

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

KNECHT, INGBERT. *Theorie der Entfremdung bei Sartre und Marx*. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1975. vi, 282 pp. DM 53.00.

While Marx starts from the thesis that alienation should be studied as an economic fact, Sartre defines it as an issue of the "dialectic of the relationship between man and modelled matter". Sartre's criticism of the positivist component, which includes the belief that alienation will disappear with the breakdown of capitalism and which may lead to stagnation, culminates in his relating the phenomenon of alienation to scarcity, which accounts for its occurrence even in a socialist society.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

DUMENIL, GERARD. *La position de classe des cadres et employés. La fonction capitaliste parcellaire*. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble, Grenoble 1975. 120 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

The author confines himself explicitly to stating what light is shed on his subject by "the economic *oeuvre* of Marx, i.e., first and foremost by *Capital*". A summarizing evaluation of this work is followed by a more detailed discussion of what it has to say on the subject of remuneration of technical and managerial functionaries of the middle and higher echelons. The increase in administrative staff is explained, among other things, from the circulation of capital with maximum velocity. The author, who looks upon the Soviet Union as "a capitalist society [...] in a higher stage of development", criticizes Burnham's views on the managers as constituting a new ruling class.

Il fascismo nell'analisi sociologica. Testi di Gianfranco Bettin, Paolo Giovannini, Giorgio Marsiglia, Andrea Messeri [e] Rossana Trifiletti Baldi. A cura di Luciano Cavalli. Società editrice il Mulino, Bologna 1975. 215 pp. L. 3500.

Since the 'twenties, social theorists and social scientists have given various interpretations of Fascism and Nazism. The nine essays that make up the present volume provide a useful survey, which ranges from Robert Michels to Barrington Moore. Mrs Trifiletti Baldi discusses the theories of Lasswell, Fromm and Reich as well as those of the Frankfort School. Andrea Messeri deals with the theory of totalitarianism.

HERZ, THOMAS A. *Soziale Bedingungen für Rechtsextremismus in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und in den Vereinigten Staaten. Eine vergleichende Analyse der Anhänger der Nationaldemokratischen Partei Deutschlands und der Anhänger von Georg [sic] C. Wallace.* Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1975. viii, 283 pp. DM 59.50.

On the basis of a comparative study of the supporters of the NPD in the German Federal Republic and those of Governor Wallace in the United States the author tries his hand at a comprehensive theory of right-wing extremism. The volume is wholly in the field of political sociology, and reaches a level of abstraction ("path analysis") that will not necessarily appeal to social historians.

HINDESS, BARRY [and] PAUL Q. HIRST. *Pre-capitalist modes of production.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1975. vi, 354 pp. £ 7.50.

The object of this book "is to determine the theoretical status of certain abstract general concepts within the Marxist theory of modes of production", i.e., of complete unities "of relations and forces of production", including modes of appropriation. Criticizing Lichtheim and in particular Wittfogel, whose "empiricist pretensions" are put to the test of "empiricist criteria", the authors – switching back to pure "theory" – deny the feasibility of an "Asiatic mode of production". The "tax/rent couple" plays an important part in their argument, and also emerges in the discussion of the "feudal mode of production", which, according to the authors (who as discriminating Marxists do not spare Marxist susceptibilities), is conceivable without concomitant serfdom and seigniorial power.

KATSOULIS, ILIAS. *Sozialismus und Staat. Demokratie, Revolution und Diktatur des Proletariats im Austromarxismus.* Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1975. xv, 448 pp. DM 49.00.

In a treatise with strong bearings on the present situation the author propounds left-wing Austro-Marxism, and in particular Max Adler's theory, as an alternative to capitalism, including revisionism, and Stalinism. Essential is the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat as an "educational dictatorship", i.e., education paving the way for the establishment of true democracy. Also Marx and Engels, whose letters on historical materialism are considered to be directive, advocated a Socialism that if possible should come to power without any violent action. This interpretation precedes a delineation of internal conditions in Austria, resulting in its turn in a detailed discussion of Adler's ideas. There are quite a few awkward grammatical errors and misspelled proper names, and also some obvious gaps in historical knowledge.

LEWIS, JOHN. *Max Weber and Value-free Sociology. A Marxist Critique.* Lawrence and Wishart, London 1975. 192 pp. £ 5.00. (Paper: £ 2.00.)

This is a popular and somewhat repetitious critique of the classical non-

Marxist sociologists, including Durkheim and Parsons. The author's main grievance is their blindness to the (Marxist) "historical dimension". Weber's methodology is closely related to the capitalist system, his model of the *status quo* functioning as a sophisticated "ideological bulwark".

LORRAIN, FRANÇOIS. Réseaux sociaux et classifications sociales. Essai sur l'algèbre et la géométrie des structures sociales. Hermann, Paris 1975. 290 pp. Ill. F.fr. 86.00.

The author's aim is to evolve a theory on the networks of relationships by which societal structures are characterized. Abstractions cast in mathematical terms are elucidated and amplified by psychological, linguistic, anthropological and sociological examples. For instance, a research into the interweaving of friendship and jealousy relations in a group of nine students of an American university is worth mentioning. The book is first and foremost meant for sociologists and anthropologists.

MOLNAR, MIKLOS. Marx, Engels et la politique internationale. Gallimard, Paris 1975. 385 pp. F.fr. 10.85.

Statements made over a period of forty years odd in different sorts of contexts, and of various weight, have been arranged here expertly. The author gives an elucidating commentary on some thousand articles and letters by Marx and Engels on national questions, Russia's future, the role of America, and the significance of the theory of the Asiatic mode of production, including the "progressive" consequences of colonialism (breakthrough after a millenary stagnancy). The great confusions attending the interpreting of the doctrine by Marxists of diverse hue are undeniably the legacy of the inconsistency on vital points of the work of Marx and Engels. The Asiatic mode of production, for instance, really is part of an "historical-philosophical" evolution theory, to which, however, one should not attribute an overall applicability. Interpretations and commentaries by other, mostly modern, writers are extensively and expertly incorporated in the author's dissertation.

Pour une analyse des conditions du travail ouvrier dans l'entreprise. [Par] Françoise Guélaud, Marie-Noël Beauchesne, Jacques Gautrat [et] Guy Roustang. Recherche du Laboratoire d'Economie et de Sociologie du Travail, C.N.R.S., Aix-en-Provence. Préface par Yves Delamotte. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1975. ix, 245 pp. F.fr. 50.00.

The authors of the present volume have designed a method for describing and analyzing working conditions in modern industry, notably those factors which may be harmful to the physical and mental well-being of the workers. The method is explained systematically, and there is no lack of figures and graphs.

SELIGER, MARTIN. Ideology and Politics. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1976. 352 pp. £ 7.50. (Paper: £ 4.50.)

Professor Seliger subscribes to a wide definition of ideology, so that the term

loses the unfavourable connotations it has had since Napoleon and Marx, and politics becomes inseparable from ideology. In his view, the latter is both value- and action-oriented; it serves to provide guidance as well as legitimacy. The argument is illustrated by means of a number of tables and diagrams.

STOYANOVITCH, KONSTANTIN. *La pensée marxiste et le droit*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1974. 196 pp. F.fr. 32.00.

By and large, the present volume is an abridged version of the same author's *Marxisme et Droit*, which was noticed in IRSH, X (1965), p. 127. There is a separate chapter on twentieth-century Marxist theories of law.

HISTORY

ALFÖLDY, GÉZA. *Römische Sozialgeschichte*. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1975. xi, 239 pp. DM 18.00.

In a happy blend of social and societal history the author outlines, within a relatively small compass, the social order of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire. Emphasis is laid on the remarkable stability of that order, which numerous isolated revolts could not overthrow, and which in a sense even outlived the Empire.

BERLIN, ISAIAH. *Vico and Herder. Two Studies in the History of Ideas*. The Hogarth Press, London 1976. xxvii, 228 pp. £ 6.00.

Under the two headings "The Philosophical Ideas of Giambattista Vico" and "Herder and the Enlightenment" Professor Berlin has brought together, and considerably revised, two essays of an earlier date on these heretical but seminal contemporaries of the Enlightenment. The author does not open up many (if any) new vistas, but in his treatment of the subject matter he is generally well-informed, and the volume is always pleasantly readable.

BUNZL, JOHN. *Klassenkampf in der Diaspora. Zur Geschichte der jüdischen Arbeiterbewegung. Mit einem Vorwort von Karl R. Stadler*. Europaverlag, Wien 1975. 181 pp. S 128.

Following up Abraham Léon's thesis of the specific socio-economic function of the Jewish people in the Diaspora (cf. IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 116), the author shows with the help of a number of examples how a Jewish proletariat came into being in Eastern Europe, and under what conditions the class struggle of the members of an ethnic minority was fought. With an explicit reference to the Israeli-Arab conflict the penetration of Zionism into the workers' movement is delineated, in which the problems with the Arabs, pointed out already at an early stage by the (anti-Zionist) *Bund*, are made to stand out in particular.

Christianity and Revolution. Radical Christian Testimonies 1520-1650. Ed. by Lowell H. Zuck. Temple University Press, Philadelphia 1975. xiv, 310 pp. \$ 20.00. (Paper: \$ 5.00.)

The present volume contains about sixty documents on the political and social teachings of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Protestantism. The focus is on the right to make revolution (the Anabaptists, Münzer, etc.) and to resist unjust rulers (notably the Calvinists). The longest section is on "Puritan Religious Revolution in England", and there are also two Roman Catholic texts, one of them by the Jesuit Mariana. A selected bibliography and two indices are appended.

DAWIDOWICZ, LUCY S. *The War Against the Jews 1933-1945*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1975. xviii, 460 pp. Maps. £ 10.00.

The first of the two parts of which this book consists centres upon Hitler's grand design in so far as it concerns the Jews, the second upon the dreadful plight of the East European Jews. In order to round off the picture of the "final solution" the author has appended a "capsule account" of the fate of the Jews in the different countries of Hitler's Europe. The second part of the volume is the best, notably in its treatment of the behaviour of the victims and their leaders: informed, sympathetic, and not pedantic. As to the first part, the author's thesis that "generations of anti-Semitism had prepared the Germans to accept Hitler as their redeemer" is open to question. There is considerable evidence that most of them just took his brand of antisemitism into the bargain.

GRASS, MARTIN. *Friedensaktivität und Neutralität. Die skandinavische Sozialdemokratie und die neutrale Zusammenarbeit im Krieg, August 1914 bis Februar 1917*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1975. 294 pp. DM 28.00.

In this excellently documented study (to material from Scandinavian sources have been added, e.g., many Dutch publications, among them newspaper articles) the role not only of Scandinavian Social Democrats is discussed thoroughly; Zimmerwald too, to cite an example, is given full attention. The co-operation of the Scandinavians with the Dutch is more central in the book, however, than the attitudes of the other neutral countries. Differences in mentality between Danish and Swedish Social Democracy, in particular between the appreciation of Stauning (the peace purpose of the Entente was no less dictated by capitalist interests than that of Germany) and Branting (higher value of democracy) are examined circumstantially.

LUXEMBURG, ROSA. *Gesammelte Werke. Band 3. Juli 1911 bis Juli 1914. Band 4. August 1914 bis Januar 1919. Band 5. Ökonomische Schriften*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1973; 1974; 1975. 33*, 501 pp.; 58*, 562 pp.; 34*, 807 pp. M 12.50 per vol.

In our review of the first two volumes it was pointed out that they appear to comprise "all essential works", including the overtly anti-Bolshevist ones; a Leninist antidote is notably administered in an editorial preface. In Vol. 4 this device is evident in the case of Rosa Luxemburg's criticism, so well-known in Western literature, of the suppression during the Russian Revolution of the freedom of the press, of assembly and of association, which she deemed essential to a genuine rule by the "broad masses". The volume in

question contains writings from the period August 1914 to January 1919, Vol. 3 those written between July 1911 and July 1914. In the latter volume Rosa Luxemburg rejects "militarism" and even more so "opportunist" electoral deals with "bourgeois" parties, while advocating the "political mass strike", for which resistance in Belgium to what was *de facto* qualified suffrage serves as model. Vol. 5 comprises the three later specifically economic works: *Einführung in die Nationalökonomie* (circa 1909), *Die Akkumulation des Kapitals* (1913), and the *Antikritik*, directed against what "the epigones" had made Marx's theory of accumulation into (text from the 1921 edition). Once more the explanatory notes deserve praise.

OZMENT, STEVEN E. *The Reformation in the Cities. The Appeal of Protestantism to Sixteenth-Century Germany and Switzerland*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1975. xi, 237 pp. \$ 12.50.

The author of the present essay argues that Protestantism, whatever it may have become at a later stage, originally was "a religious message that made life less religious than it had previously been", and that this accounts for its rapid spread in urban Germany and Switzerland. The argument is based to a considerable extent on evidence of contemporary anticlericalism.

Revolte und Revolution in Europa. Referate und Protokolle des Internationalen Symposiums zur Erinnerung an den Bauernkrieg 1525 (Memmingen, 24.-27. März 1975). Hrsg. von Peter Blickle. [Historische Zeitschrift, Beiheft 4 (Neue Folge).] R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1975. 334 pp. DM 49.00.

Professor Blickle, who aims at breaking new ground in the study of the German Peasants' War (cf. above, p. 135), convened and presided over the symposium recorded in the present volume. The events of 1525 were placed in a broad European context, and historians from both German States and even from the English-speaking countries (e.g., Rodney Hilton) were invited to participate. The result is certainly no consensus – if only because of the fundamental disagreement between Marxists and non-Marxists –, but the volume includes many interesting details and interpretations.

SETTEMBRINI, DOMENICO. *Socialismo e rivoluzione dopo Marx*. Guida Editori, Napoli 1974. 701 pp. L. 8500.

Professor Settembrini has worked up a number of previously published essays and book reviews, plus a new chapter on Kautsky and Kautskyism, into an impressive treatise on the workers' movement and its ideologies. The longer of the two sections is called "Marx's Legacy between Kautsky and Lenin". The author conceives of the workers' movement as a secular offshoot of the Christian tradition, which has its own churches and sects. This theory may or may not have a heuristic value, but the way in which it is applied here fails to carry conviction.

STEARNS, PETER N. *Lives of Labour. Work in a Maturing Industrial Society*. Croom Helm, London 1975. viii, 424 pp. £ 9.95.

Changes in the patterns of work (development of modern industry, supersession of traditional methods of operation) and the attitudes towards work are a major and, as regards the period under discussion here (from about 1890 up to the First World War), a rather neglected part of working-class life. Great Britain, Belgium and Germany are dealt with, and so is France, which also had a typical advanced industry. One general statement is that "the piece rate spread in part because it corresponded to many of the workers' own judgements about what the job should be like: somewhat flexible, with effort rewarded". It is a pity so many errors have slipped into the reproduction of titles, notably of those in German.

TAYLOR, CLARE. [Ed.] *British and American Abolitionists. An Episode in Transatlantic Understanding*. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh n.d. [1975.] v, 586 pp. £ 10.00.

This selection of 493 letters from the Boston Anti-Slavery Papers aims at providing information about the adherents of W. L. Garrison, both in America and in Britain, which here includes Ireland. The letters selected present an interesting picture of the activities and interests of the correspondents: lecturing, organizing public meetings, fund-raising by bazars, social and political problems in both countries as well as any subject connected with freedom and slavery all over the world. A number of the letters deal with the differences between the anti-slavery societies, and the personal hostility against members of another group comes out clearly. In her introduction the editor gives a survey of the history and ideas of the abolitionist movement. She points out that Garrison's adherents were also interested in other reforms beside the abolition of slavery. She also explains the criteria used in making this selection and her editing methods. The volume contains some family trees, a selective bibliography, an index to the letters and an index of names.

OTHER BOOKS

VOLGIN, V. P. *Očerki istorii socialističeskich idej s drevnosti do konca XVIII v.* Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1975. 295 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Communism in Italy and France. Ed. by Donald L. M. Blackmer and Sidney Tarrow. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1975. xii, 651 pp. \$ 25.00.

While the second editor defines "the underlying question raised by the contributions to this volume" as "the fate of a revolutionary party in a nonrevolutionary situation", he too makes an effort to analyze the differences between the PCI and the PCF when adapting themselves to changed circumstances (1947!). Apart from his concluding contribution we mention the essay by the first editor on "Continuity and Change in Postwar Italian Communism", in which the importance is stressed of the vital "Leninist" tradition of "internationalism" (holding on to the ties with Moscow). In a study of the cultural and propaganda aspects of PCF policy G. Lavau points to the contrast, in 1968, between the ultra-Left and the Communists, who

notably agitated against the closing of schools and the suspending of examinations. We should also mention, selecting rather arbitrarily, the contributions by P. Lange on "The PCI at the Local Level" and by G. Ross on the relationship between PCF and CGT.

Socialism and Tradition. Ed. by S. N. Eisenstadt and Yael Azmon. Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands (N.J.) 1975. vii, 262 pp. \$ 10.00.

The papers collected in the present volume were originally read in 1969-70 during a seminar at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The first-mentioned editor argues in the opening chapter that spreading Socialism, notably in the underdeveloped countries, "consisted of a continuous selection of different aspects of the existing tradition". This view is elaborated in other contributions. We mention those by G. Golan on elements of Russian tradition in Soviet Socialism and on the role played by national traditions in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Then Maoism, Burma's political development, African Socialism in general and Ghanaian in particular, and Arab Socialism are discussed. The other editor concludes with "comparative remarks", in which aspects of pre-modern societies (whether they had or had not a "universalistic" orientation, for instance) are dealt with as affecting the colour of Socialism once adopted.

Soviet and Chinese Influence in the Third World. Ed. by Alvin Z. Rubinstein. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1975. ix, 232 pp. \$ 17.50.

In his "Observations" on the essays that make up the present volume, the editor draws the conclusion that "the amount and kind of aid does not appear to make much difference when it comes to exercising influence; the donor can seldom dictate policy to the recipient". This statement seems to be best substantiated by the cases of Indonesia (dealt with by J. M. van der Kroef) and Egypt (M. H. Kerr). Other contributions are on, *inter alia*, Soviet influence in India (W. J. Barnds), Soviet and Chinese influence in black Africa (R. Legvold), and the shifts in the relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba (where, among other things, the growth of bureaucracy is connected with Castro's recognition of Soviet hegemony).

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

BOUCHE, DENISE. *L'Enseignement dans les territoires français de l'Afrique Occidentale de 1817 à 1920. Mission civilisatrice ou formation d'une élite?* Atelier reproduction des thèses, Université Lille III, Lille 1975; distr. by Librairie Honoré Champion, Paris [7 quai Malaquais]. 957 pp. (in 2 vols.) Maps. F.fr. 95.00.

This mimeographed doctorate thesis contains a wealth of information on the French educational system in the West African colonies, in the first place in Senegal. The differences between the years up to 1903 and those thereafter,

when laicization was carried out with utter consistency, and especially the differences between the French system, always State-oriented, and that in the British and Belgian colonies, where missionary activities prevailed, are discussed in detail. Although there was no colour bar in a strict sense, social barriers were hard to cross. Nevertheless there were opportunities for blacks to arrive at positions from where they could reach the top after the country had become independent. Primary education as a rule was only given on a small scale, and was generally meagre.

Colonialism in Africa 1870-1960. Vol. 4. The Economics of Colonialism. Ed. by Peter Duignan and L. H. Gann. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1975. xv, 719 pp. Maps. £ 21.00.

The publication of the present volume completes the monumental work *Colonialism in Africa*, the other volumes of which were reviewed in IRSH, XV (1970), pp. 311, 488f., XVIII (1973), p. 292, and XIX (1974), p. 288. While the common theme of Vol. 3 was societal change, the contributions to Vol. 4 have economic change for their subject. However, there is a separate section on "social implications", including labour questions and urbanization. The major sections are devoted to "national styles" and the main economic activities. We draw special attention to Charles Wilson's essay on the economic role and the mainsprings of imperialism.

Egypt

TOMICHE, F. J. Syndicalisme et certains aspects du travail en République Arabe Unie (Egypte) 1900-1967. G.-P. Maisonneuve & Larose, Paris 1974. 215 pp. F.fr. 42.00.

In the period discussed here the emphasis is on the last twenty-five years. Against the background of the demographic development (in the 'sixties a yearly increase in population of 2.5%) the author deals with the rural and urban economic situation. Trade unionism is described circumstantially, the structure of its organization, the curves of membership and (switches of) policy are sharply drawn. Growing nationalization has made a drastic change in the position of trade unions, dependence on the state machinery has reduced their freedom of action. As material from archives and printed sources is scarce, the author has often used interviews.

Zambia

HARRIES-JONES, PETER. Freedom and Labour. Mobilization and Political Control on the Zambian Copperbelt. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1975. 256 pp. Maps. £ 6.50.

In this outstanding study in social anthropology the author, who collected his data during the years 1963-65, remarks: "An African party's ability to organize is tied much more closely to its natural and human environment than is the case in the western world." The focus is on the United National Independence Party in the period between its foundation (1959) and its assuming office (1965), but, especially in a text by Foster Mubanga published *in toto* here in English, earlier experiences are treated as well. For all

UNIP's struggle against "tribalism" it "drew heavily on a traditional background in pursuing political innovation". Enlightening in this respect is, for instance, the use made of an institution such as a Funeral Committee.

AMERICA

Canada

HARVEY, FERNAND. *Aspects historiques du mouvement ouvrier au Québec*. Les Editions du Boréal Express, Montréal 1973. 229 pp. C\$ 5.80.

The longest contribution among these collected studies, a synthesis of up to now rather fragmentary research, has been written by Harvey and deals with the history of the Knights of Labor in French Canada after 1882, who made a second attempt to set up a workers' association of their own, following a first effort at unity made by several unions in 1867. The regional organization gradually disengaging itself from the originally international association led in 1895 to the foundation of the first purely French Canadian organization, the *Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada*. A previously published contribution by Louis Maheu treats of Roman Catholic unionism, mainly considered as a nationalist-particularist reaction to tendencies of workers' unity irrespective of ethnic origin.

United States of America

BARTLETT, RICHARD A. *The New Country. A Social History of the American Frontier, 1776-1890*. Oxford University Press, New York 1974. viii, 487 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 15.95.

This brilliant study combines sharp analysis and great descriptive qualities. To quote an example of the latter, on what the river steamboat stood for: "representative of the spirit of young America – an America advancing into the new country, hastily, often thoughtlessly, establishing crude civilization where howling wilderness had existed just the day before". The "myths" of the "unknown" and "the trackless wilderness" (including the impenetrable forests) are expertly exploded, and *clichés* concerning "the Indian" exposed. Notable attention is paid to developments of and in big and small towns. The author considers the era of the "westward movement", lasting for over a hundred years, to be perhaps the happiest period in the existence of any given people in history: a continuous challenge, which could be taken up in the expectation of a reward consisting in freedom and good living conditions.

BRANDEIS, LOUIS D. *Letters of —*. Ed. by Melvin I. Urofsky and David W. Levy. Vol. III (1913-1915): *Progressive and Zionist*. Vol. IV (1916-1921): *Mr. Justice Brandeis*. State University of New York Press, Albany 1973; 1975. xxiii, 705 pp.; xxv, 587 pp. Ill. \$ 32.00 per vol.

Vols I and II of Brandeis's correspondence were noticed in *IRSH*, XVIII (1973), pp. 463f. Vols III and IV too are outstanding because of their admirable annotation. In Vol. III marked successes in the social field (anti-trust programmes and a stand for better wages and shorter working days) and the rather suddenly accepted leadership of the American Zionist movement come to the fore. Vol. IV, starting at Brandeis's nomination to the Supreme Court, also contains letters shedding light on the origin and the development of the conflict with Chaim Weizmann, who in 1920 was blamed by Brandeis for his failure to accomplish the task of populating Palestine within a short time. Brandeis and his friends, notably Julian W. Mack, were in 1921 expelled from the leadership (regained in the 1930's) of American Zionism. Most of the letters (addressed to J. deHaas, Felix Frankfurter, Mack, Weizmann, Stephen S. Wise and many others) are brief and very to the point.

MANHEIM, JAROL B. [and] MELANIE WALLACE. *Political Violence in The United States 1875-1974: A Bibliography*. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York, London 1975. xi, 116 pp. \$ 14.00.

This mimeographed bibliography lists 1,521 books and articles on domestic political violence in the United States during the last hundred years. The major sections are called "Strikes and Labor Strife" and "Race, Riots, and Urban Violence". There is a separate section on Anarchism and terrorism. An author index is appended.

NELSON, DANIEL. *Managers and Workers. Origins of the New Factory System in the United States 1880-1920*. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, London 1975. x, 234 pp. \$ 15.00.

The changes coming about in the factory system are examined in this valuable study. In the period under discussion here the seeds were germinating of what was to become characteristic of industry in the 1920's and 1930's: scientific management (Taylorism!), welfare work and labour legislation. The author shows how relations between management and workers were developing from a situation typical already of the workshop, in which the foreman played a major part, into one distinguished by a greater specialization of managerial functions. The advent of unionism and the gradual acceptance of it are treated as an integral part of the technological-economic-social process.

SOLTOW, LEE. *Men and Wealth in the United States 1850-1870*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1975. xx, 206 pp. \$ 12.50.

The Census of 1850 records, for the whole country (and this "may be unique in the world"), "man's material achievement in real estate holdings at various age levels". In the Censuses of 1860 and 1870 the value of personal estate was assessed as well. The figures presented here give a good insight into sharp differences in wealth and income, e.g., of whites and blacks, or of native and foreign-born Americans, while also revealing remarkable mobility patterns, which become particularly evident when evolutions among age groups are compared.

SZAJKOWSKI, ZOSA. *Jews, Wars, and Communism. Vol. II. The Impact of the 1919-20 Red Scare on American Jewish Life.* Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York 1974. vii, 398 pp. Ill. \$ 20.00.

The framework of the series and the contents of the opening volume were discussed in IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 298. The present study deals with the impact of measures directed against pro-Germans, pacifists and radicals, culminating in the "Red Scare" of 1919-20: a sequence of raids, arrests, sentences and deportation of aliens, with which the name is connected of Attorney General A. M. Palmer, precursor, in a way, of J. McCarthy. It is a story of myths, often malign, in which the Jews usually were the target. The author demonstrates that – to cite one instance of persistent distorting of historical facts – "Hardly anyone mentioned the role of Hungarian Jews in the struggle against Bolshevism". The often heard denunciation of strikers being *ipso facto* tainted with Communism is also critically examined on the basis of contemporary material.

ASIA

China

BAUM, RICHARD. *Prelude to Revolution. Mao, the Party, and the Peasant Question 1962-66.* Columbia University Press, New York, London 1975. xi, 222 pp. \$ 10.00; £ 5.50.

In this thorough study, which is among other things based on the "Lienchiang documents" (seized during a commando raid from Taiwan), a clear account is given of the vicissitudes of the Socialist Education Movement. Teng Hsiao-p'ing's "liberalism" and legalism, Liu Shao-ch'i's so-called Revised Second Ten Points, a directive for party work teams to make an all-out effort to combat graft and corruption among basic-level cadres (the greatest rural purge, hitting between 1,250,000 and 2,500,000 people, was carried out during the autumn of 1964), and Mao's contemporary and later reactions are juxtaposed so as to bring out a sharp contrast. During the Cultural Revolution too, which in major respects was totally divergent from the Socialist Education Movement, Mao protected the lower rural cadres as they were no "powerholders" and represented the "many" as opposed to the "few".

BOUISSOU, JEAN-MARIE. *Seigneurs de guerre et officiers rouges. 1924-1927. La Révolution chinoise.* Mame, Tours 1974. 375 pp. Maps. F.fr. 48.00.

Copiously quoting from the writings of and on Soviet military advisers, most of them published in the 1960's (the interesting Primakov memoirs date from 1930), the author describes the military victories and the political defeat of the left-wing revolutionaries. Apart from Russian aid, revolutionary *élan* was decisive in the successes against the "war lords". There is a summary of the history of China, with the emphasis on the era starting with foreign intervention in the early nineteenth century. The narrowness of the documentary basis may account for oversimplification and errors.

HOFFMANN, CHARLES. *The Chinese Worker*. State University of New York Press, Albany 1974. xi, 252 pp. Ill. \$ 15.00.

The primary argument in this book, which contains a great deal of numerical data, is that a Maoist policy taken in a broad sense, and including pendulum swings to more "material incentives", and accordingly only partially reflected in the Big Leap Forward, aims at socialization as well as industrialization-modernization. Its impact especially on the non-agricultural workers is dealt with in its respective aspects (horizontal and vertical mobility, welfare, the motivating of people). The outcome of the experiment of education towards Communism and equality, which in the author's view has run as the red thread through the development of China since the second half of the 1950's, is considered to be of paramount importance, even to other nations, both when regarded as a failure or as a success.

India

Documents of the History of the Communist Party of India. Vol. II. 1923-1925. Ed. with introd. and explan. notes by G. Adhikari. People's Publishing House, New Delhi 1974. xv, 756 pp. Ill. Rs 55.00.

The opening volume, covering the early period of the CPI's history, was reviewed in IRSH, XVII (1972), pp. 748f. The present volume is devoted to the merger of several individual Communist groups into the CPI (Conference at Kanpur, 1925). Each of the 23 sections into which the documents have been arranged is preceded by an editorial introduction. Several of these introductions contain valuable biographical data. The documents particularly throw light on the ideas about setting up lawful parties or left-wing factions within Congress (there are many references to Chinese parallels) and on the stand taken by the (semi-lawful or underground) CP on the issue of national liberation.

GHOSH, S. K. *Fundamentals of Factory Management*. With a Foreword by M. Hidayatullah. Eastern Law House, Calcutta 1975. xx, 271 pp. Rs 40.00.

"The main purpose of this book is to provide an up-to-date handbook containing statutory, security and technical aspects with a view to help management and factory executives in the efficient discharge of their duties." The focus is on industrial relations rather than on industrial management. Thus there are chapters on "Factory and the Law", "Social Security", "Studies in Labour", etc.

SHARMA, JAGDISH SARAN. *Indian Socialism. A Descriptive Bibliography*. Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd, Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore 1975. xii, 349 pp. Rs 55.00.

The present volume comprises six sections: "Bibliography of Bibliographies", "General Works on Communism and Socialism Published Mostly in English All Over the World", "M. K. Gandhi's Contribution to Socialistic Thought", "Vinoba Bhave's Contribution to Socialistic Thought", "Role of Political Parties in Promoting the Cause of Socialism and Communism", and "Role

of the Government in Establishing a Welfare State". The fifth section, which takes up close on a hundred pages, is the one most likely to cater for readers of this periodical. It lists many titles of books, pamphlets and articles by and on organizations ranging from the All-India Forward Bloc to the extreme Left, but even here the general shortcoming of the volume, too many mistakes and superfluities, can be noticed. Only a minor part of the items is annotated. An index of names is appended.

Indonesia

MORTIMER, REX. Indonesian Communism under Sukarno. Ideology and Politics, 1959-1965. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1974. 464 pp. \$ 15.00; £ 8.20.

In this "elucidation of the ideology of the PKI" its distinctiveness under the leadership of Aidit, Lukman, Njoto and Sudisman is stressed. It was a "practical" party, to which "doctrinal fidelity" was unimportant. Its flexibility led it to embrace the *Pantja Sila* (one of its maxims: "Belief in One God"). The party's attraction to the countless Javanese villagers, dissatisfied with the fruits of independence and looking for a "champion" to voice their social demands, is expounded in detail. The author points out that Sukarno's "guided democracy" favoured the emergence of a stratum of "conservative politician-bureaucrats", whereas it also constituted a political process undermining the security of this "incipient new ruling class". The author denies the PKI should have played any leading role in the Untung coup of 1965. He strongly argues that it was dependent on Sukarno's position.

Japan

The Status System and Social Organization of Satsuma. A translation of the *Shūmon Tefuda Aratame Jōmoku*. Analyzed and transl. by Torao Haraguchi, Robert K. Sakai, Mitsugu Sakihara [a.o.], with an introd. by Robert K. Sakai. University of Tokyo Press, Tokyo 1975. xiv, 257 pp. Y 4800.

The "Regulations for the Investigation of Religious Sects and Identification Tags" go back to the beginning of the seventeenth century. Originally directed against Christianity, they were, with occasional amplifications, promulgated per *han* (district; originally a fief). The present edition (Japanese text with an English translation) is that by Satsuma dating from 1852. Members of the most distinguished families were exempted from wearing the - wooden - identification tags, for other people tags stating certain particulars were prescribed. The tag system with numerous instructions and prohibitions regarding different social groups (e.g., an interdiction to travel farther than certain distances) implied a social control seldom equalled. Indirectly the "Regulations" point already to the leading role Satsuma was going to play in the Restoration movement.

Viet Nam

HEMERY, DANIEL. Révolutionnaires vietnamiens et pouvoir colonial en Indochine. Communistes, trotskystes, nationalistes à Saigon de

1932 à 1937. François Maspero, Paris 1975. 524 pp. Maps. F.fr. 70.00.

An at times confusing multitude of descriptive details, derived from sources in French, on the origin and the thriving and declining of the periodical and the group *La Lutte* in Saigon, is offered in this study. It is to be regretted that the phenomenon of official Communists joining Trotskyists (and radical "bourgeois" nationalists) is not analyzed in depth. Especially instructive as regards the significance of the group, which operated within the law, is how its aspirations concerning the policy of the mother country spent themselves (high expectations of the Popular Front resulting in frustration). Ho Chi Minh's much-debated position is thrown into perspective: his flexible attitude towards non-Communist revolutionary nationalism receives attention.

TURNER, ROBERT F. *Vietnamese Communism. Its Origins and Development.* Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1975. xxix, 517 pp. Maps. \$ 14.95.

The present volume is a sober unbiased account of the history of Vietnamese, and partly of Indo-Chinese, Communism up to 1973, based on a wealth of primary and secondary sources. Several of the former are reproduced in English in the appendices, which occupy more than a third of the volume; radio broadcasts and interviews with "defectors" should be mentioned. Interpretations are given very cautiously. Interesting are, for instance, the accounts of the Chinese assistance (decisive at the battle of Dien Bien Phu), the land reform in North Viet Nam (resulting in an astounding number of victims), the Communists' patience in letting political and social conditions ripen for armed revolutionary action (1959), and the political consequences of the Tet Offensive.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

GOLLAN, ROBIN. *Revolutionaries and Reformists. Communism and the Australian Labour Movement 1920-1955.* The Richmond Publishing Co. Ltd., Richmond 1975. ix, 330 pp. Ill. £ 6.90.

The author, who joined the Communist Party of Australia in 1936 and left it in 1957 "with regret", does not pretend to give a full-fledged history of that party. In fact, his well-written work evokes an atmosphere as much as it offers *capita selecta* from the vicissitudes of the party. Obedience to Moscow became particularly evident in 1935-37, when the shift towards popular-front tactics was exactly followed, and in 1939, when the Australian Communists became "isolationists" *par excellence*. The interpretation and evaluation are sometimes open to question. The author, who describes the unsuccessful but characteristically serious effort to take over the leadership of the labour movement from the ALP after the Second World War, stresses the devotedness of many leaders.

SHERIDAN, T. *Mindful Militants. The Amalgamated Engineering*

Union in Australia 1920-1972. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1975. xiv, 329 pp. £ 7.50.

The AEU, which merged in 1972 with two other unions, assuming a new name, was the most powerful trade union of the country during the period discussed in this book. Its ties with the British union of the same name are treated. Central is how the AEU was affected by the split in the Labour Party (1955-57); by far the largest portion of the union's activists "placed themselves in the 'left wing' camp". Regional and local developments, thoroughly documented, are paid full attention.

OTHER BOOKS

Labor in Print. A guide to the people who created a labor press in Australia between 1850 and 1939. Compiled by H. J. Gibbney. The Australian National University, Canberra 1975. iv, 93 pp.

NAIRN, BEDE. Civilising Capitalism. The Labor Movement in New South Wales 1870-1900. Australian National University Press, Canberra 1973. xii, 260 pp. Ill.

EUROPE

Austria

BOTZ, GERHARD. Wohnungspolitik und Judendeportation in Wien 1938 bis 1945. Zur Funktion des Antisemitismus als Ersatz nationalsozialistischer Sozialpolitik. Geyer-Edition, Wien, Salzburg 1975. iii, 200 pp. Ill. S 210.

Drawing upon hitherto unused sources, the author deals with the Nazi way of fighting the chronic housing shortage in Vienna, viz., by dislodging the Jews. Twelve documents are published as an appendix, partly in facsimile.

Das Jahr 1934: 12. Februar. Protokoll des Symposiums in Wien am 5. Februar 1974. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1975. 163 pp. DM 26.00.

The present volume links up with *Österreich 1927 bis 1938*, which was noticed in IRSH, XX (1975), p. 291. The proceedings of the symposium on the short but dramatic civil war between the Dollfuss regime and the workers' movement again include the debates that followed the five papers.

SCHWARZ, ROBERT. "Sozialismus der" Propaganda. Das Werben des "Völkischen Beobachters" um die österreichische Arbeiterschaft 1938/1939. Mit einer Einl. von Gerhard Botz: Ideologie und soziale Wirklichkeit des "nationalen Sozialismus" in der "Ostmark". Europa-verlag, Wien 1975. 159 pp. Ill. S 80.

The propaganda of the Viennese edition of the *Völkischer Beobachter* specifically aimed at the Austrian workers is the subject of this careful study. One of the author's findings is that the Nazis made much of anti-

clericalism, but failed to take advantage of the *grossdeutsch* tradition of Austro-Marxism. Dr Botz's introduction is a concise but more comprehensive treatment of the relationship between Nazis and workers in Austria.

Widerstand und Verfolgung in Wien 1934-1945. Eine Dokumentation. Hrsg.: Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes. 1934-1938. Band 1. 1938-1945. Band 2. Auswahl, Bearb. und Zus.st.: Wolfgang Neugebauer. Band 3. Auswahl und Zus.st.: Wolfgang Neugebauer. Österreichischer Bundesverlag für Unterricht, Wissenschaft und Kunst, Wien; Jugend und Volk, Wien 1975. 596 pp.; 488 pp.; 556 pp. Ill. S 600.

The documents on resistance and persecution in Vienna collected in the present volumes span the years of both the authoritarian *Ständestaat* and the Nazi regime. The various currents of the workers' movement are for obvious reasons overrepresented in Vol. 1, and their record is here mainly reflected in documents of their own provenance. The bulk of the other volumes consists of extracts from Nazi materials; notably the Gestapo had a great deal to complain about (the enthusiasm of March 1938 was a short-lived affair). More than half of Vol. 2 deals with the Communists, while Vol. 3 is devoted to the Roman Catholics, the conservatives, the Jews and other groups. Each volume has its own index of names.

Belgium

OPDENBERG, MARIE-LOUISE. *L'année sociale* 1973. Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1974. 309 pp. B.fr. 525.

—, avec la collab. de Maurice Barbason. *L'année sociale* 1974. Fondée par Guy Spitaels. Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles n.d. 336 pp. B.fr. 530.

As usual, the present volumes on social life in Belgium in 1973 and 1974 (printed and mimeographed, respectively) contain sections on social legislation, industrial relations, trade unionism, and employment-unemployment. They also have a small section on Europe, which provides some information on the European Confederation of Trade Unions.

Eire - Ireland

GIBBON, PETER. *The origins of Ulster Unionism. The Formation of Popular Protestant Politics and Ideology in Nineteenth-Century Ireland.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1975. viii, 163 pp. Ill. £ 6.00.

In this historical study, which derives a great deal from sociological notions and methods, the origins of political attitudes resulting in the defeat of Protestant Liberalism and the rise of Ulster Unionism are explained against the background of the economic development, for instance the industrial growth of Belfast. The preponderance of its middle class is analyzed, and so is the phenomenon of "Orangeism" as an ideology of the Protestant proletariat. The change in rural conditions at the time of Gladstone's opting for

Home Rule in the 1880's also contributed to the fact that "the Protestant bourgeoisie [...] began to take command".

France

ANDERSON, R. D. *Education in France 1848-1870*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1975. v, 289 pp. £ 8.00.

The introductory chapters of this lucid and searching study deal with the origins (mainly the Revolution and the Napoleonic reforms) of the educational system obtaining in 1848, under which the Roman Catholic Church predominated in primary education; the Liberals "accepted the necessity of religious education at this level". A bone of contention was secondary education, where "Gallican" views prompted the State to take a line of its own. For the period of the third Napoleon's reign, concerning which interesting, previously unused sources have been tapped, the author draws a highly variegated picture of the effects of social and economic conditions alongside the political structure, allowing of a *laissez-faire* tendency and putting a conservative mark on education.

Christianisme et monde ouvrier. Etudes coordonnées par François Bédarida et Jean Maitron. Avec [la collab. de] J. Baubérot, F. Bédarida, S. Bonnet [e.a.] Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1975. 303 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

In the autumn of 1966, *Le Mouvement Social* published a special issue called *Eglise et monde ouvrier en France*. The present volume reprints the introduction and the seven studies of that issue. These are preceded by a lively discussion on the subject (1974) and followed by two regional studies. Jean Baubérot has contributed an essay on the Protestant *Solidarité* movement of Wilfred Monod and Elie Gounelle. The volume throws much light on the intricate relationship between rural and industrial workers, organized religion and dechristianization.

Le Conseil d'Etat. Son histoire à travers les documents d'époque 1799-1974. Préface de Alexandre Parodi. Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1974. xvi, 1012 pp. Ill. F.fr. 180.00.

A team of specialists, partly consisting of members of the famous institution created by Bonaparte, deal with the successive stages in the history of the Council of State. Contemporary documents are quoted at great length, and a number of short biographies (e.g., of Léon Blum) are included. The volume also contains eight appendices, a bibliography, and name and subject indices.

Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier français. Publié sous la dir. de Jean Maitron. Tome XIII. Troisième partie: 1871-1914. De la Commune à la Grande Guerre. Gue à Mar. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1975. 351 pp. F.fr. 128.00.

For obvious reasons, the longest article in the present volume deals with Jaurès. Then there are full biographies of Gustave Hervé (whose contacts

with Hitler are not mentioned, however) and Jouhaux; for Malon the reader is referred to Vol. VII. Entries include foreigners such as Guillaume, Kropotkin and Lavrov.

DUCATEL, PAUL. *Histoire de la IIIe République. Vue à travers l'imagerie populaire et la presse satirique. II. Naissance de la République (1871-1890)*. Jean Grassin Editeur, Paris 1975. 221 pp. Ill. F.fr. 130.00.

The present volume links up with the same author's *Histoire de la Commune et du Siège de Paris*, which was noticed in IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 465, and which has to be considered as Vol. I of the series. On the period under consideration here (from the aftermath of the Commune up to December 1890) the explanatory texts are more detailed, so that they can be read as a kind of historical outline.

FORREST, ALAN. *Society and Politics in Revolutionary Bordeaux*. Oxford University Press, London 1975. xi, 300 pp. Maps. £ 8.00.

This is a well-documented case-study of the French Revolution in Bordeaux and the South-West. The author shows how the old elites were replaced with new ones and how the latter, defending both local and class interests, staged a short-lived revolt against Paris in 1793. The overall picture is one of a striking continuity and an almost complete absence of local radicalism.

FRIJHOFF, WILLEM et DOMINIQUE JULIA. *Ecole et société dans la France d'Ancien Régime. Quatre exemples: Auch, Avallon, Condom et Gisors*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1975. 119 pp. Maps. F.fr. 32.00.

Supported by numerous well-ordered tables, the present volume gives a valuable survey of the recruitment of pupils (social background) and the functioning of the *collèges* in four urban centres. The authors throw a clear light on the (relative, because also determined by hereditary position) weight to be attached to higher education in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Concerning each *collège* sequences of years for which data are available on representative percentages (over 50 per cent) of pupils are examined.

HÖPPNER, JOACHIM [und] WALTRAUD SEIDEL-HÖPPNER. *Von Babeuf bis Blanqui. Französischer Sozialismus und Kommunismus vor Marx*. Band I: Einführung. Band II: Texte. Verlag Philipp Reclam jun., Leipzig 1975. 542 pp.; 623 pp. M 10.00.

The amply documented introduction (Vol. I) has been written totally from the Marxist angle. The early Socialists are Utopians; they mainly voice the feelings and aims of pre-industrial (pre-"proletarian") masses; they are essentially progressive until overtaken by the development of Socialism from the "Utopian" stage into the "scientific". The authors distinguish between the more rightist early Socialists (e.g., Cabet) and the more leftist (as Dézamy); striking is that Western literature falling outside the ideological framework is utterly ignored. The texts (Vol. II), most of them extracts,

cover the period up to 1848, while including two texts by Blanqui of a later date. In such a wide range the omission of a text as Maréchal's *Manifeste des Egaux* is the more conspicuous.

JOHNSON, CHRISTOPHER H. Utopian Communism in France. Cabet and the Icarians, 1839-1851. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1974. 324 pp. \$ 17.50.

The argument, contrary to what is suggested by the title, is that "the one truly utopian flaw in his [Cabet's] history [was] the decision of May 1847 to create an experimental community in the United States". The focus of attention is on Cabet the organizer and successful tactician, as well as on the Communist movement of which he was the respected, though not always obeyed, leader. The history of *Le Populaire* is related in detail. The author shows how the emigration scheme was prompted by Cabet's disappointment, and how it lost him much sympathy with many of his "Icarians". The last years discussed are those in the course of which a mass movement dwindled into a sect.

MANDROU, ROBERT. Introduction à la France moderne (1500-1640). Essai de Psychologie historique. Editions Albin Michel, Paris 1974. 412 pp. Maps. F.fr. 11.70.

— . Introduction to modern France 1500-1640. An essay in historical psychology. Transl. by R. E. Hallmark. Edward Arnold, London 1975. xiii, 285 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 9.95.

Since it was first published in 1961 this essay has aroused considerable interest, and with good reason. It is certainly not an outline of French history in the early modern era (the reader is supposed to have some basic knowledge of the subject), but it provides excellent clues to the specific attitudes of the time. Besides common traits such as a general feeling of insecurity, group-specific features are paid much attention. The English version is welcome even though it is incomplete, and liberal rather than literal. "Escapism" is Mr Hallmark's translation of *évasion*, and also describes his own type of behaviour when he is confronted with *dépassement*, another key concept in this book.

PERROT, JEAN-CLAUDE. Genèse d'une ville moderne. Caen au XVIIIe siècle. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1975. 1157 pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. Maps. F.fr. 250.00.

One of the distinctive features of this detailed study of eighteenth-century Caen is that the author regards the ideas on town-planning of the time as a real clue to the subject. The demographic, economic and social factors are by no means neglected, but it is convincingly shown that the development of the capital of Lower Normandy was both shaped by and reflected in contemporary debates on what towns are and should be. The author has worked up an impressive amount of both published and unpublished materials.

PIKE, DAVID WINGEATE. *Les Français et la Guerre d'Espagne*. Préface de Pierre Renouvin. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1975. 467 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 100.00.

Even more than in *Conjecture, Propaganda, and Deceit and the Spanish Civil War* (favourably reviewed in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 493), the author concentrates on the French press as an "exact reflection of the climate prevailing in the public opinion of a country" in the present study, which is considerably more voluminous than its predecessor. Newspapers and periodicals, in particular those of South-Western France and most of the Paris papers, have been combed thoroughly. To the material thus obtained have been added valuable data from departmental archives in the Pyrenees (notably correspondence with Paris). It is convincingly shown to what extent the Spanish Civil War became the catalyst in the "tragic schism in French public opinion". A trenchant and yet delicate picture is given of the no less tragic position of Blum. Among the important appendices a list of journalists and other contributors to papers, some of them prominent politicians, should be mentioned.

SAITTA, ARMANDO. *Costituenti e costituzioni della Francia rivoluzionaria e liberale (1789-1875)*. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1975. iv, 867 pp. L. 15000.

This is a thoroughly revised and expanded version of the first part of the same author's *Costituenti e Costituzioni della Francia moderna*, which was published in 1952; a second volume, on the twentieth century, is to follow. The author not only provides the (translated) text of the successive French constitutions, but also a detailed discussion of their genesis and their historical background.

WALCH, JEAN. *Michel Chevalier, économiste saint-simonien 1806-1879*. Librairie Philosophique J. Vrin, Paris 1975. iv, 527 pp. F.fr. 90.00.

Quoting at great length from the voluminous *oeuvre*, published and unpublished, the author gives an idea of Michel Chevalier's economic thought. His short-lived conversion to the *Enfantin* school is at variance with his generally realistic way of thinking. His American experience (laid down in *Lettres sur l'Amérique du Nord*) is given a great amount of attention. Although he was appointed as a professor at the *Collège de France* when he was quite young, his wavering between becoming an eminent economist and playing a part in politics, and his equivocating when it came to stating his political option (he could have become Minister of Trade under the reign of Napoleon III), resulted in his attaining to less greater heights than might have been the case.

Germany

BÜCHEL, REGINE. *Der Deutsche Widerstand im Spiegel von Fachliteratur und Publizistik seit 1945*. Bernard & Graefe Verlag für Wehrwesen, München 1975. vii, 215 pp. DM 52.00.

The most valuable part of the present volume is a bibliography of the

German resistance movement, all branches of which are duly represented. This is preceded by a *Literaturbericht*, but here the focus is on those groups which were, directly or indirectly, concerned in the conspiracy of July 20, 1944.

Der deutsche antifaschistische Widerstand 1933-1945. In Bildern und Dokumenten. [Von] Peter Altmann, Heinz Brüdigam, Barbara Mausbach-Bromberger [und] Max Oppenheimer. Röderberg-Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1975. 334 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 35.00.

Professor Wolfgang Abendroth's emotional foreword sets the tone of this richly illustrated book: the "cadres of the Marxist workers' movement" were the nucleus of the "German antifascist resistance", and other people who opposed the Nazi regime are patronized, criticized or even ignored. Canaris, Oster, Tresckow and Georg Elser, the first man who almost killed Hitler, are not so much as mentioned. The volume contains a number of illegal handbills in facsimile.

HAGELWEIDE, GERT. Deutsche Zeitungsbestände in Bibliotheken und Archiven – German Newspapers in Libraries and Archives. A Survey. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1974. 372 pp. DM 120.00.

In more than one respect Hans Traub's *Standortskatalog wichtiger Zeitungsbestände in deutschen Bibliotheken* was out of date when published in 1933, and subsequent events doomed it to become fully obsolete. The present union catalogue of (daily) papers is an up-to-date substitute, and in addition seems to be more sensibly arranged. The focus is definitely on German papers, those kept in foreign custody being covered to some extent. There is an introduction in English, and indices of papers and libraries etc. are appended.

HANISCH, ERNST. Konservatives und revolutionäres Denken. Deutsche Sozialkatholiken und Sozialisten im 19. Jahrhundert. Geyer-Edition, Wien, Salzburg 1975. iv, 368 pp. S 450.

The chapters of this book are essays with a varying degree of cohesion between them. Each is provided with specified references, which are mostly elaborate, though not always accurate. The author discerns in the rejecting of Liberalism and the aiming at a more equitable society by Socialists and "Social Catholics" in Germany, and less so in Austria (Vogelsang), a larger measure of concurrence between them than is usually found. That this is not straining the facts is proved by the figure of the nineteenth-century priest Wilhelm Hohoff, who was an avowed adherent of economic Marxism. "Problem analyses" and "critical reflections", for instance on the divorce of capital and labour or on the relation between interest and usury, play an important part in the volume.

HERBST, LUDOLF. Die erste Internationale als Problem der deutschen Politik in der Reichsgründungszeit. Ein Beitrag zur Strukturanalyse der Politik "monarchischer Solidarität". Musterschmidt, Göttingen, Frankfurt, Zürich 1975. 240 pp. DM 70.00.

On the basis of diplomatic notes and correspondence, in particular between Bismarck and the German envoys in Vienna, St Petersburg, London and Paris, the author, dealing with the years 1871-72, with incidental references to the period up to 1879, discusses the endeavours to mobilize the "monarchic solidarity" (notably Germany, Austria and Russia) against the "Reds". That Bismarck and others overrated the power of the First International (a fact that does not figure in the author's interpretation proper) appears as clearly from the papers under examination as their fear and awareness of the possibility of the "social question" coming to the boil.

KATER, MICHAEL H. *Studentenschaft und Rechtsradikalismus in Deutschland 1918-1933. Eine sozialgeschichtliche Studie zur Bildungskrise in der Weimarer Republik.* Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1975. 361 pp. DM 58.00.

Although there exist already several studies on the university students in the Weimar Republic, the present volume is a pioneering analysis of their social position and their political attitudes. Notably these attitudes, a curious blend of populism and elitism, are not easy to explain, but in conjunction with a precarious socio-economic situation they resulted in an alliance with the Nazi movement – an alliance which was bound to disappoint both partners. A summary in English is appended.

LIEBKNECHT, WILHELM. *Leitartikel und Beiträge in der Osnabrücker Zeitung 1864-1866.* Hrsg. von Georg Eckert †. August Lax Verlagsbuchhandlung, Hildesheim 1975. ix, 794 pp. DM 74.00.

The late Professor Eckert has identified Liebknecht as the author of many contributions to the short-lived *Osnabrücker Zeitung* (1864-68). It was largely comparing these to other contemporary writings by Liebknecht which made it possible to establish his authorship, as is explained in the editor's introduction. The articles themselves reflect the caution with which the propagation of Socialist views is avoided; the "struggle" is against those powers that stand in the way of a realization of "our principles". The themes dealt with mainly concern national issues (criticism of Austrian and especially of Prussian particularism over against German national interests) and foreign policy (e.g., the episode of the Mexican Empire).

MASON, TIMOTHY W. [Hrsg.] *Arbeiterklasse und Volksgemeinschaft. Dokumente und Materialien zur deutschen Arbeiterpolitik 1936-1939.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1975. lxiii, 1299 pp. DM 148.00.

The body of the present volume consists of 244 documents on German social policy during the years immediately preceding the Second World War. Most of them are published for the first time, and it is no overstatement to say that they shed a new light on a hitherto neglected aspect of the Third Reich, and even on the Nazi regime as a whole. The focus is on the growing labour shortage, which put the workers of the construction, metal and mining industries in a strong position though their own organizations had been destroyed. This paradoxical situation is here reflected in the concerns of the Nazi officials, and also in some appended statistics. There are a

number of police documents on illegal Socialist and Communist groups, but in his thoughtful comments Dr Mason does not attach great importance to their activities.

MOTTEK, HANS, WALTER BECKER [und] ALFRED SCHRÖTER. *Wirtschaftsgeschichte Deutschlands. Ein Grundriß. Band III. Von der Zeit der Bismarckschen Reichsgründung 1871 bis zur Niederlage des faschistischen deutschen Imperialismus 1945.* 2. Aufl. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1975. 370 pp. M 24.00.

The first two volumes in this series (by the first-named author alone) were noticed in *IRSH*, X (1965), pp. 169f. The present volume spans the years from 1871 up to the end of the Second World War. The first chapter gives a survey of tendencies in production and productive forces, including transportation (and motorization; less developed than in Britain and France). The rise of monopolies is dealt with in a traditional Marxist-Leninist way, as is the definition of "monopoly bourgeoisie" as the social force behind Nazism. Mention should be made of several spade-work studies by the authors, to which footnotes refer.

MÜLLER-SEIDEL, WALTER. Theodor Fontane. *Soziale Romankunst in Deutschland.* J. B. Metzler, Stuttgart 1975. xii, 569 pp. DM 44.00.

The subtitle, borrowed from Thomas Mann, is not representative of the contents of this monograph, which deals with the novels of the "old" Fontane. The author is a typical philologist, but he has made himself familiar with the findings of social history because he is of the opinion that these may provide an additional clue to the *belles-lettres*. In the case of Fontane's novels he is certainly right. On the other hand, these novels are hardly a reflection, let alone "the best picture we have" (as Erich Auerbach put it), of late-nineteenth-century German society, but then Fontane was neither a Zola nor a Černyševskij.

PLESSEN, MARIE-LOUISE. *Die Wirksamkeit des Vereins für Socialpolitik von 1872-1890. Studien zum Katheder- und Staatssozialismus.* Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1975. 134 pp. DM 38.60.

The Roman Catholic and the Protestant conservative-social ideas (Baader, Huber, Kolping, Ketteler; Wichern, Wagener and others), which acted strongly on the Socialism of the Chair, are discussed here summarily. The author points to the yet very heterogeneous character of the *Verein*, the political presumptions of which (functioning as a counteragent both to Social Democracy and Manchester Liberalism) had to make way little by little for the more modestly defined object of an organization studying possible solutions of the "social question" (e.g., Bismarck's social-insurance acts as a vigorous start). A large amount of primary and secondary published material is quoted.

SCHRÖDER, WOLFGANG. *Partei und Gewerkschaften. Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung in der Konzeption der revolutionären Sozialdemokratie 1868/69 bis 1893.* Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1975. 488 pp. M 17.60.

Although in his preface the author inveighs against a wide range of positions taken by West German historians (for instance Conze, G. A. Ritter, H.-J. Steinberg), we hardly come across these writers in the text or in the notes (but somewhere in the book Frolinde Balser is said to try "to fabricate an antirevolutionary continuity of the workers' movement"). The book, which heavily leans on quotations from Marx, Engels and Bebel, hardly deviating from them in fact, contains a great amount of factual information. Central is the "Marxist" as opposed to the "trade-unionist" conception.

SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK, LUTZ Graf. *Jenny Marx. Liebe und Leid im Schatten von Karl Marx. Eine Biographie nach Briefen, Tagebüchern und anderen Dokumenten.* Staats-Verlag, Wuppertal 1975. 264 pp. Ill. DM 32.50.

The 88-year-old author, who was Minister of Finance of Germany from 1932 to 1945, is a great-nephew of Jenny Marx – v. Westphalen (half-sister of his grandmother). The book, a continuous biography, emanates warm sympathy and reads well on the whole, though it gives little that is new and contains a great many inaccuracies. In the appendix those parts are particularly noteworthy which deal with the relations (including ancestors) of Jenny Marx, such as her half-brother Ferdinand, with whom, for all the difference of their political views, she corresponded in a friendly tone.

Zeitgenossen von Marx und Engels. Ausgewählte Briefe aus den Jahren 1844 bis 1852. Hrsg. und annotiert von Kurt Koszyk und Karl Obermann. Van Gorcum & Comp. B.V., Assen, Amsterdam 1975. xx, 459 pp. D.fl. 95.00.

This broad selection of letters, 266 in all, in the custody of the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, the Moscow Institute of Marxism-Leninism and various West and East German archives contributes a valuable addition to the new MEGA. Many of these letters are not of a markedly political nature, but their significance lies in their evoking an atmosphere. Thirty-eight letters are by Joseph Weydemeyer, whose correspondence with the editor of the *Triersche Zeitung* during the period preceding the March Revolution deals among other things with problems of censorship. Enlightening on an episode of the revolution itself is for instance a letter from August Willich to Fritz Anneke. The exchange of letters between publisher and editor of the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung, politisch-ökonomische Revue* (1850) reflects the difficulties attending the publication of such a periodical in a time of repression. One general impression: how intensely concerned the (many) emigrants who had taken refuge in the USA felt in the events in Germany.

OTHER BOOKS

CHRISTIER, HOLGER. *Sozialdemokratie und Kommunismus. Die Politik der SPD und der KPD in Hamburg 1945-1949.* Leibniz-Verlag, Hamburg 1975. 348 pp.

DOWE, DIETER. *Bibliographie zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung, sozialistischen und kommunistischen Bewegung von den Anfängen bis 1863 unter Berücksichtigung der politischen, wirtschaftlichen und sozialen*

- Rahmenbedingungen. Mit einer Einl. Berichtszeitraum 1945-1971 (1975). Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1976. 303 pp.
- ETTELT, WERNER [und] HANS-DIETER KRAUSE. Der Kampf um eine marxistische Gewerkschaftspolitik in der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung 1868 bis 1878. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1975. 640 pp. Ill.
- KADRITZKE, ULF. Angestellte – Die geduligten Arbeiter. Zur Soziologie und sozialen Bewegung der Angestellten. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M., Köln 1975. 411 pp.
- Proletarische Lebensläufe. Autobiographische Dokumente zur Entstehung der Zweiten Kultur in Deutschland. Hrsg. von Wolfgang Emmerich. Band 1: Anfänge bis 1914. Band 2: 1914 bis 1945. Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1974; 1975. 403 pp.; 474 pp.
- WEITERSHAUS, FRIEDRICH WILHELM. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Das unruhige Leben eines Sozialdemokraten. Eine Biographie. Mit Auszügen aus Briefen, Reden und Schriften Wilhelm Liebknechts und seiner Zeitgenossen. Distr. by Archiv Weitershausen, Gütersloh [Postfach 4251]. 312 pp. Ill.

Great Britain

- COWLING, MAURICE. The Impact of Hitler. British Politics and British Policy 1933-1940. Cambridge University Press, London 1975. xi, 561 pp. £ 15.00.

British politics and British foreign policy during the 1930's are here treated in almost complete isolation from the social and economic problems and issues of the time. Nor is serious thought given to the question whether Nazi Germany presented a real threat to British interests. In spite of the title Hitler remains a shadowy figure; in the author's opinion, he just served as a pretext for an "alliance between a class-conflict programme in the Labour party and an international-conflict programme in parts of the Liberal and Conservative parties". Neville Chamberlain's domestic and foreign policies were basically sound, whereas the victory of his opponents resulted in the end of Empire, a general acceptance of Socialist ideas, and progressive inflation. It is pretty obvious that Mr Cowling has a bone to pick, yet his book is quite valuable because of the numerous quotations from unpublished material it contains.

- FISK, ROBERT. The Point of No Return. The strike which broke the British in Ulster. André Deutsch, London 1975. 264 pp. Ill. £ 4.95.

The author was correspondent of *The Times* in Belfast during the fifteen-day strike of the electricity workers (May 1974). The roles of the Ulster Workers Council, "Stormont", the British Army and the British Government (very passive and ill-prepared) in an emergency situation, in which a few hundred workers in an exceptionally strong position could dictate their will, are depicted in a detailed account, which amply betrays a keen sense of the dramatic. The "insular if somewhat grotesque Protestant doctrine of 'Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right'" was fulfilled in such a way as to raise many questions.

- HANSON, HARRY. The canal boatmen 1760-1914 Manchester University Press, Manchester 1975. xii, 244 pp. Ill. £ 9.00.

On the basis of a detailed study of the available source material Mr Hanson has written a pioneering economic and social history of the small-scale navigation of the English canals. The volume contains much hitherto unknown information on the original recruitment of the boatmen, on their (changing) living and working conditions, and on their specific subculture.

HORN, PAMELA. *The Rise and Fall of the Victorian Servant.* Gill and Macmillan, Dublin; St Martin's Press, New York 1975. x, 221 pp. Ill. £ 8.50.

By the end of the nineteenth century the domestic servants formed the country's largest occupational group. Drawing upon both contemporary evidence and reminiscences written at her request, Dr Horn presents a lively picture of these men and women, their daily lives, their rights and duties, and she also deals with the employers and their problems. From a scholarly point of view her book does not meet the highest standards.

Industrial Relations and the Limits of Law. The Industrial Effects of the Industrial Relations Act, 1971. [By] Brian Weekes, Michael Mellish, Linda Dickens [and] John Lloyd. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1975. xvii, 344 pp. £ 7.50. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

The authors discuss contents, interpretation and effects of the Industrial Relations Act, repealed by the Labour Government in 1974. Major provisions of the law remained inoperative, e.g., those directed against further expansion of the closed-shop system, defended "almost as tenaciously" by the employers as by the workers. The authors demonstrate by help of many cases heard by the courts that the law in fact made virtually no impact on the unions as regards their sense of responsibility towards the interests of society as a whole.

KIRBY, R. G. [and] A. E. MUSSON. *The Voice of the People. John Doherty, 1798-1854. Trade unionist, radical and factory reformer.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1975. ix, 474 pp. £ 12.00.

The absence of surviving Doherty papers accounts for the paucity of material on his private life. The more valuable is the information collected by the authors of the present volume on Doherty's role in the Manchester cotton spinners' society, the long term of his activity in the factory reform movement, and his equally lasting and stubborn involvement in the cause of radical political reform, in which he, every once in a while, struck a revolutionary note. Central in this biography is – though less one-sidedly than in earlier publications on Doherty – the discussion of the National Association for the Protection of Labour (1829-32), "in some respects a glorious failure". Here too details are given with remarkable conscientiousness. Thus there is a survey, by location and by trade, of the financial contributions made to the Association.

MACKENZIE, MIDGE. [Ed.] *Shoulder to Shoulder. A Documentary.* Allen Lane, London; Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1975. x, 338, iv pp. Ill. £ 7.75; 3.50.

"It was as a documentary film-maker that I worked on this book, combining the original experiences of the Suffragettes as expressed in their own words with the images that were available to me from the newspapers and magazines of this period as well as from personal photographs in the archive collections." The result is a very attractively produced volume on the suffragette movement. The focus is on the WSPU, and the bulk of the texts is provided by the Pankhursts.

MCLEAN, IAIN. *Keir Hardie*. Allen Lane, London 1975. viii, 183 pp. £ 5.50. (Paper: £ 2.75.)

Although the present biographer made use of the Hardie papers in the National Library of Scotland and of other primary sources, he refrains from giving specified references. Therefore the skilfully written book is of a popular nature, yet it is essential to the specialist. Hardie started life in poverty, the little education he received as a boy was acquired in evening classes. His career in miners' trade unionism led to political aspirations. A Socialist already, he became an MP in 1892, having served the "cause of Labour and Scottish Nationality" (J. Ramsay MacDonald, 1888). Hardie, whose contribution to the founding of the ILP and the Labour Party was the most important of all, is portrayed here sympathetically, though his vanity, for instance, is fully admitted.

MAY, TIMOTHY C. *Trade Unions and Pressure Group Politics*. Saxon House, Farnborough (Hants.); Lexington Books, Lexington (Mass.) 1975. vii, 148 pp. £ 4.75.

The present volume is, all in one, a synthesis and a critical review of the writings of historians, sociologists and fellow political scientists since 1960 on British trade unionism and aspects of its structure and influence. Moreover, it is based on the results of the author's own research. The relationship with the administrative and political executive, and that with the Labour Party, is gone into, and so are forms of "direct action". In spite of attacks on its credibility, owing to the independence of the affiliated unions, the TUC has remained a respected partner of discussion. It is interesting to note that the author ascertains a drop in trade-union affiliation to the Labour Party, which partly reflects changes in the occupational structure.

PARKER, R. A. C. *Coke of Norfolk. A Financial and Agricultural Study 1707-1842*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1975. xiii, 222 pp. Maps. £ 7.50.

On the basis of the extensive records of the Coke family the author treats in detail the management and the expansion of the estates, which as regards their produce certainly were improved under Thomas Coke, first Earl of Leicester ("Coke of Norfolk", 1754-1842), though less so than under his predecessors. Financial deals outside the agricultural domain receive attention too (acquisition of a coal mine). A very great amount of numerical information sustains the argument that the term "agricultural revolution" used for the changes made under Coke is too inflated. Attitudes towards social and political questions (Corn Laws, New Poor Law) are discussed and explained.

WEISSER, HENRY. *British working-class movements and Europe 1815-48*. Manchester University Press, Manchester; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1975. viii, 226 pp. £ 7.50.

In this excellently documented study the main stress is on the years immediately following 1815, during which a "Paineite rationalism" prevailed in the popular, ultra-radical press and in organizations such as the London Corresponding Society, on the early 1830's (the rise of class-consciousness in the true sense, partly as a result of the revolutionary events), on early Chartism and the London Working Men's Association (Lovett), and on the years 1844-48 (for instance the Fraternal Democrats – roles played by Schapper, Harney, Jones; Marx's growing influence). Reactions to events on the Continent, such as the suppression of the Polish revolt, are central. It is argued with hindsight that the popular press provided an outlet for tensions, and thus served to prevent revolutionary outbursts in Britain.

ZWERDLING, ALEX. *Orwell and the Left*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1974. xii, 215 pp. \$ 10.00; £ 5.00.

The author investigates George Orwell's social and political attitudes as well as his effort to express these adequately in various types of writing. One of Orwell's distinctive features was his impatience of human self-righteousness, whether this was found with the Left or with the Right. On the other hand, he was unable to believe in the natural goodness of man, but his fundamentally pessimistic cast of mind never ended in cynicism, and he remained "the Left's loyal opposition".

OTHER BOOKS

LINDSAY, JACK. *William Morris. His Life and Work*. Constable, London 1975. xi, 432 pp. Ill.

Italy

GIORGETTI, GIORGIO. *Contadini e proprietari nell'Italia moderna. Rapporti di produzione e contratti agrari dal secolo XVI a oggi*. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1974. x, 549 pp. L. 4000.

The present volume is a pioneering study, in part based upon unpublished sources, of the relations of production in the Italian countryside since the sixteenth century. Although the author pays much attention to the legal forms of tenancy, his approach is that of an economic and social historian, not of a jurist. The central subject is the gradual spread of capitalism and the emergence of an agrarian proletariat, but neither the persistence of "feudal" remnants nor the varieties of the transformation process are neglected.

HAMRIN, HARALD. *Between Bolshevism and Revisionism. The Italian Communist Party 1944-1947*. Esselte Studium, Stockholm 1975. xii, 341 pp. S.kr. 69.00.

In this book, which is written in a rather popular vein, it is argued that the

PCI's "Italian road to Socialism" goes back further than 1956, when it was proclaimed. After returning from the Soviet Union in 1944 Togliatti was sincerely convinced of the necessity to co-operate with other political camps; that these would remain in existence for many years to come was a thing to be accepted. The author explains this point of view, incompatible with Bolshevism, from the international situation, which excluded the possibility of following in the track of a country like Yugoslavia, and from the impact of Gramsci's ideas, who thought the "ethico-political factor" to be of "decisive" consequence.

WILLIAMS, GWYN A. Proletarian Order. Antonio Gramsci, Factory Councils and the Origins of Italian Communism 1911-1921. Pluto Press, London 1975. 368 pp. £ 6.60. (Paper: £ 2.70.)

Writing as a "comrade" to "comrades", the author argues that without "Bordiga's sense of marxism as a 'science'" Communism seems to be inconceivable, and hardly "realizable" without "Gramsci's global and molecular marxist exploration of human experience". The discussion of the Turin councils and their roots in the emergence of Italian imperialism and democracy (1911-12) ushers in an evaluation of Gramsci's and Bordiga's views during the *biennio rosso* (1919-20); the differences between them (on the "historical definition of communism in Italy" there was a "fundamental consonance") are attributed to Bordiga's insistence on individual conversion to the party principles and Gramsci's "total historicism".

The Netherlands

BLOM, J. C. H. De mouterij op de Zeven Provinciën. Fibula-Van Dishoeck, Bussum 1975. 367 pp. Ill. D.fl. 57.50.

After an analysis of Dutch society and politics in the 1930's, the author deals with the mutiny on board the man-of-war *De Zeven Provinciën* off Sumatra and its bloody repression (February 1933), and with the reactions these events provoked in the Netherlands. It is this last aspect which is the focus of the book. The mutiny and its repression, an episode rather than a landmark, both highlighted and intensified tendencies already existing. In the long run, this also applies to the adaptation or integration process of Social Democracy. A summary in English is appended.

Sweden

PETERS, JAN. Branting und die schwedische Sozialdemokratie. Hjalmar und Georg Branting in der schwedischen Geschichte. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1975. 238 pp. Ill. M 11.80.

Georg Branting (1887-1965) is discussed here in far greater detail than his father Hjalmar, who is criticized because of his forbearance towards the "bourgeoisie" and "intolerance" towards the Social Democratic Left. The author quite clearly prefers the former Branting, who distinguished himself as a "staunch left-wing Social Democrat", and whose understanding and admiration of Communism were only bounded by the (reformist) belief that Sweden could be socialized gradually and by parliamentary action. Interviews with, among others, Georg's second wife have yielded fresh material.

Switzerland

Schweizerische Arbeiterbewegung. Dokumente zu Lage, Organisation und Kämpfen der Arbeiter von der Frühindustrialisierung bis zur Gegenwart. Hrsg. und eingel. von der Arbeitsgruppe für Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung Zürich. Mit einem Geleitwort von Ezio Canonica und einer Einf. von Georges Haupt. Limmat Verlag, Zürich 1975. 411 pp. Ill. S.fr. 26.00.

Starting from the assumption that the history of the working-class movement has been deliberately ignored and/or distorted in schoolbooks, a team of authors have tried to make this history come into its own in introductions and a selection of illustrations and documents (often short extracts). Even those who can only partly or not at all agree with the interpretations given here will find a rich variety of factual information on living conditions, working hours, trade unions and political organizations. A great deal of attention is paid to minority groups within the workers' movement. Foreign labourers are not left out, while international problems are not only dealt with in the chapter on the years 1929-43, but also reflected, among other things, in the reactions to the Paris Commune.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BARRATT, GLYNN. *The Rebel on the Bridge. A Life of the Decembrist Baron Andrey Rozen (1800-84)*. Paul Elek, London 1975. xvii, 310 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 12.00.

Baron A. von Rosen (Rozen) was a scion of a "German-speaking, service-conscious, duty-bound milieu". His biographer portrays him as a pragmatic liberal, who when a young officer became involved – "a semi-approving, semi-censorious onlooker" – in the Decembrist revolt of 1825; his account of this event in the *Memoiren* (first published in 1869; here the second German edition of 1874 has been used) is famous, and with reason. In the present volume his being bound up with German Baltic tradition, which did not stand in the way of efforts to attain better conditions for the Estonian peasants, the Decembrist revolt and its aftermath (exile in Siberia), and a later, prolonged, stay in the Ukraine are the main themes. It is to be regretted that the reproduction of German titles and concepts is anything but flawless.

OTHER BOOKS

ARUTJUNOV, G. A. *Rabočee dviženie v Rossii v period novogo revoljucionnogo pod"ema 1910-1914 gg.* Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1975. 408 pp.
The Russian Revolution and the Soviet State 1917-1921. Documents. Sel. and ed. by Martin McCauley. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke, in assoc. with the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London, 1975. xv, 315 pp. Maps.

Yugoslavia

DJILAS, MILOVAN. *Parts of a Lifetime*. Ed. by Michael and Deborah

Milencovitch. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York, London 1975. xiii, 442 pp. \$ 15.00.

The editors, the first of whom is very conscious of his Montenegrin origins, have accomplished a many-sided picture. Djilas's roots, his rebellion against the old order and his conversion to Marxism are fully covered, and so are the stages of his mounting criticism of established Communism, and of Soviet and Yugoslav bureaucracy. Over one third of the book consists of writings published for the first time; one of the most telling documents is "Nordic Dreams" (January 1954). Another third consists of items previously published in Serbo-Croatian (1928-54). The remainder are articles published separately or in book-form in English. Comprehensiveness could be achieved only at the cost of a great many cuts (ellipses indicated by square brackets) in the documents, most of which are given in extract form. Among various other things recent comments on the "New Left" deserve attention.

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

Vilém Kahan, Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, Amsterdam.
Thomas R. Sykes is Assistant Professor of History, Loyola University, Chicago.
Th. van Tijn is Professor of Economic and Social History in the University of Utrecht, Utrecht.
Hans-Norbert Lahme, Institut for Historie og Samfundsvidenskab, Odense University, Odense.
J. R. Dinwiddy is Lecturer in History, Royal Holloway College, University of London, Egham, Surrey.