

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

CIESZKOWSKI, AUGUST. *Selected Writings*. Ed. and transl. with an introd. essay by André Liebich. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1979. vi, 172 pp. £ 9.50.

This anthology contains translated selections from *Die Prolegomena zur Historiosophie*, *Du crédit et de la circulation*, *Ojczyzna Nasza* and other writings of Cieszkowski. In his introductory essay the editor focuses on the intellectual and political development of Cieszkowski, whose work “may be summarized as an attempt to enlist Providence as history in the service of reform”. He points to the contradictory character of much of Cieszkowski’s work, and assumes that the Polish philosopher had some influence, possibly with Moses Hess as an intermediary, on Marx and Engels. A bibliographical essay and an index are included.

MÁRKUS, GEORGE. *Marxism and Anthropology. The concept of ‘human essence’ in the philosophy of Marx*. Transl. by E. de Laczay and G. Márkus. Van Gorcum, Assen 1978. v, 86 pp. D.fl. 16.90.

In the present volume an analysis of Marx’s idea of “human essence” serves to show that there is a unity between his philosophical anthropology and his materialist conception of history. The above idea is to be found in his theories of work, sociality and consciousness, and human essence must be seen as historically determined. On the other hand the same idea is in a way normative for human action, and thus it does play a certain role in history. In this context the author discusses, inspired by Lukács, Marx’s conception of history and also the problem of human freedom. There are many printing errors.

### *SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE*

ARVON, HENRI. *Les juifs et l’idéologie*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1978. 149 pp. F.fr. 42.00.

The antisemitic content of Socialist (and Anarchist) theories is analyzed here in order to provide some background for an understanding of current

Soviet policies concerning the Jews. The author deals with the views of the Enlightenment philosophers and sees Marxism as the ultimate consequence of their equalitarianism. This equalitarianism and leftist anti-capitalism (sometimes specifically directed against Jewish capitalists) are in the author's view the Socialist contributions to the development of anti-semitism. Many Socialists are considered to be implicitly antisemitic (e.g., Marx), and Stirner turns out to be the philosopher from the Left who is the most tolerant regarding the Jewish identity.

CASTLES, FRANCIS G. *The Social Democratic Image of Society. A study of the achievements and origins of Scandinavian Social Democracy in comparative perspective.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1978. xiv, 162 pp. £ 5.95.

"This book endeavours to explain the political dominance of the Scandinavian Social Democratic parties and to demonstrate the consequences of that dominance." The author, using only secondary sources, contends that "both sizes of electoral support and relative dominance within the party system are crucial determinants of a democratic socialist party's potential for transforming governmental status into reform capacity". The Scandinavian experience, however, has very little relevance outside Scandinavia. This is due to the idiosyncracies of the party constellation in Scandinavia, but also to the support given to the Social Democrats by the trade unions and to the absence of divisions within the working class. Dr Castles approves of the policy of the Scandinavian Social Democrats, who have been succeeding in making the Social Democratic image of society the dominant ideology in their countries (as long as they are not too radical, one would gather from his study).

CATTEPOEL, JAN. *Der Anarchismus. Gestalten, Geschichte, Probleme.* Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1979. 216 pp. DM 19.80.

The second edition of the present volume was noticed in IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 278. The author has changed the organization of his book, shortened the introduction somewhat, and brought the sections dealing with the *Rote Armee Fraktion* and terrorism in Italy up to date. In a new chapter he shortly discusses Landauer, Machno and Spanish Anarchism.

COHEN, G. A. *Karl Marx's Theory of History. A Defence.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, Oxford 1978; Princeton University Press, Princeton n.d. [1979.] xvi, 369 pp. £ 10.50; \$ 18.50.

Dr Cohen attempts "a reconstruction of parts of historical materialism as a theory or infant science" with a strong technological character. Historical materialism is interpreted as a functionalist theory of history and society which assigns explanatory primacy to the productive forces. According to the author these forces are not part of the "economic structure", a distinction which is not satisfactorily developed. In general the basic concepts

of the theory are discussed very lucidly, however, and Dr Cohen gives a fine exposé of functional explanation. The problem of determinism has been deliberately omitted. Dr Cohen bases himself mainly on *Capital* and related works, among which the Preface of 1859, of course, ranks first. Two appendices contain a revised article of the author ("Karl Marx and the Withering Away of Social Science", previously published elsewhere) and a list of definitions.

**KRÄMER-BADONI, THOMAS.** *Zur Legitimität der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft. Eine Untersuchung des Arbeitsbegriffs in den Theorien von Locke, Smith, Ricardo, Hegel und Marx.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1978. 119 pp. DM 24.00.

The present volume sets out to investigate the basis of the attempts to legitimate capitalist society. After a discussion of the withering away of religion as a source of legitimation and its replacement by science, the author focuses on the writers mentioned in the subtitle. He concentrates on their concepts of labour, and affirms that Marx laid the basis for denouncing capitalist society as illegitimate when elaborating his labour theory of value. The volume reveals some serious gaps in the author's knowledge, e.g., in his discussion of the basis-superstructure problem and in his treatment of Hegel's relation to the classical economists. The typography makes for very strenuous reading.

**OTTMANN, HENNING.** *Individuum und Gemeinschaft bei Hegel. Band I. Hegel im Spiegel der Interpretationen.* Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1977. x, 406 pp. DM 118.00.

This is the first volume of a doctorate thesis (Munich 1974) on Hegel's social and political philosophy. In it the author tries his hand at a systematic inventory of the highly contradictory interpretations which have been given of that philosophy. German interpretations take up the bulk of the space, with French and Anglo-Saxon contributions strewn in here and there. Croce is rated only two passing mentions, one of them suggesting (ostensibly on the authority of Marcuse) that he belonged to "Italian Hegel Fascism". Indices of names and subjects are appended.

**SCHAFF, ADAM.** *Entfremdung als soziales Phänomen.* Europaverlag, Wien 1977. 381 pp. S 268.

Dr Schaff has written this book as a sequel to his *Marxismus und das menschliche Individuum* (cf. IRSH, XI (1966), p. 121). He develops his position of the 'sixties, but does not add much that is essentially new. Two main subjects are elaborated. In the first place he shows that Marx and Engels were concerned with alienation throughout their work. Secondly he pays attention to forms of alienation in Socialist society. This problem is already the underlying theme in the chapters on objective and subjective alienation in general, but it comes explicitly to the fore in the final chapter.

There the author deals with the State (especially bureaucratization, also of party organs), ecology and forms of subjective alienation (e.g., crime). He proposes improving measures *via* social engineering, which should take at heart, *inter alia*, the principles laid down by Lenin, from 1917 onwards, regarding the withering away of the State and the fight against bureaucracy.

ULMEN, G. L. *The Science of Society. Toward an Understanding of the Life and Work of Karl August Wittfogel.* Mouton Publishers, The Hague, Paris, New York 1978; distr. by Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York. xxviii, 747 pp. DM 175.00.

Mr Ulmen is a devoted pupil of Wittfogel, and the intellectual biography presented here shows both the advantages and the disadvantages of this. He has been able to draw on Wittfogel's papers and lots of inside information, which he has supplemented with investigations of his own (e.g., an interesting interview with Lukács). However, not only is the author lacking in critical detachment, but his identification with the grand old man often results in paying off old scores on his behalf. An incomplete but helpful bibliography of Wittfogel's writings is appended, and there is a very detailed composite index.

VAJDA, MIHALY. *Fascism as a mass movement.* Allison & Busby, London 1976. 132 pp. £ 5.25. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

The present author, a Hungarian Communist who fell into disgrace with his party, deals with Italian and German Fascism, its social origins and the nature of its regime. He is not prepared to consider Fascism as a mere tool or the last resource of big business, but it is the obvious purpose of his essay to make a contribution to Marxist theory.

### HISTORY

AGOSTI, ALDO. *La Terza Internazionale. Storia documentaria. III. 1928-1943.* Editori Riuniti, Roma 1979. xxv, 1294 pp. (in 2 vols.) L. 25000.

Professor Agosti's documentary history of the Communist International is now complete; for an *aperçu* of Vols I-II we refer to IRSH, XX (1975), pp. 276f., and XXII, pp. 111f. Though the compression of more than half of the Comintern's lifetime into a single volume may be open to criticism, the compiler has succeeded in making a representative choice from the available documents. Twenty of these are published in Italian for the first time.

BACHMANN, HARALD. *Joseph Maria Baernreither (1845-1925). Der Werdegang eines altösterreichischen Ministers und Sozialpolitikers.* Kommissionsverlag Ph. C. W. Schmidt, Neustadt a.d. Aisch 1977. 178 pp. DM 38.00.

A detailed account of the *faits et gestes* of the Austrian statesman and social reformer Joseph Baernreither is given here, without the author analyzing them. The focus is quite exclusively on Baernreither, whose distinction is underlined on every single page of the book. Dr Bachmann fails to give an impression of the political and social conditions Baernreither worked in.

**BRUSATTI, ALOIS.** *Betrachtungen zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte. Ausgewählte Schriften von — aus Anlass seines 60. Geburtstages.* Hrsg. von Herbert Matis, Karl Bachinger [und] Hildegard Koller. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1979. xiv, 226 pp. DM 58.00.

The editors of the present festschrift have brought together eighteen articles of the Austrian Professor Brusatti. Most of them are in the field of economic history, and these are also the best of the anthology. More in the field of social history are three articles on social policy, of which we mention "Social Policy in the Industrial Age".

**The Hague Congress of the First International. September 2-7, 1872. Reports and Letters.** Progress Publishers, Moscow n.d. [1978]; distr. by Lawrence & Wishart, London. 701 pp. £ 4.00.

This is a sequel to the minutes of the General Council, 1871-72, which were noticed in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 454, and to *The Hague Congress of the First International* [. . .] *Minutes and Documents* (cf. IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 139). It contains reports sent to various newspapers by, e.g., Maltman Barry, Eccarius, Hepner and Heinrich Scheu. The second part of the volume consists of letters concerning the Congress (and Bakunin), sometimes in extract form. These letters cover the period from January 1, 1872, to November 25, 1873. Since not every letter concerning the Congress known from hitherto published correspondences is published here, a statement about the editorial policy would have been welcome. Unlike the, identically arranged, Russian edition of 1972 the volume as a rule does not mention where the original of the letters can be found. A comparison with the Russian edition, moreover, gives reason to doubt the accuracy with which transcription and/or translation of the letters has been done, though the present volume seems to be more precise. In an appendix recollections of Theodor Friedrich Cuno from 1932-33 are published together with a report from the *Algemeen Handelsblad* on a meeting of the International held in Amsterdam after the Congress.

**KOLAKOWSKI, LESZEK.** *Main Currents of Marxism. Its Rise, Growth, and Dissolution.* Transl. from the Polish by P. S. Falla. Vol. I. The Founders. Vol. II. The Golden Age. Vol. III. The Breakdown. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, Oxford 1978. xiv, 434 pp.; ix, 542 pp.; xii, 548 pp. £ 7.95; 8.50; 8.50.

Professor Kolakowski, who once was hailed by Wright Mills as a "plain" Marxist, now rejects Marxism even as a method of research. This is not to

say that the present volumes are typically the work of a renegade. The exposition of Marxian and Marxist doctrines is sober and informed, and the author's criticism (particularly trenchant when he deals with the Lukácses and the Marcuses) is both pertinent and fair. As he puts it in his introduction, "I propose in this work to study Marxism from a point of view similar to that which Thomas Mann adopted in *Doktor Faustus vis-à-vis Nazism* and its relation to German culture. [ . . . ] in [a] sense the present study is not only a historical account but an attempt to analyse the strange fate of an idea which began in Promethean humanism and culminated in the monstrous tyranny of Stalin." At the same time the volumes are presented as a handbook (there are no notes). In point of fact the treatment is too selective for them to qualify as such, but on the other hand the inclusion of Polish Marxists like Krzywicki in Vol. II is a valuable asset.

LEON, PIERRE. *Histoire économique et sociale du monde*. Armand Colin, Paris. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 160.00 per vol.

2. *Les hésitations de la croissance. 1580-1740*. Vol. dir. par Pierre Deyon et Jean Jacquart. 608 pp. 1978.

3. *Inerties et révolutions. 1730-1840*. Vol. dir. par Louis Bergeron. 620 pp. 1978.

4. *La domination du capitalisme. 1840-1914*. Vol. dir. par Gilbert Garrier. 624 pp. 1978.

For a general impression of this history of the modern world we refer to our notice of Vols 1, 5 and 6, in *IRSH*, XXIII (1978), p. 304. In the present volumes the focus is definitely on economic and demographic developments, not on social history. The French Revolution would have deserved a real treatment in its own right, while Vol. 4 has a section on the distinctive features of the industrial proletariat, but none on the working-class movement. In terms of international scholarship the volumes are remarkably up-to-date.

MEHRINGER, HARTMUT. *Permanente Revolution und Russische Revolution. Die Entwicklung der Theorie der permanenten Revolution im Rahmen der marxistischen Revolutionskonzeption 1848-1907*. Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Las Vegas 1978. viii, 278 pp. S.fr. 48.00.

Trockij's version of the theory of permanent revolution as expressed by him in 1905-06 is well treated here. It is seen as a decisive and successful step in the development of this theory since 1848. The author traces the changes in opinion of Marx and Engels concerning permanent revolution (and concerning revolution in Russia as well), and the subsequent treatment of the theory by the Social Democrats, the Russian in particular. He shows how the latter, in rivalry with the *narodniki*, regarded the theory more and more as dead weight and reduced its contents. Trockij succeeded in resolving this contradiction in Russian Marxism by proclaiming the dictatorship of the proletariat the goal of the revolution in Russia.

RENS, IVO et WILLIAM OSSIPOW, avec la collab. de Michel Brélas et d'Ivan Muller. *Histoire d'un autre socialisme. L'Ecole colinsienne 1840-1940*. A la Baconnière, Neuchâtel 1979. 207 pp. S.fr. 27.00.

This is the third and final volume in a series concerning the "Rational Socialism" of Colins. For an exposé of the thought of Colins we refer to IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 113, where the first volume of the series was reviewed; the notice of the second volume is in IRSH, XV, p. 482. The present volume concentrates on the followers of Colins, notably Louis and Agathon De Potter and Frédéric Borde. The authors confine themselves mainly to an examination of ideological discussions and political activities. Special attention is paid to the contribution of the Colinsists to the movement for land nationalization. There is some information on the relations of César De Paepe and Benoît Malon with the Colinsists.

ROMEIN, JAN. *The Watershed of Two Eras. Europe in 1900*. Transl. by Arnold J. Pomerans. Wesleyan University Press, Middletown (Conn.) 1978. xxxvi, 783 pp. \$ 25.00.

The Dutch edition of Romein's *magnum opus*, published nearly five years after his death, was reviewed in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 131. The present translation is preceded by a memoir (by M. C. Brands) and an introduction (by Harry J. Marks). Mr Pomerans has already translated a good deal of Dutch historiography into English, and has a distinguished record in this field. In the present volume he has somewhat pruned the florid style peculiar to Romein.

SUDHOLT, GERT (Hrsg.) *Das Geheimnis der Roten Kapelle. Das US-Dokument 0/7708. Verrat und Verräter gegen Deutschland*. Druffel-Verlag, Leoni am Starnberger See 1978. 376 pp. DM 29.80.

This is a neo-Nazi adaptation of a CIA study called *The Rote Kapelle* (December 1973). The German title is an overstatement, the first subtitle contains a howler (0/2208 is the code-number of the American declassifier), and the second subtitle is a sidelight on Mr Sudholt and his friends rather than on the CIA study. The chronologies and the illustrations of *The Rote Kapelle* have been omitted, and the text has alternately been shortened and expanded (notably on pp. 217ff.) in order to whitewash Himmler etc. The American study is certainly not a faultless masterpiece, but scholars interested in the *Rote Kapelle* network should consult the original version (there is a copy in the library of the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis), not the present pseudo-translation.

#### OTHER BOOKS

GARRATY, JOHN A. *Unemployment in History. Economic Thought and Public Policy*. Harper and Row, New York, San Francisco, London 1978. xii, 273 pp.

STINCHCOMBE, ARTHUR L. *Theoretical Methods in Social History*. Academic Press, New York, San Francisco, London 1978. x, 130 pp.

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

*The Left Against Zion. Communism, Israel and the Middle East*. Ed. by Robert S. Wistrich. Vallentine, Mitchell, London 1979. xv, 309 pp. £ 9.50. (Paper: £ 3.50.)

Most of the twenty items that make up the present volume were originally published in the *Wiener Library Bulletin*. Communist and New Left attitudes vis-a-vis Jewry, Zionism and the State of Israel are critically analyzed from a Jewish vantage point. Four contributions deal with contemporary Communist comments on the Middle East crisis of 1967.

*The World as a Company Town. Multinational Corporations and Social Change*. Eds: Ahamed Idris-Soven, Elizabeth Idris-Soven [and] Mary K. Vaughan. Mouton Publishers, The Hague, Paris 1978; distr. by Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York. xi, 455 pp. DM 70.00.

"This volume is the result of a panel on multinational corporations held at the IXth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences." The issue was readily taken up by anthropologists who are not prepared to disregard the damage wrought by the multinationals in the Third World. Several contributors are not professional anthropologists, for that matter (e.g., Bruce Vandervort, who discusses international labour and the multinationals). Bernard Magubane deals with the Bantustans and the migrant labour system in South Africa.

*Yearbook on International Communist Affairs 1978*. Ed.: Richard F. Staar. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1978. xxx, 497 pp. \$ 35.00.

Like its predecessors, the present volume provides particulars about all aspects and branches of Communism; the year of coverage is 1977. As Robert Conquest puts it in his foreword, it contains "a series of expert, yet easily assimilated, essays and summaries — a concentrated wealth of information to be found, I believe, nowhere else".

### CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

#### AFRICA

*Mouvement ouvrier, communisme et nationalismes dans le monde arabe. Etudes coordonnées et rass. par René Gallissot. Avec [la collab. de] M. Al.[recte Al]-Charif, A. Ayache, J. Bessis [e.a.]* Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1978. 293 pp. F.fr. 85.00.



It is the purpose of this collection of essays to break with a tradition of viewing the problem of nationalism and Communism in the Arab world from a nationalist or Communist biased point of view. Instead, it develops the position taken by Maxime Rodinson in his *Marxisme et monde musulman*, and places Communist actions and nationalist conflicts in the context of contradictions in nation building and international relations. Introduced by a general essay of the editor, the volume further contains case-studies, mostly by Arab scholars. Several contributions deal with problems of Tunisian and Moroccan history. There is also an interesting essay on the history of the Iraqi Communist Party.

SÍK, ENDRE. *Histoire de l'Afrique Noire. Tome IV.* Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1979. 456 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 39.00.

— *The History of Black Africa. Vol. IV.* Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1974. 414 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 25.00.

The previous volumes of this work were noticed in IRSH, X (1965), pp. 485f., and XXIII (1978), p. 307. The present volume is taken up by the rest of (the disproportionately long) Part VIII, and deals with the decline of British power in East Africa and the decolonization of the French, Belgian, Italian and Spanish territories.

### Egypt

STAFFA, SUSAN JANE. *Conquest and Fusion. The Social Evolution of Cairo A.D. 642-1850.* E. J. Brill, Leiden 1977. xvi, 449 pp. Ill. Maps. D.fl. 128.00.

Cairo has always been very different from European cities, if only because it was not a corporate entity, and a military elite, not any kind of bourgeoisie, was at the top of the social hierarchy. Drawing upon a wide variety of primary and secondary materials, the present author has managed to bring the distinctive features of Cairese society, in which "social classes and status groups formed the warp and the weft of the social fabric", into sharp relief. In spite of dramatic events and changes at the top the basic picture is that of a millennial continuity.

### AMERICA

MESA-LAGO, CARMELO. *Social Security in Latin America. Pressure Groups, Stratification, and Inequality.* University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1978. xix, 351 pp. \$ 19.95.

Dr Mesa-Lago sets out to describe the role of pressure groups in the development of the social-security system in five Latin American countries (Chile, Uruguay, Peru, Argentina and Mexico), and to analyze inequalities generated by these systems. He bases himself to a certain extent on field-work conducted in 1969 and 1971, and on informal interviews. It is sug-

gested that in the countries which have the oldest social-security systems and the most powerful trade unions (Uruguay and Chile) massification of privilege has reduced the inequality gap in benefits. The armed forces rank first as beneficiaries of the social-security system normally. The impact of this system on income distribution in general, however, seems to be neutral or even negative. The State is regarded as impartial, and actions of the wealthy are not taken into account.

### Chile

**STALLINGS, BARBARA.** *Class Conflict and Economic Development in Chile, 1958-1973.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1978. xviii, 295 pp. \$ 18.50.

The economic policies of three successive governments – those of Alessandri, Frei and Allende – concerning industrial affairs are compared here in order to elucidate the political economy of development. Focusing on the social classes, the State and the foreign sector, the author shows the control a class alliance has over the government it supports. However, the formation itself of such an alliance proved to be a major problem. Moreover, even when disposing of sufficient support the governments were not able to solve the problems of capital formation and management of demand, and to create economic growth. Dr Stallings advocates a Socialist model of development for Chile, but, as compared with the policy of Allende, with greater emphasis on investment and less on a rapid increase of money income. The bibliography is to be found in the references.

### United States of America

**AVRICH, PAUL.** *An American Anarchist. The Life of Voltairine de Cleyre.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1978. xxii, 266 pp. Ill. \$ 16.50.

This is the first volume in Professor Avrich's project which will cover the history of American Anarchism by means of biographies of selected persons. Relying on primary sources spread between Amsterdam and Los Angeles, as well as on interviews, the author provides much biographical information. He is less informative about organizational aspects of American Anarchism in the days of Voltairine de Cleyre. Her relations with other major figures, such as Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, are discussed, and there is even a biography of Dyer D. Lum in a small compass. According to the author Voltairine de Cleyre was interested in Louise Michel, but this interest is not treated in any detail.

**The Black Worker. A Documentary History from Colonial Times to the Present.** Ed. by Philip S. Foner and Ronald L. Lewis. Vol. I. *The Black Worker to 1869.* Vol. II. *The Black Worker During the Era of the National Labor Union.* Temple University Press, Philadelphia 1978. xix, 451 pp.; xii, 379 pp. \$ 15.00 per vol.

The editors of the present compilation have brought together many extracts, mostly from documents in various archives, but also from books. These are the first two volumes in a planned series of four devoted to the nineteenth century. A second series of four volumes will cover the twentieth century. Vol. I gives a full impression of the trades and the conditions the black labourer worked in. It deals with mechanics, artisans and craftsmen only. There is hardly anything on the period before 1800, so that the colonial times of the title have to be taken with a pinch of salt. Vol. II concentrates on race relations between black and white workers, especially in trade unionism. It includes documents concerning the Colored National Labor Union, local militancy, greenbackism, etc. The various chapters are concisely introduced. There are no suggestions for further reading.

**BRANDEIS, LOUIS D.** Letters of —. Ed. by Melvin I. Urofsky and David W. Levy. Vol. V (1921-1941): Elder Statesman. State University of New York Press, Albany 1978. xxix, 770 pp. Ill. \$ 35.00.

The first four volumes of Brandeis's correspondence were noticed in *IRSH*, XVIII (1973), pp. 463f., and XXI (1976), pp. 286f. The letters collected in the present final volume are full of interesting details, and the annotation once more meets high standards. During the last ten years of his life Brandeis's activity as a letter writer slackened, which may in part account for the fact that his involvement with New Deal affairs is definitely underrepresented.

**CANTOR, MILTON.** *The Divided Left. American Radicalism, 1900-1975.* Hill and Wang, New York 1978. vii, 248 pp. \$ 11.95. (Paper: \$ 5.95.)

Out of a "large mix of economic, political, social, and ideological factors" that "shaped a non-revolutionary society and militated against a sustained socialist tradition in the United States" the author has chosen to examine the topic of factionalism. Consequently he focuses on discussions between faction leaders and on ideological and strategic issues. His examination ranges from Daniel De Leon to Gus Hall, and from Eugene V. Debs to Michael Harrington. The author stresses the penetration of American values and American realities into the working-class movement.

**CAUTE, DAVID.** *The Great Fear. The Anti-Communist Purge Under Truman and Eisenhower.* Secker & Warburg, London 1978. 697 pp. £ 9.95.

In the present volume Mr Cauter describes in detail the practice of McCarthyism. His book is to a certain extent based on primary sources, including interviews with well-known (e.g., Alger Hiss) and more obscure people, and relates in a somewhat sensational style many cases. However, it lacks analytical depth, which leads to very superficial conclusions. Concentrating on the domestic scene, the author does not examine foreign influences such as Stalinist measures in Eastern Europe. The volume is thematically organized, which makes it difficult for the reader to get a chronological grasp on the matter. Our review copy is poorly bound, which

is not irrelevant given the size of the book and the fact that the notes are to be found at the back.

JENNINGS, KENNETH M., JR, JAY A. SMITH, JR, [and] EARLE C. TRAYNHAM, JR. *Labor Relations in a Public Service Industry. Unions, Management, and the Public Interest in Mass Transit*. Praeger Publishers, New York, London 1978. xiii, 324 pp. \$ 27.50.

“This research was designed to provide an insight that would lead to an understanding of collective bargaining and the labor-management processes in the transit industry for a nine-state southeastern area.” The authors have carefully analyzed various contracts, applying a “variable list for specific-item analysis of labor agreements” developed by them and printed as an appendix. Results of this analysis were supplemented with interviews with managers and union officials on twenty mass-transit properties. The authors have found, *inter alia*, that “the public-versus-private-ownership distinction is not particularly useful to understanding collective bargaining”.

MCCOURT, KATHLEEN. *Working-Class Women and Grass-Roots Politics*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1977. v, 256 pp. \$ 10.00.

The major flaw of the present volume derives from the limitations of its research sample. This is confined to forty women living in the Southwest Side of Chicago, twenty-three of whom were active in assertive communal organizations. The author only wants to propound hypotheses, but tends to lose sight of the relativity of her findings. She develops a model (conceptual rather than empirical) of the way women become involved in organizations, and contends that there is no single factor determining why some women become active.

MYERS, CONSTANCE ASHTON. *The Prophet's Army. Trotskyists in America, 1928-1941*. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1977. xiii, 281 pp. \$ 16.95.

The present author traces the origins and the early history of Trotskyism in the United States. The Communist League of America, entrism or the “French turn” (merger with the American Workers Party, entry into the Socialist Party) and the subsequent crisis are successively dealt with. The appended bibliography does not include Professor Venkataramani's contribution in *IRSH*, IX (1964), pp. 1ff., nor has Mrs Myers made use of the Cannon Papers.

RODGERS, DANIEL T. *The Work Ethic in Industrial America 1850-1920*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1978. xv, 300 pp. \$ 15.00.

This complex but very well written monograph pursues the question: “What

happened to work values when work itself was radically remade?" The author essentially confines himself to the study of ideas and, as for his evidence, to the triangle Chicago-Philadelphia-Boston. Although he acknowledges that the (secularized) work ethic in America had its roots in the Protestant Reformation, he does not discuss those roots. In general he contends that with the mechanization of work and the division of labour the relation of the worker to his product changed. Subsequently the work ethic became an abstract rhetorical commonplace, which nevertheless quite pervaded the nation's thinking. This is shown by means of an examination of the work rhetoric of workers, women and radicals.

**SOMBART, WERNER.** *Why is there no Socialism in the United States?* Transl. by Patricia M. Hocking and C. T. Husbands. Ed. and with an Introd. Essay by C. T. Husbands and with a Foreword by Michael Harrington. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke; M. E. Sharpe, Inc., White Plains (N.Y.) 1976. xliii, 187 pp. £ 10.00; \$ 20.00 (paper: \$ 4.95).

The present volume is the first full translation of Sombart's essay *Warum gibt es in den Vereinigten Staaten keinen Sozialismus?* into English. The essay was first published in book form in 1906. In spite of what the author expected (American Socialism in full bloom during the next generation) the issue with which it deals has lost none of its relevance. If Sombart's prognosis proved wrong, his diagnosis has been criticized ever since 1906, and the editor links up with this tradition in his introduction and his copious notes.

**WERTHEIMER, BARBARA MAYER,** with the research assistance of Ida Goshkin and Ellen Wertheimer. *We Were There. The Story of Working Women in America.* Pantheon Books, New York 1977. xx, 428 pp. Ill. \$ 7.95.

Barbara Wertheimer gives a very useful introduction to the history of working women in America from the colonial times up to the First World War. Particularly her treatment of unionism is in part based on primary sources, including interviews. Her subject being a very broad one, not every topic is fully or satisfactorily discussed. Next to an informative account of women in the ILGWU, the clothing trades, and the mills and mines, there is a section on women in the IWW, focusing mainly on the Lawrence strike (1912) and the role of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. The volume is enriched with many illustrations.

#### OTHER BOOKS

**MCAULIFFE, MARY SPERLING.** *Crisis on the Left. Cold War Politics and American Liberals, 1947-1954.* The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst 1978. x, 204 pp.

*ASIA*

(For the Middle East see also: Africa)

WITTFOGEL, KARL A. *China und die osteurasische Kavallerie-Revolution*. Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1978. 69 pp. DM 40.00.

The present volume is, to use the author's own expression, a *laudatio* for Karl H. Menges on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. An expert in the Altaic languages, Menges participated in the abortive Chinese History Project, Columbia University, and shed much light on the specific impact of foreign invaders on Chinese society. The United States scientific establishment is treated in less laudatory terms.

**Indonesia**

KADT, J. DE. *Jaren die dubbel telden. Politieke herinneringen uit mijn 'Indische' jaren*. G. A. van Oorschot, Amsterdam 1978. 201 pp. D.fl. 27.50.

This is the third volume of De Kadt's memoirs; it deals with his stay in Indonesia during the Second World War. Two subjects stand out: the years spent in various detention camps and the period immediately following the surrender of the Japanese. The author is more exclusively concerned with his own experiences than in the previous volumes. He gives a great many, mostly critical, appraisals of the persons he has met. Of interest is the description of his relations with Sjahrir. Compared with the first two volumes of De Kadt's memoirs (cf. IRSH, XI (1966), pp. 165f., and XXIII (1978), p. 173) the present one is quite superficial.

**Irak**

BATATU, HANNA. *The Old Social Classes and the Revolutionary Movements of Iraq. A Study of Iraq's Old Landed and Commercial Classes and of its Communists, Ba'thists, and Free Officers*. Princeton University Press, Princeton n.d. [1979.] xxiv, 1283 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 75.00.

The present volume comprises the following three books: "The Old Social Classes", "The Communists from the Beginnings of their Movement to the Fifties", and "The Communists, the Ba'thists, and the Free Officers". It goes without saying that all of these are important contributions to social history, but what the author has to say on the Iraki Communist Party and its international relations is particularly conspicuous for its pioneering qualities. The volume is brim-full of information, which has been drawn from a great variety of printed, manuscript and oral sources. Many tables are included, and indices of families and tribes, individuals and subjects are appended.

## EUROPE

KOSSMANN, E. H. *De Lage Landen 1780-1940. Anderhalve eeuw Nederland en België*. 2e druk. Elsevier, Amsterdam, Brussel 1979. 618 pp. D.fl. 48.25.

— . *The Low Countries 1780-1940*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, Oxford 1978. x, 784 pp. Maps. £ 15.00.

It is by no means an easy task to deal with histories so different as those of Belgium and the Netherlands within one framework. Unlike Geyl, the present author has opted for a comparative approach. Although the comparison in itself does not yield many new findings, it animates the story, deepens quite a few insights and shows the author's command of the subject matter. Moreover, the book is not based exclusively on secondary sources. Professor Kossmann is at his best in his political and intellectual analyses. Social history, however, is treated more superficially. There are facts, but no picture arises from them. To be more specific, the history of trade unionism is dealt with quite unsatisfactorily. The two volumes are not wholly identical. The English edition contains five maps and two appendices, but studies published after 1975 have not been worked up in the text.

## OTHER BOOKS

*Socialist Women. European Socialist Feminism in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries*. Ed. by Marilyn J. Boxer and Jean H. Quataert. Elsevier, New York, Oxford, Shannon 1978. x, 260 pp. Ill.

## Albania

PRIFTI, PETER R. *Socialist Albania since 1944. Domestic and Foreign Developments*. The MIT Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1978. xvi, 311 pp. \$ 19.95.

The Albanian-born author of this book presents a balanced and well-documented portrait of the last stronghold of Stalinism. The focus is on domestic affairs, and especially on the strained relationship between the Communist rulers and the native population. However, the author has found room for separate chapters on such subjects as the movement for women's emancipation and the Albanian minority in Yugoslavia.

## Austria

BAUER, OTTO. *Werkausgabe*. Hrsg. von der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für die Geschichte der österreichischen Arbeiterbewegung. Band 5. Band 6. Band 7. Europaverlag, Wien 1978; 1979. 1080 pp.; 1022 pp.; 1058 pp. Ill. S 900 per vol. Not singly obtainable.

The first four volumes of this *Werkausgabe* were reviewed in IRSH, XXIII

(1978), pp. 149f. The present three volumes contain Bauer's speeches, barring those which were published in pamphlet form. Vol. 5 includes all of Bauer's speeches held at Party Congresses, and a modest choice from his parliamentary speeches. Vol. 6 consists of speeches held on a wide range of occasions, e.g., at meetings of various Internationals. Vol. 7 opens with speeches addressed to trade unionists, but the bulk of the space is taken up by articles originally published in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* and elsewhere, and by Bauer's contributions to *Die Neue Zeit*.

**BELKE, INGRID.** Die sozialreformerischen Ideen von Josef Popper-Lynkeus (1838-1921) im Zusammenhang mit allgemeinen Reformbestrebungen des Wiener Bürgertums um die Jahrhundertwende. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1978. vii, 296 pp. Ill. DM 58.00.

It is the social theories and plans of Josef Popper-Lynkeus that are analyzed here, not his inventions, nor his work in the field of quantum theory and psychoanalysis. Dr Belke concentrates on his *Allgemeine Nährpflicht* programme and his views on nationality. She stresses his individualism, which was greatly affected by the French Enlightenment. In a concluding chapter she assesses what influence Popper's ideas had, and gives an impression of the *Allgemeine Nährpflicht* organization and its members. The author has used primary sources, *inter alia* from archives in Jerusalem.

**HOLTMANN, EVERHARD.** Zwischen Unterdrückung und Befriedung. Sozialistische Arbeiterbewegung und autoritäres Regime in Österreich 1933-1938. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1978. 328 pp. DM 52.00.

Dr Holtmann analyzes, on the basis of many primary sources, the relations between the authoritarian governments of both Dollfuß and Schuschnigg and the Social Democrats. He examines in particular to what extent, and with what methods, the Social Democrats were repressed, and the development of the illegal Social Democracy. Continuity and change in the economy and in the relations with other countries demonstrably determined the repressive policy of the governments, but the author cautions against exaggerating the role of foreign pressure. Regarding the development of the illegal Social Democracy he discusses the various disputes between the left and the right wing of the party. The popular-front issue intensified this polarization and is thus seen as hampering an effective resistance.

**KAUFMANN, FRITZ.** Sozialdemokratie in Österreich. Idee und Geschichte einer Partei. Von 1889 bis zur Gegenwart. Amalthea Verlag, Wien, München 1978. 598 pp. S 520.

The present author deals mainly with the political history of the Austrian Social Democratic Party. Personal recollections and (mostly) secondary sources form his basis. The party as it operated after 1945 is more congenial to him than the pre-1934 one, which he thinks was dogmatic. His treatment of the history of the party before 1914 is rather cursory and in general he



does not pay much attention to the international scene. In the author's opinion Otto Bauer oscillated between big words and tiny, if any, deeds, but next to nothing is said about the Austro-Marxist theorists and their works. Dr Kaufmann takes great pains to correct the presentation by Ludwig Brügel of the attitude adopted by the Austrian Social Democrats towards the First World War. An interview with Bruno Kreisky is published at the end of the book, and an appendix contains the new party programme of 1978.

**STEKL, HANNES.** *Österreichs Zucht- und Arbeitshäuser 1671-1920. Institutionen zwischen Fürsorge und Strafvollzug.* R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1978. 412 pp. Ill. DM 64.00.

Dr Stekl gives a survey of the history of workhouses and houses of correction in the Austrian half of the Hapsburg Monarchy, with a distinct accent on the nineteenth century. The author bases himself to a large extent on primary sources. He gives a good description of the various proposals and policies concerning those institutions. Interesting are the sections dealing with the social background of the detainees, the competence of the personnel, and daily life in the institutions. Dr Stekl argues that resocialization programmes met with little success because of the heterogeneous functions of the houses, the low qualifications of the staff, lack of funds, and limitations inherent in the buildings.

#### Denmark

**CALLESEN, GERD and JOHN LOGUE.** *Social-Demokraten and Internationalism. The Copenhagen Social Democratic Newspaper's Coverage of International Labor Affairs, 1871-1958.* Kent Popular Press, Kent (Ohio) 1979. v, 73 pp. Ill. \$ 2.95.

These case-studies of the daily *Social-Demokraten* during the decades 1871-80, 1883-92, 1904-13, 1923-32 and 1949-58 show a marked decline in the proportion of foreign labour news and international labour theory. The authors relate this decline to the dwindling of international labour mobility rather than to ideology.

#### France

**Contributions à l'histoire paysanne de la Révolution française.** Sous la dir. d'Albert Soboul. Editions Sociales, Paris 1977. 405 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

After a lucid introduction by Professor Soboul, twelve kindred spirits deal with various aspects of French agrarian history during the eighteenth century. The focus is on the Marxist transition problem, especially in the first three contributions, one of which is by the Soviet historian A. V. Ado. The rest of the volume consists of (mostly local) case-studies.

DUCATEL, PAUL. *Histoire de la IIIe République. Vue à travers l'imagerie populaire et la presse satirique. V. De la République à l'Etat Français (1924-1940)*. Jean Grassin Editeur, Paris 1979. 243 pp. Ill. F.fr. 200.00.

The present volume completes Paul Ducatel's illustrated history of the Third Republic. The satirical press of the extreme Right is underrepresented once again; there is not a single reproduction from the notorious *Je suis partout*. An index of artists and one of periodicals etc., both covering all the five volumes, are appended.

JUDT, TONY. *Socialism in Provence 1871-1914. A Study in the Origins of the Modern French Left*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1979. xiv, 370 pp. Maps. £ 14.00. (Paper: £ 5.95.)

The relationship between Socialism and the peasantry is the leading theme of this monograph. Dr Judt concentrates on the Var Department, and derives from his local inquiry insights for the development in France as a whole. He disagrees with Willard and others on the topic of the continuity between Radicalism and Socialism, stating that in the period 1880-1900 there was an important shift in political behaviour in many villages and small towns. Moreover, "*pace* Claude Willard and others, it was not the diluted nature of socialism [...] which accounts for its appeal in the countryside, but on the contrary, the very revolutionary, almost apocalyptic character of its doctrine." A tendency found with the small peasantry to place its hopes in "a cooperativism which was often indistinguishable from full collectivisation of their meagre resources" was strengthened by crises. The author concludes his book, which is based on many primary sources, by pointing to the early years of industrialization as the most promising period for a Socialist revolution, among other things because of this support of the peasantry.

PATSOURAS, LOUIS. *Jean Grave and French Anarchism*. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque (Iowa) 1978. vi, 106 pp. \$ 4.95.

Since literature on Jean Grave does not abound, the present booklet would have been more welcome if not so superficial and narrow in its approach. Now it is mainly useful as a first introduction to Grave's life and thought. The author has based himself in part on primary sources.

SOWERWINE, CHARLES. *Les femmes & le socialisme. Un siècle d'histoire. Préface de Madeleine Rebérioux*. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1978. xxviii, 286 pp.; 103 pp. on microfiche. F.fr. 85.00.

Why have not we seen the rise of a strong feminist Socialist movement in France? This is the leading theme of the present discussion of the relations between feminists and the Socialist movement(s) during the Third Republic. The threefold answer the author gives may not be the last word on the

topic because the study dwells almost exclusively on organizational and ideological aspects. The feminists in question had only a vague idea of the necessity of fusing feminism and Socialism, he asserts, but on their part the French Socialists (Guesde, Lafargue and Jaurès) lacked almost all notion of Marxist theory regarding feminist demands. Last but not least, there is the influence of Louise Saumoneau, the principal character in the second part of the study. The bibliography and most of the tables are presented on microfiche, which for the time being seems rather unpractical given the modest technical equipment of the average reader.

**STEARNS, PETER N.** *Paths to Authority. The Middle Class and the Industrial Labor Force in France, 1820-48.* University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London n.d. [1979.] xi, 222 pp. \$ 12.95.

In this important study Professor Stearns analyzes the emergence of the new middle class in France, more specifically its social outlook and entrepreneurial policies. To him the period 1820-48 was formative in this respect, shaping attitudes that tended to persist. Focusing on entrepreneurs in the coal, metalwork-metallurgy and textile industries, he stresses the diverse character of the group. Its actions and proposals were to a certain extent affected by the worker shortage in France. The author contends that the French rather than the British model holds for other countries. In an appendix trends in material conditions of the French working class are analyzed in order to show that the conditions of the factory workers were improving in the period under discussion.

**SULEIMAN, EZRA N.** *Elites in French Society. The Politics of Survival.* Princeton University Press, Princeton n.d. [1979.] xiii, 299 pp. \$ 20.00. (Paper: \$ 9.75.)

The present author lucidly discusses the question of why some elites survive whereas others disappear. He draws on primary sources, cardinal among which is a survey of 125 anonymous members of the elite holding top positions in the private and public sectors. He concentrates on functions, interests and power of the elite, but does not discuss its social composition. Central in his examination is an analysis of the *grandes écoles* and the *grand corps*. He stresses the fact that in France the elite is selected according to merit, and that it is also capable of adapting itself to a new situation, conscious as it is of its prestige and its necessity to survive. Decentralization of the administrative and economic structures would harm the position of the elite very much indeed.

#### OTHER BOOKS

**BRECY, ROBERT.** *Florilège de la chanson révolutionnaire de 1789 au Front populaire.* Editions Hier et Demain, Paris 1978. 303 pp. Ill.

**PLUET-DESPATIN, JACQUELINE.** *La presse trotskiste en France de 1926 à 1968. Essai bibliographique.* Editions de la Maison des sciences de l'homme, Paris; Presses Universitaires de Grenoble, Grenoble 1978. vii, 198 pp.

## Germany

**BORSCHIED, PETER.** *Textilarbeiterschaft in der Industrialisierung. Soziale Lage und Mobilität in Württemberg (19. Jahrhundert).* [Industrielle Welt, Band 25.] Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1978. 584 pp. Maps. DM 120.00.

Like the investigation by Heilwig Schomerus (cf. *IRSH*, XXIV (1979), p. 277), the present volume is an interesting and important result of the project, led by Professor Conze, on the workers of Wurtemberg. The author has confined his research to the textile workers in the area during the nineteenth century. His main attention goes to the municipalities of Esslingen, Kuchen, Liebenzell, Isny and Gerstetten. Like Dr Schomerus he has made full use of matrimonial *Beibringens-Inventuren* and of probate inventories. His approach is a broad one, starting with the development of the textile industry and its peculiarities, and comprises such topics as migration, social mobility and the material position of the workers (regarding which he observes a steady improvement since the 1850's). Diagrams and tables fill many pages in the text, and in an appendix Dr Borscheid presents another 85 tables, along with the text of eleven specimens of factory rules.

**ELSÄSSER, KONRAD.** *Die badische Sozialdemokratie 1890 bis 1914. Zum Zusammenhang von Bildung und Organisation. Mit einem Vorwort von Georg Fülberth.* Verlag Arbeiterbewegung und Gesellschaftswissenschaft, Marburg 1978. x, 323 pp. DM 20.00.

Under somewhat too broad a title a thorough discussion of the educational policies of the Baden Social Democrats is presented here. The second part of the book focuses more specifically upon their activities concerning elementary education. In general the Mannheim Party Congress (1906) is considered as a line of demarcation in the development. The author has used many primary sources in, *inter alia*, Bonn and Amsterdam. Most fruitful proved to be the Adolf Geck papers in Karlsruhe, which are quoted frequently.

**EVANS, RICHARD J.** *Sozialdemokratie und Frauenemanzipation im deutschen Kaiserreich.* Aus dem Englischen übers. von W. G. Sebald unter Mitarbeit des Verfassers. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn 1979. 368 pp. DM 40.00.

It is Dr Evans's ambitious aim to set labour history a new research assignment. He declares the old themes of subculture and the revolutionary character of the SPD obsolete, and wants to replace them by his view that the party's rank and file, treated by other historians as a passive mass, was very active and self-confident. His analysis of the policy of the SPD towards women, considered to be the aggregate policies of the SPD in a nutshell, does not wholly substantiate this view, but is in many ways stimulating and of interest. There is a striking picture of anti-feminism in the party, the importance of Clara Zetkin is critically reconsidered, and Dr Evans as-

serts that after 1905 it was mainly the housewives from labour-aristocracy circles that joined the Social Democratic women's organization. To a large extent the volume is based upon primary sources.

**Forschungen zur Lage der Arbeiter im Industrialisierungsprozeß.** Hrsg. von Hans Pohl. [Industrielle Welt, Band 26.] Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1978. 132 pp. DM 32.00.

In the present volume, which contains lectures of high quality read at the meeting of German historians in Mannheim in 1976, Heilwig Schomerus again draws attention to the social composition of the workers of Esslingen. Günther Schulz shows that social-security organizations set up by employers in three industrial branches met with little success in their efforts to integrate the workforce into the capitalist system. Other contributions presenting case-studies of the social composition of the workforce are by Ulla Riemer-Schäfer (with interesting conclusions) and Jochen Krenzel. A general impression to be gained from these studies is that improvements in working conditions were more the result of shortages in the labour market and changes in technology than of trade-union activities.

**HIRSCHFELDER, HEINRICH.** Die bayerische Sozialdemokratie 1864-1914. Teil I: 1864-1878. Teil II: 1878-1914. Verlag Palm & Enke, Erlangen 1979. ix, 688 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 56.00.

This is a welcome and useful survey of the history of the Bavarian Social Democracy, 1864-1914. The author bases himself on primary sources and gives a descriptive account. He stresses the party's "electoral" character and this is seen as a major factor in its reformist views since 1870. Although attention is paid to the rank and file (mostly in Bavaria's big cities), the accent is on activities and discussions on the part of the leadership: Franz, Grillenberger, Viereck and Vollmar. The author shows that the leaders were most of the time in tune with the rank and file, but that there was also a temporary rift during the years of the Anti-Socialist Law.

**HUSTER, ERNST-ULRICH.** Die Politik der SPD 1945-1950. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1978. viii, 232 pp. DM 19.00.

Mr Huster bases himself solely on printed sources; however, he is penetrating with regard to ideology. According to him a basic contradiction is inherent in Social Democratic policy: short-term reforms, which are socially integrative, thus stabilizing the capitalist system, *versus* the long-term objective of superseding capitalism. This is the leading theme in his analysis of the main points in SPD policy after 1945: structural reform (socialization), economic planning and the Constitution. He shows that the occupying powers (especially the USA) severely restricted the scope of the SPD politicians and that the Cold War increasingly blocked Socialist solutions. Still he condemns the SPD leadership, which in its short-term policy lost sight of its long-term objective. Moreover, its strong belief in

parliamentarism and its anti-Communism impeded mobilization of the workers, thus making restoration possible.

*Illustrierte Geschichte der deutschen Novemberrevolution 1918/1919.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1978. 454 pp. Ill. Maps. M 35.00.

As for its first seven chapters, the present volume is largely a reprint of the *Illustrierte Geschichte der Novemberrevolution in Deutschland*, which was noticed in IRSH, XIII (1968), pp. 480f. However, unlike its predecessor it does not stop short in January 1919, but continues the story of the revolution up to and including the Bavarian Council Republic.

JERSCH-WENZEL, STEFI. *Juden und "Franzosen" in der Wirtschaft des Raumes Berlin/Brandenburg zur Zeit des Merkantilismus.* Mit einem Geleitwort von Otto Büsch. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1978. xiv, 290 pp. DM 68.00.

In the framework of his Mercantilist policy the Great Elector of Brandenburg attracted and patronized Jewish and Huguenot immigrants. Dr Jersch-Wenzel has written an important monograph on the status and the economic performance of this *Ersatzbürgertum*. The immigrants in question made some innovatory contributions, but precisely because of their dependence on the Mercantilist system they were unable to introduce entrepreneurial capitalism.

*Jüdisches Leben in Deutschland. Selbstzeugnisse zur Sozialgeschichte im Kaiserreich.* Hrsg. und eingel. von Monika Richarz. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1979. 494 pp. Ill. DM 39.80.

The first volume of this series of Jewish *Selbstzeugnisse* was noticed in IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 282. The present forty selections may be said to be broadly representative of the Jewish community in the Hohenzollern Empire, of its life and its problems. Selections from the (unpublished) memoirs of the Social Democratic lawyers Curt Rosenberg and Philipp Löwenfeld are included.

KAST, BERND. *Die Thematik des "Eigners" in der Philosophie Max Stirners. Sein Beitrag zur Radikalisierung der anthropologischen Fragestellung.* Bouvier Verlag Herbert Grundmann, Bonn 1979. xv, 506 pp. DM 64.00.

In this poorly mimeographed doctorate thesis (Mayence 1977) Stirner's concept of the "owner", not that of the ego, is presented as the true key to his philosophical anthropology. The author is of the opinion that Stirner was the great thinker who, unlike Feuerbach and Marx, radically broke with Hegel's idealism. He has got hold of almost anything written on Stirner, only to reject most of it.

LUCAS, ERHARD. Märzrevolution 1920. Band 3. Verhandlungsversuche und deren Scheitern; Gegenstrategien von Regierung und Militär; die Niederlage der Aufstandsbewegung; der weiße Terror. Verlag Roter Stern, Frankfurt/M. 1978. 580 pp. Ill. DM 42.00.

The first two volumes of Dr Lucas's detailed study of the "March revolution" of 1920 were noticed in IRSH, XX (1975), p. 134. The present third volume deals with the events from the Bielefeld conference of March 23-24 to the crushing defeat of the armed workers in the early days of April and the "white terror". Although the author makes no secret of his revolutionary sympathies, he is quite critical of both KPD policy and SED historiography.

LUDEWIG, HANS-ULRICH. Arbeiterbewegung und Aufstand. Eine Untersuchung zum Verhalten der Arbeiterparteien in den Aufstandsbewegungen der frühen Weimarer Republik 1920-1923. [Historische Studien, Heft 432.] Matthiesen Verlag, Husum 1978. 265 pp. DM 58.00.

SPD, USPD and KPD attitudes towards revolutionary violence during the early Weimar Republic are analyzed here in detail and on a broad basis of primary sources. The author focuses upon the insurrection in the Ruhr area (1920), the revolution of March 1921 and the Hamburg revolt of 1923. He ascertains that economic conditions, though generally producing discontent, were not decisive for the outbreak of revolts with a mass support. Instead he points to counter-revolutionary actions such as the Kapp-Lüttwitz *Putsch*. The SPD controlled the course of the insurrections analyzed, and compared with the other two parties its political actions were more in accordance with its theoretical maxims. As to the USPD and the KPD, internal rivalries are analyzed, and regarding the latter party the author also draws attention to inspiration from Moscow. He has deliberately narrowed his scope, so that factors outside the workers' parties are somewhat under-rated.

MARTIN, GÜNTHER. Die bürgerlichen Exzellenzen. Zur Sozialgeschichte der preußischen Generalität 1812-1918. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1979. 207 pp. DM 44.00.

Ten years ago Günther Martin presented at Saarland University a doctorate thesis on the Prussian general officers of the nineteenth century, called *Gruppenschicksal und Herkunftsschicksal*. His findings are presented here in a form that caters for a wide readership; there is a separate chapter on "Marriages and Eros". The view, indirectly expressed in the title, that the army was no longer monopolized by the Prussian squirearchy is essentially sound, but the author tends to underrate the persistence of the "feudal" ethos inside and outside the army.

MILLER, SUSANNE. Die Bürde der Macht. Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie 1918-1920. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1978. 532 pp. DM 84.00.

The present volume is an important sequel to *Burgfrieden und Klassenkampf*, which was noticed in *IRSH*, XX (1975), p. 135. The author shows how the decision of the SPD in August 1914 still determined the policies of (M)SPD and USPD in the period under consideration. Following Erich Matthias and others, she acknowledges the impact of pre-1914 views and traditions on SPD policy after 1918, although the difficult circumstances of the time are given still greater weight. All the same, the SPD leadership can be blamed for a lack of confidence, boldness and phantasy in Dr Miller's opinion. She has confined herself to a discussion of the policies of both parties, and deals with the Spartacists and the KPD only in so far as these had influence on the Social Democrats.

MOSSE, GEORGE L. *Der nationalsozialistische Alltag. So lebte man unter Hitler*. Athenäum Verlag, Königstein/Ts. 1978. ix, 389 pp. Ill. DM 29.80.

"The kind of culture that the Nazis, in their barrage, unloosed upon the population and then enforced is illustrated in this book." "Die Art von Kultur, die die Nazis ungebändigt auf die Bevölkerung entluden, und dann noch verstärkten, ist in diesem Band dargestellt." While the first sentence gives some idea of what the original *Nazi Culture* (New York 1966) is about, the second is a modest sample of the quality of the German translation. The only virtue we can detect in the present volume is that the bulk of the Nazi selections included (not those from *Mein Kampf*) are in the original German wording.

PASCHEN, JOACHIM. *Demokratische Vereine und preußischer Staat. Entwicklung und Unterdrückung der demokratischen Bewegung während der Revolution von 1848/49*. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1977. 182 pp. DM 56.00.

This doctorate thesis (Hamburg 1973) gives a detailed account of the radical democratic movement in Germany in 1848-49, and is mainly based on primary source material from both West and East German archives. The organization of the movement was very democratic, which at times hampered its effectiveness. The radical democrats came very near to modern party concepts, and appear to have attracted most support in places where industrialization had already developed. A discussion of the political ideas of the radical democrats reveals a strong plebiscitary undercurrent. Their social views were deliberately kept vague, however, on account of the variegated social composition of the movement (petty bourgeoisie along with workers). In this context it is a pity that Dr Paschen should have dealt so summarily with the impulses received from the Communists, Marx in particular. There is no discussion of connections with radical movements abroad.

PRAHL, HANS-WERNER. *Sozialgeschichte des Hochschulwesens*. Kösel-Verlag, München 1978. 406 pp. DM 48.00.



The present volume is not a full-fledged social history of the universities. Rather it is a useful introduction, mainly to the institutional history of the German universities in a societal context. The organization of teaching and learning is treated, but the social composition of the students and the role of the universities in the professional structure are also dealt with. Except for the statistical tables in the appendix, the author bases himself on secondary material, from which he sometimes quotes at considerable length. The extensive bibliography deserves special mention.

**RICHTER, HELMUT.** *Zum Problem der Einheit von Theorie und Praxis bei Karl Marx. Eine biographisch-systematische Studie über den frühen Marx.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1978. 468 pp. DM 48.00.

The problem of the relationship between theory and practice in the thought of Marx before 1848 is analyzed here along two lines: the genesis of historical materialism and the genesis of his political economy. This analysis is done in considerable detail. The author tends to date certain stages in the development of Marx's doctrine very early. Thus, Marx is said to have thought of himself as a materialist already when working on his doctorate thesis, and he is supposed to have arrived at his conception of historical materialism well before starting to write *The German Ideology*. An important factor in his break with the Young Hegelians was his way of life.

**ROSE, MARGARET A.** *Reading the Young Marx and Engels. Poetry, Parody and the Censor.* Croom Helm, London; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1978. 165 pp. £ 6.95.

The present author argues that censorship in Germany had a great impact on the contents of the poems of Marx and Engels, and on the use of parody in their early work (including *The Eighteenth Brumaire*). Her discussion is quite diffuse and superficial, tending to exaggerate that impact of censorship, which allegedly had an indirect silencing effect on Marx's writing about economic problems from 1846 till the *Grundrisse*.

**ROSENBERG, HANS.** *Machteliten und Wirtschaftskonjunkturen. Studien zur neueren deutschen Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1978. 343 pp. DM 58.00.

This collection of studies falls into two parts. The first consists of essays written between 1932 and 1977. Two main themes come up for discussion: the role and power of elites, and the impact of the business cycle on society. Two essays are published for the first time, viz., a retrospective view of Professor Rosenberg's development as a historian, and an essay on the formation of Junker rule in Brandenburg-Prussia, 1410-1618. In the second part the author has brought together some of his book reviews. Many of these (and one essay) are reprinted in English.

STEENSON, GARY P. *Karl Kautsky 1854-1938. Marxism in the Classical Years.* University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1978. xii, 308 pp. Ill. \$ 15.95.

Dr Steenson presents a useful introduction to Kautsky's life and work on the basis of primary sources (including interviews with Dr Karl Kautsky, Jr). It is not a "definitive biography", but it is especially concerned with "the factors that brought Kautsky to develop his Marxism as he did". The author's account loses in quality as his subject gradually plays a less important role. For the period after 1917 the book is marred by certain flaws, e.g., the discussion of Kautsky's relations with the Bolsheviks, and the flimsy treatment of his post-1917 writings. Assertions that Kautsky was no "Darwino-Marxist" are not sufficiently borne out by the book, but on the other hand a break in his political thought, somewhere around 1910, cannot be established, as the author demonstrates. Some nice photographs are included.

STEINBERG, HANS-JOSEF. *Die deutsche sozialistische Arbeiterbewegung bis 1914. Eine bibliographische Einführung.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1979. xi, 379 pp. DM 29.50.

This mimeographed volume is not exactly a bibliographical introduction to the Socialist workers' movement in pre-1914 Germany. It is a bibliography without annotations, but with a useful introductory headnote to each chapter or section. Articles and unpublished doctorate theses are included. Titles of publications in the Slavonic languages or in Hungarian are not given in their original form, but in a German translation (e.g., "Waldenberg, Marek: Aufstieg und Fall Karl Kautskys, (polnisch)"). Four especially useful keys are appended: indices of subjects, persons, geographic names and, last but not least, authors.

STIRNER, HARTMUT. *Die Agitation und Rhetorik Ferdinand Lassalles.* Verlag Arbeiterbewegung und Gesellschaftswissenschaft, Marburg 1978. 298 pp. DM 29.00.

In so far as the present author discusses his subject proper, in the second part of his book, he gives an analysis which increases our knowledge. With regard to agitation he examines Lassalle's ideas on the subject and the effects of his activities. These, he observes, were especially successful in towns where the Communist League had been operating in 1848 and subsequent years. Much attention is paid to Lassalle's attitude towards the press. As for his rhetoric the author analyzes mainly its demagogic aspects. The appraisal, similar to more rigid products of SED historiography, stresses Lassalle's idealism and criticizes in particular his refusal to co-operate with the Progressive Party. The consequences of such a co-operation are not given due consideration, however. Too narrow a selection of (secondary) sources accounts for certain flaws in the book.

... unsrer Partei einen Sieg erringen. Studien zur Entstehungs- und Wirkungsgeschichte des "Kapitals" von Karl Marx. Ein Sammelband. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1978. 272 pp. M 15.50.

The present volume contains twenty-two essays of very unequal size. They have been grouped in two parts, the first dealing with the genesis of *Capital*, the second focusing on the role *Capital* has played and is still playing. The volume is a by-product of the MEGA project and so, not surprisingly, it is written by German and Russian authors. To name a few, at random: H. Skambraks, V. S. Vygodskij, A. V. Uroeva and E. Kopf. A continuous thread running through most of the contributions is, in the words of editor H. Gemkow, "the polemic against the bourgeois deformation and falsification of Marxism, against anti-Communism".

WENDORFF, WERNER. Schule und Bildung in der Politik von Wilhelm Liebknecht. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung im 19. Jahrhundert. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1978. viii, 334 pp. DM 88.00.

That Wilhelm Liebknecht was an eclectic is convincingly shown in this monograph, which analyzes his views on schools and education. The author criticizes Marxist-Leninist historiography concerning Liebknecht for overlooking the complexity in his thought and wants to fill this gap. He therefore pursues the development of Liebknecht's thinking very closely. This unfortunately results in an overwhelming amount of detail and references, which slightly blurs the overall picture.

WUNDER, BERND. Privilegierung und Disziplinierung. Die Entstehung des Berufsbeamtentums in Bayern und Württemberg (1780-1825). R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1978. 349 pp. DM 88.00.

The rise of the modern professional bureaucracy in Bavaria and Württemberg is analyzed here on the basis of many primary sources. The two *Länder* were quite ahead of their time in this respect, and the author regards the development in Bavaria as similar to that in Prussia. However, Bavaria accomplished in a few years what took ages in Prussia. The modernization of the civil service was prompted here by the desire of Montgelas to make his State a European power. In Württemberg reform was set off by a serious socio-political conflict: the estates, joined by the civil servants, challenged the personal rule of the Duke in order to introduce the principles of the *Rechtsstaat*. In the end Dr Wunder questions whether present-day civil servants are entitled to their exceptional status.

ZWAHR, HARTMUT. Zur Konstituierung des Proletariats als Klasse. Strukturuntersuchung über das Leipziger Proletariat während der industriellen Revolution. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1978. 364 pp. M 27.50.

This is a very important and stimulating contribution to the history of the

formation of the proletariat as a class in and for itself. The author confines himself to the city of Leipzig (though he maintains that his findings have a much wider relevance), and he concentrates on the structure of this early proletariat. He rightly presents the formation of the proletariat as closely related to the emergence of a modern capitalist bourgeoisie. The process is seen as consisting of three components, which also constitute the three main parts of the book: the economic, the social and the political-ideological formation. Using a wealth of archival sources (among which ecclesiastical archives, which made it possible to reconstitute the biographies of 2,050 workers, are very important), he is able to discuss the process in great detail. Thus he succeeds very well in describing the transition of groups from a protective guild system to a society based on capitalist free enterprise. He observes that a born or hereditary proletariat does not appear simultaneously in the various branches of industry. There is a close relation between the appearance of a born proletariat and the political-ideological formation of the class. In this context Professor Zwahr denies a political leadership of the craftsmen, which he ascribes to labourers in (manu)factories.

## OTHER BOOKS

- ERDMANN, KARL DIETRICH. *Rätestaat oder parlamentarische Demokratie. Neuere Forschungen zur Novemberrevolution 1918 in Deutschland. Eine J. C. Jacobsen-Gedenkvorlesung.* [Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, *Historisk-filosofiske Meddelelser*, 49:4.] Munksgaard, København 1979. 26 pp.
- LEDERER, EMIL. *Kapitalismus, Klassenstruktur und Probleme der Demokratie in Deutschland 1910-1940. Ausgewählte Aufsätze. Mit einem Beitrag von Hans Speier und einer Bibliographie von Bernd Uhlmannsiek* hrsg. von Jürgen Kocka. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1979. 310 pp.
- Sozialdemokratische Arbeiterbewegung und Weimarer Republik. Materialien zur gesellschaftlichen Entwicklung 1927-1933.* Hrsg. von Wolfgang Luthardt. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1978. 2 vols. 422 pp.; 435 pp.

## Great Britain

- BAILEY, PETER. *Leisure and Class in Victorian England. Rational recreation and the contest for control, 1830-1885.* [Studies in Social History.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo 1978. x, 260 pp. £ 5.75.

The author sets his well-written analysis against the background of industrialization and urbanization. In this context traditional pastime activities became detrimental to the discipline required by the capitalist production process. Social reformers, therefore, tried to gain control of popular leisure through the promotion of rational recreation. Dr Bailey shows that their reform experiments (the Working Men's Club movement, promotion of organized games, music halls) came to nothing and that in the end (mid

1880's) the workers were still master of their leisure activities. Commercialization had vitiated some of the experiments (e.g., the music halls). The author concludes that respectability, which played a key role in the approach of the reformers, must not be overemphasized in explaining the stability of Victorian society. A case-study of Bolton, Lancashire, further substantiates the argument, which is based on many primary sources.

**BRUNDAGE, ANTHONY.** *The Making of the New Poor Law. The politics of inquiry, enactment and implementation, 1832-39.* Hutchinson, London 1978. xv, 204 pp. £ 8.50.

The reform of the Poor Law is studied here in an explicitly political context, the author's principal concern being "the exercise or attempted exercise of power". So Professor Brundage concentrates on the administration and argues, as does Dr Digby (*vide* below), that the New Poor Law entailed centralization of power to a lesser degree than has previously been thought. The reform led to a reorganization and strengthening of the power the traditional leaders had over their own localities. The limits of central power become particularly clear in a case-study of the implementation of the new act in the rural Midlands and East Anglia, which is based on the correspondence of Assistant Commissioners with the Central Board.

**CLARKE, PETER.** *Liberals and Social Democrats.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1978. xiii, 344 pp. £ 10.50.

This is a very careful and penetrating study of a group of Liberals who were, in the author's opinion, also Social Democrats. Focusing on their ideas, Dr Clarke examines the work of the Hammonds, L. T. Hobhouse, J. A. Hobson and G. Wallas, and he shows the relevance of these scholars for an understanding of the period in which they lived. But it is not only to them that the author calls attention. Their relations with, e.g., Keynes, Gilbert Murray, Shaw, Tawney and the Webbs are also treated in detail. Special mention deserve the bibliographical notes. An appendix contains a list of gross effects, at the time of death, of the most important persons dealt with.

**DIGBY, ANNE.** *Pauper Palaces.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Henley, Boston 1978. x, 266 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 6.95.

Although much attention is paid to the workhouses ("pauper palaces"), including their architecture, the scope of the present author is wider. In fact she extensively analyzes the practice of the New Poor Law in the County of Norfolk. She argues, on a broad basis of both printed and manuscript primary sources, that the local incorporating movement of the eighteenth century, and not the New Poor Law, made a decisive break with the Elizabethan basis of the Old Poor Law. In Norfolk, where farmers formed the bulk of the ratepayers, the local New Poor Law administration tried to harmonize the needs of the poor with the interests of these ratepayers. The latter, faced with agrarian depression and the decline of the textile industry,

determined the local practice of the New Poor Law so much that it became almost autonomous. This state of affairs was, in the opinion of Dr Digby, to a great extent caused by a major deficiency in poor-law finance, "which continued to tax local poverty rather than national prosperity".

**HORN, PAMELA.** *Education in Rural England 1800-1914.* Gill and Macmillan, Dublin 1978. xiv, 351 pp. Ill. £ 15.00.

On a broad basis of various sources a comprehensive picture of the development of education in rural England is presented here. Dr Horn has written a qualitative rather than quantitative account, thematically organized, with much attention to striking details. She deals with several reforms, such as the institution of the pupil-teacher system. The general development was from a predominantly religious instruction, with strong moral overtones, towards a more secular education, with a broader curriculum and much attention to health care. Throughout the book the situation in England is compared with education on the Continent, and in this respect England was reducing her backwardness. Dr Horn does not differentiate very much between the various regions of England. Eight appendices throw, from the original sources, additional light on the subject. Given the author's vivid style, the volume would be very lively even without the well-chosen illustrations.

**Independent Collier: The Coal Miner as Archetypal Proletarian Reconsidered.** Ed. by Royden Harrison. The Harvester Press, Hassocks 1978. viii, 276 pp. Maps. £ 15.50.

The contributions to the present volume set out to criticize "a long standing tradition in which the miner or collier is seen as the original and quintessential proletarian". It is argued that the miners were far more independent during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century, and the proletarianization process went much slower, than has previously been thought. In the contributions a certain accent falls on the miners of Scotland. These contributions deal with trade unionism (notably a reassessment of Alexander MacDonald), community life, and the impact of the business cycle on the conduct of the miners. Thus they indicate that the view proposed in the volume would entail many corrections in current assumptions. The editor states that especially the years 1869-75 need to be reconsidered.

**The Middle Class in Politics.** Ed. by John Garrard, David Jary, Michael Goldsmith, and Adrian Oldfield. Saxon House, Farnborough (Hants.) n.d. [1978.] vii, 373 pp. £ 9.50.

As may be gathered from the title, the papers that make up the present volume are in the field of political science rather than of social history. Themes discussed throughout the volume are unity and diversity in middle-class political behaviour and power, and the effectiveness of this be-

haviour. The papers cover the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. We like to mention Tom Nossiter's contribution with notes on the literature on the middle class in nineteenth-century politics, and Roger King's and Neill Nugent's essay on ratepayers' associations in Newcastle and Wakefield. The last contribution to the volume is a convenient select bibliography, by John Percy.

**MINGAY, G. E.** *Rural Life in Victorian England*. Heinemann, London 1977 [*recte* 1978.] 212 pp. Ill. £ 5.95.

Professor Mingay here describes living conditions in rural England during the period 1815-1914. On the basis of diaries, letters and reports of contemporaries (e.g., Rider Haggard and Thomas Hardy) he gives an impression of the experiences of the various social groups in the countryside during enclosure and industrialization. Each chapter deals with a separate group, such as landowners, farmers, labourers, industrial workers and professional people. The volume is very well illustrated.

**PROTHERO, I. J.** *Artisans and Politics in Early Nineteenth-Century London*. John Gast and his Times. Dawson, Folkestone 1979. xi, 418 pp. £ 15.00.

Dr Prothero has written an important book, which will be of interest to those studying the activities of the artisans in the early years of industrialization. The volume links up with E. P. Thompson's *The Making of the English Working Class*. It claims that the London case is even exemplary of the activities of the artisans in Western Europe. John Gast is the central character in the narrative, though the book is not a biography of him. Through Gast the author is able to give a penetrating analysis of the ideology and the activities of the London artisans, who certainly tried to preserve their traditional status, but sought remedies to their worsening situation that still look very modern. Every given artisan could be as militant as any other worker, Dr Prothero maintains, and it is only for lack of uniformity in experience that there was such great variety in their behaviour. The author stresses that these variations in experience need to be analyzed further. He emphasizes the political character of the artisans' critique, and shows a continuity in political development of which Chartism was to be the culmination — a continuity that calls for a thorough analysis of artisan liberalism in the second half of the nineteenth century. A bibliographical note is appended.

**Rebels and Their Causes**. Essays in Honour of A. L. Morton. Ed. by Maurice Cornforth. Lawrence and Wishart, London 1978. 224 pp. £ 7.50.

The contributions to the present festschrift reflect the interests of A. L. Morton. Among the contributors are prominent British scholars. Thus, we find Eric Hobsbawm analyzing the first ten years of the Historians' Group of the British CP. Christopher Hill draws attention to the question whether radicalism as expressed during the 1640's "had had an underground

existence before 1640". John Saville discusses Robert Owen's ideas on the family and marriage. Victor Kiernan investigates "Working Class and Nation in Nineteenth-Century Britain", while Arnold Kettle concludes the volume with a (tentative) reconsideration of Bernard Shaw.

SMITH, F. B. *The People's Health 1830-1910*. Croom Helm, London 1979. 442 pp. £ 14.95.

This study gives a useful survey of public health in nineteenth-century England. The author has organized his book according to the stages of human life, beginning with a chapter on childbirth and ending with old age. The focus is exclusively on health and diseases. A good impression is given of differences in medical treatment as a result of differences in income. According to the author it was improvements in nutrition, housing and working conditions rather than medical science that made for better health in England. The volume is to a large extent based on primary sources. Titles of modern secondary sources are to be found in the notes.

TOMPSON, RICHARD. *The Charity Commission and the Age of Reform*. [Studies in Social History.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Henley; University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo 1979. viii, 279 pp. £ 5.95.

The present monograph thoroughly examines the work of one particular commission of inquiry, the Charity Commission (1818-37). The author wants to show that this kind of source material can deepen our understanding of the age of reform. His findings question current assumptions. Thus, he demonstrates that the reforms were much less "for the people" than is usually assumed and that reform always was a governmental initiative. Reform organizations and movements had less impact than has hitherto been thought. In two appendices the Charity Commission reports and the names of the Commissioners are listed.

WEBB, SIDNEY and BEATRICE. *The Letters of —*. Ed. by Norman MacKenzie. Vol. I. Apprenticeships 1873-1892. Vol. II. Partnership 1892-1912. Vol. III. Pilgrimage 1912-1947. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1978. xx, 453 pp.; xv, 405 pp.; xii, 482 pp. Ill. £ 25.00 per vol.

This three-volume selection from the thousands of letters written by the Webbs to each other and to third persons was commissioned by the London School of Economics. From both a biographical and an historical point of view this correspondence is less important than Beatrice's lifelong diary, if only because the Webbs wrote each other only when apart. The 967 letters selected are printed *in toto*; the economical but useful annotation has been concentrated in the editorial headnotes to the individual letters. Each volume has a composite index.



## OTHER BOOKS

A catalogue of some labour records in Scotland and some Scots records outside Scotland. Compiled and ed. by Ian MacDougall. Scottish Labour History Society, Edinburgh 1978. xxvi, 598 pp.

**The Netherlands**

JONGE, A. A. DE. *Het Nationaal-Socialisme in Nederland. Voorgeschiedenis, ontstaan en ontwikkeling*. 2de druk. Kruseman, Den Haag 1979. 201 pp. Ill. D.fl. 29.50.

The present volume is a reprint, in a more handsome format, of a popular but well-documented historical outline of Fascism and Nazism in the Netherlands, which was first published twelve years ago and noticed in *IRSH*, XIII (1968), p. 492. The preface to the present edition contains a few qualifications and retractions.

**Spain**

GARCIA OLIVER, JUAN. *El eco de los pasos. El anarcosindicalismo . . . en la calle . . . en el Comité de Milicias . . . en el gobierno . . . en el exilio*. Ruedo Ibérico, Paris; Ibérica de Ediciones y Publicaciones, Barcelona 1978. 649 pp. F.fr. 90.00; Ptas 1200.

These memoirs of one of the best known Spanish Anarcho-Syndicalists are as fascinating as the personality of the author, who assumed the portfolio of Justice in the Republican Government in November 1936. The judgment on the CNT committees – the higher the body, the lower the quality of its members – is characteristic of the book. Garcia Oliver's criticism of the most prominent activists, notably the intellectuals among them, is very trenchant, but it is a matter of (uncorroborated) interpretation and private opinion.

**Sweden**

KORPI, WALTER. *The working class in welfare capitalism. Work, unions and politics in Sweden*. [International Library of Sociology.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Henley, Boston 1978. xxi, 448 pp. £ 9.50.

Professor Korpi discusses historical changes in the position of the workers in Swedish society and the development of their organizations. He bases himself on, *inter alia*, internal documents of the Swedish Metal Workers' Union and on a survey study among metal workers. Topics that come up for discussion are factors making for organization of the workers, the functioning of the trade union, and political views and choices. In the opinion of

the author the possibility of a Socialist Sweden is still conceivable, the more so since a basic prerequisite of capitalism, competition among workers, has nearly disappeared.

## OTHER BOOKS

STADIN, KEKKE. Småstäder, småborgare och stora samhällsförändringar. Borgarnas sociala struktur i Arboga, Enköping och Västervik under perioden efter 1680. Uppsala 1979; distr. by Almqvist & Wiksell International, Stockholm. 180 pp.

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia**

ACTON, EDWARD. Alexander Herzen and the role of the intellectual revolutionary. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1979. x, 194 pp. £ 7.95.

The present volume is an attempt to provide a unified picture of Herzen's personal, intellectual and political development in exile. The author, who took his doctor's degree under the supervision of Professor Carr, by and large follows the interpretation given by the latter in *The Romantic Exiles*. The personal and political catastrophe experienced by Herzen in 1851-52 is represented as a major turning-point.

BAILES, KENDALL E. Technology and Society under Lenin and Stalin. Origins of the Soviet Technical Intelligentsia, 1917-1941. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1978. xiii, 469 pp. Ill. \$ 30.00. (Paper: \$ 12.50.)

An excellent analysis is presented here of the crucial, intricate and many-sided role the technical intelligentsia played in the Soviet Union up to 1941. The author elucidates his subject mainly by means of case-studies. On a massive basis of primary sources (mostly newspapers) and using some unpublished Soviet dissertations, Professor Bailes shows how the technical intelligentsia (engineers, agronomists, technicians and applied scientists) succeeded in retaining its influential position even in the times of the great purges. In demonstrating the importance of the technical intelligentsia the author gives a re-interpretation of the purges and of the political disputes concerning economic and technological planning. There is also an interesting assessment of the Soviet efforts in aviation. The author combines the totalitarianism approach with the group-conflict model. He concludes, among other things, that technology does not predetermine social relations, but only creates a certain range of alternatives.

GORSEN, PETER [und] EBERHARD KNÖDLER-BUNTE. Proletkult. 1. System einer proletarischen Kultur. Dokumentation. 2. Zur Praxis und Theorie einer proletarischen Kulturrevolution in Sowjetrußland 1917-1925. Dokumentation. Frommann-Holzboog, Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt 1974;

1975. 269 pp.; 189 pp. Ill. DM 92.00. (Paper: DM 68.00.) Not singly obtainable.

These documentary volumes are valuable because of the light they shed on the revolutionary *proletkul't* movement. Apart from an editorial introduction of over a hundred pages Vol. 1 contains texts on the political aspects of the movement, including marginal notes by Lenin himself. Vol. 2 is devoted to the theory and practice of *proletkul't*, especially theatrics; a detailed bibliography is appended. A third volume called *Interpretation* has been announced for several years, but probably will not be available in the near future.

HEIJENOORT, JEAN VAN. *Sept ans auprès de Léon Trotsky. De Prinkipo à Coyoacán. Les Lettres Nouvelles*, Maurice Nadeau, Paris 1978. 231 pp. Ill. F.fr. 45.00.

— With Trotsky in Exile. From Prinkipo to Coyoacán. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1978. ix, 164 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

"Twenty years old, having just ended nine years of confinement in French schools, and in total revolt against society", the present author joined Trockij's entourage in 1932, to which he belonged for seven years. His recollections provide some personal details on Trockij in exile, but they are pretty irrelevant from a political or ideological point of view. A "Correction of Errors in Writings about Trotsky [including *The Prophet Outcast*]" is appended. The American edition has an index of names.

HOWE, IRVING. *Trotsky*. The Harvester Press, Hassocks; Fontana/Collins, London 1978. 186 pp. £ 8.50; 1.25.

Professor Howe begins by stating that his new book "is not a biography; it is a political essay with a narrative foundation". Having been a Trotskyist of sorts as a young man, he treats his subject with a marked sympathy, but at the same time he does not fail to criticize Trockij's brand of Marxism-Leninism. For his "narrative foundation" the author has heavily drawn on Deutscher's well-known biography; his own contribution mainly consists in a shrewd analysis of Trockij's writings.

TECKENBERG, WOLFGANG. *Die soziale Struktur der sowjetischen Arbeiterklasse im internationalen Vergleich. Auf dem Wege zur industrialisierten Ständegesellschaft? Mit einem Vorwort von Erwin K. Scheuch*. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1977. 228 pp. DM 48.00.

The present volume focuses on the social structure of the Soviet working class in the period between 1959 and 1970. Elites and agricultural labourers are not taken into consideration because of the lack of Soviet literature on the subject. The author points to considerable socio-cultural differences in Soviet society, and denies both an *embourgeoisement* of the blue-collar workers and a proletarianization of the white-collar workers. On the con-

trary, the concentration of the workforce in large-scale factories is seen as a factor making for an increase in intra-group contacts. The Soviet Union reveals characteristics of industrial society, and the author proposes to call this type "feudal" as distinct from its Western counterparts.

## OTHER BOOKS

VASIL'EVA, E. K. Social'no-ekonomičeskaja struktura naselenija SSSR (statistiko-demografičeskij analiz). "Statistika", Moskva 1978. 207 pp.