

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

DESROCHE, H. *Les dieux rêvés. Théisme et athéisme en utopie.* Desclée, Paris 1972. 227 pp. F.fr. 28.00.

Dr Desroche takes great interest in the "religious" elements in the Socialist movement (cf. IRSH, XI (1966), pp. 120f., and XIV (1969), pp. 270f.). In the present volume he makes much of the relative contributions by Saint-Simon, Fourier and Cabet, for which he had already invented the term "utheism".

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Arbeiterdichtung. Analysen – Bekenntnisse – Dokumentationen. Hrsg. von der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Kulturpolitik. Hammer, Wuppertal 1973. 324 pp. DM 26.00.

The concept of *Arbeiterdichtung* can be defined in different ways: literary achievements of workers and/or for, or even only about, workers. In his preface O. Staininger points out that the German-speaking authors represented in this book express different opinions on the essence of what *Arbeiterdichtung* is. In the contributions of J. Strelka and F. Vassen the definition of the term is also discussed. Further, the book contains a number of short essays, replies to an inquiry among authors, and programmes and appeals from Socialist and Communist authors' organizations in various periods.

BAKUNIN, MICHAÏL. *Frühschriften.* Eingel., übers. und mit Anm. vers. von Rainer Beer. Verlag Jakob Hegner, Köln 1973. 221 pp. DM 17.80.

— . *Bakunin on Anarchy. Selected Works by the Activist-Founder of World Anarchism.* Ed., Transl. and with an Introd. by Sam Dolgoff. Preface by Paul Avrich. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1973. xxvii, 405, vii pp. £ 5.50.

The first-mentioned volume contains an annotated translation of three philosophical essays written by Bakunin at the time when he wanted to become a professor in the University of Moscow. They are characterized by

a quite positive appraisal of God and the State, which was soon to break down in his "Reaction in Germany" (1842). *Bakunin on Anarchy* opens with this landmark, but the main emphasis of the selections is on the last ten years of Bakunin's life, notably 1870-72. The volume, which has been compiled by a fellow-Anarchist, is the fullest Bakunin anthology now available in English; a translation of Guillaume's *Notice biographique* is included.

CERRITO, GINO. Il ruolo della organizzazione anarchica. L'efficientismo organizzativo. Il problema della minoranza. Il periodo transitorio. Classismo e umanesimo. Edizioni RL, Pistoia 1973. 492 pp. L. 3000.

The subject of the present volume is the well-known problem of Anarchism and organization. The author pays much attention to the so-called Aršinov Platform; he rejects this as an authoritarian heresy, which was continued after 1945 by the *Gruppi Anarchici d'Azione Proletaria* and the "Situationist International". Forty-five documents illustrating the attendant debates and conflicts (1926-73) are appended.

CONSTANT, BENJAMIN. De la Justice politique. Trad. inédite de l'ouvrage de William Godwin *Enquiry concerning Political Justice and its Influence on General Virtue and Happiness*. Ed. par Burton R. Pollin. Les Presses de l'Université Laval, Québec 1972. iii, 393 pp. C\$ 12.00.

This is the first French translation of Godwin's *Political Justice* ever to be published. Constant not only made stylistic improvements, but characteristic excisions, notably in Book VIII ("Of Property"), for which he had little use; he also added some critical notes. Professor Pollin, an authority on Godwin, is to be commended for his care in editing and introducing the manuscript.

DUPRAT, GERARD. Marx, Proudhon. Théorie du conflit social. Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Strasbourg, Strasbourg n.d. [1973]; distr. by Editions Ophrys, Paris. 176 pp. F.fr. 26.00.

The present comparative study of Marx and Proudhon not only deals with their distinctive conceptions of the "class struggle", but also with their revolutionary strategies. In the case of Marx, who is given by far the most space, this leads to a lengthy discussion of his philosophy of history. The chapter on Proudhon centres on his notion of workers' management.

GODELIER, MAURICE. Horizon, trajets marxistes en anthropologie. François Maspero, Paris 1973. xv, 395 pp. F.fr. 50.00.

Most of the essays reprinted in this volume are in the field of cultural and social anthropology. There are also explicit attempts to reconcile Marxism and structuralism, comments on the concept of fetishism, etc. The author pretends to have chosen the materialism of Marx for his *horizon épistémologique*.

logique, but he still adds to the confusion created by the latter by stating that "one never knows beforehand which structures function as basis and superstructure within these various economic and social systems".

HEGEL, GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH. Vorlesungen über Rechtsphilosophie 1818-1831. Ed. und Komm. in sechs Bänden von Karl-Heinz Ilting. Band I. Der objektive Geist, aus der Heidelberger Enzyklopädie 1817 mit Hegels Vorlesungsnotizen 1818-1819. Naturrecht und Staatswissenschaft, nach der Vorlesungsnachschrift von C. G. Homeyer 1818/19. Zeitgenössische Rezensionen der "Rechtsphilosophie". Frommann-Holzboog, Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt 1973. 603 pp. Not singly obtainable; price of Vols I-VI DM 1188.00.

This is the first of six volumes which will no doubt considerably add to our knowledge of Hegel's political philosophy during the Berlin period (1818-31). The changed political climate of the Restoration era left its mark on the *Grundlinien der Philosophie des Rechts* as it was published in 1820, but it is an open question in how far this book conveys what Hegel really thought at the time. The publication of additional material on his philosophy of right may well be an essential contribution to answering this question. The present volume contains, apart from contemporary reviews of the *Grundlinien*, notes and transcripts of Hegel's lectures just before the enactment of the repressive Carlsbad Decrees.

SCHAD, SUSANNE PETRA. Empirical Social Research in Weimar-Germany. Mouton, Paris, The Hague 1972. ix, 155 pp. Hfl. 28.00.

The focus in the present volume is on the curious fact that during the period 1910-30 German sociology was conspicuously poor in empirical research. The author is of the opinion that this was mainly because the latter had been "pre-empted" by other disciplines such as statistics. She has scant use for the positive contributions made by v. Wiese and Tönnies, but she is quite appreciative of the social research done by psychologists etc. and, above all, by the Frankfurt School (with which she was associated in the 'fifties).

Sociologie des mutations. Sous la dir. de Georges Balandier. Ed. prép. par Yvonne Roux. 2e éd. Editions Anthropos, Paris 1973. 531 pp. F.fr. 45.00.

The seventh congress of the *Association Internationale des Sociologues de Langue Française* (1968) had the phenomenon of radical change in several fields for its subject. The contributors include a number of prominent sociologists (Bairoch, Bastide, Berque, etc.), but also authors such as Yvon Bourdet and Edgar Morin.

Sowjetsystem und demokratische Gesellschaft. Eine vergleichende Enzyklopädie. Band VI. Sozialrevolutionäre bis Zufall. Herder, Freiburg, Basel, Wien 1972. xxx pp., 1218 columns. DM 158.00.

Since *Sowjetsystem und demokratische Gesellschaft* began to appear in 1966, the successive volumes have been announced in this periodical as they were published. The praise given in each separate case may well be repeated now that this comparative encyclopaedia of Marxism-Leninism and Western society is complete. In Vol. VI there are 36 catchwords, including both *Sozialrevolutionäre* and *Zufall*, that refer to encompassing articles. Of the others, we mention those on social and economic history (J. Kocka), Stalin, Tito, Trockij and their "isms", and both World Wars.

TETSCH, HARTMUT. *Die permanente Revolution. Ein Beitrag zur Soziologie der Revolution und zur Ideologiekritik.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1973. 256 pp. DM 36.00.

A very useful and admirably lucid survey of a great number of theories of revolution (a few examples: Sorel, Debray, Geiger, Cohn-Bendit, Marcuse, apart from Marx, Trockij, Mao, etc., etc.) is followed by an account and analysis of theories on "permanent revolution" as well as a critical evaluation of these. New Left utopias and expectations come up for sober (and sometimes sobering) interpretation. Nevertheless the author, whose detachment is obvious when he handles ticklish themes, seems to accept the idea of a permanent revolution as a process of continuously reforming society piecemeal. He sympathizes with R. Shaull's views in this respect.

The Unknown Dimension. European Marxism since Lenin. Ed. by Dick Howard and Karl E. Klare. Basic Books, Inc., New York, London 1972. xiii, 418 pp. \$ 12.50.

This collection is announced as a contribution to the understanding of a number of currents in European Marxism, especially of those that are less known or less accessible to American readers. The second editor feels that the "potentials and contradictions of American capitalism in the era of disaccumulation have rendered total, cultural revolution the possible and necessary mode of social change in the future". The first editor gives an historical survey. The other contributions are grouped in three sections: "The Russian Success and the Decline of Proletarian Revolution in the West" (essays on Lukács, Bloch, Korsch, Gramsci, and Left-Wing Communism, notably Pannekoek); "The Interregnum" (Reich, Marcuse, and others); "The Post-War Response and New Beginnings" (Henri Lefebvre, Althusser, and others). Among the authors are David Gross, Bertell Ollman, and Alfred Schmidt.

Utopias. Social Ideals and Communal Experiments. Ed. by Peyton E. Richter. Holbrook Press, Inc., Boston 1971. xi, 323 pp. \$ 5.95.

In a very systematically drawn up introduction the editor points out the different approaches to the phenomenon of "Utopia" which it has evoked in its various forms. He also makes comparisons between a number of utopian communities. The anthology itself contains extracts from the writings of a great many authors. Part I ("Why Utopia?") contains texts by, *inter al.*, Lewis Mumford, H. D. Thoreau and Engels, Part II ("Utopias

Revisited") by Ch. Nordhoff (a Shaker), J. H. Noyes and Cabet, Part III ("Contra Utopia") by Aristotle, A. Huxley and H. Spencer, and Part IV ("Utopian Rejoinders") by Plato, Bellamy and Buber. Each part is followed by a number of typical textbook questions.

VALTICOS, NICOLAS. Droit international du travail. Mise à jour 1973. [Traité de Droit du Travail, VIII.] Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1973. v, 109 pp. F.fr. 17.00.

Dr Valticos's exposé of international labour law was first published in 1970, and reviewed in *IRSH*, XV, p. 483. The present volume is an attempt to make this valuable handbook once more up to date. It consists of additions to the separate paragraphs, with a supplementary index.

WILKIE, JAMES W. Elitelore. Latin American Center, University of California, Los Angeles 1973. 87 pp. \$ 3.25.

This book consists of several loosely knit chapters, and has for its central thesis the contention that elites, notably Latin American ones, operate in accordance with a body of unwritten views about themselves and about history. These views, which they generally take for granted, are of obvious importance for the ways in which they behave and the stands they take. In an appendix the author has some remarks on the study of "popularlore", like elitelore a term of which he is the inventor.

HISTORY

Actes du Colloque d'histoire sociale 1970. [Annales Littéraires de l'Université de Besançon, 128.] Les Belles Lettres, Paris 1972. 125 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

The present volume contains the papers of a symposium of the *Centre de Recherches d'Histoire Ancienne* held in April, 1970, to the extent that they are not published elsewhere. The focus is on slavery in the Graeco-Roman world. Paul Petit deals with Soviet historiography on the subject, and Yvon Garlan with Greek slaves in times of war.

BROCK, PETER. Pacifism in Europe to 1914. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1972. x, 556 pp. \$ 17.50.

This is the last volume in a series of three about pacifist currents and organizations (*Pacifism in the United States* and *Twentieth-Century Pacifism* being the preceding volumes). The author does not presume to have written a history of pacifism in all its aspects. The present book is in effect a series of *capita selecta* linked together about Christian pacifism and pacifism inspired by Christianity (the Russian Tolstoyans). Antimilitaristic tendencies existing in the Primitive Church re-emerged at the end of the Middle Ages among the Czech Brethren. Very much attention is paid to the Ana-

baptists and the Mennonites (mostly in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries) and the Quakers (seventeenth-nineteenth centuries).

CAUTE, DAVID. *The Fellow-Travellers. A Postscript to the Enlightenment*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson Ltd, London 1973. vi, 433 pp. £ 5.75.

Mr Caute, who already has a study on a related subject to his name (*vide* IRSH, X (1965), p. 156), now presents a book on the American, British, French and German fellow-travellers of Communism. He argues that these people, far from being Marxists or revolutionaries, shared an ideology of "left-wing technocratic totalitarianism" – to be carried out in far-away countries. He does not gloss over their gullibility and their authoritarianism, but his basic approach is conspicuous for its sympathy. It is to be regretted that his vivid and extremely readable story is marred by an off-hand style and not a few inaccuracies.

FRIEDMAN, ISAIAH. *The Question of Palestine, 1914-1918. British-Jewish-Arab Relations*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1973. xiii, 433 pp. £ 5.00.

In this interesting and important study, in which the reader's knowledge of Leonard Stein's monograph on the Balfour Declaration is presupposed, the prevailing picture is considerably changed at some points owing to the use of material that became available recently (*inter alia*, in the Public Record Office, London). So it is proved that British policy was less ambiguous than used to be assumed. The Sykes-Picot Agreement and the Balfour Declaration itself are given relief, especially in the light of the possibility of a German-Turkish protectorate of a Jewish-Palestinian State to be formed after the war, which is put forward in this book. With the aid of contemporary press reports a study is made of how the, undoubtedly ambiguous, Declaration was judged and interpreted by interested contemporaries.

Gesellschaftsklassen im Alten Zweistromland und in den angrenzenden Gebieten – XVIII. *Rencontre assyriologique internationale*, München, 29. Juni bis 3. Juli 1970. Hrsg. von D. O. Edzard. Verlag der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, München 1972. 222 pp. III. DM 50.00.

The papers collected in the present volume, some of them in English or in French, focus on the social history of the ancient Middle East, notably Mesopotamia. Class, stratification and social conflict are the main aspects dealt with. Most of the papers are of a specialist nature (a number of cuneiform texts are printed in facsimile), but there is also a funny contribution on "Modern Social Problems in Ancient Sumer", by Samuel Noah Kramer.

JEMNITZ, J. *The Danger of War and the Second International (1911)*. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1972. 135 pp. \$ 6.00.

A general survey of the attitudes of the First and the Second International, as well as those of some Socialist parties in the most important European countries, concerning international tensions and wars is followed by a detailed study of the reactions of the International and the large parties to the Moroccan Crisis and the Italian-Turkish War in 1911. The role of the International Socialist Bureau is dealt with critically. The general tendency is that 1911 was foreshadowing 1914.

KATZ, JACOB. *Out of the Ghetto. The Social Background of Jewish Emancipation, 1770-1870.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1973. vii, 271 pp. \$ 12.00.

A century of emancipation of Western Jews in Germany, Austria (except Galicia), Hungary, France, the Netherlands and Britain is the subject of this very illuminating account. The evolution was one from the ghetto to a sometimes still very uneasy citizenship. A noticeable feature of the book is the very balanced treatment of forces and opposing forces, of currents pro and con among Jews as well as non-Jews. The author points out that it is not a picture of "assimilation pure and simple", but that nevertheless a real assimilation found its complement in the maintenance of a separate social identity.

SCHMIDT, JOEL. *Vie et mort des esclaves dans la Rome antique.* Editions Albin Michel, Paris 1973. 284 pp. F.fr. 27.00.

Mr Schmidt, who combines historical training with a facile pen, has written an extremely readable book on the slave system in ancient Rome. He is especially good on the "daily life" side; he lavishly quotes, in a rather free translation, from the classical authors who wrote on the subject. As to the economic side of the system, the reader here has to put up with Marxist commonplaces; Kiechle's important monograph (*vide* IRSH, XV (1970), p. 129) is not so much as mentioned.

WALLACH, JEHUDA L. *Kriegstheorien. Ihre Entwicklung im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert.* Bernard & Graefe Verlag für Wehrwesen, Frankfurt /M. 1972. 403 pp. Maps. DM 54.00.

The Israeli Colonel Wallach presents an informed and useful outline of military thought since Jomini and Clausewitz. We draw special attention to the section on Marxist theorizing (Engels, Lenin, Mao, Giap and Guevara). Indices of names and subjects are appended.

WEGMÜLLER, JÜRIG. *Das Experiment der Volksfront. Untersuchungen zur Taktik der Kommunistischen Internationale der Jahre 1934 bis 1938.* Herbert Lang, Bern; Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. 1972. 162 pp. S.fr. 32.00.

A good synopsis is here given of the origins and history of the Popular Front tactics. Most examples have been taken from the French experiment. No new vistas are opened up, but the main sources and literature in Western languages have been worked in. The manoeuvring and steering by the

Moscow leaders are, once again, shown to have been essential for the policies of the French and other Communist Parties.

OTHER BOOKS

ALBA, VICTOR. *Las ideologías y los movimientos sociales*. Plaza & Janes, S.A., Editores, Esplugas de Llobregat (Barcelona) 1972. 390 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

CHENG YING-HSIANG. *Idylle sino-cubaine, brouille sino-soviétique*. Armand Colin, Paris 1973. 311 pp. F.fr. 85.00.

The author has made use of several sources, but in selecting these he has concentrated on Chinese ones (preponderantly, newspapers and periodicals). Equally, in the treatment of the subject he pays most attention to the evolution in the Chinese Communists' interpretation and judgment of the events in Cuba from August, 1958, to September, 1962. The mounting conflict between Moscow and Peking is dealt with as an important factor influencing China's relations with Cuba.

Couples et Familles dans la société d'aujourd'hui. [Semaines Sociales de France, 59e Session, Metz 1972.] *Chronique Sociale de France*, Lyon 1973. 319 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

As early as 1957, a *Semaine Sociale* was devoted to the contemporary family. In the present volume the spectacular changes of opinion that have been taking place, especially among Roman Catholics, are discussed by Pierre Vilain on the basis of an extensive inquiry. Ph. Ariès defends the thesis that the so-called "traditional family" is a nineteenth-century concept. Other contributions treat of divorce, and the theological approach towards sexuality and natality.

Démographie et identité juives dans l'Europe contemporaine. Les actes du Deuxième Colloque sur la Vie Juive dans l'Europe contemporaine, tenu à l'Institut de Sociologie de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, du 9 au 12 janvier 1967. Textes réunis et revus par Willy Bok et Usiel Oscar Schmelz. Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1972. 422 pp. B.fr. 700.

The report of the first symposium convened by the Jerusalem Institute of Contemporary Jewry and the Belgian Centre of Jewish Studies was noticed in *IRSH*, XI (1966), p. 294. The proceedings of the second symposium convened by the same institutes shed much light on the demographic characteristics and the identification of present-day Jewry in the United States, Western and Central Europe, Sweden, and Israel. There are no papers or summaries in English.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

Angola

DAVIDSON, BASIL. *In the Eye of the Storm. Angola's People*. Longman, London 1972. 355 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 3.95.

The author of this book about the struggle for independence in Angola, which is partly based on personal observation, believes that the situation in that country is extreme and that "the issues here are desperately plain and clear, and yet, at the same time, characteristic of all other parts of the colonial or formally ex-colonial world". He makes an ably argued plea for a revolutionary nationalism over against a reformist nationalism (which would lead to tribalism).

Senegal

LAVILLE, PIERRE. *Associations rurales et socialisme contractuel en Afrique Occidentale. Etude de cas: le Sénégal*. Editions Cujas, Paris n.d. [1972.] 371 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

Dr Laville deals extensively with the original patterns of co-operation and mutual support among the natives that were maintained and developed in the colonial era. He has found a rich source of material in litigation about questions of co-operative rights and obligations and government measures, among which the supply of seeds and credit arrangements are to be noted. The second part contains a detailed description of the operation of co-operative systems and of the government policy towards them. The significance of the co-operatives for the economic development of the country is capably analyzed.

AMERICA

DUNN, RICHARD S. *Sugar and Slaves. The Rise of the Planter Class in the English West Indies, 1624-1713*. Jonathan Cape, London 1973. xx, 359 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 4.50.

This excellently documented study gives an account of the colonization of the Caribbean islands of St Christopher, Barbados, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua and Jamaica in the seventeenth century. The colonists were the same kind of people as those who made their way to Massachusetts and Virginia. The special features that their economy and their social relationships came to show arose from the culture of sugar, which preponderated after the 1640's. The author discusses developments on the individual islands, and discourses more in general on the planter class and the slaves.

HUIZER, GERRIT. *The Revolutionary Potential of Peasants in Latin America*. D. C. Heath and Co., Lexington (Mass.), Toronto, London 1972. xii, 237 pp. \$ 12.50 (in the USA only).

— . *Peasant Rebellion in Latin America. The Origins, Forms of Expression, and Potential of Latin American Peasant Unrest*. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1973. vi, 183 pp. £ 0.40.

The first-mentioned volume was defended as a doctorate thesis in the University of Amsterdam, while *Peasant Rebellion in Latin America* is a considerably abridged version without specified references, but with an index. The author knows the Latin American peasants, their problems and their mentality from personal experience, and his case studies meet scientific standards. He makes no secret of his predilection for revolutionary solutions, but his optimism as to the "enormous revolutionary potential of the peasant class" (to quote the blurb of the abridged version) does not seem to be borne out by his research.

Neither Slave Nor Free. The Freedman of African Descent in the Slave Societies of the New World. Ed. with an Introd. by David W. Cohen and Jack P. Greene. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, London 1972. xi, 344 pp. \$ 13.50.

"The ten papers in this volume provide a picture of a group whose place in the larger society was everywhere ambiguous, if not desperate, a group which came under increasing attack from the eighteenth century onward in all the societies, with the possible exception of [parts of] Brazil", the editors state summing up in their introduction. Consequences of unions between white males and black or mulatto females, developments in the birth rate among freedmen and the restrictions that liberation was subject to are subjects dealt with in the studies collected. The longest contributions are by A. J. R. Russell-Wood (Brazil), F. P. Bowser (colonial Spanish America), and J. S. Handler and A. A. Sio (Barbados). A considerable number of tables is included.

SARIOLA, SAKARI. *Power and Resistance. The Colonial Heritage in Latin America*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1972. viii, 316 pp. \$ 9.50.

"Instead of using the familiar imagery of a continuous network of mutually defined expectations, this book associates social change with the notion of a juridical person, or a body of persons, whose willful public action will always combine[,] and oftentimes clash, with the normative pressures and demands arising from the civil sectors." Combining historical research with a social scientist's approach, the author draws a picture of the development and decline of power structures in Latin America, rejecting both the ideas of Max Weber and those of the "functionalists". Especially interesting are the author's observations about pre-colonial Indian systems of power. A detailed index is appended.

Canada

MILLS, IVOR J. *Stout Hearts Stand Tall. Biographical Sketch of a Militant Saskatchewan Farmer: The Late Hopkin Evan Mills.* Publ. by the author [126 West 59th Avenue, Vancouver] 1971. xvii, 330 pp. Ill. C\$ 8.50. (Paper: C\$ 5.75.)

Hopkin Evan Mills (1884-1968) was a Welshman who made himself a living in Western Canada, and combined a prominent role in the farmers' movement with Communist orthodoxy. The present volume, labelled "a book of and for the people", is a tribute written by his son, who occasionally resorts to poetry ("For Marx and Engels matched your lofty creed / to damp your heart 'gainst lowly lust and greed!"). If the biographical sketch of "Da", however interesting, is rather uncritical, the author's references to world history often verge upon the ridiculous.

Mexico

MEYER, JEAN. *La révolution mexicaine 1910-1940.* Calmann-Lévy, Paris 1973. 325 pp. F.fr. 29.00.

The author gives a synopsis of the Mexican Revolution and its results. He considers the State as the successor of the ruling class under the old regime. Of the poor peasants it is said that they have attacked an agrarian system, but have not managed to shake it off, and that they have remained the victims of the "primitive accumulation", which explains the sometimes latent phenomenon of a "permanent revolution" – after 1910 –, in which time and again the same issues appear.

RONFELDT, DAVID. *Atencingo. The Politics of Agrarian Struggle in a Mexican Ejido.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1973. xii, 283 pp. \$ 10.00.

The influence of the Government on the management of the *ejido* and the way in which the *ejido* leaders conducted their affairs (often in the face of strong opposition) are the main subjects of this detailed study, which is partly based on numerous interviews. The author regards Atencingo as characteristic of Mexico, in spite of the fact that the struggle for more intensive agrarian reform was extremely violent here. He goes deeply into the consequences of the revolution that started in 1910, as a prelude to the description of the vicissitudes of the *ejido*.

United States of America

BRANDEIS, LOUIS D. *Letters of —.* Ed. by Melvin I. Urofsky and David W. Levy. Vol. I (1870-1907): *Urban Reformer.* Vol. II (1907-1912): *People's Attorney.* State University of New York Press, Albany 1971; 1972. xliii, 610 pp.; xxv, 750 pp. Ill. \$ 20.00 per vol.

This publication is scheduled to comprise five volumes. The first two volumes are excellently edited and annotated. Vol. I reflects the author's growing

involvement in social and political questions. His fight against the Boston subway interests, started in 1896, can be traced in many letters, as can his ideas on insurance reform. Vol. II is devoted to a particularly fruitful period in Brandeis's life as a social activist. Among the many persons to whom he wrote, Robert M. LaFollette occupies a special place. It was through him that Brandeis exerted a strong influence on the progressives in Congress. It was in this period, too, that Brandeis got interested in Zionism.

BRECHER, JEREMY. *Strike!* Straight Arrow Books, San Francisco 1972. xiv, 329 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

A number of mass strikes, beginning with the railway workers' strike of 1877, are here described and analyzed as spontaneous preliminary runs towards a social revolution. The descriptions are vivid and evidently intentionally "coloured"; they end with the post-war wave of strikes. In the second part, which deals with the significance of these strikes, the author goes briefly into recent student unrest. From a stand in which Council-Communist and/or Anarchist features are readily recognizable he arrives at an optimistic picture of man, so that the transition from "selfishness" to all-sided "co-operation" gives him no trouble.

CHAFE, WILLIAM HENRY. *The American Woman. Her Changing Social, Economic, and Political Roles, 1920-1970.* Oxford University Press, New York 1972. xiii, 351 pp. \$ 7.95.

In 1920, all states had ratified the Amendment to the Constitution which made women's suffrage general. The author gives a good historical description of the evolution in the position of woman. The impact of the Great Depression was relatively slight (Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt's influence being a factor in its own right), but the Second World War was a catalyst that initiated the general acceptance of married women working outside the home. More than anything else it was this fact that stimulated a reappraisal of traditional views concerning the division of roles between man and woman in the family. The usefulness of the present volume lies in its descriptive rather than in its analytic qualities.

CHUDACOFF, HOWARD P. *Mobile Americans. Residential and Social Mobility in Omaha 1880-1920.* Oxford University Press, New York 1972. xi, 195 pp. \$ 8.95.

A sample of 1,775 men in the prime of life whose mobility has been traced forms the basis of this study, in which modern statistical methods are applied to the data available. Perhaps the most striking characteristic is that of a very high residential impermanence: "Only about 3 per cent lived in the same place for as long as two decades." In the period under discussion, Omaha's population grew by over 500 per cent. The author enters at length into the social impact of mobility.

GLINER, ROBERT. *American society as a social problem.* The Free Press, New York; Collier-Macmillan, London 1973. xxi, 393 pp. Ill. \$ 5.95.

While about half this book deals with the issue mentioned in the title, the other half is an exposition of how, in the author's view, the problem in question could and should be solved. The picture presented of the United States and all it stands for is a gloomy one, and one which leaves room for a radical alternative only. Although the author is less naive than such people as Theodore Roszak and Charles Reich, his programme of "reality-busting" is not conspicuous for its realism or its consistency.

MAIER, PAULINE. *From Resistance to Revolution. Colonial Radicals and the Development of American Opposition to Britain, 1765-1776.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1973. xvi, 318, xxvi pp. £ 4.00.

A large number of unpublished sources are an important part of the bulky material the author has used for this penetrating study. She gives a remarkable analysis of the rapid process of decreasing loyalty towards the mother country. It turns out that especially the significance of examples in British history (Bill of Rights) can hardly be overestimated in an evaluation of the development from making demands for reform to a revolutionary disposition.

MAIN, JACKSON TURNER. *Political Parties before the Constitution.* The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1973. xx, 481 pp. Maps. \$ 15.95.

Although in the eighteenth century there were no parties in the modern sense, cohesive and lasting group alliances arose in all states, notably after the Revolution, as the author convincingly demonstrates by means of a quantifying method. He has carefully investigated the political divisions within the legislatures, analyzing them on the basis of voting patterns, and has paid great attention to the social motivation for voting behaviour. Short biographies of political leaders are included in an appendix.

MARCHAND, C. ROLAND. *The American Peace Movement and Social Reform, 1898-1918.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1972. xix, 441 pp. \$ 16.00.

The history of the peace movement "is far from a self-contained story", because the aims of the movement were closely linked with issues and ideals on an altogether different plane, as far as the groups that took part in it were concerned. After a short general survey (the movement reached its peak about 1912), the author devotes separate chapters to the lawyers, the businessmen, the feminists and labour, who, naturally, had different motives for their pacifist convictions. The Church Peace Union also gets attention. It is pointed out that "radical discontinuities in leadership and participation [...] make it impossible even to suggest a profile of the typical 'peace advocate'".

MUNCY, RAYMOND LEE. *Sex and Marriage in Utopian Communities. 19th Century America.* Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1973. ix, 275 pp. \$ 10.00.

The theme mentioned in the title is the chief subject, but the book yields a wealth of information on other aspects of the life in communities, such as

the significance of a strong leadership. Every possible type of community (on a religious basis, Owenite, Fourierist, etc.) is discussed. An important influence on the acceptance or non-acceptance of the monogamous marriage was exercised by public opinion, which showed little tolerance; this is not only true for the Mormons. A general conclusion is that the average lifetime of communities in which private property and monogamous marriage had been discarded was considerably longer than of others, but that celibatarian communities surpassed those in which experimental sexual relations prevailed (e.g., Noyes's "complex marriage").

PERRY, LEWIS. *Radical Abolitionism. Anarchy and the Government of God in Antislavery Thought.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1973. xvi, 328 pp. \$ 14.50.

In the 1840's and 1850's radical groups came into existence which, starting from a convinced abolitionism, inspired by and based on their Christian faith (slavery is sinful), attained to a critical approach of society as a whole. In this view anarchist and pacifist ideas came to the fore (the New England Non-Resistance Society preached the sovereignty of God *versus* human government). A curious phenomenon – excellently treated in this book – is the current of "come-out-erism". The author points to a certain parallel development with present-day movements. In an appendix he deals with the subject "European Anarchism and the Idea of Slavery".

RICHMOND, AL. *A Long View from the Left. Memoirs of an American Revolutionary.* Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston 1973. ix, 447 pp. \$ 8.95.

In this very readable autobiography three essays have been inserted, one a comparison of generations of revolutionaries – Black Panther Newman and Bill Haywood are examples –, another on influences from abroad (in particular German Social Democracy and, of course, Soviet Communism) and the third on the missed opportunities of the 'thirties. For many years the author was an active member of the Communist Party (1931 organizer for the Young Communist League, until 1969 executive editor of the *People's Word*). His sharp denunciation of the occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968, which was consistent with his critical attitude towards the Russian intervention in Hungary in 1956, led to a rupture. Foreign developments, such as the Cuban Revolution, get relatively much attention.

SHERIDAN, WALTER. *The Fall and Rise of Jimmy Hoffa.* Saturday Review Press, New York n.d. [1973.] xvii, 554 pp. \$ 10.95.

The present volume was published in January, 1973, one more reason why the author's quite unflattering remarks addressed to President Nixon, ex-Minister Mitchell and Mr Ehrlichman, who, with many others, played a part in the new "rise" of Jim Hoffa, merit attention. Before the author became a special assistant to the late Robert Kennedy, he worked as a staff member in the Senate rackets committee. His very extensive description of the case of Hoffa is the story of an Augean stable: financial and political corruption, Mafia influences, exceedingly nasty threats and inducements, and all against the background of a struggle for high life, pursued by politi-

cians, gangsters, pettifogging lawyers and unscrupulous speculators alike. The opposing forces are equally clearly brought into relief.

ASIA

CLUTTERBUCK, RICHARD. *Riot and Revolution In Singapore and Malaya 1945-1963*. Faber and Faber Ltd, London 1973. 321 pp. Maps. £ 3.95.

The author pays most attention to the Communist attempts (e.g., the great riots in 1956) to conquer power in Singapore and to the last phase (from 1954) of the guerrilla in Malaya. Here the grip the Government got and retained on the villages was decisive for the defeat of the Communists (not complete, since a basis in South Thailand was retained); in Singapore Lee Kuan Yew's ability as a politician and organizer was an important factor. According to the author following a "New Left" policy (Debray: no political preparation, immediate violent actions by smaller groups) would have yielded less result for the Communists than the Leninist pattern they chose.

Imperialism and Revolution in South Asia. Ed. by Kathleen Gough and Hari P. Sharma. Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1973. viii, 470 pp. \$ 15.00; £ 6.45.

"The contributors to this volume come from diverse fields and political tendencies. They include academic researchers, journalists, and revolutionary partisans"; the last represent mainly several Marxist currents. Choosing more or less at random, we mention the following contributions: "The Green Revolution in India: Prelude to a Red One?" (H. P. Sharma), "Peasant Classes in Pakistan" (S. Ahmad), "Peasants and Revolution" (H. Alavi – a critical evaluation, among other things, of the Indian CP's policy of "revolution from above"), and observations about Bangla Desh (R. Mukherjee and F. Ahmed).

NIEUWENHUIJZE, C. A. O. VAN. *Sociology of the Middle East. A Stocktaking and Interpretation*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1971. xiv, 819 pp. Loose-leaf maps. Hfl. 225.00.

The series of which this book constitutes the opening volume "is designed to serve as a link between the international reading public and social scientists studying the contemporary Middle East" – from Morocco to Afghanistan. If the stress is on the significance of the applying – and adapting – of a sociological method to a culture area for which it has not been designed, the chief importance of the book would seem to lie in the clear presentation of basic facts and figures. Historical accounts are not excluded; their function is to substantiate the argument. The book, which contains numerous tables and a number of maps, is a useful synopsis, and easily readable because the author has avoided using professional jargon as much as possible.

Reform and Revolution in Asia. Ed. by G. F. Hudson. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1972. 318 pp. £ 5.50.

Contrary to what its title might suggest, the present volume just consists of nine essays on political developments in Asia since the Second World War, notably in China, Japan, India, Pakistan, and Indonesia. Those devoted to Communist China, especially "Mao's Continuing Revolution", by Ralf Bonwit, seem best qualified to cater for readers of this periodical.

China

BIANCO, LUCIEN. *Origins of the Chinese Revolution 1915-1949*. Transl. from the French by Muriel Bell. Stanford University Press, Stanford; Oxford University Press, London 1971. xiii, 223 pp. \$ 8.50.

The original French edition of this overall interpretation was noticed in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 107. In the present edition a number of factual errors have been corrected, and changes made in matters of detail. The original "Conclusion" has been curtailed. Mark Selden, in a foreword, points out the main thesis of the book: "revolution [...] was the natural way – indeed the only way – of resolving China's rural crisis."

ELVIN, MARK. *The Pattern of the Chinese Past*. Eyre Methuen, London 1973. 346 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 4.50.

Dr Elvin has written a thought-stimulating essay on some distinctive features of Chinese history. It is his thesis that during the Sung Dynasty Chinese historical evolution began to diverge significantly from that of Europe, to which in one way or another it had run parallel for over a millennium. The main differences were the preservation of imperial unity and the economic revolution that made China, at the time of the High Middle Ages in Europe, the most advanced country in the world. Later on this very headstart became a handicap ("high-level equilibrium trap"), which it took another revolution to break.

HARRISON, JAMES PINCKNEY. *The Long March to Power. A History of the Chinese Communist Party, 1921-72*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1973. xvii, 647 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 5.95.

"For such a general work as this, extensive firsthand work with primary sources has not been attempted, but I have done some reading in primary sources of every period covered", the author says in his preface. He stresses the political, military, economic and social factors which enabled the Communists "to appropriate the spirit of revolutionary nationalism that has permeated twentieth-century Chinese life". A balanced treatment of the years before 1949 is followed by a summary of the period of Communist rule. The book is an impressive synthesis, filling in some gaps in recent historiography, for example with respect to the Long March.

WHITSON, WILLIAM W., with Chen-hsia Huang. *The Chinese High Command. A History of Communist Military Politics, 1927-71*.

Foreword by Lucian W. Pye. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1973. xxv, 638 pp. Maps. \$ 25.00.

The methods of elite analysis are applied here to the Chinese armed forces. The structure of the Communist armies between 1927 and 1969 are examined with great acumen. An epilogue continues the story up to 1972. "It is the contention of this study [...] that the pervasiveness of military and Party administrative perspectives and organization reflected an abiding concern for national defense, rather than loyalty to the thoughts of Chairman Mao". Another major point is the mostly latent conflict between central authorities and regional commanders. Real or alleged external threats are used as means to settle internal disputes.

India

CHOUHARY, SUKHBIR. Peasants' and Workers' Movement in India 1905-1929. Foreword by Tara Chand. People's Publishing House, New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bombay 1971. xx, 328 pp. Rs 30.00.

The author presents a survey – in the form of *capita selecta* – of the political and social struggle of farmers and workers seen from a Moscow-oriented Communist angle. Gandhi's role in rousing the peasantry and his (allegedly) wavering attitude towards British rule are extensively discussed. Most stress is laid on the rise of the Communist movement; for the author, the October Revolution is the decisive historical fact.

FRANDA, MARCUS F. Radical Politics in West Bengal. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1971. xiv, 287 pp. \$ 12.50.

"This book represents an attempt to understand the various forces impinging on the communist movement in Bengal by focusing both on the actors and on the setting, on the Communists as political calculators and on the environment (regional, national, and international) in which they have their origins." The unique social background of the Communist and radical leadership (the *bhadralok* elite) and the impact of regional traditions and interests are thrown into proper relief, but the main story is one of factional strife and splits. The author also pays some attention to developments in East Bengal and the origins of Bangla Desh.

Israel

DESROCHE, HENRI, en collab. avec Zvi Gat. Opération Mochav. D'un développement des villages à une villagisation du développement. Editions Cujas, Paris 1973. 429 pp. Maps. F.fr. 60.00.

While the kibbutz can be defined as a collective village community, the adjective co-operative should be applied to the moshav dealt with here. After 1948 the number of moshavim has grown much faster than that of the kibbutzim; in 1968 the former surpassed the latter by about 50 per cent. Partly on the basis of inquiries a detailed picture is given of the history,

structures and functions of the moshavim, which, by the way, played an important part in the integration of North African and Yemenite immigrants. It is made clear, moreover, that there is a great diversity (wealthy in contrast to relatively poor moshavim), which gives rise to problems. The book is very important for a wider readership than the students of Israeli rural communities only.

Korea

SCALAPINO, ROBERT A. [and] CHONG-SIK LEE. *Communism in Korea. Part I: The Movement. Part II: The Society.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1972. xxi, 685 pp., loose-leaf index; xi, 847 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 25.00; 30.00.

The authors of this monumental work have consulted a large variety of sources (*inter alia*, Korean, Japanese and Russian). Part I contains an extensive history of Communism in Korea and of North Korea as a separate State. Part II consists of seven chapters about Party, State, ideology and the intellectuals, the peasants, the workers and the prospects of Korean Communism, which is distinguished by its stress on national independence, even though this is interpreted as an element in a universal Socialist struggle for emancipation. Kim Il-sŏng's policy of *chuch'e*, which means the aspiration after a so complete as possible self-sufficiency – an undeniable deviation from Marxism-Leninism –, is carefully analyzed. The relations with China (in 1967 the Korean Party leader was called "a fat revisionist") and the USSR (changing) are also dealt with at considerable length in this context.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

New Zealand

GRIMSHAW, PATRICIA. *Women's Suffrage in New Zealand.* Auckland University Press, Auckland; Oxford University Press, London 1972. xx, 151 pp. Ill. NZ\$ 5.25; £ 3.00.

The main thesis of this book is that New Zealand women's suffrage (the oldest in the world) owed its introduction to a long and intensive feminist campaign. In this, Mrs Kate Sheppard played the most important role, which is extensively described. The book further includes a good piece of parliamentary history, and a discussion of the temperance movement, of which the Women's Christian Temperance Union formed an influential part. The author rejects the view, however, that the introduction of women's suffrage was the result of the Union's efforts to gain support in Parliament.

EUROPE

Actes du Colloque Patriotisme et nationalisme en Europe à l'époque de la Révolution française et de Napoléon. XIIIe Congrès international

des Sciences historiques (Moscou, 19 août 1970). Société des Etudes Robespierriennes, Paris 1973. 221 pp. F.fr. 76.00.

One of the themes brought forward in the present volume is the influence of the French Revolution on the promotion of national consciousness in a number of European countries. The "Helvetic nationalism" of the period 1792-1815 is dealt with by J. R. Suratteau, the national consciousness in Spain during the war against Napoleon by A. Silbert. J. Godechot, on the contrary, studies the significance of nationalism and patriotism in France, in particular also in the period before 1789. Of the remaining contributions we mention that by R. Dufraisse about the Rhineland under French occupation (1792-1814).

CASTLES, STEPHEN and GODULA KOSACK. *Immigrant Workers and Class Structure in Western Europe*. Publ. for the Institute of Race Relations, London, by Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1973. xiv, 514 pp. £ 5.50.

The countries that come in for consideration here are Britain, France, and especially the Federal Republic and Switzerland. The book is written in a Marxist strain, for instance where the identity is argued of the interests of the alien workers with those of the indigenous workers. Such problems as the crime rate (approached with a fair amount of sophistication) are discussed at length, as are the economic consequences of the phenomenon of immigrant labour for the country of origin and the receiving country.

GOLDBACH, MARIE-LUISE. *Karl Radek und die deutsch-sowjetischen Beziehungen 1918-1923*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1973. 163 pp. DM 20.00.

Radek's role in German politics is treated rather schematically in this book. The author gives an extensive survey, a useful summary of facts known from a series of publications on separate subjects. Special stress is given to the significance of the fear of a Polish-French war against Russia for Radek's tactics in 1921. The well-known dualism of Russian foreign policy (revolutionary agitation as well as conventional diplomacy) stands out once again.

Austria

FLANNER, KARL. *Widerstand im Gebiet von Wiener Neustadt 1938-1945*. Europaverlag, Wien 1973. 352 pp. Ill. S 248.

Aiming at a wide readership, Mr Flanner tells the story of the anti-Nazi opposition (in which he took part as a young man) in the industrial area of Wiener Neustadt. The overall picture is that of a patriotic front directed against the "Nazi Prussians", which ranged from the Communists to the Roman Catholics. A number of documents are printed in facsimile.

KNOLL, REINHOLD. *Zur Tradition der christlichsozialen Partei. Ihre Früh- und Entwicklungsgeschichte bis zu den Reichsratswahlen 1907*.

Hermann Böhlaus Nachf., Wien, Köln, Graz 1973. 319 pp. Ill. S 420.

This study, which is chiefly based on published sources, is an example of concerned historiography with a strongly evaluating tendency. At the same time it is thorough and broad. The previous history of the party (Vogelsang's ideas about a solution of the social question are treated extensively) and the curious phenomenon that high nobility, lower clergy and petty bourgeoisie came together get as much attention as the first years of the party proper. The "fall", which became visible in the Lower Austrian Diet and elsewhere in 1907 – the abandonment of the programme of social reform by, *inter al.*, Kunschak, against which the left wing (Anton Orel etc.) protested in vain –, is described vividly.

Belgium

ABS, ROBERT. Emile Vandervelde. Préface de Edmond Leburton. Editions Labor, Bruxelles 1973. 383 pp. B.fr. 175.

The present volume is a popularly written political biography with many long quotations from Vandervelde's writings. The author shows his sympathy with and involvement in the problems of the Belgian Labour Party. Extensive attention and comment are given to Vandervelde's plea for the annexation of the Congo, to his role in the Paris peace negotiations, his ministries, and as an apotheosis, shortly before his death (1938), his resignation from the Government for reasons of international Socialist solidarity (the Spanish Civil War, the Belgian trade representation in Burgos).

VANDEN BERGHE, YVAN. Jacobijnen en Traditionalisten. De reacties van de Bruggelingen in de Revolutietijd (1780-1794). Boekdeel I. Boekdeel II: Bijlagen. Pro Civitate, Brussel 1972. xlviii, 423 pp.; 237 pp. Ill. B.fr. 750.

Just like the book by Els Witte reviewed below this study is a very valuable contribution to the historiography of Belgium. The relations within the city government of Bruges (the dominating role of the nobility of office, the significance of the wealthy merchants), the social structure of the population – the lowest levels of which get ample attention –, the conflicts between clericalists and anticlericalists (a strong Freemasonry, looking towards France) are carefully analyzed. The reactions to the "Brabant revolt" and the first French occupation thus receive an extra dimension. A new picture comes forward, different from the traditional one of steady deterioration. The volume of appendices (*Bijlagen*) contains a wealth of material about the people in authority.

WITTE, ELS. Politieke machtsstrijd in en om de voornaamste Belgische steden 1830-1848. Pro Civitate, Brussel 1973. 2 vols. 491 pp.; 134 pp. B.fr. 625.

In this excellently organized study the newest insights of political science are used to analyze the struggles for power which occurred in the twenty

largest cities of Belgium during the period 1830-48: those between revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries (for a considerable period the power of the Orangists was stronger than is usually assumed); those between cleric-alists and anticlericalists; and those between social radicals (after a short period of success almost completely eliminated as a faction by a combination of the liberals and the clericalists) and social conservatives. City archives as well as those in private hands have yielded the greater part of the source material, which is very ably used. The second volume contains appendices, *inter alia*, details about the electoral income-tax qualifications, organs of the press, and constitution of the city councils.

Czechoslovakia

STEINER, EUGEN. *The Slovak Dilemma*. Cambridge University Press, London 1973. ix, 229 pp. Maps. £ 4.40.

"Frustration of national hopes is one of the basic features of Slovak history": "the Slovaks have always had to choose which larger grouping they shall belong to or support." The "Slovak dilemma" thus appears to be fairly commonplace. Therefore the value of this book does not lie in the application of the thesis to the history of the Slovaks, especially since 1918 and with an emphasis on the Communist era, but in the survey offered here of that history. The author does not break new ground, but presents a great deal of factual material in a small compass.

OTHER BOOKS

KREJČÍ, JAROSLAV. *Social Change and Stratification in Postwar Czechoslovakia*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1972. xvi, 207 pp.

Eire - Ireland

MAGUIRE, W. A. *The Downshire Estates in Ireland 1801-1845*. The management of Irish landed estates in the early nineteenth century. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1972. ix, 284 pp. Maps. £ 6.00.

The present volume is a pioneering case study, largely based on estate records, of the landed property of the third Marquis of Downshire in the Eastern part of Ireland. The author sheds a new, and strikingly revisionist, light on the institution which has subsequently been made responsible for the catastrophes of 1845 and after.

France

BECKER, JEAN-JACQUES. *Le Carnet B. Les Pouvoirs Publics et l'Antimilitarisme avant la guerre de 1914*. Editions Klincksieck, Paris 1973. 226 pp. Ill. F.fr. 48.00.

The *Carnet B* was a list, drawn up since 1910, of 2,500 names, among which 500 of foreigners living in France, of antimilitarists who were considered

dangerous. This document, which was later destroyed, could be partially reconstructed by the author on the basis of fragmentary data in departmental archives. In addition, this book contains a survey of the opinions of several antimilitaristic and revolutionary circles (for instance, Anarchists), and especially of the attitudes and measures of the Government.

BETEILLE, PIERRE [et] CHRISTIANE RIMBAUD. *Le procès de Riom*. Plon, Paris 1973. 284 pp. F.fr. 29.95.

During the Vichy regime, Pierre Bêteille played a minor role in the Supreme Court which unsuccessfully tried some bigwigs of the Third Republic in 1942. Inside information and familiarity with the documents bearing on the case have yielded a book of historical value, though aimed at a wide readership. The military side of the catastrophe of 1940 is given much more attention than the political aspects.

BRON, JEAN. *Histoire du mouvement ouvrier français. Tome III. La lutte des classes aujourd'hui 1950-1972*. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1973. 288 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

For reviews of Vols I and II of this work we refer to IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 136 (here general observations about the plan of the work can be found), and XVII (1972), pp. 757f. In the third and final volume the stand of the CFDT new style is treated with apparent sympathy, while in dealing with the opinions of and in a number of Socialist parties a radical but flexibly used model of a new Socialism is designed. The student actions of 1968 are also dealt with fairly extensively in the observations.

CACERES, BENIGNO. *Loisirs et travail du Moyen Age à nos jours*. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1973. 255 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

In this contribution to the history of ideas and to social history the author gives considerably more than a survey of the relation between "leisure" and "work". Social structures, conditions of labour and changes in mentality are dealt with extensively, in such a manner that the author selects main points within a larger period, such as the Renaissance, the French Revolution and 1936. The last year can be seen as a first start of a *civilisation des loisirs*.

COOKE, JAMES J. *New French Imperialism 1880-1910: The Third Republic and Colonial Expansion*. David & Charles, Newton Abbot; Archon Books, Hamden (Conn.) 1973. 223 pp. £ 5.50; \$ 13.00.

In what amounts to an excellently documented and very well written study Eugène Etienne is the main subject of attention, and next to him Delcassé, Hanotaux, Lyautey, Mizon and other Frenchmen who were politically active in their own country and in Africa, where they built an empire. The author remains sufficiently detached from his subject and avoids the use of old and new stereotypes. Imperialism is explained from the inclination to restore national prestige after the defeat of 1871, an aim that to most "imperialists" was more important than financial gains.

DUPEUX, GEORGES. *La société française 1789-1970*. 6e éd., ent. revue. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1972. 271 pp. Maps. F.fr. 25.00.

This useful outline of French society since the eighteenth century was originally published in 1964, and favourably noticed in *IRSH*, X (1965), p. 504. The present edition is set in a smaller type. Most of the revisions are in the chapter on the *ancien régime* and, of course, in the final chapter, which is fully updated.

French Government and Society 1500-1850. Essays in Memory of Alfred Cobban. Ed. by J. F. Boshier. The Athlone Press, London 1973. xviii, 336 pp. £ 6.50.

Without exception, the studies collected in the present volume meet high scholarly standards. Among those that commend themselves most to the social historian are O. Hufton's contribution "Towards an Understanding of the Poor of Eighteenth-Century France", and G. Rudé's account of the relationship between the growth of cities and the occurrence of popular revolt between 1750 and 1850, in which he especially discusses developments in Paris.

GOUBERT, PIERRE. *L'Ancien Régime. 2: Les pouvoirs*. Armand Colin, Paris 1973. 262 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

Vol. I of *L'Ancien Régime*, dealing with French society between 1600 and 1750, was noticed in *IRSH*, XIV (1969), p. 294. The present companion volume is a very useful outline of the polity and the political institutions during the same period. The author pays much attention to the latent and open conflicts between the network of the regime and the population. There is an interesting epilogue entitled "1750-1789: A Certain Divorce Between Society and the State".

Le Gouvernement de Vichy 1940-1942. Institutions et politiques. Armand Colin, Paris 1972. 372 pp. Maps. F.fr. 59.00.

The present volume has its origin in a symposium convened by the *Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques* in 1970. Historians and political scientists, but also surviving *dramatis personae* such as René Belin, deal with several aspects of the Vichy regime during the period when it was not yet fully tethered. The volume includes part of the very lively discussions as well as a number of documents such as the *Charte du Travail*.

GUILLAUME, PIERRE. *La population de Bordeaux au XIXe siècle. Essai d'histoire sociale*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1972. 310 pp. Maps. F.fr. 35.00.

The period studied here runs from 1814 to 1914. Using demographic methods, the book makes an important contribution to social history. The author provides many data about the economic development of Bordeaux (a growing number of occupations), immigration, social structure and – of

course – numbers of births and deaths (also for different social strata). Many charts, taken from contemporary statistics, are included.

IRVING, R. E. M. *Christian Democracy in France*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1973. 308 pp. Maps. £ 5.50.

Dr Irving has written an informed history of the French Christian Democrats, with an emphasis on the *Mouvement Républicain Populaire* (1944-67). The latter's economic, social, foreign and colonial policies, as well as the causes of its decline, are discussed with considerable acumen. A useful bibliography and a detailed index are appended.

LATOURNERIE, ROGER. *Le droit français de la grève. Etude théorique et pratique*. Sirey, Paris 1972. viii, 791 pp. F.fr. 86.00.

The present volume is a very detailed study of the legal background to industrial conflict in France. The author closely follows the body of judicial decisions on the subject, with which he is quite impressively familiar. There is a tendency to narrow down the right to strike and (half-heartedly) to grant it as a weapon in trade disputes only.

LAURENT, JEANNE. *Un monde rural en Bretagne au XVe siècle. La Quévaïse*. S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1972. 440 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 79.00.

This learned monograph on the system of civil law prevailing in Lower Brittany, where even now Breton is spoken, in the fifteenth century is important for social history too. The author deals at length with the conditions of life and the views of noblemen, clerics and peasants. The biography of *commandeur* Pierre de Keramborgne, a strong defender of traditional rights, as well as of the religious orders (the Order of St John and the Knights Hospitallers) and the peasants and a champion of the poor, is an interesting chapter.

LE ROY LADURIE, EMMANUEL. *Le territoire de l'historien*. Gallimard, Paris 1973. 544 pp. Maps. F.fr. 58.00.

Le Roy Ladurie is a name which for social historians hardly needs comment. In the present volume he has brought together a number of articles and studies on "the quantitative revolution in history", rural history, historical demography and, last but not least, the history of climate. Even in the last-mentioned category there is a heavy emphasis on France.

LUCAS, COLIN. *The Structure of the Terror. The example of Javogues and the Loire*. Oxford University Press, London 1973. xv, 411 pp. Maps. £ 9.00.

In this penetrating study the author gives an account of Javogues's activities as a *représentant du peuple* in the newly constructed Loire department, from September, 1793, to February, 1794. Javogues, "a violent, choleric, excessive man", a heavy drinker, and politically an "ultra-revolutionary",

whose career ended after he had attacked Couthon, and whose life ended under the guillotine because of his involvement in the Babouvist conspiracy, was a typical representative of the "anarchical" phase of the Terror. In contrast with a man like Carrier, who obeyed orders from Paris, Javogues behaved rather as an independent local despot. The book is based on an impressive range of sources. The materials in the *Archives Nationales* not being abundant on the subject proper, the author has systematically explored departmental and local archives.

MAIER, HANS. *Revolution und Kirche. Zur Frühgeschichte der christlichen Demokratie*. 3. Aufl. Kösel-Verlag, München 1973. 343 pp. DM 29.50.

The first two editions of this study in the origins of Christian Democracy were noticed in *IRSH*, V (1960), pp. 327f., and X (1965), p. 333, respectively. The present edition is a reprint of the second, with a new epilogue, an expanded bibliography and an adapted index.

PINKNEY, DAVID H. *The French Revolution of 1830*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1972. ix, 397 pp. \$ 16.00. (Paper: \$ 8.50.)

In a description of his method of working the author says: "I have used monographs and articles in areas of the subject where they were available and researched in depth in archives and contemporary publications where little or no work had been done or where disagreement called for reexamination of sources." The result is a lively account of the period from August, 1829, to December, 1830. One of the subjects on which the author sheds new light is the composition of "the crowd in the revolution": it was not so much the lowest strata, threatened by unemployment, but rather the skilled workers, shopkeepers, artisans and journalists who were the most numerable.

ROUSSEL, JEAN. *Jean-Jacques Rousseau en France après la Révolution 1795-1830. Lectures et légende*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1972. 589 pp. F.fr. 99.00.

This learned study attempts to give an accurate survey of the interpretations that the work and, more especially, certain characteristic opinions of Rousseau were subject to in the years 1795-1830. The author also deals with outspoken opponents of "Rousseauism", e.g., literary emigrants' circles, de Maistre and de Bonald. The chapters on Napoleon's views about controlling public opinion, Chateaubriand's and Madame de Staël's appreciation of Rousseau, and the explanation liberal circles (under the influence of Benjamin Constant's ideas) gave to the concept *volonté générale* deserve special notice. This book is an important contribution to the history of ideas in general.

SANDWEG, JÜRGEN. *Rationales Naturrecht als revolutionäre Praxis. Untersuchungen zur "Erklärung der Menschen- und Bürgerrechte" von 1789*. Duncker und Humblot, Berlin 1972. 345 pp. DM 68.60.

The author, who regards the *Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen* as an outcome of Enlightenment philosophies, presents an excellent outline of the American influences (Bill of Rights, independence), and of the political discussions among French citizens immediately before the revolution of 1789. The *cahiers de doléance* are studied systematically, as are the debates on matters of principle in the *Assemblée Nationale*. Resistance against the *Déclaration* was weak, although the author shows that some conservative notes were sounded. He views the *Déclaration* as a parliamentary compromise with a revolutionary flavour.

VALOUS, GUY DE. *Le patriciat lyonnais aux XIIIe et XIVe siècles*. Editions A. et J. Picard, Paris 1973. 490 pp. F.fr. 80.00.

Departmental, city and ecclesiastical archives, as well as published sources and literature from five centuries, have been used for this excellently documented and very detailed study. The author gives an accurate picture of the part the patriciate played in the economic and social life of Lyons and of its influence on the city government. Valuable biographies of influential patrician families and data about members of collateral branches form the largest part of the book, which has indices of persons and place names.

VIDALENC, JEAN. *La société française de 1815 à 1848. [II.] Le peuple des villes et des bourgs*. Edition[s] Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1973. 543 pp. Maps. F.fr. 60.00.

The opening volume of Professor Vidalenc's pioneering study of French society in the first half of the nineteenth century was noticed in *IRSH*, XV (1970), p. 149. It is now followed by a detailed discussion of the non-agrarian occupations and the seamy side of society. The former category includes the workers who were directly involved in the Industrial Revolution as well as those who were not, and further the hotel industry, the building trade, transport and navigation. A separate chapter is devoted to minorities living in France and Frenchmen living abroad.

WILLENER, ALFRED, CLAUDE DURAND [et] CLAUDE PRESTAT. *Le contrôle des cadences*. [Travail, salaire, production, Tome 1.] Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1972. 276 pp. Ill. F.fr. 38.00.

WILLENER, ALFRED, MARC MAURICE [et] JACQUES DOFNY. *Pouvoir et rémunération*. [Travail, salaire, production, Tome 2.] Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1972. 198 pp. F.fr. 34.00.

The common subject of these sociological inquiries is the practice of merit rating. The first-mentioned volume studies the attitudes of the workers in three types of rolling mill ("manual", mechanized and automated) in Northern France. In the other volume the attitudes of national samples of entrepreneurs, trade unionists and workers are analyzed and compared. In both cases the entrepreneurs stick to this kind of work incentive though it scarcely serves their purposes.

OTHER BOOKS

LEFRANC, GEORGES. *Les gauches en France (1789-1972)*. Payot, Paris 1973. 348 pp. Maps.

Germany

ADAM, UWE DIETRICH. *Judenpolitik im Dritten Reich*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1972. 382 pp. DM 38.00.

The subject of this book, probably a doctorate thesis, is the German policy, or rather policies, vis-a-vis the Jews, 1933-45. The record of progressive discrimination and persecution is notorious for its infamy, but the author prefers to emphasize, in the footsteps of Karl Schleunes (cf. IRSH, XVI (1971), p. 280), the anarchy of competing agencies and rival factions attending to the "Jewish question". In his opinion, this anarchy excludes the existence of any grand design, even on the part of Hitler; the eventual genocide was due to concurrent circumstances (including the structure of the Nazi regime).

ANGRESS, WERNER T. *Die Kampfzeit der KPD 1921-1923*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1973. 547 pp. DM 52.00.

Professor Angress's pioneering monograph on the revolutionary years of the KPD was first published in 1963, and reviewed in IRSH, IX (1964), p. 164. In the present translation, which is of good quality, the author has not failed to assimilate recent research; the opening chapters are thoroughly revised. Hermann Weber has contributed a foreword.

BIGLER, ROBERT M. *The Politics of German Protestantism. The Rise of the Protestant Church Elite in Prussia, 1815-1848*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1972. xiv, 300 pp. \$ 12.50.

This is an interesting study of the role played by the Protestant clergy in the Prussian State during the pre-March period; theological opinions are only discussed in so far as they have a bearing on political attitudes. The period was conspicuous for a certain amount of nonconformity, represented by the Liberals and the *Lichtfreunde*, but since these people were divided among themselves the conservative Hengstenberg faction won the day in the crisis of 1848.

BIRKER, KARL. *Die deutschen Arbeiterbildungsvereine 1840-1870. Mit einem Vorwort von Ernst Schraepler*. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1973. xii, 239 pp. DM 58.00.

A detailed and highly interesting description of the establishment and diffusion of the German *Arbeiterbildungsvereine* (the associations outside Germany - in Switzerland, Paris, Brussels, London - are also treated extensively) and their regionally associated organizations precedes a study of their structure. Great attention is paid to the truly educational work,

both of Liberal and of Socialist associations, but the author deals with the significance of the associations for the labour movement as well. The appendix contains statistical material.

ENGELSING, ROLF. *Zur Sozialgeschichte deutscher Mittel- und Unterschichten*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1973. 314 pp. DM 28.00.

The author has collected a number of contributions that appeared in various periodicals (for instance, in this journal) between 1964 and 1968. Most of the articles concern the social history of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The amount of spade work that has gone into the assembling of so many data is remarkable. Among the subjects are: the cost of living, servants' reading matter, and the economic and social differentiation among commercial employees and domestic servants at the time of the industrialization.

FLECHTHEIM, OSSIP K. (Hrsg.) *Die Parteien der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1973. 597 pp. DM 29.80.

Although the more or less arbitrary arrangement of this reader, if no doubt partly inevitable, is open to criticism, the book contains a wealth of information. In its 124 documents (election programmes, newspaper comments, etc.), it presents data on the party organizations in the Federal Republic, intra-party relationships and changes in them, and the role played by pressure groups and social structures. General surveys, some of them tabulated, alternate with studies of varying nature. Among the latter there is, for example, an excellent original contribution for this book on the CSU, written by A. Mintzel. In view of the set-up of this book, the lack of an index cannot be regarded as a shortcoming.

Freiheitlicher Sozialismus. Beiträge zu seinem heutigen Selbstverständnis. Hrsg. von Heiner Flohr, Klaus Lompe, Lothar F. Neumann. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1973. xiv, 256 pp. DM 28.00.

The present volume, dedicated to Gerhard Weisser, contains a selective list of his writings, and nineteen essays and short studies by scholars, politicians and trade-union leaders. The great majority of contributions have reference to Germany (there is one on Owen). We can only mention a few, although the whole book offers exceedingly refreshing reading. Susanne Miller discusses the reception of Marxism in the German Social Democracy (in the section on "Historical Developments"). Among the "fundamental issues" there is the subject of current debate in the SPD, the future of the Godesberg Programme, on which P. von Oertzen writes lucidly and to the point. Problems of social reform are broached, for instance, by K. Lompe: "Aspects of Political Planning from the Angle of *freiheitlich* Socialism".

GROH, DIETER. *Negative Integration und revolutionärer Attentismus. Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie am Vorabend des Ersten Weltkrieges. Propyläen, Frankfurt/M. 1973. 783 pp. DM 78.00.*

In this book the tragic situation of German Social Democracy on the eve and at the outbreak of the First World War is elucidated in great detail. The basic conservatism of Germany, which made a positive integration of the Socialist labour movement absolutely impossible, forced the latter into a sterile position. Starting from domestic and especially foreign politics, the opinions of the General Staff and of the circles around the Emperor, the author describes Socialist responses to national and nationalist challenges: a powerless left-wing radicalism, a reformism conforming even to the idea of a preventive war, and a "wait and see" centre. In 1914 the rather unstable position of these factions became clear, when the revisionists detested the war and the radicals applauded it. Carl Schorske's theory of continuity is modified.

HAMEROW, THEODORE S. *The Social Foundations of German Unification 1858-1871. Struggles and Accomplishments. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1972. ix, 456 pp. \$ 15.50.*

This is a sequel, or rather a counterpart, to the volume on *Ideas and Institutions*, which was noticed in IRSH, XV (1970), p. 152. Although the actual process of German unification is here in the foreground, this is not to say that the present volume is mere political history. Economic questions and developments receive much attention, notably in the opening chapters.

KAELBLE, HARTMUT. *Berliner Unternehmer während der frühen Industrialisierung. Herkunft, sozialer Status und politischer Einfluß. Mit einem Vorwort von Otto Büsch. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1972. xi, 302 pp. DM 68.00.*

Origin, status and political influence of the Berlin entrepreneurs from 1830 to 1870 are the three subjects dealt with in this pioneering monograph, which is therefore in the field of social rather than entrepreneurial history. In the second chapter, that on status, the author distinguishes between a "moneyed aristocracy" and a middle class of manufacturers. In the final chapter he shows that both groups were hardly interested in political reform, but that the *Korporation der Kaufmannschaft* was able to influence the process of legislation.

KLEIN, ALFRED. *Im Auftrag ihrer Klasse. Weg und Leistung der deutschen Arbeiterschriftsteller 1918-1933. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin, Weimar 1972. 854 pp. M 24.00.*

Although the subject proper is working-class literary achievement, the author places it within the context of Socialist literature in general. The "bourgeoisification" of several representatives of *Arbeiterdichtung* (Karl Bröger, Max Barthel) at the time of the First World War is one of the main themes. Another is that of the revolutionary writers in the 'twenties and early 'thirties. Much attention is paid to the work of Willi Bredel, Hans

Marchwitza, and Adam Scharrer (a left-wing Communist). Extracts from their writings and from biographical and other commentaries on them and many others are included.

KREUTZBERGER, WOLFGANG. *Studenten und Politik 1918-1933. Der Fall Freiburg im Breisgau.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1972. 239 pp. DM 28.00.

The present volume is a case study, focused on the University of Freiburg, of the students during the Weimar Republic. Their teachers, social background, organizations and political attitudes are successively dealt with. The author's criteria are provided by the Frankfurt School and leftist ideas of politicization; consequently he discovers elements of "legitimate protest" in the stand taken by the Nazi students.

LIEBKNECHT, WILHELM. *Briefwechsel mit deutschen Sozialdemokraten.* Hrsg. und bearb. von Georg Eckert. Band I. 1862-1878. Van Gorcum & Comp. B.V., Assen 1973. lii, 908 pp. Ill. Hfl. 116.00.

More than 500 letters to and from Wilhelm Liebknecht have been collected in this volume, which is of very great importance for the study of the early history of the German Social Democratic movement. Among the correspondents we do not only find leading figures like Auer, Bebel, Bernstein, Bracke, Dietzgen, Most, Schweichel and Vollmar, but also unknown local party officers, whose letters give an idea of the way of thinking of the lower cadres and the rank and file. The correspondence with Bebel and especially the letters from Schweichel contain much information about Liebknecht's personal problems (e.g., his financial dependence). The letters are printed in the original spelling and in their entirety; the annotation supplements their contents in an excellent way. The appendix contains a number of newspaper articles as well as a number of other things.

LÖWENSTEIN, HUBERTUS PRINZ ZU. *Botschafter ohne Auftrag. Lebensbericht.* Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1972. 331 pp. DM 36.00.

These memoirs of the "Red Prince", who has gone through a great deal and met many people, make fascinating reading. The volume contains striking anecdotes, for instance of Cardinal Innitzer waiving the crown of martyrdom as something which is for the elect only, or of Otto Katz acting as a seller of Communist indulgences in Hollywood. Unfortunately there is no index of names.

LUXEMBURG, ROSA u.a. *Briefe an Mathilde Jacob (1913-1918).* Hrsg. und mit einem Vorwort von Narihiko Ito. Gendaishi-Kenkyukai, Tokio 1972. xi, 248 pp. Y 8500.

Aside from a brief preface, this book contains the facsimiles of typescript copies made by Mathilde Jacob that are in the custody of the Buttinger Library. The editor has seen the originals of most of the letters in the Hoover Institution. There are a number of letters written by others to

Mathilde Jacob (for instance, by Luise Kautsky and Sonja Liebknecht), and some letters by herself. The great majority, however, is formed by the letters written by Rosa Luxemburg from prison during the First World War. They add to our picture of her personal life (her love of animals and flowers), but only a few of them have political relevance, and then to a small extent. There is no annotation.

MARX, KARL [et] FRIEDRICH ENGELS. Le parti de classe. Introd. et notes de Roger Dangeville. I. Théorie, activité. II. Activité et organisation. III. Questions d'organisation. IV. Activités de classe. François Maspero, Paris 1973. 191 pp.; 208 pp.; 180 pp.; 180 pp. F.fr. 7.50 per vol.

Since the subject "Marx and Engels on the Party" lends itself to almost as many interpretations as "The Bible on the Church", it is not without interest to know that the compiler of the present volumes belongs to the Bordigist International Communist Party. He makes no secret of his political purposes, and even suggests that "la notion de parti chez Marx-Engels" can only be understood by "des militants actifs et, de surcroît, théoriquement en règle". In his lengthy introduction he speaks of Lenin as a "restorer" of Marxism; for the rest his selections and copious footnotes read like a handbook of revolutionary organization, strategy and tactics. The dictum of "Marx-Engels" that the Communists do not form a separate party opposed to other working-class parties is not mentioned at all.

NIETHAMMER, LUTZ. Entnazifizierung in Bayern. Säuberung und Rehabilitierung unter amerikanischer Besatzung. S. Fischer, Frankfurt /M. 1972. 710 pp. DM 68.00.

Drawing upon a wealth of published and unpublished material (including OMGUS papers), the author presents a detailed account of de-Nazification as it was practised in Bavaria by the American and German authorities. Because of the way in which it was carried through the purge was to the advantage of the old elites, not to their disadvantage as, in Dr Niethammer's view of "historical necessity", it should have been. However, he avoids arguing in terms of a reactionary conspiracy or a revolution that was just around the corner.

SALDERN, ADELHEID V. Vom Einwohner zum Bürger. Zur Emanzipation der städtischen Unterschicht Göttingens 1890-1920. Eine sozial- und kommunalhistorische Untersuchung. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1973. 508 pp. DM 88.00.

This study of a town industrialized to a limited extent only, which grew from 22,000 to 35,000 inhabitants in the period under discussion, deals with the lowest stratum of society: labourers, but also part of the employees and small shopkeepers, as well as people living of poor relief. Much material has been used for a very detailed survey of social conditions and relations, in which great attention is paid to the part played by the Socialists in local politics (a part that before 1918 was more modest than the revisionists had

wanted, while after 1918 it was restricted by lack of experience). Political and social conflicts are an ever recurring theme; the significance of the trade-union movement for the emancipation of the labourers ("from inhabitant to citizen") is presented clearly.

SCHORSCH, ISMAR. *Jewish Reactions to German Anti-Semitism, 1870-1914*. Columbia University Press, New York, London; Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia 1972. ix, 291 pp. \$ 10.00.

After a survey of the emancipation of the Jews, never fully carried through, and the efforts towards it (in 1781 there appeared *Ueber die bürgerliche Verbesserung der Juden*, by the Prussian civil servant Dohm) the author presents a wealth of information on the economic and social position of the Jews before and at the beginning of the period under discussion. His description and analysis of the reactions to an antisemitism which took on a more racial character about 1880 are masterly. We mention the *Deutsch-Israelitischer Gemeindebund*, the non-Jewish *Verein zur Abwehr des Antisemitismus*, and the *Centralverein*. The passages on the importance and content of early Zionism in Germany, for instance, are very illuminating.

SPIES, KLAUS. *Gutsherr und Untertan in der Mittelmark Brandenburg zu Beginn der Bauernbefreiung*. J. Schweitzer Verlag, Berlin 1972. xxiv, 398 pp. DM 78.00.

Drawing upon a wealth of published and manuscript sources (including estate records), Dr Spies investigates in how far the idyllic picture is correct of the Prussian squirearchy acting, during the decades preceding the emancipation of the peasants, as a kind of paternal welfare authorities. The field of his case study is the area round Berlin, including Prignitz. He demonstrates that the relative obligations laid down in the United Law Code such as direct or indirect assistance in the event of misfortune largely remained a dead letter.

SÜLE, TIBOR. *Bücherei und Ideologie. Politische Aspekte im „Richtungsstreit“ deutscher Volksbibliothekare 1910-1930*. Greven Verlag, Köln 1972. iv, 87 pp. DM 26.50.

The German public libraries (*Bücherhallen, volkstümliche Büchereien*) have flourished especially since 1910. Soon after that year a struggle of orientation began which was interrupted during the First World War, but flared up again in the 'twenties. It was Walter Hofmann in particular who fought against a mechanical library system and advocated an explicit contribution to "true popular culture". Later, neo-romantic tendencies arose, which weakened resistance against National-Socialism. Hofmann's relation to Socialism is discussed in brief.

TILLION, GERMAINE. *Ravensbrück. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1973*. 284 pp. F.fr. 29.00.

The author, a well-known French anthropologist and a one-time inmate of the concentration camp of Ravensbrück, reprints a testimony and an essay

originally published in 1946 and in 1954, respectively. She has added some new material, *inter alia*, a critique of Olga Wormser's distinction of concentration and extermination camps (cf. IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 145).

OTHER BOOKS

- EICHLER, WILLI. Sozialisten. Biographische Aufsätze über Karl Marx, Leonard Nelson, Friedrich Ebert, Edo Fimmen, Minna Specht, Kurt Schumacher, Erich Ollenhauer. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1972. 145 pp.
- Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterjugendbewegung 1904-1945. Verlag Neues Leben, Berlin 1973. 632 pp. Ill.
- PANTIĆ, VLADAN. Radnička veća u Nemačkoj 1917-1920. Institut za Međunarodni Radnički Pokret, Beograd 1972. 655 pp.
- TURNER, HENRY ASHBY, JR. Faschismus und Kapitalismus in Deutschland. Studien zum Verhältnis zwischen Nationalsozialismus und Wirtschaft. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1972. 185 pp.

Great Britain

- ALDERMAN, GEOFFREY. The Railway Interest. Leicester University Press, Leicester 1973. 344 pp. £ 5.00.

The author presents an important contribution to the history of interest groups in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Not only does his excellently documented study clarify the role played by representatives of railway interests in Parliament (in 1880, 108 railway directors were in the House of Commons), but it also sheds light on the changing position occupied by the political parties. In a very general way it may be said that, in the years of great economic expansion, railway interests were on the side of the Liberals, while later they tended to support the Conservatives.

- CANNON, OLGA [and] J. R. L. ANDERSON. The Road from Wigan Pier. A Biography of Les Cannon. Victor Gollancz Ltd, London 1973. 332 pp. Ill. £ 3.90.

Les Cannon (1920-70) was a Wigan miner's son, who joined the Electrical Trade Union in 1936; he became a leading figure in this Communist-dominated union. He left the CP in November 1956, not in the first place because of the Russian intervention in Hungary, but because a stay in Czechoslovakia had convinced him that "the idea had failed". In the following years he fought consistently and successfully against the Communist influence in the ETU, of which he became the President. As a member of the General Council of the TUC (from 1963) he designed plans for a different incomes policy. This vivid biography was written by Cannon's widow and a former industrial editor of *The Guardian*.

- COWIE, L. W. A Dictionary of British Social History. G. Bell & Sons Ltd, London 1973. vi, 326 pp. Ill. £ 5.00.

Social history is here conceived as being "concerned with the everyday life

of ordinary people throughout the ages". Although the attractively illustrated book is written particularly for older children, even professional historians will find interesting details in it. The author pays special attention to the history of Christianity and its manifestations. The numerous cross-references enhance the usefulness of the volume.

Documents of the Baronial Movement of Reform and Rebellion 1258-1267. Sel. by R. E. Treharne. Ed. by I. J. Sanders. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1973. ix, 353 pp. £ 10.00.

Apart from an introduction of sixty pages, the present volume consists of about fifty documents on the baronial opposition to King Henry III. The focus is on materials embodying constitutional change and reflecting the aims and the ideas of the barons and the royalists. The documents are printed in the original on the even pages, and in a close translation on the uneven ones.

Elizabethan People. State and Society. Ed. by Joel Hurstfield and Alan G. R. Smith. Edward Arnold, London 1972. xii, 168 pp. £ 2.10. (Paper: £ 1.05.)

Extracts from a great variety of contemporary sources have been collected in this volume. A short but informative introduction is divided into five sections, as are the documents, each of which is preceded by an explanatory note. The subject matter consists of: Elizabethan people (the four classes); the economy (e.g., legalization of interest); intellectual developments (educational expansion); religion (diminishing influence of the Church of England, strong appeal of Puritanism); and government and administration. The selection is admirable and demonstrates the abundance of sources on conditions of life, including that of the common people.

FRASER, DEREK. *The Evolution of the British Welfare State. A History of Social Policy since the Industrial Revolution.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1973. xviii, 299 pp. £ 3.75.

This book deals with the period from roughly the last quarter of the eighteenth century till the middle of the twentieth. It gives a good survey of the changes of opinions about poverty and social security. Among the subjects that get special attention are the ten-hour day, the operation of the New Poor Law, elementary education, the diffusion of ideas about the necessity of State intervention, especially after 1870, the origins of the Welfare State under Lloyd George, and Labour's policies in the first years after the Second World War.

GLADWIN, D. D. *The Canals of Britain.* With ill. by J. K. Ebblewhite. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1973. 254 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 2.95.

Mr Gladwin, who is intimately familiar with the British canal system, has written an attractive book on the subject. Because of the thoroughness with which the people involved in its construction, maintenance and navigation

are treated, the volume may in a sense be called a social history. It is copiously illustrated with photographs and facsimiles.

HENNOCK, E. P. *Fit and Proper Persons. Ideal and Reality in Nineteenth-Century Urban Government.* Edward Arnold, London 1973. xix, 395 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 8.00.

The body of the present volume consists of detailed case studies of urban government, notably the town councils, in Birmingham and Leeds since the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835. The social background of the new local elite, their aspirations and their achievements are the main subjects dealt with. A very interesting portrait is drawn of the Birmingham reform movement, in which Joseph Chamberlain joined hands with the nonconformist ministers Dawson and Dale.

JACKSON, MICHAEL P. *Labour Relations on the Docks.* Saxon House, Farnborough (Hants.); Lexington Books, Lexington (Mass.) 1973. ix, 146 pp. £ 3.50.

The special position of the dockers, notably with respect to their greater militancy, which surpasses that of the miners and carworkers, is here put in its historical perspective. An important factor is the long delay in "decasualisation"; until the Second World War in this industry the system of casual employment (and pay) was considered inevitable. Many examples are given of disputes in this particularly "strike-prone industry", also about the years of 1970-72. Considerable attention is given to the – sometimes competing – activities of the unions.

JONES, DAVID J. V. *Before Rebecca. Popular Protests in Wales 1793-1835.* Allen Lane, London 1973. viii, 282 pp. Maps. £ 3.50.

The author has assembled a number of studies on popular disturbances in Wales, most of which were published before in periodicals. Though rather loosely connected, and in no way constituting a full social history of the period under discussion, these contributions are conspicuous for their pioneering quality. Intensive research into unpublished materials has yielded evidence on manifestations of agrarian, industrial and political discontent which had subsided to the point of oblivion. Some characteristic documents are printed *in toto*.

LAWSON, JOHN [and] HAROLD SILVER. *A Social History of Education in England.* Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1973. xv, 502 pp. Ill. £ 4.90. (Paper: £ 2.40.)

The present volume is a well-documented and very readable account of English education as it was determined by and impinged on society through the centuries. The authors pay considerable attention to institutions, population structure and literacy. References and suggestions for further reading are appended to each chapter. The get-up and the well-chosen illustrations make an excellent impression.

LEESON, R. A. *Strike. A Live History 1887-1971*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1973. 246 pp. Ill. £ 3.75.

"This book [...] assembles the recollections of some 80 people of some 180 strikes in 20 different industries over the past 84 years", during which 100,000 strikes took place. Most attention is paid to the miners. Union leaders, Labour MPs, rank and file people etc. give their impressions in the form of an oral story about strikes in which they were involved. Their judgments are widely different, though a positive appreciation for the use of the strike as a weapon predominates.

MARTIN, RODERICK and R. H. FRYER. *Redundancy and Paternalist Capitalism. A Study in the Sociology of Work*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1973. 278 pp. £ 4.75.

Within two years the labour force of a large manufacturing plant in a medium-sized industrial town in Northern England was cut from 2,500 to just over a thousand. Interviews with manual and non-manual leavers provide the basis for this timely study. Over a century a paternalistic relationship between the plant's owners and the community had evolved, which makes the case in part atypical. Nevertheless, the problem of redundancy is treated in a way which allows general conclusions to be drawn. The accent is on the workers' reactions and feelings.

Provincial Labour History. Ed. by J. H. Porter. University of Exeter, Exeter 1972. iii, 73 pp. £ 0.75.

The editor deals with labour history – mostly recent – in the South-West of England (Devon and Cornwall). A more detailed study is that by F. C. Mather on the "general strike of 1842" and the role played in it by the Chartists, who were then split into a more radical and a more moderate wing. E. H. Hunt contributes a thoughtful essay on mobility of labour in the years between 1850 and the First World War. The fourth and last contribution is by J. R. Ravensdale, and is entitled "The 1913 China Clay Strike and the Workers' Union".

RICHARDS, ERIC. *The Leviathan of Wealth. The Sutherland Fortune in the Industrial Revolution*. Foreword by S. G. Checkland. [Studies in Social History.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1973. xx, 316 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 5.25.

Basing himself on a wealth of unpublished materials, Dr Richards has written a pioneering study on the management of the enormous Sutherland fortune at the time of the first and second Dukes, or of their "Metternich" James Loch. The fortune was partly invested in landed estates in England and Scotland, partly in the transport industry between Liverpool and Manchester, and it took all the efforts of Loch to keep abreast of both economic change and the wishes of his masters, who could be trusted to be extravagant. Almost half the book is devoted to the costly and controversial development schemes carried out in the North of Scotland.

ROLPH, C. H. Kingsley. *The Life, Letters and Diaries of Kingsley Martin*. Victor Gollancz Ltd, London 1973. 413 pp. Ill. £ 4.00.

Kingsley Martin (1897-1969) is best remembered as the editor of the *New Statesman* (1930-60). The author of this biography, who had access to Martin's private papers and who knew him very well, gives more attention to his personal life than to his political and political-publicistic activities. Relations with friends and with women stand out. A conscientious objector during the First World War, Martin was a typical representative of the Left in the 'thirties and later. Particularly interesting are the descriptions of Martin's opinions of very different contemporaries such as Laski and Lord Halifax.

THOMAS, HUGH. John Strachey. Eyre Methuen, London 1973. viii, 316 pp. Ill. £ 4.50.

The author presents a highly interesting picture of the personality and ideas of Strachey (1901-63), while his political friends and connections amply come into their own. Much use has been made of letters that often sharply illuminate Strachey's relationships with a great many persons (*inter al.*, Bevan and Mosley). The way in which the son of an aristocratic family became a Socialist, his inclination towards Communism and his later disenchantment with it, and the New Party episode with Mosley are absorbing reading.

Greece

DAKIN, DOUGLAS. *The Greek Struggle for Independence 1821-1833*. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1973. viii, 344 pp. Maps. £ 5.00.

Though the author has purposely dispensed with an extensive documentation, his book is just as interesting to the specialist as to the general reader. After a survey of the reawakening of a national consciousness especially in the eighteenth century, he gives a thorough treatment of the events leading to the rebellion (1814-21), the rebellion itself, and the policies of the Great Powers concerning the problem of independence. Much stress is laid on the elements of continuity in the Greek struggle for independence, which were apparent in the period under discussion in spite of the many intrigues and conflicts.

Hungary

BARDY, ROLAND. 1919 – *La Commune de Budapest*. Editions de la Tête de Feuilles, Paris 1972. 244 pp. Ill. F.fr. 37.50.

A summary of the "bourgeois revolution" under the leadership of Count Károlyi precedes a vivid account of the 133 days of Communist power and the ensuing oppression. The author, himself an Anarchist, stresses the importance of what was achieved by the people themselves: agrarian reform, workers' management in industry, etc. His portraits of the leaders, e.g., Béla Kun, are, however, not without sympathy. A few documents are appended.

MCCAGG, WILLIAM O., JR. *Jewish Nobles and Geniuses in Modern Hungary*. East European Quarterly, Boulder 1972; distr. by Columbia University Press, New York. 254 pp. \$ 9.00.

Until the First World War 346 Jewish families in Hungary were ennobled (most of them after 1900). The majority of these lived in Budapest. They mostly belonged to the world of finance, commerce and industry. The author, impressed by the noticeable number of scientists and outstanding scholars produced by this group (Th. von Karmán, J. von Neumann, G. de Hevesy, G. Lukács), first draws a picture, based on extensive archival research, of the development of the Hungarian economy. After 1903 this was influenced by social unrest (trade-union activities; beginning of the end of a situation of cheap labour). He then deals with the relations of the families studied with Vienna and the political top in Hungary (Tisza) and the factors that forced especially young people to seek new ways, e.g., the frustration of a deadlock in economic growth and of a "crisis of European civilization".

Italy

CORTESI, LUIGI. *Le origini del Partito comunista italiano. Il PSI dalla guerra di Libia alla scissione di Livorno*. Editori Laterza, Bari 1972. ix, 466 pp. L. 1800.

In 1911 Giolitti promised universal suffrage for men; in the same year the Italian-Turkish War broke out. These two facts, which fostered a polarization within the *Partito Socialista*, are the starting-point of this memorable survey, which goes on to include the split effected at the Congress of Leghorn. In an appendix a number of letters, partly extracts, from Anna Kuliscioff to Turati and *vice versa* are published.

DETTI, TOMMASO. *Serrati e la formazione del Partito comunista italiano. Storia della frazione terzinternazionalista 1921-1924*. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1972. xl, 547 pp. L. 4800.

In the First World War the PSI differed from most of its fellow-parties in the countries at war by a strongly pacifist tendency, which was conducive to a radical trend, though this was clearly divergent from a hard revolutionary line. It is Serrati's tragedy that he sought affiliation to the Comintern, but was rejected (Lenin's 21 conditions were partly directed against Serrati, who was branded as a rightist deviationist, together with Paul Levi). The author describes in great detail the conflicts between factions and the developments within the left wing, which finally led to Gramsci's leadership of the PCI.

FERRARI, GIUSEPPE. *Scritti politici*. A cura di Silvia Rota Ghibaudi. Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese, Torino 1973. 1117 pp. Ill. L. 13500.

Four years ago, Mrs Rota Ghibaudi published a monograph on Ferrari's intellectual development (cf. IRSH, XV, p. 341). She has now brought

together his main political writings. About half of the volume consists of the *Filosofia della rivoluzione*, which is printed in the Italian version of 1873; the article on Proudhon (1875) is also included. The handsome production of the volume deserves special mention.

GIANNOTTI, PAOLO. *Stampa operaia e classi sociali nella lotta clandestina*. Argalia Editore, Urbino 1972. 229 pp. L. 2800.

The title of this book is misleading in that its subject is virtually confined to the Communist underground press in the Marches, 1925-44. Over half the space is taken up by reprints of the most important articles as well as a police report of 1932.

LANDUYT, ARIANE. *Le sinistre e l'Aventino*. Franco Angeli Editore, Milano 1973. xvi, 495 pp. L. 7000.

The present volume is a very detailed study of the part played by the Socialist and, to a minor extent, Communist parties in the Aventine opposition to Mussolini (1924-26). The author, who has worked up a wealth of printed and unpublished materials, allows the facts to tell their own story, but she is clearly critical of the PSU's and the PSI's refusal to adopt other than strictly constitutional courses. This is not to say that the Communists are lionized; their self-seeking brand of antifascism, which was bent on exposing the PSU as a "wing of fascism" (*dixit* Togliatti in April, 1924), is thrown into proper relief.

MELOGRANI, PIERO. *Gli industriali e Mussolini. Rapporti tra Confindustria e fascismo dal 1919 al 1929*. Longanesi & C., Milano 1972. 329 pp. L. 3200.

This is another study on the relationship of Fascism and organized industry in Italy. Unlike Professor Sarti, whose contribution was noticed in *IRSH*, XVII (1972), p. 782, the present author does not go beyond 1929; consequently he is able to discuss subjects such as the currency issue and Rossoni's brand of syndicalism in greater detail. His approach is to be commended for its soberness.

ROLLAND, HUGO. *Il sindacalismo anarchico di Alberto Meschi*. La Nuova Italia, Firenze 1972. xvi, 293 pp. Ill. L. 3000.

Apart from many years of exile, the Anarchist Alberto Meschi (1879-1958) played a leading role in the syndicalist movement in Northern Tuscany. His intimate friend Hugo Rolland, whose real name is Erasmo Abate, has now paid him a posthumous tribute which is not without historical interest. A number of letters are included in part or *in toto*.

ROVERI, ALESSANDRO. *Dal sindacalismo rivoluzionario al fascismo. Capitalismo agrario e socialismo nel Ferrarese (1870-1920)*. La Nuova Italia, Firenze 1972. xiii, 397 pp. Maps. L. 3000.

Against the background of the emergence of agrarian capitalism and an agrarian proletariat, the author presents an excellent account of the workers' movement in the countryside of Ferrara before 1915. It is not only a story of labour disputes and strikes, but also of the strained relationship of Revolutionary Syndicalism and "orthodox" Socialism. Because of its wide scope and its careful documentation the volume is conspicuous for its pioneering qualities.

OTHER BOOKS

- BETTINI, LEONARDO. *Bibliografia dell'anarchismo*. Vol. I, tomo 1. Periodici e numeri unici anarchici in lingua italiana pubblicati in Italia (1872-1971). CP Editrice, Firenze 1972. xv, 429 pp.
- SECCHIA, PIETRO. *L'azione svolta dal Partito comunista in Italia durante il fascismo 1926-1932*. Ricordi, documenti inediti e testimonianze. [Annali, Anno XI, 1969.] Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1970. xxvi, 558 pp.
- . *Il Partito comunista italiano e la guerra di Liberazione 1943-1945*. Ricordi, documenti inediti e testimonianze. [Annali, Anno XIII, 1971.] Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1973. xlvi, 1142 pp.

The Netherlands

BAGLEY, CHRISTOPHER. *The Dutch Plural Society. A Comparative Study in Race Relations*. Publ. for the Institute of Race Relations, London, by Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1973. xiv, 293 pp. £ 5.00.

Although this book contains a great many interesting facts, and is especially enlightening in a comparison between Britain and the Netherlands as regards colonial policy and attitudes and conduct of affairs concerning minorities (in the case of the Netherlands, people from Surinam and the Antilles, workers from Southern Europe and North Africa), it suffers from some clear defects. Much has been superseded by recent developments (the author works with long out-of-date demographic and other figures), and there are greatly exaggerated assertions such as "The Dutch have so strongly identified with Indonesia that they seem to have absorbed [...] the dark brown skin of its people".

Spain

LIDA, CLARA E. *Anarquismo y revolución en la España del XIX. Siglo Veintiuno de España Editores, SA, Madrid 1972*. 334 pp. Ill. Ptas 300.

With this book, which carries the story as far as 1884, Professor Lida (cf. her article on the *Mano Negra* in IRSH, XIV (1969), pp. 315ff.) has made an extremely important contribution to the history of Spanish Anarchism and the awakening of a social and economic consciousness in the Spanish workers. The author has drawn on numerous hitherto unused sources, from provincial archives to the foreign press. Here, for the first time, is an exhaustive study of the period previous to 1868 (notably the years 1854-56), and the social

and economic background of the differences between Catalan and Andalusian Anarchism. The book contains interesting and unknown illustrations and documents as well as an important bibliography.

Switzerland

HENECKA, HANS PETER. Die jurassischen Separatisten. Eine Studie zur Soziologie des ethnischen Konflikts und der sozialen Bewegung. Mit einem einleitenden Essay "Separatismus und Nativismus heute: Die ethnozoologische Evidenz", von W. E. Mühlmann. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1972. xxix, 320 pp. DM 64.00.

The historical development of Jurassic separatism – i.e., the separation from the Canton of Berne, not from Switzerland, and the formation of a new Canton – is here described briefly. The movement of part of the French-speaking inhabitants (now called *Rassemblement Jurassien*) after 1945 is studied extensively. The author uses sociological categories. The subject is the only serious ethnical minority conflict in Switzerland, and this is explained by the author from structural differences and socio-psychological processes, which are partly linked with geographical, economic and religious factors.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

ASCHER, ABRAHAM. Pavel Axelrod and the Development of Menshevism. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1972. ix, 420 pp. \$ 18.50.

This intellectual and political biography, based on Aksel'rod's private papers and many other unpublished and published sources, stands out by a clear description and analysis of the innumerable currents within Russian Social Democracy. Aksel'rod's significance is well summed up in an epilogue: his "ideological constancy not only makes him unique among the early leaders of Russian Marxism. It also justifies our viewing him as the prototypal Menshevik whose positions on various issues help us to penetrate a movement and ideology that have not been easy to define." One could add that Aksel'rod represents the tragic position of Menshevism in particular in that his policy was very plausible theoretically, but that the factors necessary to put it in practice (bourgeoisie) lacked weight.

CHURCHWARD, L. G. The Soviet Intelligentsia. An essay on the social structure and roles of Soviet intellectuals during the 1960s. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1973. xiv, 204 pp. £ 3.25.

The present volume is a pioneering study of the distinctive features of the contemporary Soviet intelligentsia (taken in a broad, "Marxist", sense) and its place in the fabric of Soviet society. The author, who is very careful in his approach and his distinctions, is sceptical about its role as a counter-elite; in his view the big majority of the intellectuals consists of "careerist professionals". A few documents and a bibliography are appended.

GRIMSTED, PATRICIA KENNEDY. *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR*. Moscow and Leningrad. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1972. xxx, 436 pp. \$ 22.50.

The holdings of more than 75 institutions in Moscow and Leningrad are covered in this very useful book, which contains a descriptive enumeration of generalized accounts of archival collections, as well as a list of archives and libraries and their materials. In a commendable introductory chapter the author traces the history of archives in Russia and recounts the transformations undergone by archive administration under Soviet rule. She gives special attention to "working conditions" in the individual institutions on behalf of scholars intending to do research in the Soviet Union.

HAHN, WERNER G. *The Politics of Soviet Agriculture, 1960-1970*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, London 1972. xix, 311 pp. \$ 12.50.

Political disputes concerning agriculture, especially during the years after Chruščev's fall, are treated in an original manner, the Soviet press being the chief source. The author argues that Chruščev's fall was partly caused by his support of "Lysenkoism" and the threatening purge of the anti-Lysenkoists. In the discussion of the Brežnev era much attention is paid to the opposition to his policy; the role of Voronov (in 1970 fallen in disgrace) gets particular notice. A short survey is devoted to the developments in 1971 (strengthened position of Brežnev, but not a total defeat of his opponents).

HOSKING, GEOFFREY A. *The Russian Constitutional Experiment. Government and Duma, 1907-1914*. Cambridge University Press, London 1973. ix, 281 pp. £ 5.30.

For an appreciation of the possibilities of a constitutional evolution in Russia, the Third Duma is more important than the First and Second Dumas, which have come in for most of the attention in historiography. In this masterly analysis, the author deals with the attempts at removing the fundamental distrust between the Government and the Duma majority, the Octobrists. The Stolypin reforms were an encouraging start, which, however, petered out in inertia on the part of the Government. Much attention is paid to the nationalities question and the identity of the Russian State. The national enthusiasm of August 1914 only briefly obscured the fundamental crisis of the constitutional system.

LENIN, W. I. *Briefe*. Band VI. Juli 1919 – November 1920. Band VII. November 1920 – Juni 1921. Band VIII. Juni-November 1921. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1969; 1970; 1973. x, 532 pp.; xii, 506 pp.; xi, 522 pp. Ill. DM 7.50 per vol.

Vols I-V of this German edition of Lenin's letters, notes and telegrams were reviewed in *IRSH*, XIII (1968), pp. 316f., with an ample discussion of the editorial principles underlying the whole series. The present volumes convey a vivid impression of Lenin's multifarious activities regarding the

Civil War, foreign relations, party work, agriculture, electrification, etc., etc. Each volume has detailed name and subject indices.

MCNEAL, ROBERT H. Guide to the decisions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union / Ukazatel' rešenij Kommunističeskoj Partii Sovetskogo Sojuza 1917-1967. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1972. xlix, 329 pp. C\$ 15.00.

This list of decisions contains well over 3,000 entries, grouped chronologically. A subject index is appended, in which the broad groupings have also been entered in English, the remainder being exclusively in Russian. The Introduction (in English) contains a close definition of the concept of "party decision". A sentence such as "The concept of law was present in party life, but inextricably muddled with despotic arbitrariness" shows that the criteria of selection in themselves already provided material for an interesting study. For scholars working in the most widely different fields of research this book is a useful tool.

POMPER, PHILIP. Peter Lavrov and the Russian Revolutionary Movement. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1972. xix, 250 pp. \$ 7.95.

The author of this intellectual and political biography has used very extensive archive material. Although "Lavrov was inevitably attracted to the most abstract problems in any given field", and his scientific and philosophical work comes up for ample discussion, the emphasis is on his political activities, his political connections, and his ideas regarding a socialist society. The *Vpered!* period is examined in great detail. It is an interesting problem in how far Marx, for his *Civil War in France*, derived any insights from Lavrov, who lived in Paris in 1871.

Social Change in the Soviet Union. Russia's Path toward an Industrial Society. Ed. by Boris Meissner. Transl. by Donald P. Kommers. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, London 1972. xiv, 247 pp. \$ 9.95.

The present volume is a translation of *Sowjetgesellschaft im Wandel*, which was published in 1966, and favourably reviewed in IRSH, XI, p. 508. The contributions have not been updated, but the editor has written a short epilogue on recent developments.

Yugoslavia

Etatisme et autogestion. Bilan critique du socialisme yougoslave. Sous la dir. de Rudi Supek. Editions Anthropos, Paris 1973. 385 pp. F.fr. 40.00.

In his introduction the editor says that "Marxism in the Soviet Union has been subject to a positivist revision", and that mistakes in the Yugoslav system of workers' management must not be ascribed to such a revision,

but rather to political influences. The latter thesis he elaborates in his own contribution about problems and perspectives of workers' management. Other contributions are devoted to, *inter alia*, the role of bureaucracy (L. Tadić), the attitude of the Yugoslav Communist League (V. Cvjetičanin) and the crisis of Socialism (P. Vranicki). J. Županov deals with the interesting problem of the relations between different concerns in one branch of industry.

OTHER BOOKS

Hronologija radničkog pokreta Bosne i Hercegovine do 1941. godine. "Svjetlost", Izdavačko Preduzeće, Sarajevo; Institut za Istoriju Radničkog Pokreta, Sarajevo 1971. 611 pp.

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