War. In her account the author shows that the political climate of Imperial Germany acted upon this association all the time, which not only led to a change in its object and activities (from a pressure group it became a private research institution), but, subsequently, to a change in the social composition of its membership as well, where scholars came to make up the majority. The author follows in detail the shift from the first-generation to the second-generation members (from Schmoller to Weber) and the concomitant dispute on the objectivity of judgments. Most of the volume is based on an analysis of the *Schriften* of the *Verein*.

HIRSCH, HELMUT. *Marx und Moses. Karl Marx zur "Judenfrage" und zu Juden*. Verlag Peter D. Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Cirencester 1980. 183 pp. S.fr. 32.00.

The present volume is another book on the vexed question of Marx's relation to Judaism and Jewry. The focus is on the second part of *Zur Judenfrage*, which is printed as an appendix together with three other documents. The author exonerates Marx from the charge of antisemitism, and calls attention to his ideological dependence on Feuerbach and others.

KRAUSE, HORST. *Wilhelm Bloß. Zwischen Marxismus und demokratischem Sozialismus in Geschichtsschreibung und Politik*. [Historische Studien, Heft 438.] Matthiesen Verlag, Husum 1980. 145 pp. DM 36.00.

This doctorate thesis (Karlsruhe 1979) mainly contains a thorough examination of Bloß's historiographical work concerning the German revolution of 1848-49 with a view to elucidating his world-view and determining to what extent he was guided in 1918-19 by the findings of his historical studies. Far from representing Bloß as a pioneering theorist, the author strengthens the impression that in methodological and theoretical

matters he was very careless. Thus it comes as no surprise that Bloss's Marxism was only skin-deep, if he was not just a leftist liberal in the forty-eight tradition. His stance in the turbulent years after the First World War shows similarities to that of the revolutionary democrats in 1848. Yet Bloss cannot be dismissed as merely a captivating writer, for he was an opinion leader in the SPD, according to Dr Krause, who concedes that the true measure of this leadership is very hard to assess.

KRONEBERG, LUTZ [und] ROLF SCHLOESSER. [Hrsg.] *Weber-Revolution 1844. Der schlesische Weberaufstand im Spiegel der zeitgenössischen Publizistik und Literatur. Mit einem Geleitwort von Bernt Engelmann.* Informationspresse – C. W. Leske Verlag, Köln 1979. 618 pp. Ill. DM 38.00.

Messrs Kroneberg and Schloesser have collected and annotated various types of texts dealing with the Silesian weavers: the well-known reports by Alexander Schmeer and Wilhelm Wolff, newspaper articles covering the revolt of June 1844, and belletristic contributions, both prose (from Goethe to Louise Otto) and poetry (Freiligrath, Heine, once more Otto, etc.), spanning a longer period. Part of Fritz Hoenow's *Chronik von Langenbielau* (1931) is appended.

KRUG, PETER. *Gewerkschaften und Arbeiterbildung. Gewerkschaftliche Bildungsarbeit von ihren Anfängen bis zur Weimarer Republik.* Bund-Verlag, Köln 1980. 267 pp. DM 28.00.

The focus in this investigation is by no means exclusively on the educational efforts of the free trade unions. The author pays a lot of attention to the situation the unions had to work in, to the educational ideas of the various Social Democratic parties in Germany, and to the relations between these parties and the unions. When dealing with the latter Dr Krug concentrates on the post-1890 period. In a professedly undogmatic historical-materialist approach he discusses various kinds of education organized by the unions, and shows that programme and practice did not always concur. He bases himself mainly on secondary sources (notably on Fritz Gumpert's *Die Bildungsbestrebungen der freien Gewerkschaften*, 1923) and on minutes of trade-union congresses.

LANDGREBE, CHRISTA. *Zur Entwicklung der Arbeiterbewegung im südostbayerischen Raum. Eine Fallstudie am Beispiel Kolbermoor.* C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, München 1980. 185 pp. Ill. DM 28.00.

The author sees her investigation, which covers the period from the 1860's to the 1920's, as a case-study in the development of the labour movement in a remote rural area. Her account, concentrating on the South German village Kolbermoor, is very concise and even shows several gaps, due to a lack of sufficient source material. Dr Landgrebe deals with the occupational structure of Kolbermoor and the geographical origins of its workers. Especially interesting is the detailed reconstruction of the revolutionary events

of 1918-19. The author explains the apparent radicality of the workers at the time from their relative detachment vis-a-vis the (M)SPD, and sees in their experiences of those years the basis of their opposition to National-Socialism in the 'twenties and 'thirties. Besides on newspapers, she relies on manuscript sources in Munich and Kolbermoor.

MCCAULEY, MARTIN. *Marxism-Leninism in The German Democratic Republic. The Socialist Unity Party (SED)*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke, in assoc. with the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London, 1979. xix, 267 pp. Maps. £ 12.00.

Whatever the main title may suggest, the present volume is just an organizational and political history of the *Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands*. As such it is a very useful contribution, which provides a matter-of-fact account. The author also pays some attention to the social composition of the party. A number of short biographies of leading SED functionaries are appended.

MACHTAN, LOTHAR [und] DIETRICH MILLES. *Die Klassensymbiose von Junkertum und Bourgeoisie. Zum Verhältnis von gesellschaftlicher und politischer Herrschaft in Preußen-Deutschland 1850-1878/79*. Ullstein, Frankfurt/M., Berlin, Wien 1980. 201 pp. DM 16.80.

According to the present authors the *rapprochement* of the landed interest and the entrepreneurial bourgeoisie at the time of Bismarck involved a real symbiosis, not merely a compromise or a class alliance. Instead of bringing out the German divergence in proper relief they speak of an instance of "Bonapartism", while difficult problems are supposed to be solved by a quotation from the writings of Marx and Engels.

MEYER, ERIKA. *Die Herausbildung der Arbeiterklasse im Spiegel der zeitgenössischen Lyrik. Vom Vormärz bis zum Anfang der siebziger Jahre*. Pahl-Rugenstein Verlag, Köln 1979. x, 583 pp. DM 75.00.

Although it does not meet high standards of scholarship, this doctorate thesis (Berlin, Free University, 1977) may be called a pioneering study of German poetry dealing with the nascent German working class, its condition and its struggle for emancipation. The poetry in question exhibits commitment, not merely reflection; it is much more sympathetic than contemporary prose, even if only part of the poets are of working-class origin. In her appraisal the author applies a not too dogmatic Marxist yardstick.

Quellen zur deutschen Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte im 19. Jahrhundert bis zur Reichsgründung. Hrsg. von Walter Steitz. Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1980. xviii, 470 pp. DM 94.00. (For club members: DM 58.00.)

The present collection of sources pays more attention to economic than to

social affairs. A few of the 58 documents are printed for the first time, some of the 64 tables have been computed by the editor, and all seven diagrams have been taken from other publications. Many of the documents concern the role of the State. These include, e.g., acts, official surveys, and memoranda by such persons as Camphausen, Hansemann and Harkort. The documents are presented in a more or less chronological order.

REESE, WALTER. *Zur Geschichte der sozialistischen Heine-Rezeption in Deutschland*. Peter D. Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Cirencester 1979. 457 pp. S.fr. 65.00.

Dr Reese, a West German philologist, has investigated how Heinrich Heine was made part of the German working-class culture, first under the auspices of the SPD, and then under those of the Comintern and the German Democratic Republic. For obvious reasons Heine's social and political criticism had a stronger appeal in these quarters than his lyrics or his contemplative prose. At the same time "reception" was not only a matter of reprinting, reading and quoting, but also of imitation, notably of *Deutschland, ein Wintermärchen*.

SCHMIDT, WALTER. *Wilhelm Wolff. Kampfgefährte und Freund von Marx und Engels 1846-1864*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1979. 441 pp. M 17.50.

The present volume links up with the same author's account of Wolff's pre-Marxist years, which was noticed in IRSH. X (1965), p. 516. His ideological dependence on Marx and Engels is emphasized throughout, but on the other hand great pains have been taken to ascertain Wolff's specific contribution to their "party" and to the working-class movement in general.

SCHNEIDER, MANFRED. *Die kranke schöne Seele der Revolution. Heine, Börne, das "Junge Deutschland", Marx und Engels. Syndikat, Frankfurt/M. 1980. 314 pp. DM 48.00.*

According to the present author Heine, Börne, Gutzkow, Marx and Engels shared the wish to revolutionize society on sentimental-humanitarian lines. Their common frame of reference was the closed domesticated nuclear family, the specific values of which were projected on to the world at large. All this leads to constructions that did not even occur to Arnold Künzli. Thus, Marx's "liver complaints" are literally associated with his *livre* (book), and Engels is supposed to have mothered his elder friend.

SCHOLZ, OTFRIED. *Arbeiterselbstbild und Arbeiterfremdbild zur Zeit der Industriellen Revolution. Ein Beitrag zur Sozialgeschichte des Arbeiters in der deutschen Erzähl- und Memoirenliteratur um die Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts. Mit einem Vorwort von Otto Büsch. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1980. 283 pp. DM 78.00.*

Dr Scholz presents his study as a complement to Ilse Dore Rarisch's mono-

graph *Das Unternehmerbild in der deutschen Erzählliteratur*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 454. However, he discusses not only what pre-1870 German novelists wrote about the living and working conditions and the specific attitudes of the factory workers, but also what contemporary working-class memorialists had to say on their experiences and on the "social question". There are several appendices, including a very detailed index of subjects.

SCHRADER, FRED E. *Restauration und Revolution. Die Vorarbeiten zum "Kapital" von Karl Marx in seinen Studienheften 1850-1858*. Gerstenberg Verlag, Hildesheim 1980. 285 pp. Ill. DM 28.00.

Marx's economic studies during the 'fifties are traced here in great detail. The volume falls into two parts. The first discusses Marx's renewed concentration on economics, his study of the monetary system in particular. Central in this discussion are his assimilation of the debate between the currency school and the banking school, and his conditional siding with the latter. The author bases himself almost entirely on an examination of Marx's unpublished notebooks, of which the one on bullion (March-April 1851) contains several elements of the *Grundrisse*. This work is closely analyzed in the second part, where the author gives an interesting evaluation of the impact of Hegel on Marx's studies. He cautions against over-emphasizing a second Hegel reception with Marx during the preparation of the *Grundrisse*. On the other hand Dr Schrader shows that in conceptual matters Marx drew on writers such as Say, Sismondi and Storch when their ideas fitted in with Hegel's logic. Having established the importance of Cherbuliez and Wakefield for Marx giving his investigations a distinctly political purpose, the author presents a detailed analysis of the remarkably late conceptual and organizational shift when Marx wrote his *Critique of Political Economy*. The precise dating of the various notebooks analyzed increases the utility of this study.

Das Werk von Marx und Engels in der Literatur der deutschen Sozialdemokratie (1869-1895). Bibliographie. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1979. 504 pp. Ill. M 35.00.

This bibliography lists all the writings of Marx and Engels, and of others referring to these writings, whether published in book form, as pamphlet or in German Social Democratic periodicals up to the death of Engels. The compilers have brought together 851 items, most of them meticulously annotated with many details. They have even unearthed some previously unknown (parts of) Marx and Engels texts. In confining themselves to the (by their standards) revolutionary Social Democrats, they have skipped ADAV publications. In doing so they misrepresent the period up to 1875, as the first item of the bibliography already clearly shows. But this only partly detracts from their achievement.

WERNER, HARALD. *Arbeiterbildung und gesellschaftliches Bewußtsein. Eine empirische Untersuchung zum Bewußtsein von Teilnehmern an Arbeiterbildungsveranstaltungen.* Pahl-Rugenstein Verlag, Köln 1979. xvii, 444 pp. DM 49.00.

The above title does not reveal that active trade unionists form the object of this investigation. The author has conducted 298 interviews with participants of trade-union courses in Lower Saxony and Bremen, and analyzes these interviews with regard to the economic, political and social ideas of the respondents. He argues that their views of the economic and political structure of the Federal Republic were quite realistic, but that they were rather hazy on the subject of the (im)possibility of a harmonious partnership between labour and capital. Respondents under 35 were noticeably strike-prone, a circumstance attributed by Dr Werner to the influence of the students' movement of the 'sixties. Writing from a Marxist-Leninist vantage point, he is disappointed by the answers concerning "concrete" Socialism. Convictions are shaped, it is shown, far more by political and unionist activity than by working conditions. In the last chapter some conclusions are drawn with regard to the educational endeavours of the unions. Investigation procedures are accounted for in detail.

ZACHER, HANS F. *Sozialpolitik und Verfassung im ersten Jahrzehnt der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.* J. Schweitzer Verlag, Berlin 1980. cii, 1219 pp. DM 240.00.

The present volume is an abridged version of the author's juridical *Habilitationsschrift* (Munich 1961). An historical introduction and a subject index have been added. The subject is the meaning of the *Sozialstaat* principle in the West German Constitution, and the question of state intervention in social relations and in society in general. According to the author that meaning should not be overrated, but on the other hand he is opposed to contrasting the *Sozialstaat* with the *Rechtsstaat*.

OTHER BOOKS

- ADLER, HANS. *Soziale Romane im Vormärz. Literatursemiotische Studie.* Wilhelm Fink Verlag, München 1980. 226 pp.
- DENK, HANS DIETER. *Die christliche Arbeiterbewegung in Bayern bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg.* Matthias-Grünewald-Verlag, Mainz 1980. lxxix, 429 pp.
- Sozialgeschichte der Freizeit. Untersuchungen zum Wandel der Alltagskultur in Deutschland.* Hrsg. von Gerhard Huck. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal 1980. 352 pp. Ill.

Great Britain

BURGESS, KEITH. *The Challenge of Labour. Shaping British Society 1850-1930.* Croom Helm, London 1980. 269 pp. £ 12.50. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

One of the intentions of Mr Burgess is "to inform the reader of the vast and increasing body of academic literature on this important period". Another is the examination of "the changing position of labour in its relations with the wider society". The account (which, as far as the nineteenth century is concerned, is pretty similar in argument to *The Origins of British Industrial Relations*, cf. our notice in IRSH, XXII (1977), pp. 460f.) starts with the period 1850-80. On various levels the author observes a "unique symbiosis" of labour and society as a whole at the time. He subsequently traces the impact of changing technology and changes in the organization of production on this symbiosis. In the last chapters of the book the emergence of the modern system of industrial relations is shown in considerable detail. Needless to say that the present volume is exclusively based on secondary sources, which are accounted for very informatively.

BYTHELL, DUNCAN. *The Sweated Trades. Outwork in Nineteenth-century Britain*. Batsford Academic, London 1978. 287 pp. £ 12.50.

The major contribution of this investigation to our knowledge of the industrialization process in England is its argument that outwork long remained an integral part of British capitalism. "Until the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the outwork system still had an important role in the mass-production of a wide range of producers' and, especially, consumers' goods." But one has to differentiate between branches of industry and between parts of England. Areas where outwork flourished had some features in common, such as, for instance, their remoteness from heavy-industry regions, and very low wages for unskilled workers. Crucial factors in the disappearance of the system were changes in nature and size of the market, opposition of the workers and intervention by politicians. In his conclusion the author (whose study of the hand-loom weavers was noticed in IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 147) makes some valuable suggestions for economic policies in developing countries.

CAMPBELL, ALAN B. *The Lanarkshire Miners. A Social History of their Trade Unions, 1775-1974 [recte 1874]*. John Donald Publishers Ltd, Edinburgh 1979. xi, 354 pp. Maps. £ 18.00.

Though trade unionism is of central concern in the present study, which is based on a wide variety of sources, it is not treated on the old institutional lines. Rather, the author seeks "to offer an interpretation of the development of the miners' unions in the West of Scotland, and in particular to explain their weakness after the 1830s, by focusing upon the changing economic and social history of the Lanarkshire coalfield". The attitudes of the colliers at work and the particular course of trade unionism in Lanarkshire are explained from the traditional culture of the independent collier. The author argues that this culture was undermined by the immigration of the Irish and by the development of large mining and iron industries. A sensible comparison of the districts of Coatbridge and Larkhall shows that this erosion process was uneven, and leads to a tentative model explaining

the strength and weaknesses of unions in the various districts. To the author the year 1874, when many "unofficial" strikes occurred, is a major dividing line in the development of trade unionism in the area.

Chartism and Society: An Anthology of Documents. Ed. by F. C. Mather. Bell & Hyman, London; Holmes & Meier Publishers, Inc., New York 1980. 319 pp. £ 15.00.

This book is intended for students and the general reader. "The aim is to show how Chartists behaved towards others and how others behaved towards them, and to recapture the authentic spirit of the Movement by letting its friends and opponents speak for themselves." The documents have been taken mainly from archives and newspapers, and are grouped in eight chapters. They are aptly provided with a lucid general introduction and with concise introductions to the separate chapters.

CURRIE, ROBERT. *Industrial Politics.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, Oxford 1979. ix, 294 pp. £ 10.00.

With Collingwood Dr Currie is convinced that "all history is the history of thought". He tries to show how British utilitarian liberal-democratic individualism has shaped both the trade unions and the Labour Party. A comparison with Germany and Japan, countries supposed to have a strong cultural heritage of collectivism, is intended to reinforce the argument. Thus individualistic self-interest is made the keyword of the history of the British labour movement. But this keyword might well have turned out to be less helpful if the author had included Chartism instead of starting his account in the 1840's and if the subsequent history had been studied more comprehensively. Dr Currie bases himself on printed sources.

DOBSON, C. R. *Masters and Journeymen. A Prehistory of Industrial Relations 1717-1800.* Croom Helm, London; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1980. 208 pp. £ 11.50.

The present author ends his account where many other students of the history of British industrial relations and kindred topics would start: the Combination Acts of 1799-1800. He has unearthed some four hundred trade disputes and examines several of them in detail, focusing on violence, organization, the role of the State and other aspects. On the basis of his account Dr Dobson rightly concludes that many features of present-day industrial relations existed as early as the days of King George III, albeit under different names. He therefore argues that the contribution of the factory system to the rise of the trade unions should not be exaggerated. The power of his book would have been greater if he had concentrated less on London disputes and had, in addition, analyzed the economic background of the conflicts.

EVANS, ERIC J. [and] JEFFREY RICHARDS. *A Social History of Britain in Postcards 1870-1930*. Longman, London, New York 1980. v, 151 pp. Ill. £ 8.95.

This is a pleasant volume to run over cursorily. It is more a collection of impressions than a history, and general rather than specifically social. In the chapter dealing with urban life, for instance, one will look in vain for pictures of working-class quarters. But on the other hand in the chapters dealing with leisure activities (and to a far less extent in the one covering work) there are many postcards representing community life. The volume spans roughly the period from the 1890's to the 1930's. Most of the postcards are from the collection of the second compiler.

GOLDTHORPE, JOHN H. (in collab. with Catriona Llewellyn and Clive Payne). *Social Mobility and Class Structure in Modern Britain*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, Oxford 1980. ix, 310 pp. £ 12.00. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

The present volume analyzes the findings of two surveys, conducted in 1972 and 1974. The author and his collaborators are guided by a twofold research interest. On the one hand they are committed to an open and equalitarian society, and on the other hand they want to examine the implications of social mobility for the class structure. Dr Goldthorpe concludes that, while since the 1940's there has been a notable absolute mobility, furthered by economic growth and a supportive government policy, relative mobility rates have generally remained unaltered. No lessening of class inequalities has been achieved, but a new "service class" emerged. The effects of social mobility on societal stability and political alignment seem to be diverse and sometimes even contradictory. As for a more open society the author places much hope in the class struggle in general and in the activities of the trade unions in particular, without, it must be noted, drawing a sharp distinction between reality and utopia. Two shortcomings of the inquiry could seriously affect the above conclusions: neither women nor immigrants have been included.

JENKINS, MICK. *The General Strike of 1842*. Introd. by John Foster. Lawrence and Wishart, London 1980. 300 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 9.50.

This well-illustrated volume discusses the general strike of 1842 in detail, the author's intention being "to tell the story of the strike from the point of view of the strikers". To him the strike was not a spontaneous outburst, but "on the contrary, developed as part of a coherent strategy for political advance and around specific democratic demands", and, secondly, it brought about a profound change in the development of British society. The volume contains interesting chapters in which the personalities of Pilling and Hutchinson are analyzed. Three appendices provide the text of various documents and a list of delegates to the Great Delegate Trades Conference of 15 and 16 August 1842.

JOYCE, PATRICK. *Work, Society and Politics. The culture of the factory in later Victorian England.* The Harvester Press, Brighton 1980. xxv, 356 pp. Ill. £ 24.00.

In this rather complex book the author focuses on the workplace in order to explain Victorian working-class reformism, in which he questions the validity of the labour-aristocracy thesis. Comparing industrial towns and areas in Lancashire with those in the West Riding of Yorkshire, he shows that after the decay of Chartism worker conservatism was among other things determined by the measure of personal contact between employers and hands in the workplace. Two chapters on daily life in the factories and factory towns, and how it affected political behaviour, give substantial evidence for the author's argument. They are based in part on oral-history sources and on an analysis of pollbooks, which show the prime importance of the factory voting bloc in elections. An appendix lists the occupational composition of the Bury electorate in 1868.

The Labour Party. An Introduction to its History, Structure and Politics. Ed. by Chris Cook and Ian Taylor. Longman, London, New York 1980. vi, 202 pp. £ 8.95. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

The present volume contains seven essays dealing with various aspects of the Labour Party, and covering its entire history. We mention an analysis by the first editor of Labour's electoral base, and two essays (by David Roberts and David Steel) examining Labour in office, as contributions which are not particularly introductory in character. The other contributions discuss the ideological and organizational development of the party, its relation to the trade unions and its left wing.

MCCORD, NORMAN. *Strikes.* Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1980. viii, 136 pp. £ 10.00. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

Several British strikes are examined here so as to draw attention to the context in which they occur. The period under review stretches from 1792 (the description of the seamen's strike of that year is a shortened and rewritten version of the author's contribution in *IRSH*, XIII (1968), pp. 366ff.) to 1970, when the strike of the Pilkington glass-workers at St Helens took place. Other strikes discussed are those of the seamen in 1815 and of the engineers in 1871, and the General Strike of 1926, while some American strikes are analyzed for reasons of comparison. In conclusion the author points to some perennial causes of strikes (wages, redundancy), and warns against simplification and generalization. He particularly argues that "the competent student" should pay attention to all participants in an industrial conflict.

MARTIN, ROSS M. *TUC: The Growth of a Pressure Group 1868-1976.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, Oxford 1980. xiii, 394 pp. £ 14.00.

It is not only the TUC's growth as a political pressure group that is traced in the present volume, but also its progressively closer ties with the Government. Professor Martin applies with analytical skill concepts developed by Harry Eckstein in his *Pressure Group Politics* (1960). Concentrating on the years before 1940, he shows that the scope of the TUC's relations with the Government widened and the effectiveness of the organization's *démarches* increased, as did the weight of its political role, however fluctuating. According to the author two trends underlie the TUC's career: one towards central political organization, the other towards extensive involvement of public policy in many (vital) parts of society. Yet the author does not believe that growing participation of the trade unions in governmental affairs is leading to a taming of the TUC. He tends to confine his inquiry to political affairs and bases himself on printed sources.

MILLS, DENNIS R. *Lord and Peasant in Nineteenth Century Britain*. Croom Helm, London; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1980. 234 pp. Maps. £ 13.95.

In this lucid and ambitious analysis Dr Mills sets out to demonstrate the utility of his distinction between "estate" and "peasant" systems for understanding the developments in nineteenth-century rural Britain. The term peasant is taken wide enough to include the rural non-cultivator, the small entrepreneur who stood outside the estate system. The peasant/estate dichotomy is similar to the open/closed-village distinction, and the author arrives at the conclusion that four categories of villages can be discerned in the British countryside. The differentiation between peasant and estate systems has not only valuable analytical, but also explanatory and predictive potentialities. So it is shown in a number of case-studies that, apart from some qualifications, "the social distribution of landownership was the crucial causative factor in rural life". Comparisons with Wales and Scotland demonstrate (the limitations of) the applicability of the author's model outside England.

MORE, CHARLES. *Skill and the English Working Class, 1870-1914*. Croom Helm, London 1980. 252 pp. £ 12.95.

The emphasis in the present study is on the engineering industry. According to the author the existence of skilled workers as a discrete body cannot be satisfactorily explained from union control over apprenticeship. A strong inter-generational continuity of skilled workers can be observed, and Dr More argues that, apart from the geographical position of the skilled workers, the interests of the employers must have played a role. On the whole he sides with R. Q. Gray and G. Crossick in the debate on the labour aristocracy. Yet, when discussing its decline in the concluding chapter, he adds that "the growing identification between the labour aristocracy and the rest of the working class, insofar as this was caused by changes at work, was not due so much to a reduction of the aristocrats' skill as to changes in the methods of recruitment to skilled work which increased the number of semi-

skilled workers". These, as a rule, were not recruited by apprenticeship. Among the author's sources there are autobiographies of workers and materials from the "Family Life and Work" survey.

PROCHASKA, F. K. *Women and Philanthropy in Nineteenth-Century England*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, Oxford 1980. xiii, 301 pp. Ill. £ 15.95. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

A preliminary study of this interesting book appeared seven years ago in *IRSH*, XIX, pp. 426ff. However, not only has Dr Prochaska extended his research over all of the Victorian era in the mean time, but, apart from dealing with the specific contribution of women to English philanthropy, he also enters into the question of what their new social roles eventually contributed to their own emancipation. The volume is partly based on unpublished source material.

Property, Paternalism and Power. Class and Control in Rural England. [By] Howard Newby, Colin Bell, David Rose [and] Peter Saunders. Hutchinson, London 1978. 432 pp. £ 12.50.

The present volume is intended as an addition to Howard Newby's study noticed in *IRSH*, XXIII (1978), p. 170. Here the authors set out to "describe and analyse the location of capitalist farmers in the class structure". Confining themselves to East Anglia, they show that the hegemony of the landowners and farmers in rural society has not been substantially affected by the influx of urban newcomers. A ruling-class ideology as such cannot be observed in rural areas, they say, but there does exist a cluster of sometimes conflicting dominant belief systems. This cluster apparently suffices for the farm workers to be ideologically manipulated into an alignment with their employers against urban values and influences. The most important sources used are three interview samples (accounted for in appendices) and unpublished materials from the Ministry of Agriculture.

SPIERS, EDWARD M. *The Army and Society 1815-1914*. Longman, London, New York 1980. vi, 318 pp. £ 9.95. (Paper: £ 5.75.)

This new volume of the *Themes in British Social History* series contains much information, partly in table form, on the recruitment and composition of the British army between Waterloo and Ypres. However, the principal focus is on the interaction of the army and society, especially on the perennial reform issue.

WALKER, WILLIAM M. *Juteopolis. Dundee and its textile workers 1885-1923*. Scottish Academic Press, Edinburgh 1979. ix, 561 pp. £ 8.50.

In the period under review here Dundee was an exceptional city in that it depended on one single industry, and, moreover, in that it relied heavily on female labour. The author uses a fine discrimination in discussing these peculiarities as well as when generalizing his findings. The focus is on the

working class, Dr Walker paying relatively little attention to the ups and downs in the jute industry or to (the structure of) communal government, but dealing at considerable length with the idiosyncratic development of working-class politics in Dundee. The author's assessment of the millenarism of the Scottish Prohibition Party will be familiar to readers of our journal (cf. IRSH, XVIII (1973), pp. 353ff.). The volume contains of course a lot of data on the political biography of Winston Churchill, who was MP for Dundee during the years 1908-22.

WEBB, BEATRICE. *My Apprenticeship*. With an introd. by Norman MacKenzie. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1979 [*recte* 1980]. xliv, 429 pp. £ 17.50. (Paper: £ 5.95.)

— . *Our Partnership*. Ed. by Barbara Drake and Margaret I. Cole, with an introd. by George Feaver. London School of Economics and Political Science, London; Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1975. liv, 544 pp. Ill. £ 12.50.

The present volumes are facsimile reprints of the original editions of Beatrice Webb's autobiographical works. The appendices to the first volume have been replaced with a select bibliography and a more detailed index. The introductions by Professors MacKenzie and Feaver are quite useful.

WIGLEY, JOHN. *The Rise and Fall of the Victorian Sunday*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1980. viii, 216 pp. £ 14.50.

Dr Wigley has written an interesting study on English sabbatarianism, notably on the Society for Promoting the Due Observance of the Lord's Day, a pressure group which remained influential well into the twentieth century. He associates sabbatarianism with a certain (non-entrepreneurial) type of middle-class authoritarianism. Separate indices of persons, places and subjects are appended.

Workers and Employers. Documents on Trade Unions and Industrial Relations in Britain Since the Eighteenth Century. Ed. by J. T. Ward and W. Hamish Fraser. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1980. xxxii, 374 pp. £ 15.00. (Paper: £ 7.50.)

In this welcome source-book the focus is definitely on the trade unions, their organization, their (changing) legal status and their activities. Not all of the hundreds of documents selected are of trade-union provenance, for that matter. A considerable number of Parliamentary acts and official reports are included. As a rule the editors have preferred selections from documents to complete texts; excisions are always marked as such. There is no annotation, and the introductory headnotes have been kept to an absolute minimum. A composite index is appended.

WRIGHT, A. W. G. D. H. Cole and Socialist Democracy. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, Oxford 1979. ix, 301 pp. £ 12.50.

The present volume contains a penetrating analysis of the thought of G. D. H. Cole. Part of the author's assessment will be known to our readers from his contribution in IRSH, XXIII (1978), pp. 224ff. The account is divided into two parts. The first discusses chronologically Cole's development concerning Guild Socialism, the second takes the analysis, thematically, up to 1959. Dr Wright argues that "All the ingredients that were detected in Cole's earliest formulation of the socialist idea persisted as the organizing concepts in his thought thereafter." Though an "adventurous social theorist", Cole was not an original thinker, and the label "catalyst and synthesis" fits him well. The Socialism he developed was eclectic, full of paradoxes (tantamount to contradictions) and untidy, confusing concepts. This may have been because his mind tended to work on intricate lines, but also because he had a passionate wish to be relevant to the working class. His relevance to the present, according to the author, can be seen in his concepts of democratic fellowship as the goal of a Socialist movement which should be marked by a sensible extremism. A select bibliography of Cole's writings is appended. It does not draw attention to the one published in IRSH, XI (1966), pp. 169ff.

Italy

GREGOR, A. JAMES. Young Mussolini and the Intellectual Origins of Fascism. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1979. xii, 271 pp. Ill. \$ 20.00.

Professor Gregor, who has already several books on Fascism to his name (cf. IRSH, XX (1975), p. 451), deals with the intellectual biography of the young Mussolini in an almost predictable way. Not only is there an emphasis on Revolutionary Syndicalism, but "almost every element of what was to become the official doctrine of Fascism is to be found in the social and political thought of the young Mussolini long before Fascism had become a political reality".

TOGLIATTI, PALMIRO. *Opere*. A cura di Franco Andreucci e Paolo Spriano. IV. 1935-1944. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1979. clxxi, 975 pp. (in 2 vols.) L. 24000.

Most of this new instalment of Togliatti's *Opere*, dedicated to the memory of Ernesto Ragionieri, covers the years when "Ercoli" was an important functionary of the Communist International. A number of texts had therefore to be re-translated into Italian. The nine reports from Spain (1937-39), which are published here for the first time, are a case in point. Political propaganda is of course a recurrent item, and it sometimes descends to a low level, notably in the article on the so-called "lessons" of the first show trial in Moscow. The introduction has been written by Paolo Spriano.

The Netherlands

WIESSING, MATHIJS C. Die Holländische Schule des Marxismus – Die Tribunisten. Erinnerungen und Dokumente. VSA-Verlag, Hamburg 1980. 168 pp. Ill. DM 34.00.

The Dutch school of Marxists elaborated, according to Mr Wiessing, the best specifically West European version of Marxism, a statement unfortunately not borne out by his account. The volume consists of five essays plus the part of the author's memoirs dealing with Henriette Roland Holst. The essays focus upon the Tribunists (Wijnkoop and v. Ravesteyn) mainly; of the group round the *Nieuwe Tijd* periodical only Wiedijk, Gorter and Roland Holst come up for an unsatisfactory discussion. Moreover, the pre-1909 period, during which the Dutch Marxists gained international recognition, is hardly dealt with. The author publishes some letters by Gorter to Lenin for the first time in their original German version. Yet he has not worked up the Gorter biography by Herman de Liagre Böhl (cf. IRSH. XVIII (1973), pp. 325f.). The volume is marred by many (typographical) errors like the mis-spellings G. Gorter and Wiebaut.

OTHER BOOKS

BULTSMA, VOLKERS [*recte* VOLKERT] [en] EVERT VAN DER TUIN. Het Nederlandsch Syndicalistisch Vakverbond 1923-1940. Anarchistiese Uitgaven, Amsterdam 1980. xi. 203 pp.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

BROD, PETER. Die Antizionismus- und Israelpolitik der UdSSR. Voraussetzungen und Entwicklung bis 1956. Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden 1980. 147 pp. DM 39.00.

After a comparatively detailed survey of Marxist attitudes vis-a-vis Jewry and Zionism the present author deals with the sponsorship of the partition of Palestine by the Soviet Union, the various kinds of support she gave to the young State of Israel, and the downward trend of the relations between the two countries. The interplay of dogmatic Marxism and opportunistic *Realpolitik* is treated in a lucid manner. The author, who has no particular axe to grind, has drawn on printed sources (including Russian ones, but excluding those in Hebrew) only.

The Debate on Soviet Power. Minutes of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of Soviets. Second Convocation, October 1917 – January 1918. Transl. and Ed. by John L. H. Keep. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, Oxford 1979. xiv, 465 pp. £ 15.00.

The body of this important volume consists of a translation of *Protokoly zasedanij Vserossijskogo Central'nogo Iсполnitel'nogo Komiteta Sovetov*

rabočich, soldatskich, krest'janskich i kazačich deputatov, II soz'v, a bibliographical rarity as the editor remarks. He has very ably complemented these minutes with accounts in contemporary Russian newspapers. The minutes reveal some at times very heated discussions on such important matters as the extent and nature of the Bolshevik dictatorship, the negotiations with the Germans and problems of ruling the country after the take-over. Moreover, thanks to these minutes the strength of the cohesion among the Bolsheviks can now be assessed on more solid grounds. The editor gives a model account of his policy. His annotation meets the same standards, though more biographical information on the persons mentioned in the minutes would have been welcome. The introduction, which provides general information, is slightly out of tune with the very specialist character of the minutes and goes as far as explaining the word bourgeoisie.

KAHAN, ARCADIUS [and] BLAIR A. RUBLE, Eds. *Industrial Labor in the U.S.S.R.* Pergamon Press, New York, Oxford, Sydney 1979. xv, 421 pp. \$ 32.50. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

The present volume contains the text of sixteen papers which were read at a conference held at the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies in September 1977. The papers are grouped into five clusters, dealing with the industrial labour-force, the role of the trade unions, the private life of the workers, politics, and the worker in recent Soviet literature, respectively. Some of the articles have pioneering qualities, such as the contribution by Gail Warshofsky Lapidus on the female industrial workers and Kahan's sociological survey of the Soviet labour-force.

MEDVEDEV, ROY A. *On Stalin and Stalinism.* Transl. by Ellen de Kadt. Oxford University Press, Oxford, New York, Toronto 1979. ix, 205 pp. £ 6.50.

This book is presented as a supplement to the second Russian edition (1974) of *Let History Judge*, the first English edition of which was noticed in IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 168. Since 1973 new facts, from letters of old Bolsheviks and, most notably, from the *Bjulleten' Oppozicii*, came to the author's attention. The *Bjulleten'* has been worked up critically here. The author also discusses in detail the suicides of Nadežda Allilueva and Ordžonikidze. Of interest is that Medvedev, when analyzing the continuities and differences between Leninism and Stalinism, endorses Stephen Cohen's opinion that the main demarcation line between the two systems must be drawn in 1929. He also believes that in the struggle with Stalin Tročkij had some chance of victory in the spring of 1923 only and that, "in the most general terms", Stalin could have been defeated by the "Right Opposition".

NEUFELDT, INGEMARIE. *Die wissenschaftlich-technische Intelligenz in der Entwicklung der sowjetischen Gesellschaft. Die Auswirkung der theoretischen Umorientierung von einem egalitären zu einem differenzierten Modell der sozialistischen Sozialstruktur auf die Ausbildung der*

wissenschaftlich-technischen Intelligenz der Sowjetunion (1925-1935). Osteuropa-Institut an der Freien Universität Berlin, Berlin 1979; distr. by Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. xiii, 242 pp. DM 56.00.

Unlike the investigations by Bailes and Fitzpatrick noticed in *IRSH*, XXV (1980), pp. 139 and 428, which apparently came too late to be worked up here, the present volume concentrates on the development of the education of the technical intelligentsia. The author relates the changes in educational policy and organization to changes in society at large. Her argument is that party and state encroached upon education relatively late because of their sole preoccupation with political and economic questions. Nevertheless, by 1935 education had been sufficiently adapted to fit in with a society that was increasingly unequal. The account is thematically organized and gives quite some attention to developments at school level, e.g., the attitudes of the students. However, manifestations of discontent are not analyzed so far as to elucidate the students' political convictions. The volume is predominantly based on printed sources in Russian.

Soviet Work Attitudes. The Issue of Participation in Management. Ed. with an introd. by Murray Yanowitch. M. E. Sharpe, Inc., White Plains (N.Y.); Martin Robertson, Oxford 1979. xiv, 133 pp. \$ 15.00.

The present volume collects six sociological studies which appeared in the Soviet Union between 1968 and 1976. The studies focus on work satisfaction and work attitudes generally, and on participation in management. The latter group contains an interesting article by Ja. S. Kapeljuš, which presents findings of a survey conducted in the second half of the 'sixties and dealing with the election of management. The volume was published simultaneously as the Winter 1978-79 issue of the *International Journal of Sociology*.

OTHER BOOKS

IVANOVA, L. V. Formirovanie sovetskoj naučnoj intelligencii (1917-1927 gg.). Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1980. 392 pp.

ŽUKOV, G. S., L. I. KOMISSAROVA [i] E. R. OL'CHOVSKIJ. Bor'ba V. I. Lenina protiv "ekonomizma". "Mysl", Moskva 1980. 223 pp.