

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

CURRIE, ROBERT, ALAN GILBERT [and] LEE HORSLEY. Churches and Churchgoers. Patterns of Church Growth in the British Isles Since 1700. Clarendon Press, Oxford University Press, Oxford 1977 [*recte* 1978]. xi, 244 pp. £ 12.50.

The lasting value of the present volume lies in its wealth of quantitative data on the membership of churches, denominations and sects in Great Britain and Ireland, on their rates of growth and decline, etc. The authors have also made an attempt to explain the changes in question, and they arrive at the conclusion that these are the result of external circumstances rather than of efforts or negligence on the part of the churchmen.

JANKE, WOLFGANG. Historische Dialektik. Destruktion dialektischer Grundformen von Kant bis Marx. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1977. xi, 533 pp. DM 135.00.

The author, who does not at all believe in a dialectical development of history, sets forth the problems and intricacies of dialectical thought in Kant, Fichte, Schiller, Hegel, Kierkegaard and Marx. With reference to Hegel and Marx he even speaks of a breakdown of dialectical thought and the substitution of a pseudo-dialectic. Detailed indices of names and subjects are appended.

LAMBERT, M. D. Medieval Heresy. Popular Movements from Bogomil to Hus. Edward Arnold, London 1977. xvi, 430 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 15.00.

“This book is a working synthesis of the state of research on popular heretical movements in Western Europe from the eighth to the fifteenth centuries, intended both for the undergraduate reader who needs a one-volume introduction and for the scholar working in one portion of this vast field who wants a handbook for quick reference on the subject as a whole.” The term “popular movements” should be taken in a purely quantitative sense, without any connotation of populism or revolt. As a guide the author definitely prefers Herbert Grundmann to Norman Cohn. He describes the heretical record as a part of ecclesiastical history, not only in the matter of

definition ("I have taken heresy to mean whatever the papacy explicitly or implicitly condemned during the period" — yet the author is alive to the problem of merely imputed heresy), but also because of the continuous interaction of orthodoxy and heterodoxy.

Religion and Atheism in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe. Ed. by Bohdan R. Bociurkiw and John W. Strong, assisted by Jean K. Laux. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1975. xviii, 412 pp. £ 10.00.

Twenty-one Western (mostly American) and two Yugoslav contributors deal with the variegated manifestations of religion in the Communist European countries, and with the no less variegated *ad hoc* policies of the regimes in power. Religious dissent (treated by the first editor in a separate essay) as well as the "collaboration" of churchmen, and also the many shades in between, come up for expert discussion. A composite index is appended.

Tradition and Change in Jewish Experience. Ed.: A. Leland Jamison. Department of Religion, Syracuse University, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1978; distr. by Syracuse University Press, Syracuse. xvi, 272 pp. \$ 15.00. (Paper: \$ 5.95.)

Since 1963 the B. G. Rudolph Lectures in Judaic Studies have been delivered annually. The present volume contains the text and the notes of fourteen of these addresses. The religious identity of the Jews and their acculturation in North America are the two principal subjects that come up for discussion.

### SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Austro-Marxism. Texts transl. and ed. by Tom Bottomore and Patrick Goode. With an Introd. by Tom Bottomore. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, Oxford, London 1978. viii, 308 pp. £ 7.95. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

In an article dating from 1927 Otto Bauer implies the ambivalence of the term "Austro-Marxism" when stating, on the one hand, "that war and revolution dissolved the 'Austro-Marxist' school", and, on the other, that the "synthesis, exemplified in the Linz programme", of "sober *Realpolitik* and revolutionary enthusiasm" — whereby a split in the working-class movement could almost completely be avoided after 1917 — "is what may be called, if one wishes, 'Austro-Marxism'". The editors have made an interesting selection from texts on these two forms of Austro-Marxism. The main authors are Friedrich Adler, Max Adler, Otto Bauer, Rudolf Hilferding and Karl Renner. Of them as well as of some others short biographies are included. In their introduction the editors say that "The first decade and a half of the twentieth century was undoubtedly the most brilliant intellectual period in the history of Austro-Marxism"; this statement is not fully endorsed by the selection they made.

BURTON, ANTHONY. *Revolutionary Violence. The Theories*. Leo Cooper, London 1977. ix, 147 pp. Ill. £ 6.50.

This first volume in a projected series of three (the others will deal with case-studies and with counter-revolutionary theory and practice, respectively) contains short political biographies of a broad range of people. Lenin, Trockij, Mao, Kim Il Sung, Guevara ("the hero, rather than the butcher, has survived"), Torres, and Carlos Marighela represent the Left. A special chapter is devoted to "Fascist Theorists". Further, T. E. Lawrence ("the fusion of the apparent antithesis of political and military thought into that higher unity which was demanded by the conditions in which he was operating") and Grivas are included. The book is well-written and provides good introductory information.

GREBING, HELGA. *Der Revisionismus. Von Bernstein bis zum "Prager Frühling"*. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1977. 281 pp. DM 24.00.

The reduction of all writers under discussion to one denominator "revisionism" does not appear to be quite justified. Still, the chapters of this fascinating book do have in common that they deal with thinkers who were prepared to examine Marx's theories critically. These theories give indeed ample scope for different interpretations. The author discusses the work of Bernstein, the pre-1914 Austro-Marxists, Lukács ("Hegelianizing" Marx), Korsch, Sternberg, and several post-1945 "revisionisms": Tito, but also Djilas since 1953, Harich, and the *Praxis* group in Yugoslavia. She also comments on the preliminary history of what is now called Euro-Communism, on Maoist orthodoxy, and on "anti-revisionist" currents among the Young Socialists in the SPD. Short evaluations of literature on the subject are appended to each chapter. There is no index.

HALEBSKY, SANDOR. *Mass society and political conflict. Toward a reconstruction of theory*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1976. ix, 309 pp. £ 9.50. (Paper: £ 3.25.)

The present volume is a critique of the political theory of mass society as developed by William Kornhauser and others. Referring to a number of historical mass movements and to the "distinguished Italian socialist theoretician Antonio Gramsci", the author argues that the above theory is both politically and scientifically unsound. "The purposive, instrumental, and interest basis of social movements and the historical, political, and social factors contributing to their rise and properties cannot be understood from mass or psychological analysis."

MEYER, AHLRICH. *Frühsozialismus. Theorien der sozialen Bewegung 1789-1848*. Verlag Karl Alber, Freiburg, München 1977. 405 pp. DM 47.00.

In accordance with Engels's view the author argues that Utopian Socialism "is determined by a historically necessary lack of knowledge concerning the conditions of its own emergence and its relationship with the class move-

ment of the proletariat". He deals with Babeuf, Fourier, the Neo-Babouvists, Saint-Simon and his followers, Owen, Hess and Weitling as thinkers who, though contributing to the system of historical materialism, could not possibly arrive at this vantage point, if only because of the class relations of their time. It was not until Socialist concepts could be grafted upon the full-grown class struggle of a modern proletariat that the requirements for Scientific Socialism were met.

**PLUM, WERNER.** *Diskussionen über Massenarmut in der Frühindustrialisierung.* 259 pp.

— *Industrialization and Mass Poverty: Points from two Centuries of Debate.* Transl. from the German by Lux Furtmüller. 213 pp.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1977. Not for sale, obtainable on request.

Quoting at considerable length, the author outlines what such writers as Smith, Malthus, Marx and Engels had to say on the "social question" of their time. The relevance of their views, correct or mistaken, to the "Southern question" of today is emphasized. The German title is more to the point than the English one, but on the other hand the get-up of the translation is more attractive.

**SALERT, BARBARA.** *Revolutions and Revolutionaries. Four Theories.* Elsevier, New York, Oxford, Amsterdam 1976. ix, 161 pp. \$ 13.95.

The author of this essay is an American political scientist. She tries to establish in how far the theories of Olson, Gurr, Johnson (the presentation in *Revolution and the Social System*, cf. *IRSH*, IX (1964), pp. 496f., is ignored) and Marx may contribute to an explanation of participation in, and success of, revolutionary movements. She arrives at the conclusion that "at present the easiest and most feasible course of research lies in attempted modifications of either Marx, Olson, or both".

**SAWER, MARIAN.** *Marxism and the Question of the Asiatic Mode of Production.* Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1977. viii, 252 pp. D.fl. 83.20.

One of the assets of Dr Sawyer's study is that it is written in clear plain language, without any propensity to indulge in mystification. It explains and interprets, and does not shun criticism of Marxists, or non-Marxists either. The author deals with the previous history of the Marxian conception of "Oriental despotism" (originating with Montesquieu, from whom Richard Jones borrowed heavily). In her treatment of Marx's and Engels's views as they developed from 1853 onwards (and essentially did not change much) she strongly argues that Marx was convinced of the existence of alternative forms of historical development; it would therefore be erroneous to attribute a teleological view to him. There is a survey of the exchange of ideas on the subject by subsequent Marxists. The emphasis is on Plechanov's contribution and on the debate in the Soviet Union, which virtually

ended in 1931 with the Stalinist ban on the concept of the Asiatic mode of production as a socio-economic formation.

**State and Capital. A Marxist Debate.** Ed. by John Holloway and Sol Picciotto. Edward Arnold, London 1978. vi, 220 pp. £ 9.95. (Paper: £ 3.50.)

Texts of German origin are published here in an English translation. In a moderately critical assessment the editors state that the problem "is not simply to see Marx's categories as simultaneously logical and historical categories, for the difficulty still remains of relating the 'corrected mirror image' to 'the real historical process'". Among the authors represented are Joachim Hirsch, Heide Gerstenberger and Helmut Reichelt, whose criticism of the essay on the bourgeois state by Sybille von Flatow and Freerk Huisken is characteristic of most contributions to this collection. On the whole these contributions are given in extract form.

**Varieties of Marxism.** Ed. by Shlomo Avineri. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1977. ix, 404 pp. D.fl. 59.80.

The contributors to this thought-provoking, and not pretentiously learned, volume include, apart from the editor, scholars such as Iring Fetscher, Leonard Schapiro and Hugh Thomas. The emphasis is, on the one hand, on Marxist concepts as they first developed, and, on the other hand, on the forms they have assumed in a number of countries and groups of countries (China, Israel, Italy and the Soviet Union). The contributions are the papers presented at an international symposium in commemoration of George Lichtheim, to whom special studies have been devoted.

**WEBER, MAX.** Selections in translation. Ed. by W. G. Runciman. Transl. by E. Matthews. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1978. xii, 398 pp. £ 12.50. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

Like the well-known anthology *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*, the present one focuses upon *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft* and the *Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Religionssoziologie*. The editor has also included several specimina of Weber's methodological and political writings, as well as part of his lecture on Socialism (1918). The translation is smooth but not always correct.

#### OTHER BOOKS

**Revolution and Class Struggle: A Reader in Marxist Politics.** Ed. by Robin Blackburn. The Harvester Press, Hassocks; The Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands (N.J.) 1978. 444 pp.

#### HISTORY

**Das "Andere Deutschland" im Zweiten Weltkrieg. Emigration und**

Widerstand in internationaler Perspektive. — The “Other Germany” in the Second World War. Emigration and Resistance in International Perspective. Hrsg. von Lothar Kettenacker. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1977. vi, 258 pp. DM 68.00.

Some of the proceedings of a conference organized by the Anglo-German Group of Historians in September 1974 are reproduced in the present volume. This also contains a number of interesting documents reflecting standpoints and attitudes in Britain and the USA as regards policies towards Germany after the war, and documents on German opposition to Hitler. The three papers are by Peter W. Ludlow, on the evolution of ideas on Germany in Britain and France during the “phoney war”, by the editor, on the British attitude towards the German resistance (in German), and by Anthony J. Nicholls, on “American views of Germany’s future during World War II”.

Beiträge zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte des Mittelalters. Festschrift für Herbert Helbig zum 65. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Knut Schulz. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1976. x, 344 pp. Maps. DM 98.00.

Only a few of these twelve contributions can be supposed to be of interest to readers of our periodical. Karl Bosl deals with work and poverty as watchwords of high-mediaeval social criticism, and Dietrich Kurze sheds light on the social position of the lower clergy in the later Middle Ages. Shiro Ishii contrasts the structure of Tokugawa society in Japan with Western feudalism. A bibliography of Professor Helbig’s writings is appended.

Biologie des Menschen in der Geschichte. Beiträge zur Sozialgeschichte der Neuzeit aus Frankreich und Skandinavien. Eingel., übers. und hrsg. von Arthur Imhof. Frommann-Holzboog, Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt 1978. 421 pp. Maps. DM 76.00. (Paper: DM 64.00.)

A systematic introduction by the editor is followed by a translation of twelve recent studies on the biological side of history, mainly in France and Sweden. Procreation, health, medicine and mortality are the main aspects dealt with. Among the contributors there are several representatives of the *Annales* school. A selected bibliography and a composite index are appended.

Chance and Change. Social and economic studies in historical demography in the Baltic area. Ed. by Sune Åkerman, Hans Chr. Johansen and David Gaunt. Co-ed.: Joyce Pedersen. Odense University Press, Odense 1978. 294 pp. Maps. D.kr. 100.00.

This is a collection of short (translated) papers which has its origin in a seminar held at Sigtuna, Sweden, in 1976. The area covered spans Norway and the countries round the Baltic, the period the last three centuries. The papers are divided into the following sections: “The Demographic Tran-

sition and the Family Reconstitution Technique”, “The Background to Demographic Behaviour”, “Household Structure”, “Family Planning in Historical Perspective”, “Individual Life Chances”, and “Methodology”.

CLAUDIN, FERNANDO. *The Communist Movement. From Comintern to Cominform. Part I. The Crisis of the Communist International. Transl. by Brian Pearce. Part II. The Zenith of Stalinism. Transl. by Francis MacDonagh.* Monthly Review Press, New York, London n.d. [1976.] ix, 304, 91 pp.; vi, 340, 95 pp. \$ 13.50 per vol. (Paper: \$ 5.95 per vol.)

For thirty years the author was a leading member of the (underground) Spanish CP, from which he was expelled in 1965. His main thesis is that real chances for a proletarian revolution were missed as a consequence of the subordination of the process of world revolution to immediate Soviet interests. He believes that in 1945 there were such chances in France and Italy. It is argued that, before the Second World War, the “collapse of the KPD [...] contributed very largely to the fact that the great world crisis of capitalism did not result in a socialist revolution in Europe”. Thus already before Stalin’s death Communism as an international movement was in decline. Two further volumes are announced, which will deal with the post-Stalin years.

Europäische Bauernparteien im 20. Jahrhundert. Hrsg. von Heinz Gollwitzer. [Quellen und Forschungen zur Agrargeschichte, Band 29.] Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart, New York 1977. ix, 706 pp. DM 130.00.

The twenty studies that make up the present volume (four of them are in English) deal with the agrarian parties and movements in twentieth-century Europe, notably in the countries between Finland and Bulgaria. The editor shows, *pace* Barrington Moore, that the politicizing peasants were no fellow-travellers of Fascism, but as a rule committed to (parliamentary) democracy. In his contribution “Why are there no peasants’ parties in Western Europe?” Hans-Jürgen Puhle fails to explain why there is one in the Netherlands (cf. IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 310). An index of names is appended.

IMHOF, ARTHUR ERWIN. *Aspekte der Bevölkerungsentwicklung in den nordischen Ländern 1720-1750.* Francke Verlag, Bern 1976. 1222 pp. (in 2 vols.) Maps. S.fr. 180.00.

In this voluminous work Professor Imhof, co-author of a book called *Sozialgeschichte und Medizin* which deals with the same area and the same period (cf. IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 436), analyzes the pre-industrial demography of the Scandinavian countries (primarily Sweden and Finland) on a macro-historical level. In his view demographic developments are determined by climatic and health conditions rather than by productive or market forces. The work is provided with hundreds of tables and diagrams.

**NOLTE, ERNST.** *Marxismus, Faschismus, Kalter Krieg. Vorträge und Aufsätze 1964-1976.* Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1977. 400 pp. DM 39.80.

Eleven of the seventeen essays collected in the present volume are, directly or indirectly, by-products of the author's well-known books on Fascism and on Germany in the East-West conflict. The longest item, "Cold War and German *Ostpolitik*", is a critical survey of recent publications. In the mean time Professor Nolte has turned to classical Marxism, in which he tends to stress the regressive elements. The opening essay, published here for the first time, deals with the contemporary debate on the social consequences of the Industrial Revolution, the author siding with the optimists.

**RAPE, LUDGER.** *Die österreichischen Heimwehren und die bayerische Rechte 1920-1923. Mit einem Vorwort von Ludwig Jedlicka †.* Europa-verlag, Wien 1977. 457 pp. Ill. S 712.

German and Austrian archives have provided an essential part of the material worked up into this competent and original piece of research. The author sheds a very clear light on the close relations maintained — especially, though not exclusively — between rightist circles in Bavaria and Western Austria. In this connection not only the *Heimwehren* and similar organizations, but also the SA and a party such as the Bavarian People's Party are discussed in great detail. The in part totally anachronistic ideas living among these various circles are ably analyzed.

**ROSSEL, ANDRE.** *1er mai. 90 ans de lutte populaire dans le monde. Préface de René Duhamel.* Editions de la Courtille, Paris 1977. 384 pp. Ill. F.fr. 99.00.

Starting from the view that there are gradations of consciousness in the workers' movement, the author sketches its history; the emphasis is on Socialist, Communist and militant trade-union movements in several countries. The illustrations often evoke an atmosphere which, however interesting, yet must now be regarded as a thing of the past. Numerous facsimiles add considerably to the value of this distinctly documentary work.

**Schooling and Society.** *Studies in the History of Education.* Ed. by Lawrence Stone. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, London 1976. xvii, 263 pp. \$ 16.00.

Most of the eleven essays that make up the present volume focus on the relationship of education and society. We mention Peter Lundgreen's quantitative study of educational expansion and economic growth in nineteenth-century Germany and Patrick J. Harrigan's essay "The Social Origins, Ambitions, and Occupations of Secondary Students in France during the Second Empire". The contributions on "Elite Attitudes toward

Mass Schooling in Early Industrial England and America", by Carl F. Kaestle, and on "Working-Class Demand and the Growth of English Elementary Education", by Thomas W. Laqueur, are more or less complementary, and equally interesting.

STILLIG, JÜRGEN. Die Russische Februarrevolution 1917 und die Sozialistische Friedenspolitik. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1977. xi, 331 pp. DM 44.00.

For this study much spade-work has been done in archives in several countries. The result is a detailed account of the impact of the February Revolution on Socialists in other countries. It deals especially with the efforts to arrive at an understanding about a peace settlement and with the delaying tactics adopted by governmental Socialists, notably Albert Thomas (in close co-operation with Lloyd George). In the present plain, mimeographed, edition the absence of an index is, though understandable, yet a serious shortcoming.

Studien zum Beginn der modernen Welt. Hrsg. von Reinhart Koselleck. [Industrielle Welt, Band 20.] Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1977. ii, 393 pp. DM 59.00.

These seventeen studies deal with the several aspects of the origin of the modern world, notably as to be found in Central Europe. The modern world is taken to start with the industrial revolution rather than with the beginning of the so-called modern era (there is no entry *Entdeckungsreisen* in the subject index). Problems of modernization are much in the foreground.

Studies in East European Social History. Ed. by Keith Hitchins. Vol. I. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1977. vii, 191 pp. D.fl. 68.00.

The present volume, which is at the same time Vol. XXI of the *Studies in East European History*, consists of three sections: "Social Democracy and the Habsburg Monarchy", "Modern Polish Social History", and "Hungarian Studies on East European National Movements". The contributions to the first section, notably that by Hans Mommsen (who pays much attention to Renner and Bauer), shed an interesting light on the various national and nationalities policies of the Social Democrats in the Austrian half of the Monarchy; all but one of these contributions are in German. The second section contains studies on the Polish intelligentsia and on the transformation of Polish society in the nineteenth century (both in English).

THAMER, HANS-ULRICH [und] WOLFGANG WIPPERMANN. Faschistische und neofaschistische Bewegungen. Probleme empirischer Faschismusforschung. [Erträge der Forschung, Band 72.] Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1977. xiii, 268 pp. DM 43.00. (For club members: DM 28.50.)

Starting from a typology which is close to Nolte's, the authors deal with Fascism as it manifested itself in a number of European countries (including Italy, but excluding Germany), and also with Peronism. At the same time they refer to and/or criticize part of the existing literature on the subject.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

### *AFRICA*

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

**The Development of an African Working Class: Studies in Class Formation and Action.** Ed. by Richard Sandbrook [and] Robin Cohen. Longman, London 1975. x, 330 pp. £ 8.00. (Paper: £ 3.50.)

Apart from the contributions made by the editors (which include a consolidated bibliography and a comprehensive index), the present volume consists of twelve papers, mostly case-studies, on the emergence of a working class and of working-class organizations in Africa. The relations of these bodies (preponderantly trade unions) to the national liberation movements and the post-colonial regimes are among the main aspects dealt with. Another topic, though one which is heavily questioned, is the labour-aristocracy thesis as propounded by Frantz Fanon.

**GANN, L. H. [and] PETER DUIGNAN.** *The Rulers of German Africa 1884-1914.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1977. xiii, 286 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 17.50.

The great diversity in the policies pursued with regard to the native populations is brought out in this interesting book. Slight as the actual importance of the colonies was to the German economy, the issue of colonization itself was a much debated one, and the interpretations it was given varied in the highest degree. The merit of the present volume is, however, mainly to be found in a selective account of colonial practices and the responses they had from the populations subject to them. The positive aspects are by no means neglected.

### **Kenya**

**LEITNER, KERSTIN.** *Workers, Trade Unions and Peripheral Capitalism in Kenya after Independence.* Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Las Vegas 1977. ii, 182 pp. S.fr. 32.00.

The West German author tries her hand at a Marxist counterpart to Richard Sandbrook's *Proletarians and African Capitalism* (cf. IRSH, XX (1975), p. 456). Aspects on which she focuses are, for instance, the "deforming of the economy as a result of colonialism" and the existence of a separate labour

aristocracy. There is a separate chapter on industrial relations. The quality of the author's English leaves something to be desired.

### AMERICA

The American Left, 1955-1970. A National Union Catalog of Pamphlets Published in the United States and Canada. Ed. and Compiled by Ned Kehde. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1976. xviii, 515 pp. \$ 25.00.

Over four thousand North American left-wing pamphlets — often no more than leaflets — are here listed alphabetically, with a short analysis of the subject matter and a specification of the library or libraries where they may be consulted in the United States. There is a detailed subject index, which also refers to the publishers or publishing organizations. The Left has been taken wide enough to include the Americans for Democratic Action.

### Bolivia

LORA, GUILLERMO. A history of the Bolivian labour movement 1848-1971. Ed. and abridged by Laurence Whitehead. Transl. by Christine Whitehead. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1977. x, 408 pp. £ 12.50.

Three volumes of Guillermo Lora's *Historia del movimiento obrero boliviano*, dealing with the workers' movement up to the Chaco War, were published in La Paz during the years 1967-70. From these volumes and from those hitherto unpublished the editor has prepared an English abridgement. He has pruned off the didactic element so that the historical facts and quotations from the documents stand out.

### Cuba

MESA-LAGO, CARMELO. Cuba in the 1970s. Pragmatism and Institutionalization. Rev. Ed. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque 1978. xv, 187 pp. \$ 9.95. (Paper: \$ 4.95.)

The first edition of this study appeared four years ago and was noticed at some length in *IRSH*, XX (1975), p. 285. The present volume is a revised and slightly expanded version. The author has obvious difficulty in fitting Cuba's African commitment into his picture of subsiding revolutionary fervour.

### United States of America

DWYER, RICHARD E. Labor Education in the U.S.: An Annotated Bibliography. The Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen (N.J.), London 1977. xviii, 274 pp. \$ 12.00.

This is a useful analytical survey of books and articles on what successively has been called "workers' education", "labor education" and "labor studies". The survey is divided into three parts according to these three stages, and each part consists of the following five sections: "Philosophy and Goals", "Curriculum and Methods", "Individual Organizations", "General, Historical and Descriptive Studies", and "Miscellaneous". Separate author and subject indices are appended.

GESCHWENDER, JAMES A. *Class, Race, and Worker Insurgency. The League of Revolutionary Black Workers.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1977 [*recte* 1978.] xv, 250 pp. £ 8.50. (Paper: £ 3.50.)

Professor Geschwender, considering that "the best approach to the study of the black revolt rests upon an integrated capitalist exploitation-colonial model of racial stratification incorporating a concept such as race-class", discusses, mainly analytically, but also with many descriptive details, one of these revolutionary movements: the short-lived League of Revolutionary Black Workers. This came into being shortly after the 1967 Detroit disorders and collapsed as a result of internal conflicts in 1971. Here the author attaches a great deal of importance to the animosity against the league on the part of the leadership of the United Automobile Workers.

GORNICK, VIVIAN. *The Romance of American Communism.* Basic Books, Inc., New York n.d. [1978.] xiii, 265 pp. \$ 10.00.

The author gives a well-written account of the talks she had, some years ago, with about fifty men and women concerning their experiences in the CPUSA before 1956. Most of them had left the party by then, but almost all agreed that at the time of their membership it had given purpose and meaning to their lives. There is a very critical portrait of Joseph Starobin, who is here called Max Bitterman.

HOERDER, DIRK. *Crowd Action in Revolutionary Massachusetts 1765-1780.* Academic Press, New York, San Francisco, London 1977. xvi, 394 pp. Ill. \$ 19.50.

The present volume is a thoroughly recast and less detailed version of *People and Mobs*, which was first published five years ago and noticed in *IRSH*, XIX (1974), p. 138. The author gives a well-documented account of the several forms of mass action in Boston and surroundings at the time of the famous Tea Party.

MILLER, JOHN CHESTER. *The Wolf by the Ears. Thomas Jefferson and Slavery.* The Free Press, New York; Collier Macmillan, London 1977. xii, 319 pp. Ill. \$ 12.95.

In this markedly biographical work the central theme indeed is Jefferson's

attitude towards slavery, both in theory and in practice. "Much as Jefferson loved to indulge his fascination with ideas, his common sense always governed the practical implementation of those ideas." And, in a statement of 1820, from which the main title of the present well-written and excellently documented work has been derived: "We have the wolf by the ears; and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go. Justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other." The account of Jefferson's role as a slave-owning big planter deserves special attention.

SORGE, FRIEDRICH A. —'s *Labor Movement in the United States. A History of the American Working Class from Colonial Times to 1890*. Ed. by Philip S. Foner and Brewster Chamberlin. Introd. by Philip S. Foner. Transl. by Brewster Chamberlin and Angela Chamberlin. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1977. xiii, 394 pp. \$ 25.00.

The essays on the history of the American workers' movement which Sorge published in Vols IX, X, XIII and XIV of *Die Neue Zeit* are here made available in English for the first time. The editors have added a number of explanatory and critical notes to those by Sorge himself. The text of the latter's pamphlet *Socialism and the Worker* and a composite index are appended.

### ASIA

Commoners, Climbers and Notables. A Sampler of Studies on Social Ranking in the Middle East. Ed. by C. A. O. van Nieuwenhuijze. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1977. xi, 412 pp. D.fl. 92.00.

All of these twenty-two studies have been especially written for the present volume. Another thing they have in common is that the contributors are fully cognizant of the distinctive features of stratification in the Middle East; some of them concentrate on methodological problems. Three studies have the Maghrib for their scene, and two deal with Afghanistan.

### China

BERNSTEIN, THOMAS P. *Up to the Mountains and Down to the Villages. The Transfer of Youth from Urban to Rural China*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1977. xiii, 371 pp. Ill. \$ 17.50.

Whereas Peter Seybolt in his documentary volume noticed above, p. 311, is mostly concerned with the actual experiments, the present author has set himself the difficult task of a judicial interpretation of the available source material. His starting point is the impressive endeavour to control the growth of the cities through vigorous measures, which is nowhere else to be found in the Third World countries. The ideological background of this course of action receives full attention. Noteworthy is also that the author

distinguishes as clearly as possible between young people of rural origin who return to the countryside after completing their education and training, and urban youth. The latter comprehend both enthusiastic technicians and wholly untractable elements, some of whom are vividly depicted.

**GUILLERMAZ, JACQUES.** *The Chinese Communist Party in Power, 1949-1976.* Transl. by Anne Destenay. Westview Press, Boulder (Colorado) 1976 [*recte* 1977]. xxiii, 614 pp. Maps. \$ 24.75. (Paper: \$ 12.50.)

The original edition of the second volume of Guillermaz's history of the Chinese CP was published in 1972, and noticed at some length in *IRSH*, XVII (1972), pp. 745f. For the present translation the author has extended his excellent account up to the first half of 1976, when Mao Tse-tung was still alive.

**WONG, PAUL.** *China's Higher Leadership in the Socialist Transition.* The Free Press, New York; Collier Macmillan, London 1976. ix, 310 pp. \$ 16.95.

"In this study, I take the position that, in societies undergoing the socialist transition (or its dialectical counterpart, capitalist restoration), the social composition of the higher leadership, the extent of mobility, the recruitment patterns, the ideological bases of organizational power, and the practice of ideology through organizational power are all extremely crucial factors in determining social change." Thus the very clear definition of the author's line of approach. He deals, as a political scientist, with several theories (from writings in English) on Chinese elites prior to the Cultural Revolution. The developments ensuing from this revolution are in the foreground. One of the most interesting findings is that former Kuomintang affiliations did not at all preclude a career under the Communist regime.

### Israel

**ARONOFF, MYRON J.** *Power and Ritual in the Israel Labor Party: A Study in Political Anthropology.* Van Gorcum, Assen, Amsterdam 1977. xiv, 184 pp. D.fl. 39.00.

The present volume is a valuable study of the Israeli Labour Party at the time when it was still in office. The author, a pupil of the late Max Gluckman, has tried to apply anthropological concepts such as symbolic action, using participant observation as his principal research method. This is not to say that he approves of everything he has observed. In point of fact he is very critical of the prevailing patronage system and of the advantage which the party oligarchy takes of ritual proceedings.

### Lebanon

**DUBAR, CLAUDE [et] SALIM NASR.** *Les Classes Sociales au Liban.* Préface

de Viviane Isambert-Jamati. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1976. xv, 365 pp. F.fr. 155.00.

The most interesting element in this monograph is the publication, *in toto* or in extract form, of twenty-six interviews, conducted before 1975, in which Lebanese people of various walks of life tell about their family background and their socio-economic position. The authors attempt to fit these and other data into an overall picture of an increasing polarization on Marxist lines.

### EUROPE

KENDALL, WALTER. *Gewerkschaften in Europa*. Aus dem Englischen von Joachim A. Frank. Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1977. 437 pp. DM 32.00.

*The Labour Movement in Europe*, which was noticed rather unfavourably in IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 129, has now appeared in a German translation, under a not wholly appropriate title and as part of a series called *Kritische Wissenschaft*. The original has been slightly adapted, but the result is not a marked improvement.

### Belgium

CREW, PHYLLIS MACK. *Calvinist Preaching and Iconoclasm in the Netherlands 1544-1569*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1978. 221 pp. £ 9.50.

The spread of Calvinism in the Southern Netherlands on the eve of the Eighty Years' War is here related to the social demands the young movement was able to meet. The focus is on the ministers, while the lay preachers who were active during the troubles of the 1560's are brought in as a kind of control group. The author's main thesis is best summarized in her own words: "The fulfillment which the ministers offered their followers was not a new theology or the promise of liberation from political oppression or from the taxes of the Catholic clergy; least of all was it the possibility of revolution. The ministers offered their audience a sense of restored authority, of the ideal re-integration of society at a time when society seemed to be falling apart." The volume does have pioneering qualities, but unfortunately the argument is far from flawless.

30 jaar Belgische arbeidsverhoudingen. [Door] R. Blainpain [*recte* Blanpain], E. Claeys-Leboucq, G. De Broeck [e.a.] Kluwer, Deventer 1977. 380 pp. D.fl. 70.00.

The contributions to the present volume were written by fifteen authors, some in French, most of them in Dutch. Together they give a clear picture of post-war industrial relations. There is a detailed discussion of employment

policies, of the Government, employers' organizations and trade unions operating in partnership in economic and social matters, of collective bargaining and how it is actually done, and of the development of labour legislation. Special treatises deal with the positions of female employees and of young people.

### France

AGULHON, MAURICE. *Le cercle dans la France bourgeoise 1810-1848. Etude d'une mutation de sociabilité.* Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1977. 107 pp. F.fr. 38.00.

It was especially during the July Monarchy that in France the *cercles* – which can be compared to the British clubs – were flourishing. Professor Agulhon shows that this was a typical “bourgeois” phenomenon, which does not mean that in these *cercles* there was not a remarkable variety of opinions on political, economic and social issues. The documentation is not large, but covers many facets.

ALBERT, PHYLLIS COHEN. *The Modernization of French Jewry: Consistory and Community in the Nineteenth Century.* University Press of New England, Hanover (N.H.) 1977. xxii, 450 pp. Maps. \$ 27.50.

After two introductory chapters on the demographic background the author presents a comprehensive account of the hierarchical consistory system that was imposed by Napoleon on the French Jews. Where it had various functions, it was concerned with policing rather than with religion. The position of the rabbinate and its relations to the laity and the “notables” are also gone into. The volume is almost wholly based on unpublished source material. The major legal documents regarding the consistories are appended.

BARDOUILLET, MARIE-CHRISTINE. *La Librairie du Travail (1917-1939).* Introd. de Jean Prugnot. Corrections et réflexions de Marcel Hasfeld. François Maspero, Paris 1977. 255 pp. Ill. F.fr. 35.00.

The present volume is an interesting monograph on the history of the left-wing Librairie du Travail publishing house. Marcel Hasfeld, its founder and director, has provided Miss Bardouillet's text with critical and frank comments, e.g., “Autre idée saugrenue de Petit”. A chronological list of the house's publications (mostly pamphlets) is appended.

BARON, STEFAN. *Das Volksfrontbündnis und die Entwicklung des Parteiensystems in Frankreich.* Carl Heymanns Verlag KG, Köln, Berlin, München 1977. x, 120 pp. DM 36.00.

This is a good survey of the preliminary history of the common programme of the French Left (June 1972) and of the history of the relations between

Socialists and Communists up to the spring of 1977. The author does not believe that the CP has changed much ideologically. Yet he judges developments rather positively in view of the fact that (like on the right the Gaullists) the Communists have tended to lose ground to political forces more to the centre.

**BEDARIDA, RENEE**, avec la collab. de François Bédarida. *Témoignage Chrétien* (1941-1944). Les Armes de l'Esprit. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1977. 376 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

The author was a member of the Roman Catholic resistance group *Témoignage chrétien* – a highly individual movement –, which issued no less than two million copies of (taken together) the *Cahiers* and the *Courriers français du Témoignage chrétien*. The last name renders the tenor of the group very well: alertly Christian, it also stood for a rallying of France. The account of the group, in which occasionally also Protestants took part, is, as can be expected, highly committed, and very lively. Problems of a practical nature are brought out as clearly as the spiritual and ideological main-springs. A number of articles from the organs are given in an appendix.

**BRUHAT, JEAN**. *Gracchus Babeuf et les Egaux ou "Le Premier Parti communiste agissant"*. Librairie Académique Perrin, Paris 1978. 247 pp. Ill. F.fr. 50.00.

Babeuf "died with the certainty that the ideal for which he had fought would for ever nourish the hope of men". Yet the "heritage" does not figure very prominently in this popular and well-founded treatise, as compared with Babeuf's life story and the account of the "conspiracy" and the ensuing trial. The excellent illustrations have been culled with great dedication and ought to be mentioned in particular.

**DUCATEL, PAUL**. *Histoire de la IIIe République. Vue à travers l'imagerie populaire et la presse satirique*. III. *La Belle Epoque* (1891-1910). IV. *La Grande Guerre* (1911-1923). Jean Grassin Editeur, Paris 1976; 1978. 223 pp.; 221 pp. Ill. F.fr. 170.00 per vol.

The present volumes of Mr Ducatel's richly illustrated history of the Third Republic are on the same lines as the second one (cf. IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 295). As for the satirical press on which the author has drawn for these years, the extreme Right is definitely underrepresented. The First World War gave rise to several special periodicals such as *La Baïonnette*.

**GIESSELMANN, WERNER**. *Die brumairianische Elite. Kontinuität und Wandel der französischen Führungsschicht zwischen Ancien Régime und Julimonarchie*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1977. 679 pp. DM 98.00.

The military *coup d'état* of Brumaire, Year VIII (1799), was the work of a group and brought some 500 men – the political elite of the Consulate – to

positions of power, together with Napoleon Bonaparte. The author has made full use of the available sources for their social backgrounds and later careers, first under the Empire and then until about 1830. A general conclusion is that for a time of great turmoil there was a remarkable degree of stability. The author emphasizes the importance of the social biography for historical research, and comments upon the "circulation of elites".

HARTIG, IRMGARD et ALBERT SOBOUL. Pour une histoire de l'utopie en France, au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Suivi de Essai de Bibliographie. [Par] Irmgard Hartig. Société des Etudes Robespierriennes, Paris 1977. 83 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

By far the most important section in the present volume is Irmgard Hartig's selected and partly annotated bibliography of Utopian writings published in French between 1605 and 1809. The bulk of this consists of fictitious travel accounts, but translations of Plato's *Republic* and Mandeville's *Fable of the Bees*, Morelly's *Code de la Nature* and Babeuf's *Cadastre perpétuel* are also included.

LEQUIN, YVES. Les ouvriers de la région lyonnaise (1848-1914). [I.] La formation de la classe ouvrière régionale. [II.] Les intérêts de classe et la République. Presses Universitaires de Lyon, Lyon 1977. viii, 573 pp.; vi, 500 pp. Maps. F.fr. 110.00 per vol.

The author has chosen this very period for the reason that it is bounded by two natural landmarks. In 1848 the French workers by obtaining universal suffrage became *citoyens actifs*, and the First World War meant the end of a period in which the workers' movement in Lyons and wide environs underwent a tremendous expansion. This reached its peak by the end of the 1880's. Then, after years of depression and stagnation, there was an industrial revival, and at the same time a, so to speak, new working class arose. The author provides a very thorough survey, buttressed by a great many tables, graphs and maps, which among other things make it possible to compare the region under discussion with France in general. Also very detailed is a description of the workers' working and living conditions. The documentation of this penetrating study is both abundant and irrefragable.

MICHELAT, GUY [et] MICHEL SIMON. Classe, religion & comportement politique. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris; Editions Sociales, Paris 1977. x, 498 pp. Maps. F.fr. 110.00.

The material for the present volume (e.g., questionnaires and interviews) was collected in 1966; it is analyzed against the background of later developments. The authors do not believe it is possible to draw sound conclusions for the future, but they do posit, on the basis of a most stupendous amount of data, a very close relation between religious convictions and social position on the one hand and political line of conduct on the other. The emphasis is on the Roman Catholic Church, the CP and the workers.

MÜNSTER, ARNO. Antifaschismus, Volksfront und Literatur. Zur Geschichte der "Vereinigung revolutionärer Schriftsteller und Künstler" (AEAR) in Frankreich. VSA, Hamburg, Berlin 1977. 192 pp. DM 14.80.

The *Association des Ecrivains et Artistes Révolutionnaires* existed from the spring of 1932 until the autumn of 1939. Famous writers such as Aragon, Gide, Malraux and Sartre took part in it. The history of the organization, which was always near to the CP, but adopted a rigid Stalinist position only at the end, is related in some detail and with sympathy. Many data are given on individual writers.

NICOLAS, JEAN. La Savoie au 18e siècle. Noblesse et bourgeoisie. Tome I. Situations: Au temps de Victor-Amédée II. Tome II. Inflexions: Au Siècle des Lumières. Maloine S.A. Editeur, Paris 1978. xvi, 538 pp.; xvi, 704 pp. Ill. F.fr. 380.00.

Basing himself first and foremost on manuscript sources, the author presents a detailed picture of social and economic life in Savoy during the century preceding the annexation to France (1792). One aspect is thrown into special relief, viz., the (changing) position of the nobility and of the well-to-do who were not of noble rank (here called "bourgeoisie"), including their mutual relations. The volumes are beautifully illustrated, and indices of persons, geographical names and subjects are appended.

STERNHELL, ZEEV. La droite révolutionnaire 1885-1914. Les origines françaises du fascisme. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1978. 444 pp. F.fr. 84.00.

This is an excellent study on the various currents and organizations of the extreme Right in the pre-1914 Third Republic, such as those of Boulanger and Déroulède, the Antisemitic League and the *Action Française*. Dr Sternhell pays much attention to their ideology (cf. his English contribution mentioned above, p. 138), and he does not fail to show that antisemitism and anti-republicanism were also to be found in quarters of the extreme Left. The volume includes two pioneering chapters on Pierre Biétry's "yellow" unionism.

#### OTHER BOOKS

LACOUTURE, JEAN. Léon Blum. Seuil, Paris 1977. 597 pp. Ill.

#### Germany

Abendroth-Forum. Marburger Gespräche aus Anlaß des 70. Geburtstags von Wolfgang Abendroth. Hrsg. von Frank Deppe, Georg Fülberth, Reinhard Kühnl [u.a.] Verlag Arbeiterbewegung und Gesellschaftswissenschaft, Marburg 1977. 443 pp. DM 28.00.

The present Vol. 6 of the *Schriftenreihe für Sozialgeschichte und Arbeiter-*

*bewegung* has not much to do with social history. The “theses” and discussions of which it consists are full of Marxist theorizing on the West German working class and the crisis of capitalism, on society and social thought, on the State, and on Nazism. Occasionally the seventy-year-old guru participated in the discussions.

**BARKAI, AVRAHAM.** *Das Wirtschaftssystem des Nationalsozialismus. Der historische und ideologische Hintergrund 1933-1936.* Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1977. 215 pp. DM 26.00.

The Israeli author offers an original account of the economic policy of the Nazi regime up to 1936. In his view its success was not a matter of improvisation, Schacht’s genius, state-monopoly capitalism or even rearmament, but of a specific German tradition of autarky, which subordinated the economy to national power politics. Hitler is argued to have been committed to that tradition. As a matter of fact he had a copy of Berthold Otto’s *Der Zukunftsstaat als sozialistische Monarchie* (1910) in his library, but this detail is not mentioned.

**Bayerische Geschichte im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert 1800-1970.** Hrsg. von Max Spindler. Teilband 1. Staat und Politik. Teilband 2. Innere Entwicklung, Land, Gesellschaft, Wirtschaft, Kirche, geistiges Leben. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1978. xxxv, 644 pp.; xi, 754 pp. Maps. DM 74.00.

This is an identical paperback reprint, with an adapted title, of the concluding volumes of the *Handbuch der bayerischen Geschichte*, which were noticed in IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 136.

**BERGER, MARTIN.** *Engels, Armies, and Revolution. The Revolutionary Tactics of Classical Marxism.* Archon Books, Hamden (Conn.) 1977. 239 pp. \$ 15.00.

Dr Berger is of the opinion that Engels held a “Theory of the Vanishing Army” and that his “military studies [. . .] were central to the development of Marxist revolutionary thought”. The shifts in his valuation of the phenomenon of war, changing from approval (when he expected it to promote revolution) into the belief that war is a potential impediment to an — in principle peaceful — revolution, are brought out very clearly. The author often betrays his conviction that later Marxists have badly underrated Engels’s significance.

**BROCH, ERNST-DETLEF.** *Katholische Arbeitervereine in der Stadt Köln 1890-1901.* Einhorn-Press Verlag Peter Främcke, Wentorf/Hamburg 1977. iii, 55\*, 195 pp. DM 23.00.

A useful short survey of the origins of the Roman Catholic workers’ leagues in Germany precedes a more detailed treatment of the Cologne region and the workers’ leagues there — not from 1890, but from 1885 to 1901. The

greater part of the book consists of well-selected sources. A number of short biographies of people who were active both in the above leagues and in the Christian trade-union movement are included.

DEPPE, FRANK, GEORG FÜLBERTH [und] JÜRGEN HARRER (Hrsg.) *Geschichte der deutschen Gewerkschaftsbewegung. Mit Beiträgen von Frank Deppe, Georg Fülberth, Käthe Gerstung [u.a.] Pahl-Rugenstein*, Köln 1977. 475 pp. DM 12.80.

The editors (and most of the other authors) openly admit that they are after analogies between the present "crisis" and the years before Hitler took power. They consider it their duty to write "history *in behalf of* the workers' movement". As to the selection of contributions we find to some extent a focusing on periods of crisis. For instance, H.-D. Gimbel writes on the trade-union movement and the Anti-Socialist Law, K. Pohl and F. Werther on the *Freie Gewerkschaften* in the First World War, and the third editor on resistance against National-Socialism by trade unionists from 1933 to 1945.

DUNKER, ULRICH. *Der Reichsbund jüdischer Frontsoldaten 1919-1938. Geschichte eines jüdischen Abwehrvereins*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1977. vii, 355 pp. Ill. DM 48.00.

Among the German veterans' organizations of the Weimar Republic the *Reichsbund Jüdischer Frontsoldaten* occupies a place of its own. Its main objective was vindication of the Jewish record during the First World War against antisemitic defamation. Drawing upon the available evidence, the present author describes the history of this organization, including its political wriggling when the worst of antisemites had become the masters of Germany.

ENGELHARDT, ULRICH. "Nur vereinigt sind wir stark." *Die Anfänge der deutschen Gewerkschaftsbewegung 1862/63 bis 1869/70*. [Industrielle Welt, Band 23.] Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1977. 1412 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 268.00.

The author of this standard work has collected a huge amount of material, partly extremely difficult of access, and remarkable not only for its sheer volume, but also for its high quality. With this single work he has substantially redressed the balance – for the period under discussion, and more in general too – between the attention devoted up to now to the (party-) political side of the workers' movement and the altogether too little research done on its trade-union component. It becomes abundantly clear that the German trade-union movement was, at least initially, by no means more or less subsidiary to the political workers' movement. It was rather the other way round: the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Arbeiterverein*, though its ideology was essentially anti-trade-unionist, did not hesitate to turn the support the trade unions met with into good account for its own agitation. These trade unions are discussed here in minute detail; the footnotes, taking up more

space than the text proper, make for strenuous reading. Basic questions are for the author as well as for the well-informed reader: the cause of the rapid development of the trade unions (i.e., where since *circa* 1850 a newly established industry had been thriving the workers in craft and industry considered the amelioration in their living conditions, even though there was an improvement all right, to be lagging behind); the speed of the progress of the Social Democratic current in the trade-union movement at the expense of the quickly waning liberal-democratic wing; and the significance of the growing (again at a high pace) of a class-consciousness.

GLASER, HERMANN. *The Cultural Roots of National Socialism*. Transl., with an Introd. and Notes by Ernest A. Menze. Croom Helm, London 1978. 289 pp. £ 8.50.

Mr Glaser's *Spiesser-Ideologie* was noticed at some length in IRSH, IX (1964), p. 529. The United States professor Ernest Menze has now prepared a not very accurate translation of this book. In his introduction he makes much of its relevance to the American scene: "The *malaise* of the *Spiesser* is the same everywhere."

HAGEN, WOLFGANG. *Die Schillerverehrung in der Sozialdemokratie. Zur ideologischen Formation proletarischer Kulturpolitik vor 1914*. J. B. Metzler, Stuttgart 1977. xliii, 257 pp. DM 38.00.

The author establishes that the Schiller commemoration of 1905 by German Social Democracy – the main theme of this remarkable study – had essential traits in common with earlier approval by the left-wing Liberals. Though the cult of Schiller was hardly controversial, the way it manifested itself yet reveals the existence of diverging currents within the party, especially also within the "revisionist" wing, as the author demonstrates. The documentary appendix deserves a particular mention.

HENNIG, EIKE. *Bürgerliche Gesellschaft und Faschismus in Deutschland. Ein Forschungsbericht*. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1977. 424 pp. DM 14.00.

The Nazi movement and the Nazi regime are here treated in their relation to big business rather than to "bourgeois society" in general. Chronologically the focus is on the years 1933-39. The author approaches his subject from a Marxist vantage point without ignoring "bourgeois" research or representing the Nazis as mere tools.

*Herrschaft und Stand. Untersuchungen zur Sozialgeschichte im 13. Jahrhundert*. Hrsg. von Josef Fleckenstein. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1977. 328 pp. Maps. DM 72.00.

The present volume consists of nine studies on one or more of the main components of thirteenth-century society in the German lands: the nobles,

the *ministeriales*, the knights and (to a less extent) the commoners. Special attention is paid to the interrelationship of status and power. This is No 51 of the *Veröffentlichungen des Max-Planck-Instituts für Geschichte*.

KLÖCKER, MICHAEL. Die Sozialdemokratie im Regierungsbezirk Aachen vor dem 1. Weltkrieg. Funde und Befunde zur Wilhelminischen Ära unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Vorkriegsjahre. Einhorn-Press Verlag Peter Främcke, Wentorf/Hamburg 1977. v, 437 pp. Ill. DM 28.00.

The author presents a highly attractive and valuable work, which contains a noteworthy survey of the position of German Social Democracy before 1914. In this survey much recent literature has been worked up. The chapters following give a great deal of information on Social Democracy (the party, the affiliated organizations, the "free" trade unions) in the region, from the expiration of the Anti-Socialist Law until World War I. A major asset is the documentary section. Here the very interesting contemporary material throws ample light on the atmosphere within the movement and offers additional information on the organizations.

LEOPOLD, JOHN A. Alfred Hugenberg. The Radical Nationalist Campaign against the Weimar Republic. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1977. xvi, 298 pp. Ill. \$ 17.50.

Hugenberg's administrative skill and his stubborn determination as "an engineer of counterrevolution" are set forth clearly in this solid study, which concentrates on the years from the mid 1920's until the end of the political career of the "economic dictator" in the first Hitler cabinet (the summer of 1933). The author thinks it "highly probable" that Hugenberg financed the NSDAP, with which as early as 1929 the *Deutschnationale* and other rightist groups co-operated in the *Reich* Committee against the Young Plan. The seed then sown was reaped by the Nazis.

MARX, KARL. — über Formen vorkapitalistischer Produktion. Vergleichende Studien zur Geschichte des Grundeigentums 1879-80. Aus dem handschriftlichen Nachlaß hrsg. und eingel. von Hans-Peter Harstick. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1977. xlviii, 358 pp. DM 85.00.

KOVALEVSKIJ, M. M. Obščinnoe zemlevladienie, pričiny, chod i posledstvija ego razloženiya. Čast' I. (Der Gemeindelandbesitz. Ursachen, Verlauf und Folgen seines Zerfalls. — Teil I.) Mit einer Einl. von Hans-Peter Harstick. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1977. xvi\*, xi, 233 pp. DM 75.00.

The first-mentioned volume, a model of careful and judicious textual criticism, is an original text edition of Marx's hitherto unpublished (and hardly known) excerpts from a book on common landownership by M. M. Kovalevskij, which appeared in 1879. These shed quite a new light in particular on parts of the *Grundrisse* (dating from twenty years earlier) and also on Marx's views on pre-capitalist economic formations. In a conceptual

introduction the editor discusses the question of how an exhaustive investigation into all posthumous literary excerpts by Marx on the history of law, the state and social institutions would have to be tackled. The presentation of Marx's Kovalevskij excerpt is followed by a survey of Marx's reading in the field of history (viz., excerpts, notes, etc.). The second volume is a photomechanical reprint of the above-mentioned book by Kovalevskij, provided with a short, enlightening, introduction.

Massenspiele. NS-Thingspiel, Arbeiterweihespiel und olympisches Zeremoniell. [Von] Henning Eichberg, Michael Dultz, Glen Gadberry [und] Günther Rühle. Frommann-Holzboog, Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt 1977. 269 pp. Ill. DM 46.00. (Paper: DM 34.00.)

*Thingspiele* have been not unaptly described somewhere as "open-air medleys of Nazi 'agit-prop', military tattoo, pagan oratorio and circus performance". Dr Eichberg, whose contribution takes up the bulk of the space in the present volume, places this short-lived mass theatre in the context of Nolte's "fascist epoch", and draws attention to similar performances staged by the workers' movement. Dr Gadberry's contribution, dealing with the *Frankenburger Würfelspiel*, is in English.

MEYER, GEORG P. Bibliographie zur deutschen Revolution 1918/19. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1977. 188 pp. DM 13.80.

This selective bibliography sets out to take stock, and is grouped according to subjects. Examples of categories are "The Empire in the First World War", "Council Movement and Council Organizations", "SPD", "USPD", and "Trade Unions"; special mention should be made of regional and local accounts.

MEYER, REGINE. Streik und Aussperrung in der Metallindustrie. Analyse der Streikbewegung in Nordwürttemberg-Nordbaden 1971. Verlag Arbeiterbewegung und Gesellschaftswissenschaft, Marburg 1977. 426 pp. DM 28.00.

The struggle for the adjustment of the collective agreement coming to a head in the 1971 strike of the metal workers (especially in Baden-Wurtemberg) is considered by the author to be a manifestation of a strengthened class-consciousness of the labourers, as it revealed itself for the first time in 1969. Where she has also collected many data on the attitudes and arguments of the employers, the emphasis is yet on the thesis that wage disputes are really (political) tugs-of-war. The line of conduct of the biggest trade union in the Federal Republic, the *IG Metall*, is put to the test of this thesis.

MÜLLER, DETLEF K. Sozialstruktur und Schulsystem. Aspekte zum Strukturwandel des Schulwesens im 19. Jahrhundert. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1977. 849 pp. DM 140.00.

The present volume is an ambitious analysis of elementary and secondary education in nineteenth-century Prussia, with Berlin as the object of a case-study. It is the author's thesis that in the wake of the reform era mass schooling was somehow conducive to social mobility, but that in the last decades of the century schools came to serve the educational reproduction of the *status quo*. Almost half of the volume is taken up by very detailed tables and graphs; aspects such as ideology are also given due attention, though.

MÜLLER, HANS-HARALD. *Intellektueller Linksradikalismus in der Weimarer Republik. Seine Entstehung, Geschichte und Literatur – dargestellt am Beispiel der Berliner Gründergruppe der Kommunistischen Arbeiter-Partei Deutschlands*. Scriptor Verlag, Kronberg/Ts. 1977. vi, 173 pp. DM 19.80.

The main thesis of the present author is that several left-wing radicals remained faithful to their fundamental convictions even though they changed party (sometimes for the simple reason of safeguarding their means of existence). Reichenbach and Schwab are discussed in depth. The main character, however, is Karl Schröder. His political development (for the sake of – near – completeness: SPD – KPD – KAPD – SPD – SED) is considered to follow a consistent line, with which the picture of his resistance activities of course fits in perfectly. Many personal details are given in this book.

Nationalsozialistische Aussenpolitik. Hrsg. von Wolfgang Michalka. Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1978. vii, 579 pp. DM 84.00. (For club members: DM 56.00.)

Apart from an introduction by the editor, this reader on Nazi foreign policy contains fifteen well-chosen studies that have been published before and five specially written contributions (all are in German). The former mainly consist of case-studies, but also include such items as "The Primacy of Politics", by Timothy Mason. Among the latter there are two essays on the question whether (Jochen Thies) or not (Dietrich Aigner) Hitler aimed at world domination. A detailed index of names and subjects is appended.

OSTERROTH, FRANZ [und] DIETER SCHUSTER. *Chronik der deutschen Sozialdemokratie*. 2., neu bearb. und erw. Aufl. Band I: Bis zum Ende des Ersten Weltkrieges. Band II: Vom Beginn der Weimarer Republik bis zum Ende des Zweiten Weltkrieges. Band III: Nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1975; 1978. 220 pp.; 452 pp.; 854 pp. DM 20.00; 20.00; 35.00.

The first edition of "Osterroth/Schuster" appeared fifteen years ago and was noticed at some length in *IRSH*, VIII (1963), p. 508. Dr Schuster has now prepared a revised and expanded edition. The expansion is not only a

matter of updating (no less than 500 pages are devoted to the years that could not be covered before), but is also conspicuous in the treatment of the pre-1962 period. The appendix is much shorter than it was in the first edition, and the indices now contain only proper names (separate indices in Vols I and II, cumulative index in Vol. III).

**PIRKER, THEO.** *Die SPD nach Hitler. Die Geschichte der Sozialdemokratischen Partei Deutschlands 1945-1964.* Verlag Olle & Wolter, Berlin 1977. 361 pp. DM 22.80.

Apart from a new preface, the present volume is a mere paperback reprint of a book that was first published in 1965, and noticed in *IRSH*, XI (1966), p. 157.

**RABE, BERND.** *Der sozialdemokratische Charakter. Drei Generationen aktiver Parteimitglieder in einem Arbeiterviertel.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1978. xiv, 202 pp. DM 22.00.

By far the most interesting part of this study of Linden, a typically working-class quarter of Hanover, are the fragments from recent interviews with representatives of several generations on the subject of their assessment of the role and the influence of the SPD; the rank and file emphatically dissociate themselves from the official party policy. But the author also deals with the previous history (from *circa* 1840) of Linden and with the rise of Social Democracy. The foreword by Oskar Negt is not without a critical note.

**RARISCH, ILSEDORE.** *Das Unternehmerbild in der deutschen Erzählliteratur der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts. Ein Beitrag zur Rezeption der frühen Industrialisierung in der belletristischen Literatur.* Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1977. xiii, 255 pp. DM 58.00.

The not very flattering picture of the industrial entrepreneur in pre-March novels and novelettes is the subject of this monograph, which combines a socio-historical approach with philological methods. The picture may be said to be a faithful one in so far as it reflects a widespread anti-entrepreneurial bias. The author pays special attention to Immermann's *Epigonen* and treats the writers of the 1840's (Weerth, Dronke, etc.) as a group. Professor Otto Büsch has provided a foreword, in which the following gem fully deserves quotation: "Mit der hier angebotenen sozialgeschichtlich-literatursoziologischen Auswertung des zeitgenössischen Romans in den Frühphasen der Industrialisierung als aussagekräftiger Quelle für die Analyse und Beschreibung der 'industriellen Welt' ist die Front der historischen Industrialisierungsforschung vielleicht am weitesten vorgeschoben."

**Sozialdemokratie und Zivilrechtskodifikation. Berichterstattung und Kritik der sozialdemokratischen Partei und Presse während der Entste-**

hung des Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuchs. Eingel., erläutert und hrsg. von Thomas Vormbaum. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1977. ciii, 446 pp. DM 118.00.

The editor presents competently annotated texts, all dating from 1896. By far the largest part are articles from the *Vorwärts*. Further there are speeches held in the *Reichstag*, reproduced from the minutes (Stadthagen, Frohme), a few articles from the *Neue Zeit*, and a report from the Social Democratic *Reichstagsfraktion* to the Gotha Party Congress. The fact that almost all motions proposed by the SPD were defeated caused it to vote against when the bill introducing the *Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch* was passed. An extensive introduction discusses the preparation of this civil code, and explains the party's position from the problems attending its gestation as well as from serious objections to the bill's contents, e.g., the illiberal attitude towards divorce.

## OTHER BOOKS

- ESCH, ARNOLD. Pietismus und Frühindustrialisierung. Die Lebenserinnerungen des Mechanicus Arnold Volkenborn (1852). [Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen, I: Philologisch-Historische Klasse, Jg. 1978, Nr. 3.] Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1978. 57 pp.
- Lage und Kampf der Landarbeiter im ostelbischen Preussen (vom Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts bis zur Novemberrevolution 1918/19). Quellen. Einl.: Hans Hübner. Auswahl und Bearb.: Hans Hübner und Heinz Kathe. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1977. lxxii, 638 pp. (in 2 vols.)
- PRAWER, S. S. Karl Marx and World Literature. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1976. xii, 446 pp.

## Great Britain

BARNSBY, GEORGE J. The Working Class Movement in the Black Country 1750 to 1867. Integrated Publishing Services, Wolverhampton 1977. iv, 233 pp. Ill. £ 6.00.

Though one can hardly speak of a workers' movement in the true sense before *circa* 1820, the author has yet opted for this particular period, as he wanted to include the Industrial Revolution and its effects in his considerations. The emphasis is on trade unions coming into being, on the political unions which from the end of the Napoleonic wars until 1840 campaigned especially for Parliamentary reform, on Chartism and on the "shadow of the Chartist programme", which "loomed over all Reform activities until 1867". The book contains a wealth of details on regional and local developments.

BATSTONE, ERIC, IAN BORASTON [and] STEPHEN FRENKEL. Shop Stewards in Action. The Organization of Workplace Conflict and Accommodation. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1977. xx, 316 pp. £ 10.00.

The present detailed and informative study focuses upon "domestic organization", a term referring not merely to shop-stewards within a plant combining in an organization of their own, but also to the trade-union members the shop-stewards represent. Thus, there may be more than one domestic organization within one plant. Apart from making use of interviews and questionnaires as well as documentary sources, the authors have chosen observation as their main technique. A clear exposé is given of the very complicated social networks in the workplace.

**BONWICK, COLIN.** *English Radicals and the American Revolution.* The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1977. xxii, 362 pp. \$ 15.95.

"Most radicals accepted American valuations of the positivist function of their Revolution as a 'workshop of liberty.'" For all this the radicals thought along the lines of maintaining or, if necessary, restoring an imperial connection, for the very reason that they expected it to have a salutary effect on the mother country. In this excellently written and extensively documented work a marked shift in the grass-roots of British radicalism comes to the fore: up to *circa* 1790 its supporters were to be found among the middle classes, after that mostly among the artisans.

**CLARK, JOHN P.** *The Philosophical Anarchism of William Godwin.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1977. ix, 343 pp. \$ 16.50.

In this lucid study the emphasis is on the importance of Godwin as a social and political theorist, which has not always been properly recognized. The author demonstrates that Godwin's writings constitute an outstanding model of a utilitarian ethical system. Moreover, Godwin is, according to the author, not only the first, but also one of the ablest theorists of philosophical Anarchism, its goal to be taken as a society characterized by decentralized democracy and decision-making as far as possible on community level. Other literature on Godwin is discussed critically.

**CLINTON, ALAN.** *The trade union rank and file. Trades councils in Britain, 1900-40.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1977; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.). x, 262 pp. £ 11.50.

The role of the trades councils, local organizations to which the branches of various trade unions affiliated, has often been underrated. The present study, based on a great variety of sources (some of them difficult of access), discusses the General Strike of 1926 as the "hour of glory" of those local organizations. The author finds that "the main reason for the assumption of [...] increased powers was not desire on the part of the trades councils to exercise them so much as the sheer timidity of the national leaders of the unions".

**CROUCH, COLIN.** *Class Conflict and the Industrial Relations Crisis. Compromise and Corporatism in the Policies of the British State.*

Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands (N.J.); Heinemann Educational Books, London 1977. xvii, 302 pp. £ 7.50.

The main conclusion of this study, which is based on substantial source material, is that "The prospects are [. . .] high that all major interests in our society will find themselves converging on a strategy of bargained corporatism", compatible with political pluralism. This thesis is argued with great acumen and scholarly caution. Prices and incomes policies since the mid 1950's are analyzed. The impact on the trade unions of the evolution from "the Compromise" towards corporatism is discussed in a balanced way.

FREEDEN, MICHAEL. *The New Liberalism. An Ideology of Social Reform.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1978. xii, 291 pp. £ 10.00.

The author asserts the very positive role played by Liberalism in late-Victorian and Edwardian times. Extensive documentation underlies this claim when he stresses the willingness among the Liberals to have reforms, especially also social reform. For instance, "most liberals were prepared [. . .] to recommend a general graduated income tax", and "Most liberal theorists would have objected to the automatic equation of liberty and efficiency." Among the assets of this interesting study is the attention it pays not only to the changed insights in general, which were strongly influenced by contemporary science, but also to the diversity of views and political opinions.

HANSON, HARRY. *Canal People.* David & Charles, Newton Abbot, London, North Pomfret (Vt) 1978. 224 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 6.50.

Mr Hanson, whose pioneering history *The canal boatmen* was noticed in *IRSH*, XXI (1976), pp. 302f., has now written a more popular book on the subject. This time he leads off with the people who built the canals, and those who tended and maintained them are also given attention.

HARRIES-JENKINS, GWYN. *The Army in Victorian Society.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo 1977. xi, 320 pp. £ 5.50.

While Dr Skelley dealt with the rank and file of the Victorian army (cf. above, p. 325), the present author focuses on the officer corps, although there is not even a subtitle to specify this. He stresses the officers' close relationship with the landed interest and their general aversion to professionalization; a separate chapter on their political attitudes is included. Unfortunately this new volume in the *Studies in Social History* series is not printed but mimeographed.

*Immigrants and Minorities in British Society.* Ed. by Colin Holmes. George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1978. 206 pp. £ 10.00.

The essays collected in the present volume – well-documented and gener-

ally of a commendable standard — demonstrate, by implication rather than stated in so many words, how great the differences were between the various waves of immigrants as to their capability of adjustment. Actually there was sometimes less parallelism than is suggested here. The main groups under discussion are the Irish, the East European Jews and the immigrants from the former Empire: West Indians and people from India and Pakistan.

ITZKOWITZ, DAVID C. *Peculiar Privilege. A Social History of English Foxhunting 1753-1885.* The Harvester Press, Hassocks 1977. viii, 248 pp. Ill. £ 10.50.

The author of this well-written study concentrates on three crucial periods in the history of fox-hunting. The first is the about thirty years preceding 1820, when an idealized view of hunting was developing rapidly. The second is that of the introduction of the railways, which made it possible for people to travel widely and so helped to give hunting new impulses. Finally the book ends with the great agrarian depression of the 1880's, when increasing militancy of the farmers had lasting effects.

JENKINS, CLIVE and BARRIE SHERMAN. *Collective bargaining. What you always wanted to know about trade unions and never dared to ask.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Henley, Boston 1977. iii, 156 pp. £ 5.50.

Messrs Jenkins and Sherman, both leading trade unionists, contend that the Industrial Relations Act of 1971, which led up to the fall of the Conservative Government, "was not a serious attempt to solve industrial relations problems but a political attempt to create an imbalance leaning dramatically in favour of the employers". Both are members of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, and they give much inside information on developments in collective bargaining, especially since 1971. The attitudes towards the multinationals and the Common Market are also subjects of the authors' speculations, which are of a high level.

JOURNÈS, CLAUDE. *L'Extrême gauche en Grande-Bretagne. Préface de Francine Demichel.* Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, Paris 1977. 229 pp. F.fr. 65.00.

Dr Journès is of the opinion that, for all the latitude allowed by the Marxist interpretation of the superstructure, even minor splits from the Communist Party can ultimately be reduced to class relations. On the basis of books and an impressive amount of periodicals especially the history of the CPGB and other currents of the extreme Left is investigated. The author does not expect the New Left to survive for very long because of the democratic (anti-Stalinist) character the bigger party is said to have assumed.

LONGMATE, NORMAN. *The Hungry Mills.* Temple Smith, London 1978. 319 pp. Ill. £ 7.00.

The subject of the present volume is the impact of the American Civil War and the consequent cotton shortage on Lancashire and the neighbouring counties, notably on the cotton workers. The author gives a lively description of the large-scale unemployment and the manner in which the workers, but also the authorities and the well-to-do, faced the challenge, which could no longer be met by means of the workhouse panacea. He disposes of the myth, launched by Abraham Lincoln and translated by the Marxists as proletarian internationalism, of the pro-Northern "sublime Christian heroism" on the part of the Lancashire workers. A considerable portion of the volume consists of well-chosen quotations, but there are no specified references.

MEIER, PAUL. William Morris. *The Marxist Dreamer*. Transl. from the French by Frank Gubb. With a Preface to the English Ed. by Robin Page Arnot. The Harvester Press, Hassocks; Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands (N.J.) 1978. xv, 597, cxxx pp. (in 2 vols.) £ 28.50.

The French edition of Professor Meier's study of Morris's thought appeared six years ago, and was noticed at some length in *IRSH*, XIX (1974), p. 314. The present translation is very welcome indeed, the more so as it is both fluent and reliable. It is to be regretted that, unlike in *La pensée utopique de William Morris*, the notes are not at the foot of the pages.

MOORE, ROGER. *The Emergence of the Labour Party 1880-1924*. Hodder and Stoughton, London, Sydney, Toronto 1978. viii, 216 pp. Ill. £ 7.50. (Paper: £ 3.50.)

As the author himself frankly admits, this study leans heavily on the existing historiography. Two facts stand out: firstly, that after the failure of Chartism it took so long for a labour movement independent of the Liberals to develop, and, secondly, that very heterogeneous elements were incorporated in this movement for a long time, in days of prosperity as well as adversity. The author's judgments on individuals are anything if not outspoken. The volume, which is written in a popular vein, deserves praise for its aptly chosen illustrations.

REID, FRED. Keir Hardie. *The Making of a Socialist*. Croom Helm, London 1978. 213 pp. £ 7.95.

The present volume sheds light, not only on Hardie's family background and private life, but especially on his often ambivalent political attitudes. However, his conversion to Socialist views ("Liberal-labourism had given way to socialist labourism") is not questioned. A typical observation is that concerning "Hardie's sentiment for the Empire", which is explained from "his experience as a miner": many of his former colleagues had emigrated to the colonies of white settlement. The, very precise, account ends in 1895.

STEVENSON, JOHN. *Social Conditions in Britain Between the Wars*. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1977. 295 pp. £ 1.75.

This is an admirable synthesis of contemporary and later investigations. A general observation is that notwithstanding the Great Depression there was a definite improvement in living standards for the majority of the population, including the greater part of the working classes. The author sheds light not only on wages, unemployment figures and housing, but also on the explosive developments in mass entertainment. He gives much information on phenomena such as gambling and juvenile delinquency, which were considerably on the increase at the time.

STEVENSON, JOHN and CHRIS COOK. *The Slump. Society and Politics during the Depression*. Jonathan Cape, London 1977. xi, 348 pp. Ill. £ 8.95.

Quite naturally Stevenson's *Social Conditions* (*vide* above) and the present volume often overlap one another. However, the latter concentrates on a shorter period (1929-39) and gives more detailed information on it. Despite much hardship (in 1932-33 there were almost three million unemployed, a figure reduced by half in 1937) the general picture is one of increasing prosperity. Much was done in the way of slum clearance, and broader layers of the population could afford new gadgets. Higher real wages, longer holidays, more cars (in 1939 there were three million motor vehicles — twice as much as in 1930 —, of which two million were private cars). Political developments (for instance, the Communist-controlled National Unemployed Workers' Movement and the British Union of Fascists) come up for interesting treatment as well.

*The Victorian Family. Structure and Stresses*. Ed. by Anthony S. Wohl. Croom Helm, London 1978. 222 pp. £ 7.95.

The present anthology "is, above all, concerned with the intensity of family life, with family ties, with patterns of intimacy, neglect, love, duty, the delegation of authority and responsibility", and with codes of conduct. The excellent collection of essays, mounted as an interdisciplinary whole, treats of a great variety of subjects. We mention here authoritarianism and incest among the badly housed (one-room tenements!) Victorian working class. Another subject is the degree of domestic servility.

WALL, TOBY D. [and] JOSEPH A. LISCHERON. *Worker participation. A critique of the literature and some fresh evidence*. McGraw-Hill Book Company (UK) Ltd, London, New York, Düsseldorf 1977. ix, 162 pp. £ 4.70.

Recent literature, almost exclusively in English, on participation of non-managerial employees is discussed as a prologue to three chapters on the relationship between participation and individual well-being, and on the existing demands as to be found among three categories: a group of nurses,

factory workers and local-authority employees. Two chapters are devoted to the effects of the implementation of participation schemes. Only three titles in the bibliography are not in English; all three are works in Dutch — and of none the spelling is correct.

**WELLS, ROGER A. E.** *Dearth and Distress in Yorkshire 1793-1802.* [Borthwick Papers, No. 52.] University of York, Borthwick Institute of Historical Research, York 1977. iii, 49 pp. £ 0.90.

The author presents a good survey of the grim economic conditions prevailing during most of the period under discussion, and describes the social and political tensions resulting from them. These tensions led to rioting in various towns.

**WILLIAMS, GWYN A.** *The Merthyr Rising.* Croom Helm, London 1978. 235 pp. Maps. £ 7.95.

The present volume is not the first contribution by Professor Williams on the Merthyr riots and massacre of June 1831, but he has intended it to supersede everything else he has written on the subject. It is an account which is both vivid and well-documented. The distinctive Welsh background of Merthyr Tydfil is brought out in proper relief.

**WILTSHIRE, DAVID.** *The Social and Political Thought of Herbert Spencer.* Oxford University Press, Oxford 1978. xi, 269 pp. £ 7.50.

The major part of this book, a revised doctorate thesis, consists of an outline of Spencer's life and times. Then there follows a critique of his social and political theory, which is argued to be a bundle of contradictions.

**Women in the Labour Movement. The British Experience.** Ed. by Lucy Middleton. Foreword by James Callaghan. Croom Helm, London; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1977. 221 pp. £ 7.50.

With the exception of the foreword the present volume has been written by women; their common approach breathes, to say the least, a spirit of loyalty to the Labour Party and its affiliated organizations. Six of the nine chapters deal with the "early years". We mention "The Contribution of the Women's Labour League to the Winning of the Franchise", by Margherita Rendel, the chapter on women and trade unionism, by Anne Godwin, and "Women and Cooperation", by Jean Gaffin. A number of organizational appendices and a curiously incomplete index are included.

#### OTHER BOOKS

**BROWN, KENNETH D.** *John Burns.* Royal Historical Society, London 1977. vi, 217 pp.

**GILBERT, ALAN D.** *Religion and Society in Industrial England. Church, Chapel and Social Change, 1740-1914.* Longman, London, New York 1976. x, 251 pp.

HARRISON, BRIAN. *Separate Spheres. The Opposition to Women's Suffrage in Britain*. Croom Helm, London 1978. 272 pp.

### Hungary

*Studies on the History of the Hungarian Trade-Union Movement*. Ed. by E. Kabos [and] A. Zsilák. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1977. 308 pp. \$ 19.00.

This collection of nine essays may be considered as a companion volume to *Studies on the History of the Hungarian Working-Class Movement*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXI (1976), pp. 144f. There are two contributions on the pre-1914 trade-union movement, one on the Council Republic, four on the trade unions under the Horthy regime, and two on the "struggle for workers' power" and the "construction of socialism".

### Italy

DAVIDSON, ALASTAIR. *Antonio Gramsci: Towards an Intellectual Biography*. Merlin Press, London; Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands (N.J.) 1977. xvi, 337 pp. £ 7.50. (Paper: £ 3.00.)

As compared with Joll's booklet (*vide* below) the present volume is more committed and yet more intent on doing justice to personal traits such as Gramsci's "Sardism". The author discusses Gramsci's complexity and his many-sided interests. The focus is on the years 1921-22 and on the *Quaderni del carcere*. There is, however, no contrasting of the man and politician of *L'Ordine Nuovo* and the prisoner writing his notebooks.

JOLL, JAMES. *Gramsci*. Fontana/Collins, London 1977. 128 pp. £ 0.85.

In this lucid intellectual biography the focus is on Gramsci as an original thinker, individual for instance in his emphasis on the cultural aspects of social relations. The author, who offers an interesting explanation of Gramsci's (hesitant) acceptance of "bolshevization", finds that for him there was a "perpetual dilemma between discipline and liberty". Gramsci was convinced of the "hegemony" of the CP over other groups owing to its superior organization and understanding of the objective situation; this belief is discussed in detail and with clarity.

### Poland

BROCK, PETER. *Polish Revolutionary Populism: a study in agrarian socialist thought from the 1830s to the 1850s*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo 1977. viii, 125 pp. C\$ 10.00.

"In Poland [the Communists] support the party that insists on an agrarian revolution as the prime condition for national emancipation, that party

which fomented the Cracow insurrection of 1846", says the *Communist Manifesto*. The present author traces the history of that "party", whose agrarian Socialism anticipated the programme of the Russian populists by several decades. He first deals with the "narodniks" in France and England (the Polish People), and then with those at home.

**SCHEIDEGGER, URS.** *Industrialisierung und sozialer Wandel in Polen.* Verlag Paul Haupt, Bern, Stuttgart 1977. xii, 148 pp. S.fr. 28.00.

From the social historian's point of view the most interesting aspect of this penetrating analysis is the argument that the process of industrialization, which turned Poland from a backward agrarian country into a partly industrial, partly agrarian country, was closely connected with social change. Many figures are given regarding (rapid) urbanization and the proportional distribution over different trades of a growing number of people employed in them.

### Spain

**BERNECKER, WALTHER L.** *Die Soziale Revolution im Spanischen Bürgerkrieg. Historisch-politische Positionen und Kontroversen. Mit einer Bio-Bibliographie.* Verlag Ernst Vögel, München 1977. 197 pp. DM 28.00.

The seizure of the land by the agricultural labourers and of the factories by the workers in Catalonia, Aragon and the *Levante* at the outset of the Civil War constituted a real social revolution aiming at an economic and social system of council democracy. Inspired by CNT and FAI, the movement was supported by the POUM and a broad section of the UGT. The Communists (who crushed the movement with Soviet aid) and the non-Socialist parties within the Republican camp managed to conceal that revolutionary character from the international media. The author gives excellent commentary on the existing literature (much of it of recent date), grouped as follows: reports and memoirs by participants; accounts made in Spain during Franco's rule; results of international research; Anarchist and Anarcho-Syndicalist interpretations; and Communist publications. The appended "Bio-Bibliography" is of the same high standard of scholarship. The work as a whole will prove to be a very useful tool for students of the Spanish Civil War for many years to come.

### OTHER BOOKS

**FUSI, JUAN PABLO.** *Política obrera en el País Vasco (1880-1923).* Ediciones Turner, Madrid 1975. 558 pp.

**OLABARRI GORTAZAR, IGNACIO.** *Relaciones laborales en Vizcaya (1890-1936).* Leopoldo Zugaza, Editor, Durango 1978. xxvii, 532 pp.

### Switzerland

**TOP, M. J. Leonhard Ragaz.** *Religieus socialisme contra nationaal socia-*

lisme. Uitgeversmaatschappij J. H. Kok, Kampen 1977. 344 pp. Ill. D.fl. 45.00.

Though the present author's approach to the thinking of Ragaz is one-sided, he yet gives a fairly exhaustive survey of his not always uncontroversial opinions on international relations and war. The subtitle is both too narrow (Ragaz's estimation of the German spirit and of the First World War also comes up for discussion) and misleading, suggesting as it does a categorical and unanimous rejection by Religious Socialism, whereas even Ragaz did not at first quite condemn the new phenomenon in Germany. Still, we have in this book an interesting and thought-stimulating study.

#### Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

HARDING, NEIL. *Lenin's Political Thought. Vol. 1. Theory and Practice in the Democratic Revolution.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1977. ix, 360 pp. £ 12.50. (Paper: £ 5.95.)

Lenin's political views are solidly based on his orthodox Marxist economic and social analyses; in so far as he did adopt Jacobin and Blanquist elements, he did no more than follow Marx's established practice. These two theses are argued here with the help of much (often secondary) evidence. The second does not gain in cogency for being re-stated several times. Whereas in the present first volume *The Development of Capitalism in Russia* is treated as the work most crucial for the pre-1914 Lenin, whose political strategy aimed at a leading role of the industrial proletariat in a democratic revolution of the working population at large, a second volume will concentrate on his *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism* as a fundamental economic analysis.

PALU, MICHAEL. *The Anarchism of Nestor Makhno, 1918-1921. An Aspect of the Ukrainian Revolution.* University of Washington Press, Seattle, London n.d. [1977.] 428 pp. Ill. \$ 14.50.

In this very thorough study, which is based on a great amount of not easily accessible source material, the actions of Machno are discussed against the background of the extremely chaotic situation – a classical example of a "power vacuum" – in the Ukraine. The focus is on the peasant movement in the Eastern part of the country. The author approaches his subject with a certain sympathy, yet criticizes the repeated changes of course in Machno's line of conduct, especially with regard to the co-operation with, alternatively fight against, the Bolsheviks. The sad end of Machno's career in exile receives much attention.

SZEFTTEL, MARC. *The Russian Constitution of April 23, 1906. Political Institutions of the Duma Monarchy.* Les Editions de la Librairie Encyclopédique, Bruxelles 1976. 517 pp. B.fr. 3500.

A formidable amount of published and unpublished source material has been used for the present volume, in which the developments of 1905-07 are viewed in the light of the situation of 1914: in 1914, Russia "had within itself both forces of stability and those of disintegration which were in balance while on the surface those of stability were more impressive". Parts of the Constitution under discussion are given in an English translation. The author subjects them to a detailed commentary, analyzing the differences between the successive drafts.

*Women in Russia*. Ed. by Dorothy Atkinson, Alexander Dallin, and Gail Warshofsky Lapidus. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1977. xiii, 410 pp. \$ 18.75.

The first four of these eighteen essays, which have their origin in a symposium held on the Stanford University campus in 1975, deal with women in Tsarist Russia. Female labour is discussed by Rose L. Glickman, and "Marxism and the Women's Movement" by Alfred G. Meyer. The rest of the volume is about how women have fared under the Soviet regime. The overall picture that emerges is a pretty complicated one; it shows achievements as well as setbacks and (as yet) unsolved problems.

#### OTHER BOOKS

BRYM, ROBERT J. *The Jewish Intelligentsia and Russian Marxism. A Sociological Study of Intellectual Radicalism And Ideological Divergence*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1978. viii, 157 pp.

MEYER, GERD. *Bürokratischer Sozialismus. Eine Analyse des sowjetischen Herrschaftssystems*. Frommann-Holzboog, Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt 1977. 331 pp.

OGAREV, NICOLAS. *Lettres inédites à Alexandre Herzen fils*. Introd., trad. et notes par Michel Mervaud. Université de Haute Normandie, Mont-Saint-Aignan; Institut d'Etudes Slaves, Paris 1978. 342 pp.

*Real'nyj socializm v SSSR i ego buržuzaznye fal'sifikatory*. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl", Moskva 1977. 381 pp.

#### NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

*J. H. Porter* is Lecturer in Economic History, University of Exeter, Exeter.

*Amy Zahl Gottlieb* is Visiting Assistant Professor in History, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

*Ms J. V. Corrigan*, Department of Social Science and Administration, Goldsmith's College, University of London, London.

*Dennis R. Mills* is Staff Tutor in Social Sciences, The Open University, Southern Region, Oxford.

*Marianne Elliott* is Research Fellow, University of Wales, University College, Swansea.