

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

HOLZ, HANS HEINZ. *Die abenteuerliche Rebellion. Bürgerliche Protestbewegungen in der Philosophie.* Stirner, Nietzsche, Sartre, Marcuse, Neue Linke. Luchterhand, Darmstadt, Neuwied 1976. 291 pp. DM 44.00.

Bourgeois thought as it emerged in the age of the Enlightenment increasingly found itself at variance with the social reality of late capitalism. Philosophical rebellion could produce, however, only adventurous alternatives, because philosophy came to an end with Hegel. Thus – according to the author, who swears by Marx and the Soviet Union – those alternatives are revolutionary in appearance only. Ideas to be found in an extreme form with Stirner return in Nietzsche (“anarchic individualism”), Sartre (a sectarian leftist after the “re-conversion of the dialectician into the existentialist”) and people such as Cohn-Bendit, whose enmity towards the Soviet Union renders their position in its effect counter-revolutionary.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

AHRWEILER, GEORG. *Hegels Gesellschaftslehre.* Luchterhand, Darmstadt, Neuwied 1976. 254 pp. DM 48.00.

The present author does not deal with Hegel’s social philosophy in its own terms, but puts it to the test of specifically Marxist requirements. Marx himself is invoked time and again. Rather than contrasting (as Engels did) a viable method with a still-born system, Dr Ahrweiler bestows great praise upon the manner in which Hegel analyzed civil or bourgeois society and its contradictions. His theory of the State, however, is disposed of as a Utopian attempt to remedy these.

APITZSCH, URSULA. *Gesellschaftstheorie und Ästhetik bei Georg Lukacs bis 1933.* Frommann-Holzboog, Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt 1977. 206 pp. DM 38.00. (Paper: DM 28.00.)

In this learned treatise it is argued that the young Lukács’s aesthetics were essential to his evolution towards Marxism and his understanding of it. The writings of the 1920’s are, according to the author, characterized by a “rupture between dialectical and historicist argumentation”. Lukács’s return to aesthetics is explained in part from the confrontation with the

rise of Fascism and the theoretical need of a revision of the cultural role of the bourgeoisie.

BAIN, GEORGE SAYERS [and] FAROUK ELSHEIKH. *Union Growth and the Business Cycle. An Econometric Analysis.* Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1976. xv, 155 pp. £ 10.00.

According to the present authors "the debate over aggregate union growth [has] not progressed significantly since 1941". The volume analyzes a considerable body of statistical material from Britain, the United States, Australia and Sweden. The impact of the business cycle on union growth is demonstrated to be a fact, though more clearly evident in the nineteenth century than in the twentieth.

DESROCHE, HENRI. *Le projet coopératif. Son utopie et sa pratique. Ses appareils et ses réseaux. Ses espérances et ses déconvenues.* Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1976. 461 pp. F.fr. 90.00.

Three clearly distinguishable sections constitute this book. In the first the highly expert author deals with the history of co-operatives and with the attitudes of various Socialist currents vis-a-vis the co-operative movement in several countries, and in the First, the Second and the Third Internationals. The second section contains a typology of co-operatives (industrial and agrarian, productive and distributive), and the third a sociology, in which, among other things, the vitality of democratic methods and aims in co-operatives is discussed. The author has selected his material not only from Europe (including the Communist countries), but also from Third World countries, especially in Africa.

DUBOIS, PIERRE. *Le sabotage dans l'industrie.* Calmann-Lévy, Paris 1976. 236 pp. F.fr. 41.00.

Industrial sabotage is here taken in so wide a sense as to include, for instance, certain forms of theft. Choosing his examples rather at random but mainly from the French scene, the author focuses on motives and on attitudes pro and con. The volume is addressed to the general reader.

FETSCHER, IRING (Hrsg.) *Grundbegriffe des Marxismus. Eine lexikalische Einführung.* Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1976. 303 pp. DM 24.80.

The editor and thirteen collaborators have achieved a lucid introduction to Marx's thought. In a systematic arrangement the major typical terms and theses are dealt with, the accent being on the economic works; concerning the questions of dialectical and historical materialism or basis and superstructure the interpretations by Engels, Lukács, Althusser and others are discussed as well. A good balance is struck between explanation and evaluation. The work will prove to be an effective tool.

HABERMAS, JÜRGEN. *Zur Rekonstruktion des Historischen Materialismus.* Suhrkamp, Frankfurt/M. 1976. 346 pp. DM 12.00.

The present volume consists of twelve recent papers. Using the paraphernalia of several disciplines (including developmental psychology), the author attempts to bring the Marxist model of social development up to date. Whether or not this is a reconstruction of historical materialism (whatever that may be), the illegitimacy of contemporary capitalism is thrown into strong relief.

HAMPE, PETER. Die 'ökonomische Imperialismustheorie'. Kritische Untersuchungen. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1976. xvi, 405 pp. DM 99.50.

After a lucid survey of the meanings ascribed to the word imperialism, the author ably discusses the theories on the subject which explain the phenomenon of expansion into other (colonized) countries from economic causes. It is argued that the monopoly theory (Hilferding, Lenin) attaches too much significance to a tendency which is far from general. Luxemburg's views are rejected because the traffic of goods and capital with the colonies was, especially in the case of Germany, extremely modest. Hobson too comes in for criticism: there was no need for the British Empire to be wholly self-supporting. It is surprising that in a study of this level of accuracy an index of names should be lacking.

MOMMSEN, WOLFGANG J. Imperialismustheorien. Ein Überblick über die neueren Imperialismusinterpretationen. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1977. 132 pp. DM 11.80.

In this survey an eminently clear picture is drawn of the various theories on imperialism, starting in the main from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Hobson's theory ("an important achievement") is set forth with analytical power; the same holds true, for instance, for the Maoist variant of Leninism, neo-Marxist revivals of Lenin's "monopoly capitalism" interpretation (often "merely tautological statements on the functioning of the capitalist economic system as such") or "objectivist" ones. In this last category Herbert Lüthy's criticism of a wholesale and one-sided condemnation of colonialism and imperialism is discussed elaborately.

NEUMANN, MICHAEL. Methode der Klassenanalyse. Untersuchungen zu einem Problem der marxistischen Soziologie. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Köln 1976. 209 pp. DM 22.00.

The author of the present volume is not so much a Marxist as a sociologist who has resorted to certain Marxist notions. He is of the opinion that classes are determined by the class struggle, not by their place or function in the social system. Engels's writings are quoted in preference to *Capital*, and although there is a lot of polemic against bourgeois sociology Dahrendorf is not mentioned at all.

RETTICH, ERNST. Der nackte Philosoph. Nusser Verlag, München 1976. 493 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 140.00.

Dr Wolfgang Brunbauer (pseudonym: Ernst Rettich) has collected much

bibliographical and biographical material on writers of the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries on exotic societies, real and fictitious, who draw radical conclusions for European societies of an anarchist-socialist tenor. Most of them represent purely secularist views. The volume opens with an account of a democratic pirates' community in Madagascar (British), and continues with an exposé of the Baron de Lahontan's experiences in America and the socio-critical working up thereof. Others dealt with are, e.g., Gabriel de Foigny, Denis Veiras and Tyssot de Patot. The author makes no secret of his great sympathy, but strikes critical notes as well.

SCHISSLER, JAKOB. *Gewalt und gesellschaftliche Entwicklung. Die Kontroverse über die Gewalt zwischen Sozialdemokratie und Bolschewismus.* Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1976. viii, 279 pp. DM 75.00.

The author discusses the conceptions of *Gewalt* (especially in the sense of force and violence, somewhat less in that of power) as found in Marx, Engels, Lenin, Trockij and Kautsky, as well as in Luxemburg (*Verbalradikalismus*), Pannekoek (who is said to have advocated a shift of revolutionary activities to the colonial world before revolutionizing Western Europe – a thesis which merits a question mark, to say the least) and Bauer. The methods of bureaucratic Stalinism are considered to be irreconcilable, in the long run, with the demands of industrial progress. "Bourgeois democracy" comes in for some critical remarks.

SLATER, PHIL. *Origin and significance of the Frankfurt School. A Marxist perspective.* [International Library of Sociology.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Henley, Boston 1977. xvi, 185 pp. £ 5.95.

"The present study [...] evaluates 'critical theory of society' in terms of the historical materialist theory-praxis nexus, and defines its terms in their significance for the class struggle." Whatever these introductory words may mean, they are an omen of things to come. The beginnings of the Frankfurt School are treated in a patronizing way, and the rest is degeneration fully deserving the scorn of a Bertolt Brecht. One wonders what Karl Mannheim would have said seeing this tract published in his *International Library*.

HISTORY

BIRABEN, JEAN-NOEL. *Les hommes et la peste en France et dans les pays européens et méditerranéens. Tome I. La peste dans l'histoire. Tome II. Les hommes face à la peste.* Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1975; 1976. 455 pp.; 416 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 240.00.

Although the author has done a great deal of first-hand research on the situation in France, the present volumes are above all a work of synthesis on the history of the bubonic plague in Europe, Northern Africa and the Middle East. In Vol. I the focus is on the successive epidemics, and on their social and demographic consequences. Vol. II is a fascinating account of the different attempts to arrive at an aetiological explanation and of the

various measures taken to fight the plague. This volume also contains a detailed bibliography, but unfortunately there is no index.

CALHOUN, DANIEL F. *The United Front. The TUC and the Russians 1923-1928*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1976. xi, 450 pp. £ 10.50.

Basing his account on mainly English and Russian sources, the author concentrates on the impact the relations of the Soviets (and the RILU) with the TUC (and the IFTU) had on domestic issues in both countries. The emergence of the "united front" strategy in 1921, its redefinition at the Fifth Congress of the Communist International (June 1924) and the activities of the Anglo-Russian Committee (1925) are related in detail. The author places the General Strike of 1926 in the light of Soviet-TUC relations, and calls the role of the TUC in putting an end to it "a humiliating finish to a shameful adventure" (he loves muscular language). Russian disappointment with the strength of British reformism is said to have had bad consequences for Soviet policy from 1928 to 1934. Graphic pictures are drawn of individuals such as Purcell, Lozovskij and Tomskij. In the "Classified Bibliography" many errors can be found in German-language titles.

FOOT, M. R. D. *Resistance. An Analysis of European Resistance to Nazism 1940-1945*. Eyre Methuen, London 1976. xix, 346 pp. £ 6.95.

In a relatively small compass, a work of synthesis on various aspects of the resistance movements in the European countries, which, moreover, pays attention to the impact of the British secret services (and German counteractions), must aim at representativeness, not at completeness. The present author has certainly succeeded in drawing an interesting, many-sided, picture. He has had access to a wealth of (mostly secondary) materials, also, for instance, such as exist in the Dutch language, and he uses them with an obvious ability to penetrate emotionally into situations which are difficult to reproduce. Astonishing is, therefore, the capital error of alleging that the Nazi authorities were "aware that the Spaniards were not arians".

IMHOF, ARTHUR E. und ØIVIND LARSEN. *Sozialgeschichte und Medizin. Probleme der quantifizierenden Quellenbearbeitung in der Sozial- und Medizingeschichte*. Universitetsforlaget, Oslo; Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1975. xi, 322 pp. Ill. Maps. N.kr. 138.00; DM 64.00.

A Norwegian historian of medicine and a Swiss social historian have cooperated in writing this study of historical demography during (in the main) the eighteenth century in the Scandinavian countries, including Finland. For the modern methods of working up statistical material (also such as not collected as a contribution to statistics - especially, in this connection, sickness reports) they have enjoyed the help of Ivar Fønnes. There are many quantitative data (also reproduced in maps) on mortality rates. From a socio-historical angle the description of the various categories of patients (of the general practitioner, in military and in civilian hospitals, etc.) deserves special mention.

200 Jahre amerikanische Revolution und moderne Revolutionsforschung. Hrsg. von Hans-Ulrich Wehler. [Geschichte und Gesellschaft, Sonderheft 2.] Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1976. 288 pp. DM 42.00.

Four of the nine essays that make up the present volume, taking up well over half the space, deal with contemporary theories of revolution (G. P. Meyer) and European case-studies (e.g., "The Revolt of the Netherlands", by H. Schilling, and "Economic Preconditions of the [German] Revolution of 1848", by J. Bergmann). The essays on the American Revolution include a comparison with the Great Rebellion (H.-Ch. Schröder) and a juxtaposition of the Puritan and the *laissez-faire* concepts of property (D. Hoerder).

Liberating Women's History. Theoretical and Critical Essays. Ed. by Berenice A. Carroll. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1976. xiv, 434 pp. \$ 14.95. (Paper: \$ 5.95.)

The essays collected in the present volume span a wide range of opinions and interests. In dealing with the subject of women in American history Gerda Lerner asserts that the "feminist frame of reference has become archaic and fairly useless"; other contributors, however, argue that a feminist perspective is essential to an understanding of women's history. There are contributions on women in the Middle Ages, and on their roles in work and politics in several countries in more recent times. Discussing Engels's *Origin of the Family*, Ann J. Lane criticizes his unilinear view of history, which led him to deny female oppression in pre-class societies.

Mélanges d'histoire sociale offerts à Jean Maitron. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1976. 286 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

Twenty-two original essays, most of them dealing with the history of the working-class movement in several countries, have been collected in this festschrift, which contains a bibliography of Maitron's writings. The following items are cited as examples. François Bédarida explains in a thorough exposition the weakness of British Anarchism – as a movement – from the country's political structure. Nicole Racine writes on Serge and the review *Clarté*. Jacques Rougerie offers details on March 18, 1871. The contribution by Jacques Droz on Anarcho-Syndicalism and left-wing Communism in the the first years of the Weimar Republic is rather superficial.

Międzynarodowy ruch robotniczy. Tom 1. Wiek XIX-1945. Tom 2. Lata 1945-1975. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1976. 815 pp.; 855 pp. Ill. Maps. Zł. 120.00.

The present volumes, prepared by a team of the School of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the Polish CP, are a concise account of the history of the international workers' movement from a Marxist-Leninist vantage point. Vol. 1 reaches from the origins in the nineteenth century to 1945, Vol. 2 from 1945 to 1975. In the latter the focus is on the "Socialist world system", including the national liberation movements in the Third World.

Vol. 1 is almost bare of specified references, while Vol. 2 has not even an index of names.

MILLER, MARTIN A. Kropotkin. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1976. x, 342 pp. \$ 15.00.

In this fascinating biography much attention is paid to Kropotkin's formative years and to the psychological roots of his later views (loneliness during his youth, "a desperate search to find meaning in his life" during his Siberian period). The author demonstrates his admiration and sympathy for Kropotkin, but not uncritically. The latter's contradictory statements on terrorism come up for discussion and his belief in the instinct of solidarity ("uncritically worshipping the downtrodden masses") is questioned. "In a sense, he belonged to both worlds, the one he was working to destroy and the one which was to replace it in the future."

MÖLLER, DIETRICH. Revolutionär, Intrigant, Diplomat. Karl Radek in Deutschland. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1976. 303 pp. DM 29.50.

In a short sketch of Radek's life the author claims that in the 1937 show trial it was he who packed his confessions with messages to indicate the utter flimsiness of the accusations brought up against him. The appended documents (mostly in extract form) open with an article from 1909 (*Bremer Bürgerzeitung*). The majority concern German-Soviet relations during the 1920's. The last item is a hymn on Stalin (1934).

Order and Innovation in the Middle Ages: Essays in Honor of Joseph R. Strayer. Ed. by William C. Jordan, Bruce McNab [and] Teofilo F. Ruiz. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1976. xii, 582 pp. Maps. \$ 20.00. (Abroad: \$ 25.00.)

Most of these twenty-five essays deal with aspects of change and modernization in Europe from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries. Government, finance, trade and ideology are the principal fields of investigation, but social change and technical inventions remain in the background. There are two contributions of socio-historical interest: a prosopographical study of the French nobility *circa* 1300, by Jan Rogozinski, and an essay on urban uprisings in Northern Germany *circa* 1400, by Rhiman A. Rotz.

Religiöse Sozialisten. Hrsg. und eingel. von Arnold Pfeiffer. [Dokumente der Weltrevolution, Band 6.] Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg/B. 1976. 455 pp. S.fr. 49.00.

The thirty documents collected in the present volume fully justify the restriction to German and Swiss Protestant Socialists: they – and the introductions preceding each chapter – are truly representative of the diverse currents subsumed under the heading "Religious Socialists". The editor in his commendable research has performed real spade-work. One document (by Arthur Mettler, on efforts to realize religious communities) is published here for the first time; several other ones are reproduced from sources not

easily accessible. Apart from the better known people (such as Christoph Blumhardt, Hermann Kutter, Leonhard Ragaz and Paul Tillich) Eberhard Arnold and the *Bruderhöfe* are represented, as well as Erwin Eckert, who eventually became a Communist. Some texts, e.g., those by Carl Mennicke dating from the 1920's, possess a prophetic quality and are models of thoughtfulness. The annotation is of a scholarly standard without becoming burdensome. For earlier volumes in the series we refer to IRSH, XX (1975), pp. 118f.

ROGALLA VON BIEBERSTEIN, JOHANNES. Die These von der Verschwörung 1776-1945. Philosophen, Freimaurer, Juden, Liberale und Sozialisten als Verschwörer gegen die Sozialordnung. Herbert Lang, Bern; Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. 1976. 292 pp. S.fr. 52.00.

The author has supplemented his doctorate thesis on the early myths of a revolutionary world conspiracy with a chapter on post-1848 versions of the rightist conspiracy theory. Notably this supplement, which also covers the contributions of Hitler and Rosenberg, smacks of compilation. The detailed bibliography does not include *The Mythology of the Secret Societies*, by J. M. Roberts (cf. IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 288).

SCHAFF, ADAM. History and Truth. Pergamon Press, Oxford, New York, Sydney 1976. v, 272 pp. £ 8.75; \$ 17.50.

For a critical account of Schaff's *Historia i prawda* we may refer to our review of the German and French translations in IRSH, XVI (1971), p. 254. The present version is not flawless (e.g., "cognitive narration"), and the indented quotations are printed in an impossibly small type.

Seminar: Die Entstehung der antiken Klassengesellschaft. Hrsg. von Hans G. Kippenberg. Suhrkamp, Frankfurt/M. 1977. 393 pp. DM 16.00.

Although a dictum of Marx is printed on the cover, this paperback (which has nothing to do with a particular seminar) is not a typical book for Suhrkamp snobs. It consists of twelve studies, most of them translated reprints, on aspects of ancient society (including the Middle East) during the first millennium BC. Among the contributors there are only a few Marxists, and further scholars such as E. Will and M. I. Finley. The phenomenon of debt slavery and the resistance to it receive more attention than does "classical" slavery, which was not seriously questioned at the time. A number of texts from the Bible, Hesiod, Solon etc. are appended.

STOIANOVICH, TRAIAN. French Historical Method. The *Annales* Paradigm. With a Foreword by Fernand Braudel. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1976. 260 pp. \$ 12.50.

The present volume focuses on the historical research and the methodological devices of the editors of the "new" *Annales*, which began to appear after the death of Marc Bloch. The author makes much of their merits, which allow us "to explain a whole society and its message systems and to define

structure, conjuncture, function, and event far better than historians of the era before 1946". In his foreword, Professor Braudel takes a more sober view, emphasizing the spade-work done by Bloch and Febvre.

TOPOLSKI, JERZY. *Methodology of History*. Transl. from the Polish by Olgierd Wojtasiewicz. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Boston; PWN – Polish Scientific Publishers, Warsaw 1976. x, 690 pp. D.fl. 105.00; \$ 39.50.

This is a translation of *Metodologia historii*, which was first published in 1973. In point of fact the author deals not only with methodology, but also with the theory of historical research and of history in general. Although he presents himself as a Marxist, he is remarkably familiar with contemporary Western theorists, whom he is prepared to take seriously. Thus, he roughly subscribes to Hempel's covering-law theory, and he distinguishes between sufficient and necessary conditions more neatly than Marxists use to do. There is an index of names, but unfortunately no subject index.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Socialism in the Third World. Ed. by Helen Desfosses [and] Jacques Levesque [*recte* Lévesque]. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1975. xvi, 321 pp. \$ 16.50. (Paper: \$ 6.95.)

The present volume betrays a diversity of opinion held by the authors on several details; yet they have in common their approach of Socialism as an ideology of development. W. Raymond Duncan stresses Allende's nationalism. Valerie P. Bennett sheds light on the conception of Libyan Socialism as an indigenous ideology. Jon Kraus deals with the failure of Nkrumah's experiment in Ghana. Frances Hill points out the importance of the idea of African "familyhood" for Nyerere's ideas. In an essay on the versatile situation in Sri Lanka A. Jeyaratnam Wilson argues that Marxist Socialism – represented by several, numerically respectable, currents – is difficult to attain in a fragmented and communally divided society. The other countries treated of are Cuba, Syria, Irak, Algeria, Mali and Pakistan.

TINKER, HUGH. *The Banyan Tree. Overseas Emigrants from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, New York, Delhi 1977. x, 204 pp. £ 5.00.

The banian-tree with its aerial roots here serves as a symbol for the people mentioned in the subtitle. The focus is on their settlement and adjustment problems in other parts of the British Empire and the Commonwealth; the only information provided on the Hindus in Surinam is that there are more than 100,000 of them. Considerable attention is paid to the attitudes taken by the population of the host countries.

VEENHOVEN, WILLEM A., ed.-in-chief, [and] WINIFRED CRUM EWING, assistant to the ed.-in-chief. *Case Studies on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. A World Survey*. Vol. III. Vol. IV. Vol. V.

Publ. for the Foundation for the Study of Plural Societies by Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1976. xiii, 579 pp.; xi, 568 pp.; x, 591 pp. D.fl. 78.00 per vol.

The first two volumes of this work on discrimination of various kinds all over the world were noticed in *IRSH*, XXI (1976), p. 452. Vols III-V contain 56 additional case-studies as well as contributions in a rather journalistic vein. There is some overlapping, which hardly amounts to alternative views. The authors on South Africa are more in sympathy with *apartheid* than are those on Communist countries with the regimes in power there. The reference map appended to the final volume is no substitute for a good index.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AMERICA

MARTINEZ-ALIER, JUAN. *Haciendas, Plantations and Collective Farms. Agrarian Class Societies – Cuba and Peru.* Frank Cass, London 1977. viii, 185 pp. £ 8.50.

Most of the studies that make up this book deal with the traditional systems of large-scale agriculture in the Peruvian highlands and in Cuba. The author argues that the entrepreneurs would have done better with different forms of employment, and that their actual behaviour was largely determined by extra-economic factors. Two studies treat of the Cuban Revolution.

Canada

L'Action politique des ouvriers québécois (fin du XIXe siècle à 1919). Recueil de documents. Par le Groupe de chercheurs de l'Université du Québec à Montréal sur l'histoire des travailleurs québécois. [Collection Histoire des travailleurs québécois, 4.] Les Presses de l'Université du Québec, Montréal 1976. xiv, 176 pp. C\$ 8.95.

The documents in the present volume have been selected so as to show the development of class-consciousness among leaders of the working-class movement, and of trade-union practices. The first is a declaration of principles of the Knights of Labor (1887). Various currents are represented; there is also an appeal by the Archbishop of Montreal against May Day demonstrations (1907). The introduction gives an account also of earlier origins, of the impact on the social struggle of ethnic problems, and of the consequences of the penetration of US capital. A useful bibliography is appended.

United States of America

America's Revolutionary Heritage. Marxist essays. Ed. with an introd. by George Novack. Pathfinder Press, New York 1976. 414 pp. \$ 15.00. (Paper: \$ 4.45.)

"The mysteries that so baffle the liberal schools of historians and sociologists can be deciphered with the aid of a correct method of investigation: the theory of historical materialism which guided the production of these articles." The editor also asserts that a revolution of the "oppressed nationalities" together with "a working-class revolution" will one day expropriate the "monopolists". With one exception the articles appeared before in the *International Socialist Review* and its predecessors (*The New International* and *Fourth International*) in a time-span of forty years. Among the contributors are, apart from the editor (sixteen articles, on a range of subjects from slavery to Progressivism), John G. Wright (on the Spanish-American War), Debby Woodroffe (the women's suffrage movement until 1920) and others.

BROWNLEE, W. ELLIOT [and] MARY M. BROWNLEE. *Women in the American Economy. A Documentary History, 1675 to 1929*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1976. viii, 350 pp. \$ 17.50. (Paper: \$ 4.95.)

In their introduction the authors concentrate on the factors making for an increase in the rate at which women participated in the labour-force (e.g., the Civil War) and on the segmentation of occupations with respect to sex. This segmentation became fixed at the end of the nineteenth century; before, there was an astonishingly wide variety of employment for women. The documentary readings – an interesting selection – are grouped according to subject categories such as work on farms, the effects of the industrial revolution and the importance of women as consumers.

HAYDEN, DOLORES. *Seven American Utopias. The Architecture of Communitarian Socialism, 1790-1975*. The MIT Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1976. ix, 401 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 16.95.

The communities of the Shakers, the Mormons, the Fourierists, the Perfectionists (Oneida), the Inspirationists, the Union Colonists and the Llano Colonists (four religious, three non-sectarian communities) are represented here by their building activities, on which the author concentrates. She gives, however, also information derived from the study of other communities, though not in a systematic way. Approaching the history – the account focuses on the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries – of the communities from what their buildings and gardens tell, the author, herself an architect, arrives at positive conclusions. Some communities, she says, created "socialist environments more consistent than those created by socialist states". The volume is richly illustrated (photographs, drawings, site plans).

PARKER, JOHN J. *The Rape of the American Worker*. Exposition Press, Hicksville (N.Y.) 1976. xix, 385 pp. \$ 15.00.

In his attacks on "Marxists, intellectuals, economically myopic union leaders and demagogic politicians", who "have exploited the economic illiteracy of workers and consumers", the present author goes at great length to argue that it is the workers themselves whose interests are at stake in

the long run if company profits are endangered. Workers' capitalism is said to be the best solution for the future, which means, according to the author, that economic growth must be guaranteed and maintained, whatever the "eco-doomsayers and eco-dumbsters" may object.

PATTERSON, DAVID S. *Toward a Warless World. The Travail of the American Peace Movement 1887-1914.* Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1976. xi, 339 pp. \$ 15.00.

Great divergences are characteristic of the American peace movement in the years under discussion. It comprised, in various organizations, adherents of an "open door" imperialism as well as fierce anti-imperialists, religious pacifists as well as conservative internationalists (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) and reform-minded peace workers. The author concentrates on the attitudes towards American foreign policy (for instance, the war against Spain and its aftermath). He ascribes the lack of influence and cohesion of the peace movement to the fact that on the whole it shunned criticism of American society.

Reckoning with Slavery. A Critical Study in the Quantitative History of American Negro Slavery. [By] Paul A. David, Herbert G. Gutman, Richard Sutch, Peter Temin [and] Gavin Wright. With an Introd. by Kenneth M. Stampp. Oxford University Press, New York 1976. xvi, 398 pp. \$ 15.00. (Paper: \$ 4.50.)

Three years ago Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman caused a sensation with their *Time on the Cross*. They argued that, both from a social and from an economic point of view, United States slavery had not been a bad thing. The authors of the present volume do not agree, and they have taken the pains to offer a detailed critique of the methods as well as the findings of the above "cliometricians".

ASIA

ASHTOR, E. *A Social and Economic History of the Near East in the Middle Ages.* Collins, London 1976. 384 pp. Maps. £ 10.00.

The author, who has already a monetary history of the Middle East to his name (cf. *IRSH*, XV (1970), p. 495), has now ventured upon a comprehensive social and economic history of the area. After a chapter on the agricultural conditions of the Moslem Empire he focuses upon the rise, under the reign of the Abbasid Caliphs, of what he calls a bourgeoisie. The disintegration of the Caliphate ushered in an Oriental counterpart of European feudalism, which only led to further decay and stagnation.

China

LIEBERTHAL, KENNETH. *A Research Guide to Central Party and Government Meetings in China. 1949-1975.* With a Foreword by Michel Oksenberg. International Arts and Sciences Press, Inc., White

Plains (N.Y.) 1976. xxix, 321 pp. \$ 18.50. (Paper: \$ 7.95.)

Because "efforts to obtain bibliographic control are still in an emergent stage" as regards primary sources (Foreword), secondary analyses in the Chinese language published in Taiwan and Hong Kong have provided the material for this impressive research guide. It facilitates the utilization of available documentary information. Nearly three hundred important meetings (Politburo, Central Cultural Revolution Group, Central Committee Plenums, National People's Congresses, but also conferences between central and provincial leaderships) are summarized. They are arranged in chronological order. A "Reference Bibliography" contains 235 titles (in English and Chinese, the latter with English translations).

Japan

BERQUE, AUGUSTIN. *Le Japon. Gestion de l'espace et changement social.* Flammarion, Paris 1976. 344 pp. Maps. F.fr. 80.00.

Mr Berque, who lived in Japan for six years and is thoroughly familiar with the Japanese language, gives a wealth of information on the economic and social evolution in the years 1955-75. The accent is on the use made of (extremely scarce) space and the related problems of planning. Agriculture can only dispose of sixteen per cent of the country's area, a figure even lower than those for the United States and the Soviet Union. Most interesting is the able discussion of urban problems (congestion; the enormous risks to environment engendered, for instance, by the use of huge quantities of ground water; not to mention the earthquake threat, which is the more serious as, during the post-war reconstruction, traditions in housing prevailed over rational considerations).

LINHART, SEPP. *Arbeit, Freizeit und Familie in Japan. Eine Untersuchung der Lebensweise von Arbeitern und Angestellten in Grossbetrieben.* With a Summary in English. Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1976. 418 pp. DM 80.00.

Apart from literature in Japanese and English, the results of interviews, dating from 1972-73, with more than 450 white-collar and 400 blue-collar workers in big companies in industry and commerce with high wage levels have been worked up in this study. Rather than indicating changes to be observed in the Japanese patterns, the author stresses the differences with Western Europe. Though he recognizes the fact that within either of his main categories subdivisions are just as important, he yet points out significant differences in attitudes and behaviour: white-collar workers are primarily concerned with their work, blue-collar workers are more family-oriented. With both, the seniority system leads repeatedly to a surrender of rights (e.g., of paid holidays) in favour of real chances of a better career. The author gives many figures, also in numerous instructive tables. A summary in English is appended.

ODAKA, KUNIO. *Toward Industrial Democracy. Management and Workers in Modern Japan.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1975. xv, 226 pp. \$ 15.00; £ 9.00.

The author of this balanced account points out that younger workers are less work-oriented and show less company allegiance than older ones. He deals with changes in work motivation and the importance of leisure activities. The accent is on reform of worker-management relations and of the role of the unions therein. "If management mounts an anti-union campaign in its eagerness to develop unilateral company allegiance, it will be a threat to the union leaders, who will in turn accelerate their efforts to cultivate unilateral union allegiance among workers." Democratization of industrial management is considered to be necessary if such polarization is to be avoided.

Viet Nam

PHAN THIEN CHAU. *Vietnamese Communism. A Research Bibliography*. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1975. xix, 359 pp. \$ 19.95.

The present bibliography contains a systematically arranged assessment of books and selected articles in Vietnamese, French and English available in the United States at the middle of 1974 on the origins, the evolution and the present state of Marxism-Leninism in Viet Nam. Almost 3,500 titles are included. They are preceded by a useful introductory guide: a short, annotated list of publications of major importance, including newspapers.

EUROPE

KONRAD, HELMUT. *Nationalismus und Internationalismus. Die österreichische Arbeiterbewegung vor dem Ersten Weltkrieg. Mit einem Vorwort von Karl R. Stadler*. Europaverlag, Wien 1976. x, 214 pp. S 98.

Almost half of this book is taken up by an essay by an anonymous Czech historian, who deals with the centrifugal tendencies (in the trade-union movement no less than in the party) up to the International's Congress of 1910. Dr Konrad discusses Marx's and Engels's very contradictory views on the national question, Victor Adler's German-national tradition, and the positions of the Austro-Marxists as well as that of Bohumír Šmeral, who of the Czechs came nearest to adopting the idea of a "Little International", i.e., a free Austria with culturally autonomous nations.

MICHEL, BERNARD. *Banques & banquiers en Autriche au début du 20e siècle*. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1976. 405 pp. Maps. F.fr. 198.00. (Paper: F.fr. 164.00.)

This is an abridged version, without specified references, of a doctorate thesis presented at the Sorbonne in 1970. Apart from the concentration movement and the penetration into industry, the author stresses the role played by finance capital as a vehicle of centrifugal tendencies in the Austrian half of the Hapsburg Monarchy, notably in Prague, during the sixteen years preceding the First World War. The social position of the bankers is also gone into, while their political influence is said to have been non-existent.

WEILL, CLAUDIE. *Marxistes russes et social-démocratie allemande 1898-1904*. François Maspero, Paris 1977. 254 pp. F.fr. 45.00.

The present volume, an excellently documented work, is based on archival material and on literature in East and West European languages. It consists of a number of *capita selecta* throwing light on various aspects of the close relationship between Russian, Polish and German Socialists as to organization, financing (the *Iskra-Zarja* was published by Dietz publishing house and most of the money furnished by the SPD, which also helped to smuggle the paper into Russia) and especially ideology. Thus, Plechanov's earlier and sharper attack on Bernstein's revisionism as compared with that by Kautsky is related in a very readable chapter, in which also Rosa Luxemburg's animosity against the then first Russian Marxist is mentioned. The reflection of the conflicts in the Russian Social Democratic Party in the German Socialist press and the Russian agrarian question are among the most interesting subjects.

Belgium

HUYSMANS, CAMILLE. *Geschriften en documenten. II. Camille Huysmans en België tijdens Wereldoorlog I*. [Uitgeg. door] Denise De Weerd [en] Wim Geldolf. Standaard Wetenschappelijke Uitgeverij, Antwerpen, Amsterdam; Uitgeverij Ontwikkeling, Antwerpen n.d. [1975.] iv, 137 pp. Ill. B.fr. 395.

The set-up of this series was outlined in IRSH, XX (1975), p. 291. The present volume focuses on Huysmans's humanitarian activities (the organization of food transports to Brussels, first from unoccupied Antwerp, then from Holland; his exertions on behalf of the Belgian soldiers who had fled to neutral Holland). Major political activities are reserved for a further volume, but the present one touches on Huysmans's resistance to German efforts to win over the Belgian workers' movement to their side, and makes mention of a secret visit to Le Havre, where the King and the Government were residing. This volume, too, is richly illustrated.

France

BADIE, BERTRAND. *Stratégie de la grève. Pour une approche fonctionnaliste du Parti communiste français*. Préface de Annie Kriegel. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1976. xi, 263 pp. F.fr. 110.00.

In the present volume, a remarkable study in political science, strikes are adduced as manifestations of the problems involved in the PCF's position: part of the French political system, representative of workers' interests and "transmission" of their demands, while at the same time trying to use these demands in order to raise consciousness. In a functional analysis of a great many strikes, in which those of 1968 have an important place, the focus is on the different ways to effect a political mobilization of the working class. The study sheds light on tensions and conflicts resulting from the party's need to compromise between short-term and long-term aims.

BAUCHARD, PHILIPPE. Léon Blum. Le pouvoir pour quoi faire? Arthaud, Paris 1976. 351 pp. Ill. F.fr. 70.00.

The author of this popular political biography rather over-concentrates on the years 1936-42. Blum, "a liberal moralist" – "more moralist than politician" – is quoted extensively. As a matter of fact, roughly half the volume consists of quotations, partly from sources listed in the appended bibliography, partly without any other reference than the writer's or the informant's name. The reader is offered a good picture, drawn with critical sympathy, of the man who developed a special brand of democratic Socialism.

BOIS, GUY. Crise du féodalisme. Economie rurale et démographie en Normandie orientale du début du 14e siècle au milieu du 16e siècle. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris; Editions de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris 1976. 411 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 105.00.

Although the scene of this pioneering study in social and economic history is restricted to the countryside of Normandy east of the Seine, its findings and conclusions may well shed new light on the vexed question of the transition from feudalism to capitalism. The volume combines a detailed analysis of the long-term cycle of contraction and expansion during the late Middle Ages and the first half of the sixteenth century with a thorough treatment of the forces and relations of production. In Dr Bois's interpretation the changing level of the feudal rent, together with the internal logic of the prevailing agricultural system, not only determined the above cycle, but at the same time paved the way for a new mode of production.

CHAUSSINAND-NOGARET, GUY. La noblesse au XVIIIe siècle. De la Féodalité aux Lumières. Hachette, Paris 1976. 240 pp. F.fr. 38.00.

The author, who is preparing a doctorate thesis on the nobility in the Constituent Assembly, presents this essay by way of prelude. Its hallmark is a provocative critique of the accepted view. Analyzing the political and economic record as well as the *cahiers* of the second estate, the author argues that as a group the nobles were a force of modernization, who paved the way for the bourgeoisie rather than obstructed it.

DAVID, MARCEL, en collab. avec A. Chataignier, N. Felzenzwalbe, M. Offerlé, B. Pudal et M. Revah. L'Individuel et le collectif dans la formation des travailleurs. Approche historique (1944-1968). Economica, Paris 1976. xi, 433 pp. F.fr. 75.00.

—, en collab. avec A. Abou, P. Cournil, M.-C. Galimard, M. Geoffroy, P. Ratheau [et] M. Stephanidès. [...] Approche sociologique. Economica, Paris 1977. xi, 376 pp. F.fr. 65.00.

The common subject of the present volumes is the changing relationship between individual and group-oriented education among the French workers. After an historical survey of post-war developments in the first volume,

the second volume, which is based on interviews and questionnaire responses, shows that professional training increasingly comes under the heading of group-oriented education.

EGRET, JEAN. Necker, Ministre de Louis XVI 1776-1790. Librairie Honoré Champion, Paris 1975. ii, 478 pp. F.fr. 70.00.

This thoroughgoing study focuses on the years when Necker was a Minister (including the interval from 1781 to 1788), but his activities as a banker and as the *Ministre-résident* of the Republic of Geneva in Paris (from 1768 onwards) are also discussed in an elucidating way. His loyalty to the King – who distrusted Necker – and his reform projects receive much attention. The author has made use of an impressive volume of unprinted sources, which he analyzes critically and with acumen.

FEUERWERKER, DAVID. L'Emancipation des Juifs en France de l'ancien Régime à la fin du Second Empire. Editions Albin Michel, Paris 1976. xvii, 775 pp. F.fr. 75.00.

In the first section the author deals with the emergence of Jewish demands for more rights by the end of the *ancien régime*. The abolition of a special capitation in 1784 marks the beginning of a new approach, elements of which were to be seen, for instance, in Malesherbes's writings (on the subject of the plans to render Protestants their rights). The second section discusses the years 1789-92, when the Jews won the same civil and political rights as other Frenchmen. Remarkable is the fierce opposition to emancipation as can be found in many *cahiers de doléance*, especially from Alsace-Lorraine. The third section deals with the abolition of the last vestige of inequality before the law, viz., the oath-taking *more judaico* (1846), and the defence of equal rights for Jews in international relations (commercial treaty with Switzerland forbidding any discrimination against Swiss as well as French Jews, 1866).

HEIT, ALFRED. Elsässische Publizistik im Jahre 1848. Herbert Lang, Bern; Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. 1975. 591 pp. S.fr. 85.80.

The present mimeographed volume, originally a doctorate thesis, is an analytical survey of the periodical press in the Northern part of Alsace in 1848. Aside from other aspects such as legal, organizational and personal ones, the author pays considerable attention to the contents of the periodicals, notably the topical issues that came up for discussion. A number of extracts are appended.

Histoire du réformisme en France depuis 1920. [Par] Daniel Blumé, Roger Bourderon, Jean Burles [e.a.] Editions Sociales, Paris 1976. 2 vols. x, 336 pp. ; 440 pp. F.fr. 40.00.

A team of ten Communist historians have written these two volumes. They present a scholarly account of the history of the Socialist Party from 1920 onward, and of the CGT after the splitting off of the CGTU. The scholarly character is evident from the liberal way in which also sources are quoted

that can be considered to weaken Communist arguments. On the other hand, the authors – even in describing the road to the “common programme” of the Left (1972) – do not spare the Socialists very fierce criticism. The role of the CP as the only party supporting the workers’ class struggle and fighting monopoly capitalism is considered to have been, and still to be, essential.

JEANNENEY, JEAN-NOEL. François de Wendel en République. L’Argent et le pouvoir 1914-1940. Atelier reproduction des thèses, Université Lille III, Lille 1976; distr. by Librairie Honoré Champion, Paris. 1576 pp. (in 3 vols.) F.fr. 140.00.

This doctorate thesis (presented at the University of Paris, X) is an exhaustive political biography of François de Wendel; his record as an entrepreneur and as an employer does not come up for discussion. Drawing on Wendel’s private papers and on numerous other sources, the author traces his actions as a parliamentarian, as a Regent of the Bank of France, etc. He makes Wendel stand out as a personality to reckon with, but he leaves little or nothing of the many myths that were woven round him during his life.

KAPLAN, STEVEN L. Bread, Politics and Political Economy in the Reign of Louis XV. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1976. xxxvii, 797 pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. D.fl. 156.00.

The *ancien régime* was characterized by a subsistence economy along with a kind of paternal welfare state. The King was supposed to act as a supreme victualler, and the market was regulated by what was then called the police. In 1763 the Government ventured upon a liberalization of the grain market on the lines of the physiocrats. The experiment miscarried for several reasons. Food riots were connived at by police *dirigisme*, and at the same time *philosophes* like Diderot shrank from this form of modernization. Professor Kaplan has written a pioneering and well-documented monograph on the grain issue of the 1760’s and the 1770’s. He pays special attention to the conflicting roles played by the *parlements*.

LEFRANC, GEORGES. Les organisations patronales en France du passé au présent. Payot, Paris 1976. 420 pp. F.fr. 80.00.

The author deals with the origins of employers’ organizations since the French Revolution. These organizations were late in developing. It was only in 1919 that the *Confédération Générale de la Production Française* (1936: *Confédération Générale du Patronat Français*; 1946: *Conseil National du Patronat Français*) was founded as a central organization on a national level. A great number of affiliated and non-affiliated groups are discussed in detail. The focus is on opinions held on economic and social policies; it is demonstrated that they cover a broad scale. The author argues that the workers’ and the employers’ movements have strengthened each other considerably.

La Libération de la France. Actes du Colloque International tenu à Paris du 28 au 31 octobre 1974. Editions du Centre National de la

Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1976. 1054 pp. Maps. F.fr. 180.00.

The present volume contains the proceedings of a symposium organized by the *Comité d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale*. Though the large majority of the about 300 participants were Frenchmen, numerous important contributions were made by foreign specialists. We mention, as an example, the very competent paper of Hans Umbreit (Federal Republic; the number of people present from East European countries was surprisingly high and included one Albanian) on the German defensive strategy and the rivalries and differences of opinion among the *Wehrmacht* generals. Apart from the scholarly contributions, all of them of a commendably high level, there are also personal testimonies. A much debated issue appears to be the military importance to be attached to the activities of the Resistance. On the whole, the focus is on the military rather than on the political aspects; included is the trial of collaborators after the occupation had come to an end.

PAYNE, HARRY C. *The Philosophes and the People*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1976. x, 214 pp. \$ 12.50; £ 8.25.

This is an essay, not a monograph, on the Enlightenment's view of the lower classes. The focus is on the major *philosophes*, with occasional references to the physiocrats, Adam Smith and Rousseau. Their attitudes towards the common people, a curious blend of contempt and paternalism, are analyzed with elegance and acumen. The author does not seem to be familiar with the volume *Images du peuple au dix-huitième siècle*, which was noticed in IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 143.

SCHONFELD, WILLIAM R. *Obedience and Revolt. French Behavior Toward Authority*. Foreword by Stanley Hoffmann. Preface by Ted Robert Gurr. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, London 1976. vii, 256 pp. \$ 12.00. (Paper: \$ 7.00.)

On the basis of case-studies of the secondary-school system and the *Ecole Nationale d'Administration* the author, an American political scientist, analyzes the manner in which Frenchmen respond to authority. His school-based model of interpretation is definitely at variance with the well-known image of French nonconformity: "‘rebellion’ does not appear as pure disobedience but rather as a *transference* of obedience from one set of individuals to another". The May crisis of 1968 is elucidated on these lines.

STEARNS, PETER N. *Old Age in European Society. The Case of France*. Croom Helm, London n.d. [1976.] iii, 163 pp. £ 6.95.

"The main theme" of this valuable study "involves a dominant culture, the extent the elderly and key groups who dealt with them were and still are ensnared therein, and the nature of departures therefrom. Individual chapters trace variants on this theme". Of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth centuries the author draws a "sad picture", the sense of general impotence among the elderly being particularly strong in France, especially in the working class. This phenomenon is dealt with in a separate chapter; other items are geriatric medicine, the position of old women, residential patterns and the development, in recent years, of elements of new attitudes and of a new style of life.

Germany

Archiv für Sozialgeschichte. Hrsg. von der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung in Verb. mit dem Institut für Sozialgeschichte, Braunschweig-Bonn. XV. Band, 1975. XVI. Band, 1976. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1975; 1976. xii, 690 pp.; xii, 751 pp. DM 72.00 per vol.

Vol. XV opens with a contribution by Jürgen Kocka on the views of historians, mainly from the second half of the nineteenth century onwards, on what are termed social history, structural history and societal history. Günter Trautmann inquires into the relationship between Liberalism, Social Democracy and the State in the 1860's in a detailed treatment of Hamburg, with its relatively strong bourgeois-democratic tradition, and Sleswick-Holstein. Of the longer studies we mention that by Klaus Saul on Socialist agitation in the Prussian countryside and the big landowners' successes in thwarting efforts to organize the rural workers from 1890 to the 1903 *Reichstag* elections. Among the documents there are letters by August Bebel, Wilhelm Liebknecht, Paul Natorp and Max Hoelz. Vol. XVI does not contain a documentary section; therefore it has a greater number of monographic studies. These comprise, among other things, a research on economic and social aspects of industrialization and its effects on the workers' situation in the Ruhr area during the 1850's. Lutz Niethammer, assisted by Franz Brüggemeier, gives a gloomy exposé of working-class housing conditions in Imperial Germany (especially in the cities). The same period is covered by Dieter Langewiesche and Klaus Schönhoven in their informative account of workers' libraries (established in greater numbers since the repeal of the Anti-Socialist Law) and workers' reading habits. In her contribution Beatrix W. Bouvier shows that Social Democrats, in the first months of their activities in the Soviet occupation zone, co-operated in the "anti-fascist" movement and played an important role in the administration, especially at the intermediary level, until they were replaced by Communists. Of the many, thorough, book reviews we draw attention to one of which the two consecutive parts are printed in the volumes under discussion: Wolf-Rüdiger Hartmann's critical evaluation of (mostly recent) works on Hitler and National-Socialism; he argues that an interdisciplinary approach is necessary.

BLASIUS, DIRK. Bürgerliche Gesellschaft und Kriminalität. Zur Sozialgeschichte Preußens im Vormärz. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1976. 203 pp. DM 38.00.

This scholarly dissertation sets forth the social roots of delinquency, for instance by drawing parallels between rises in the price of rye and the frequency of petty larceny. The author deals with deteriorating conditions of the poor as a consequence of a rapid population increase inadequately met by urban and industrial growth. The very strong impact of *ständisch* and bureaucratic traditions (to a smaller extent in the Rhineland than in the Eastern provinces of Prussia) on criminal law and on attitudes with respect to criminality born out of indigence is demonstrated; the author avoids generalizations by pointing out exceptions to the rule.

Botschafter Paul Graf von Hatzfeldt. *Nachgelassene Papiere 1838-1901*. Hrsg. und eingel. von Gerhard Ebel in Verb. mit Michael Behnen. Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard/Rh. 1976. lxxxii, 1433 pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. DM 360.00.

Contrary to what the title might suggest, not all of these documents have been taken from Count Hatzfeldt's private papers. The early letters shed some light on the relations of Hatzfeldt's mother (the "Red Countess") with Lassalle. Beginning in 1871, there are hundreds of letters from Friedrich von Holstein; another frequent correspondent is Bleichröder. During the last sixteen years of his life Hatzfeldt served as German Ambassador to the Court of St James. A fragmentary but interesting memoir on Bismarck has been included. The edition and annotation of the documents meet high standards.

BRACK, RUDOLF. *Deutscher Episkopat und Gewerkschaftsstreit 1900-1914*. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1976. xxii, 448 pp. DM 86.00.

Dr Brack presents a full account, based on much source material (printed and unprinted), of the sometimes acrimonious debates among Roman Catholics on the Christian trade unions uniting, from 1894 onwards, Protestant and Roman Catholic workers. The focus is on the conflicting opinions held by priests (Bishop Schulte, Cardinal Kopp and many others) and laymen (Savigny), for the validity of which encyclicals and other papal pronouncements were invoked. Yet the views of trade-union leaders and also, though less prominently, those of the rank and file are registered wherever possible. Long after the struggle had been decided in favour of the interdenominational Christian unions, the encyclical *Quadragesimo Anno* (1931) gave them a formal and final approval.

CALKINS, KENNETH R. *Hugo Haase. Demokrat und Revolutionär*. Aus dem Amer. übers. von Arthur Mandel. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1976. 245 pp. DM 38.00.

In this lively biography (in what makes the impression of being an excellent translation) the author shows much sympathy with and understanding for the often hesitant position of Haase (born in 1863, murdered in 1919), "the last connecting link [...] that kept the [SPD] together". An able lawyer, he was drawn, reluctantly, into a leading party career (in 1911 party president together with Bebel, in 1913 with Ebert; one of the two presidents of the parliamentary party). His was a moderate version of Marxism. When he was a member of the *Rat der Volksbeauftragten* his contribution was "more defensive than constructive". The volume is well-documented and appeals equally to the scholar and to the general reader.

CHRIST, KARL. *Sozialdemokratie und Volkserziehung. Die Bedeutung des Mannheimer Parteitags der SPD im Jahre 1906 für die Entwicklung der Bildungspolitik und Pädagogik der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung vor dem Ersten Weltkrieg*. Herbert Lang, Bern; Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. 1975. 298 pp. S.fr. 46.20.

The author deals with the educational policy of Social Democracy throughout its history up to 1917. He concentrates on Heinrich Schulz's ideas and on the "guiding principles" presented by Schulz and Clara Zetkin at the Mannheim Party Congress. It is said that the "contribution of the 'revisionists' to the development of the Socialist educational policy and pedagogics [...] was, in essence, restricted to the adoption of liberal and democratic bourgeois views".

FESSER, GERD. *Linksliberalismus und Arbeiterbewegung. Die Stellung der Deutschen Fortschrittspartei zur Arbeiterbewegung 1861-1866.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1976. xiii, 207 pp. M 27.00.

Dr Fesser gives a well-documented, detailed survey of the Progressive Party's policies vis-a-vis the working class and the emerging workers' movement. Valuable contemporary documents are printed in an appendix. In his interpretation the author closely follows Engels's pamphlet *Die preussische Militärfrage und die deutsche Arbeiterpartei*. He repeatedly directs sharp polemical attacks against the present-day right-wing Social Democrats, who overrate Lassalle's significance, and especially against Professor Conze, whose assumption that the Progressive Party could have become a party uniting labour and left-wing liberalism is said to serve the present integrationist policy in the interest of "imperialism".

Führungskräfte der Wirtschaft in Mittelalter und Neuzeit 1350-1850. Teil I. Büdinger Vorträge 1968-1969. Hrsg. von Herbert Helbig. C. A. Starke Verlag, Limburg/Lahn 1973. xii, 374 pp. Ill. DM 36.00.
Führungskräfte der Wirtschaft im neunzehnten Jahrhundert 1790-1914. Teil II. Büdinger Vorträge 1969-1970. Hrsg. von Herbert Helbig. C. A. Starke Verlag, Limburg/Lahn 1977. xii, 269 pp. Ill. DM 36.00.

The present conference papers deal with the history of the various entrepreneurial elites in the German lands. The focus is not on their economic achievements, but on their social and geographical origins, their composition, their ethos and their place in society. The volumes are copiously illustrated, and indices of names (in Vol. I also geographical names) are appended.

GESSNER, DIETER. *Agrarverbände in der Weimarer Republik. Wirtschaftliche und soziale Voraussetzungen agrarkonservativer Politik vor 1933.* Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1976. 304 pp. DM 48.00.

The author of this well-documented study endeavours to modify the generally accepted view of the agrarian Conservatives having rejected the Weimar Republic *in toto*. Disagreeing, he argues on the basis of much evidence that there was a (highly pragmatic) readiness to co-operate with the democratic regime, especially after the agrarian crisis of 1927-28 had led to protective measures on the lines of the Wilhelmine Empire. The agrarian Conservatives offered a determined opposition to Hugenberg. The *Osthilfe* issue is given ample attention.

GRUND, HENNING. "Preußenschlag" und Staatsgerichtshof im Jahre 1932. Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden 1976. 167 pp. DM 36.00.

The first half of this study in constitutional law deals with the events round the eviction of the Prussian Government on July 20, 1932, the second with the judgment in the subsequent lawsuit before the *Staatsgerichtshof* (the proceedings and the addresses of Dr Brecht do not come up for discussion). The author argues that the judgment was legally correct and that the court was right not to engage in politics.

HIRSCH, HELMUT. *Freiheitsliebende Rheinländer. Neue Beiträge zur deutschen Sozialgeschichte.* Friedrich Engels, Robert Blum, Carl Heinrich Marx, August Bebel, Karl Marx, Ferdinand Lassalle, Moses Hess, Friedrich Albert Lange, Karl Ludwig Bernays. Econ Verlag, Düsseldorf, Wien 1977. 272 pp. DM 28.00.

The essays collected in the present volume were all published before. In the notes the author has given a number of supplementary data. There is, for instance, a contribution on Marx's support of a petition asking for equality of civil rights for Jews (1843) which balances the picture conveyed by *On the Jewish Question*. In an essay on Bebel the latter's modernity is underlined (struggle for peace and for the emancipation of women). All essays are written in a rather popular vein, but are fully documented.

Internationales Archiv für Sozialgeschichte der deutschen Literatur. Hrsg. von Georg Jäger, Alberto Martino [und] Friedrich Sengle. 1. Band, 1976. 2. Band, 1977. Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen 1976; 1977. vi, 396 pp.; vi, 336 pp. DM 80.00 per vol.

It is a pity that this new yearbook on the social history of German literature should be without an introduction defining the concept in question and the editorial policy. Each of the present two volumes consists of a number of more or less theoretical studies (with summaries in English and in French), research reports, book reviews, and an unannotated bibliography. Most of the studies focus on questions pertaining to the subject of readership. In Vol. 1, Wolfram Göbel deals with the record of three socialized publishing houses oriented to late expressionism.

KOCKA, JÜRGEN. *Unternehmer in der deutschen Industrialisierung.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1975. 173 pp. DM 13.80.

The author of this well-written, thoughtful and thought-provoking study deals with a large span of time (from the end of the eighteenth century to the First World War), focusing in particular on the years from the 1830's onwards. He deals with the functions of the entrepreneur, including those of managers (taking "tactical" decisions over against the "strategic" ones of the entrepreneurs proper, in the author's definition) and "directors" (employed entrepreneurs, as distinct from entrepreneur-capitalists). The study is many-sided and includes a balanced judgment on a variety of motives

inspiring entrepreneurs. Here a shift from ethical-religious duty motives towards a striving after expansion for expansion's sake is observed.

KÜTHER, CARSTEN. *Räuber und Gauner in Deutschland. Das organisierte Bandenwesen im 18. und frühen 19. Jahrhundert.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1976. 197 pp. DM 24.00.

Tramps or outlaws (their number is here said to have been "immense") and highwaymen, more in particular the bands of robbers and their organization, but also ethnic groups considered to be "without honour" (Jews and gipsies) constitute the subject matter of this lively written study. Also by quoting from a wealth of contemporary documents the author draws up a fascinating picture of the motives, such as poverty and rebellion of peasants against their lords, which led to the formation of bands. The ways in which the authorities handled – mostly rather ineffectively – the problem of criminality are discussed in detail.

LUCAS, ERHARD. *Zwei Formen von Radikalismus in der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung.* Verlag Roter Stern, Frankfurt/M. 1976. 334 pp. Ill. DM 25.00.

In a committed argument Professor Lucas compares the different standards and styles of living of the workers as they emerged in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the towns of Remscheid and Hamborn. Both saw the ascendancy of radicalism after 1918, yet the ways of waging the class struggle were different: Hamborn was characterized by "syndicalist" inclinations (spontaneity) and a "lack of reflection on the results" when actions had to be ended, Remscheid on the other hand by a leadership exercising stiff control and leaving no room for independent initiatives by the workers. The author concludes that all layers of the working class (the better-off as represented by Remscheid and the less skilled at Hamborn) will have to contribute to the establishment of Socialism, and that idealizing one of them is harmful to the cause.

LUDWIG, MARTIN H. *Arbeiterliteratur in Deutschland.* J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart 1976. vii, 138 pp. DM 12.80.

The present author's conception of what is to be considered "workers' literature" is a broad one: prose and poetry bearing directly or indirectly on the cause of the labour movement and reflections of workers on their situation in whatever form are brought under the heading. The booklet gives a synthesis and is noteworthy especially for its bibliographical references. The coverage of the GDR is summary.

MASON, TIMOTHY W. *Sozialpolitik im Dritten Reich. Arbeiterklasse und Volksgemeinschaft.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1977. 374 pp. DM 19.80.

Dr Mason's pioneering *Arbeiterklasse und Volksgemeinschaft*, which appeared two years ago, was noticed at some length in IRSH, XXI (1976), pp. 299f. The present volume is a considerably expanded version of the introduction

to the original documents. The second chapter, dealing with Nazis and workers up to May 1933, has been thoroughly rewritten. The author represents the Nazi regime as a "barbarian variation of social imperialism", which tried to combine the carrot with the stick.

MEYER, FOLKERT. *Schule der Untertanen. Lehrer und Politik in Preußen 1848-1900*. Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1976. 293 pp. DM 65.00.

Drawing upon both printed and manuscript sources, the author discusses official Prussian policies in so far as they affected elementary education, and also the training, the social position and the self-image of the teachers. The overall picture is one of a closely regulated system, which served first and foremost to create obedient subjects. A short summary in English is appended.

MORGAN, DAVID W. *The Socialist Left and the German Revolution. A History of the German Independent Social Democratic Party, 1917-1922*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1975. 499 pp. \$ 19.50.

In this standard work the intra-SPD tension between the demands of Marxist ideology – which "met the needs of a generation (perhaps the last one)" – and those of "a mass party with complicated institutional ramifications" is analyzed in a masterly way. The history of the USPD is then described in an almost day-to-day account. Very interesting is, for instance, the discussion of the different sorts of appeal the new party had in various cities and regions. The debates on the evaluation of the October Revolution and on the role to be played by workers' councils are related vividly. It is characteristic of the thoroughness of this study that the history of the "Rump USPD" (after the majority had joined the Communists) is dealt with as minutely as that of the party's heydays.

NEUMANN, FRANZ. *Behemoth. Struktur und Praxis des Nationalsozialismus 1933-1944*. Hrsg. und mit einem Nachwort "Franz Neumanns Behemoth und die heutige Faschismusk Diskussion" von Gert Schäfer. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Köln 1977. 784 pp. DM 45.00.

Given the circumstances under which it was written, Franz Neumann's *Behemoth* is a shrewd analysis of the Nazi regime. The central section on "Totalitarian Monopoly Capitalism" was certainly an advance on the Communist *agentura* theory, and right upon its first publication in 1942 Wright Mills hailed the book as a "live contribution to all leftwing thinking today". The present German translation, which follows the second edition of 1944 and has been long in coming, meets scholarly standards. Gert Schäfer's epilogue is an awe-inspiring display of Marxist learning, but an index would have been more helpful.

PRÜMM, KARL. *Die Literatur des Soldatischen Nationalismus der 20er Jahre (1918-1933)*. Gruppenideologie und Epochenproblematik.

Scriptor Verlag GmbH, Kronberg/Ts. 1974. x, 445, 132 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 72.00.

The plan, announced in the preface, of the eventual publication of a third volume on the novels of Franz Schauwecker and Ernst von Salomon has now been dropped. The torso that remains is, apart from an introductory section on the cult of the war experience and the radical Right during the Weimar Republic, a critical analysis of the writings of Ernst Jünger between 1920 and 1934. The author tries to relate Jünger's elitism and escapism to the predicament of (certain sections of) the German middle class.

RAITZ, WALTER (Hrsg.) *Deutscher Bauernkrieg. Historische Analysen und Studien zur Rezeption.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1976. 233 pp. Ill. DM 19.80.

These ten essays have an educational rather than a scholarly purpose; they are written in a not too dogmatic Marxist spirit. Most of them deal with the Peasants' War as represented in the *belles-lettres* and in East and West German school-books. Münzer's religion comes up for discussion in the first two contributions.

SCHWARZ, KLAUS. *Die Lage der Handwerksgesellen in Bremen während des 18. Jahrhunderts.* Staatsarchiv der Freien Hansestadt Bremen, Bremen n.d. [1975.] 401 pp. DM 46.00.

Although the author states that his dissertation – which is very informative – concentrates on the period between 1731 (abolition by imperial decree of all restrictions whereby the number of journeymen and masters in guilds was kept down) and 1810 (annexation of Bremen by the French Empire), he gives many data on prices of food, rents and rates of employment for the first thirty years of the eighteenth century as well. Basing himself on a variety of contemporary sources (he has done a great amount of spadework), he offers a surprisingly accurate account of the conditions of life of the journeymen in the period under discussion and the changes they underwent as a consequence of, in particular, war. Notwithstanding the scarcity and the unreliability of sources, interesting analyses of opinions held by journeymen on social and political issues (such as the French Revolution) are included.

SIGEL, ROBERT. *Die Lensch-Cunow-Haenisch-Gruppe. Eine Studie zum rechten Flügel der SPD im Ersten Weltkrieg.* Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1976. 177 pp. DM 48.60.

During the First World War Paul Lensch, Heinrich Cunow and Konrad Haenisch, all of whom had belonged to the left wing of the SPD, came to see Germany and German (monopoly) capitalism as positive instruments of world revolution. To all intents and purposes this meant a move to the right, and Lensch even ended as a Spengler fan. The present volume is an interesting study of these three men, their actions, their writings, and their contacts with Parvus-Helphand and Johann Plenge (the author does not seem to be familiar with the latter's ideas.)

SNYDER, LOUIS L. *Encyclopedia of the Third Reich*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, Düsseldorf, London 1976. xxii, 410 pp. Ill. \$ 24.95; £ 18.70.

A good encyclopaedia of the Nazi movement and the Nazi regime is still lacking and would be most welcome. Unfortunately the present volume, which Professor Snyder has composed all by himself, fails to meet this want. Nor does it meet high standards. It is full of superfluities (e.g., on Artur Mahrun [sic] and *Lili Marleen*), while the information given on important subjects such as the SS is both incomplete and inaccurate. The appended bibliography is perhaps the best part of the volume.

SONTHEIMER, KURT. *Das Elend unserer Intellektuellen. Linke Theorie in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1976. 303 pp. DM 22.00.

One of the characteristics of this outstanding study is that it remains extremely thought-stimulating even where the author has to leave essential questions partly unanswered, such as that of how the renaissance of Marxism and Neo-Marxism could come about. He analyzes with great perceptiveness the stages the student protest movement went through (from anti-authoritarian to utterly dogmatic theory-consciousness) and the lack of response it found with the workers. The negation of the existing world makes it possible, as the author demonstrates in a masterly way, for a theory to be proclaimed infallible by virtue of its "logical structure" as held up against realities. Thus the fundamental economic, social and political changes the Federal Republic underwent as compared with Marx's days can be treated as fully irrelevant by those possessed by "theory".

STEINBACH, PETER. *Industrialisierung und Sozialsystem im Fürstentum Lippe. Zum Verhältnis von Gesellschaftsstruktur und Sozialverhalten einer verspätet industrialisierten Region im 19. Jahrhundert. Mit einem Geleitwort von Otto Büsch*. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1976. xvii, 617 pp. DM 128.00.

In this scholarly and many-sided account of the factors involved in the industrialization in Lippe, which began only around 1900, interesting facts are brought to light. It is remarkable that the social conditions of the population at large improved since 1850 because of the earnings and savings of travelling journeymen. These craftsmen (many of them brickmakers) often became entrepreneurs when, in spite of opposition on the part of the Government of the Principality, industrialization started. The author gives much attention to intellectual forces favourable and unfavourable to economic modernization. The statistical appendix contains an impressive amount of figures, e.g., on the number of those employed in crafts and industries.

STRUTYNSKI, PETER. *Die Auseinandersetzungen zwischen Marxisten und Revisionisten in der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung um die Jahrhundertwende*. Pahl-Rugenstein Verlag, Köln 1976. vi, 344 pp. DM 19.80.

Dr Strutynski contends that revisionism could emerge because the reception of Marxism occurred at a time when the evolution of society (a more flexible attitude of the ruling classes towards the workers' claims, the rise of a "labour aristocracy") seemed to refute its correctness. This account of intra-party debates concentrates, after a discussion of Vollmar, on the years 1897-1903. In the question of the "final aim" the author appears to side with Rosa Luxemburg.

ULLMANN, HANS-PETER. *Der Bund der Industriellen. Organisation, Einfluß und Politik klein- und mittelbetrieblicher Industrieller im Deutschen Kaiserreich 1895-1914*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1976. 464 pp. DM 84.00.

The author of this scholarly study (the notes take up as many pages as 60 per cent of the text) deals with the history of the *Bund der Industriellen*, an organization of employers with small-size and middle-size enterprises mainly operating in the finishing industry, against the background of the transition to "organized capitalism". Valuable information is offered, often in great detail, on the gradual increase of state interference, asked for by industrialists to counterbalance disadvantageous conditions of competition. Conflicts with the *Centralverband Deutscher Industrieller* (heavy industry) are among the issues shedding light on industrialists' interests and ideologies.

OTHER BOOKS

AUTHIER, DENIS [et] JEAN BARROT. *La gauche communiste en Allemagne (1918-1921)*. Avec des textes de H. Laufenberg, F. Wolffheim, H. Gorter [e.a.] Payot, Paris 1976. 388 pp.

The German Peasant War of 1525. Ed. by Janos Bak. Frank Cass, London 1976. viii, 135 pp.

HALTERN, UTZ. *Liebknecht und England. Zur Publizistik Wilhelm Liebknechts während seines Londoner Exils (1850-1862)*. Karl-Marx-Haus, Trier 1977. 86 pp.

Handbuch der deutschen Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte. Hrsg. von Hermann Aubin † und Wolfgang Zorn. Band 1. Von der Frühzeit bis zum Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts. Verfasst von Wilhelm Abel, Hermann Aubin †, Karl Bosl [u.a.] Union Verlag, Stuttgart 1971. Band 2. Das 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Verfasst von Knut Borchardt, Alois Brusatti, Werner Conze [u.a.] Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1976. xiv, 714 pp.; xiv, 998 pp. Maps.

LINK-SALINGER (HYMAN), RUTH. *Gustav Landauer. Philosopher of Utopia*. With a scholarly bibliography "Oeuvres Gustav Landauer", ed. by Arthur Hyman. Hackett Publishing Company, Inc., Indianapolis 1977. xi, 171 pp.

SCHOFER, LAWRENCE. *The Formation of a Modern Labor Force. Upper Silesia, 1865-1914*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1975. xvi, 213 pp.

WEHLER, HANS-ULRICH. *Bibliographie zur modernen deutschen Sozialgeschichte (18.-20. Jahrhundert)*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1976. x, 269 pp.

—-. *Bibliographie zur modernen deutschen Wirtschaftsgeschichte (18.-20. Jahrhundert)*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1976. x, 242 pp.

Great Britain

ABRAMS, PHILIP and ANDREW McCULLOCH, with Sheila Abrams and Pat Gore. *Communes, sociology and society*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1976. x, 239 pp. £ 7.90. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

Communal experiments in Britain in the 1960's and early 1970's both within and outside the "Commune Movement" are ably discussed here on the basis of information derived from literature (the periodical *Communes* occupies an important place), questionnaire responses and participant observation. This last source was of special value, as aversion to theory (including sociology) happened to be strong in the communes. The authors focus on secular family communes, and observe in them "the specific response to an ambivalent discontent with the specific experience of the petty-bourgeois family". It is argued that in the conditions of capitalist society communes – "an attempt made [...] from *within* the ethos of individualism and denying the profound contradiction between that ethos and the requirements of effective combination" – must fail or take on the same authoritarian character as the authors believe to be characteristic of that society.

ARNOT, R. PAGE. *South Wales Miners. Glowyr de Cymru. A History of the South Wales Miners' Federation (1914-1926)*. Cymric Federation Press, Cardiff 1975. xv, 356 pp. Ill. £ 5.50.

Arnot's account of the pre-1914 South Wales Miners' Federation was published in London ten years ago, and noticed in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 510. The present volume deals with twelve eventful years: the First World War, the years of "Black Friday" and "Red Friday", and, last but not least, the protracted lock-out of 1926. The author makes no disguise of his Communist persuasion, but he submits a lot of interesting evidence (e.g., a letter of Lenin to Thomas Bell, August 1921).

BELLAMY, JOYCE M. and JOHN SAVILLE. *Dictionary of Labour Biography*. Vol. III. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1976. xix, 236 pp. £ 20.00.

As compared with the first two volumes (cf. IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 157, and XX (1975), p. 139) the size of the present volume has been reduced, though not at the expense of quality. The inter-war years and the period after 1945 (entries, for instance, on Arthur James Cook, Charles Richard Flynn, Edward Hough, John Kane and Robert Smillie) now receive somewhat more attention. A cumulative list of entry names covering the three volumes is a considerable help to the reader.

BURGESS, KEITH. *The Origins of British Industrial Relations. The Nineteenth Century Experience*. Croom Helm, London 1975. xix, 331 pp. £ 8.95.

This careful account traces the diverse developments the British economy went through in the second half of the nineteenth century. The author

relates to them the strengthening of the trade unions and their gradual recognition by employers (legalization in 1871 and 1875). The growth of the export industries in the 1850's had a favourable impact, but the emergence of a powerful group of trade-union leaders willing to work within the framework of capitalist society was essential in the last quarter of the century, when the economic outlook became less bright. The process is studied in detail for engineering, the building trade, coal mining and cotton textiles.

CARTWRIGHT, FREDERICK F. *A Social History of Medicine*. [Themes in British Social History.] Longman, London, New York 1977. vi, 209 pp. £ 5.50. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

After a chapter on pre-scientific medical theory the author deals with the care of the sick in Britain before 1800, the origins of the medical profession, and the fight against various diseases and epidemics. The final chapters are devoted to the birth of scientific medicine and the preliminary history of the National Health Service.

DEGEN, GÜNTHER R. *Shop Stewards. Ihre zentrale Bedeutung für die Gewerkschaftsbewegung in Großbritannien*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Köln 1976. 539 pp. DM 28.00.

In the first section of this well-documented study the author gives a chronological survey of the evolution of trade unions in Britain. This is followed by a systematic treatment (with strong stress on the most recent developments) of the function and the significance of the shop-stewards, of the relationship between government policies, party politics and trade unions, and of the handling of the strike weapon. In the last section the results of an inquiry among two hundred shop-stewards are communicated. It is argued that the shop-stewards – a unique British phenomenon – have the final say both when representing general trade-union interests and those of individual members. The intricate questions of the relation between unions when several have members in one factory and shop-stewards are discussed in detail.

DEWAR, HUGO. *Communist Politics in Britain. The CPGB from its Origins to the Second World War*. Pluto Press, London 1976. 159 pp. £ 1.80.

This outline based on printed sources does not open new vistas; it is just a commentary with many quotations. Writing from a definitely left-wing standpoint, the author finds that after a broad-based CP had been created in 1921 it soon developed into the "best disciplined section of the Comintern", which explains its decline in membership and influence. The abandonment of the class struggle in 1941 is criticized with equal vehemence as the party's reaction to the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939.

Essays in Labour History 1918-1939. Ed. by Asa Briggs [and] John Saville. Croom Helm, London; Archon Books, Hamden (Conn.) 1977. 292 pp. £ 7.95.

The present third volume of *Essays in Labour History* contains eight studies,

plus the hitherto unprinted libretto of G. D. H. Cole's "operatives' opera" *The Striker Stricken* (1926). The studies deal with several aspects of the labour movement of the inter-war period. Alan Deacon discusses the unemployment-insurance issue during the 'twenties, and John Lovell sheds a new light on the part played by the TUC Special Industrial Committee in the months immediately preceding the General Strike. We further mention "Collective Bargaining in the Steel Industry in the 1920s", by Frank Wilkinson, and accounts of the SSIP and the subsequent Socialist League by Margaret Cole and Patrick Seyd, respectively. Last but not least, the second editor severely criticizes the labour and trade-union leaders of the 'thirties. He concedes that they were "in general consistent and predictable within their own traditions", but then he is no friend of those traditions either.

FRASER, DEREK. *Urban Politics in Victorian England. The structure of politics in Victorian cities.* Leicester University Press, Leicester 1976. 324 pp. £ 12.00.

Institutions such as those of the churchwardens, the boards of guardians in charge of the administration of the Poor Law and the highway surveyors, which grew out of the pre-industrial vestry, were an integral part of the urban political system. The author, who focuses on the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century and deals mainly with the cities of Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham, offers many examples of the channels through which urban politics used to run. The interrelationship of political and social structures is shown clearly in chapters on the movements for suffrage reform and other forms of political agitation. Here, national trends and local particulars are dealt with in a balanced way.

GREGG, PAULINE. *Black Death to Industrial Revolution. A social and economic history of England.* Harrap, London 1976. viii, 344 pp. Maps. £ 5.25.

This is a welcome companion volume to *A Social and Economic History of Britain 1760-1963*, which was noticed in *IRSH*, X (1965), p. 175. In the chapters dealing with the Middle Ages the focus is definitely on economic history, but in the later chapters such subjects as the new social structure, destitution, the Poor Law and "the voice of the people" receive ample attention. The volume will cater for the educated layman as well as for the professional historian.

HILL, STEPHEN. *The Dockers. Class and Tradition in London.* Heinemann Educational Books, London 1976. ix, 252 pp. £ 8.50.

The author spent nearly two years (1969-71) in the field-work on which this elaborate account is based. It concentrates on the work experiences of workers and foremen in the London docks, their conditions of life, and their cultural and social backgrounds. The evidence of dock workers suggests (more than that of foremen) a strong homogeneity of the British working class in attitudes and behaviour.

HORN, PAMELA. *Labouring Life in the Victorian Countryside.* Gill

and Macmillan, Dublin; Macmillan of Canada, Toronto 1976. xi, 292 pp. Ill. £ 10.00.

The contents of this vivid study are very rich; the author pays attention to a wide diversity of aspects of the life and social situation of farm hands, farmers and rural craftsmen. As to housing, she shows that cottages varied enormously in quality and size, and that estate villages were in a much better position than open villages, which were real dumping grounds. The proximity of industrial cities had a considerable upward influence on wages; country housewives, as a rule, "fared far worse" than their urban counterparts. Interesting, too, are the chapters on education (made compulsory, but school attendance was often poor), on trade unionism and on the appearance of co-operative stores. The great changes which occurred in a period of more than sixty years (*inter alia*, the depopulation of the countryside) are not neglected.

LAQUEUR, THOMAS WALTER. *Religion and Respectability. Sunday Schools and Working Class Culture 1780-1850*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1976. xv, 293 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 22.50; £ 10.50.

Most historians have seen the Sunday School movement as just one of the "schemes which were used to discipline the lower orders" (to quote one of them). Dr Laqueur, who started as a supporter of E. P. Thompson, now definitely disagrees. He demonstrates that the Sunday Schools were often founded and mostly run by members of the working class, and that, although they primarily aimed at self-improvement, they did contribute to the making of that class. "The religious, educational and social institutions of the working class must be seen as significant cultural achievements in their own right and not merely as spurs or restraints in the development of revolutionary politics."

The Manning of the Royal Navy. Selected Public Pamphlets 1693-1873. Ed. by J. S. Bromley. [Publications of the Navy Records Society, Vol. 119.] The Navy Records Society, Greenwich, London 1974 [*recte* 1976]. liv, 409 pp. Ill. £ 9.00 plus postage.

Well into the nineteenth century conditions of life in the Royal Navy were such that it was difficult to find crews for the men-of-war, and the notorious press-gang system was something of a vicious circle. Criticism of this system and suggestions for better ways and means were often advanced in special pamphlets, at first mainly by civilians (Daniel Defoe was one of them), later almost exclusively by naval officers. Professor Bromley has edited and ably introduced twenty-five of those pamphlets. In several respects the volume trenches upon social history.

Miners, Quarrymen and Saltworkers. Ed. by Raphael Samuel. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Henley, Boston 1977. xvi, 363 pp. Ill. £ 6.50. (Paper: £ 3.75.)

The present second volume of the *History Workshop Series* consists of five

essays on the record of the British mineral workers. After a general survey by the editor, Merfyn Jones deals with slate quarrying in North Wales, Brian Didsbury with the salt workers of Cheshire, and Dave Douglass, who largely draws upon his own experience, with the Durham coal-miners and their specific vocabulary. Separate place and subject indices are appended. The volume is copiously illustrated.

MORRILL, J. S. *The Revolt of the Provinces. Conservatives and Radicals in the English Civil War 1630-1650.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London; Barnes & Noble Books, New York 1976. 234 pp. £ 5.75.

Dr Morrill, who has already a book on Cheshire at the time of the Civil War and the Commonwealth to his name (cf. *IRSH*, XX (1975), p. 473), has now written a comprehensive account of what went on in the English provinces up to 1648. He pays considerable attention to the phenomenon of neutralism, notably as to be found with the Clubmen. A number of illuminating documents are appended.

OBELKEVICH, JAMES. *Religion and Rural Society: South Lindsey 1825-1875.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1976. xiii, 353 pp. £ 12.00.

Drawing upon a wealth of printed and manuscript sources, the author presents a fascinating socio-historical account of the Church of England, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodism, and popular religion in Central Lincolnshire in the middle of the nineteenth century. Although in his view religious attitudes are not simply an epiphenomenon or a reflection of social conditions, he shows that they were yet thoroughly affected by the transformation of the traditional agrarian community into a class society. About forty pages are devoted to the emergence of the agricultural labourers as a class.

SHIPLEY, PETER. *Revolutionaries in Modern Britain.* The Bodley Head, London, Sydney, Toronto 1976. 256 pp. £ 5.00.

In this account of the extreme Left since 1956 (including the Communists) the author focuses on such groups as the International Socialists and the International Marxist Group; in general, on Trotskyists of various shades of opinion, Maoists and libertarians. The accent in this work, which contains a wealth of data, is on the organizational side. It is said that "economic and social crisis have emerged not as a result of capitalism's failure but from its very success". The masses used to be apathetic; the extremist movements, led by intellectuals, appealed rather to miscellaneous alienated layers (ethnic minorities, for instance). The author discerns in the radical New Left a gradualist, an apocalyptic and a libertarian current.

Sources in British Political History 1900-1951. Compiled for the British Library of Political and Economic Science by Chris Cook, with Philip Jones, Josephine Sinclair [and] Jeffrey Weeks. Vol. 2. A Guide to the Private Papers of Selected Public Servants. Vol. 3.

A Guide to the Private Papers of Members of Parliament: A-K. Vol. 4. A Guide to the Private Papers of Members of Parliament: L-Z. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1975; 1977. xiii, 297 pp.; xiv, 281 pp.; xiv, 272 pp. £ 15.00 per vol.

The opening volume of this valuable guide was noticed in *IRSH*, XX (1975), p. 474. Vol. 2 locates and very succinctly describes the surviving private papers of civil servants, colonial administrators, diplomats and military officers. Vols 3 and 4 include MPs elected between 1900 and 1951; for holders of a ministerial appointment references are made to *A Guide to the Papers of British Cabinet Ministers 1900-1951*, compiled by Cameron Hazlehurst and Christine Woodland (London 1974), which gives more details. A separate volume will deal with the papers of other prominent people.

SPIERS, JOHN. The Underground and Alternative Press in Britain. A Bibliographical Guide with historical notes. Publ. with a title and chronological index as a companion to the Underground/Alternative Press collection prep. for microform publication by Ann Sexsmith and Alastair Everitt. The Harvester Press, Hassocks 1974. 77 pp. £ 10.00.

The Underground and Alternative Press in Britain during 1973. A Bibliographical Guide. A title and chronological index to the Underground/Alternative Press microform collection. Compiled by Ruth Sandys. The Harvester Press, Hassocks 1975. 24 pp. £ 6.50.

The Underground and Alternative Press in Britain during 1974. [...] Compiled by Ruth Sandys and Brenda Harris. The Harvester Press, Hassocks 1976. 28 pp. £ 6.50.

The Underground and Alternative Press collection is part of the Harvester/Primary Social Sources project. The periodicals listed in the above volumes are available either on microfiche or on microfilm. Apart from this practical purpose, the descriptions of the participating groups and papers provide a useful survey of the variegated radical Left in Britain during the 'sixties and 'seventies.

SPIERS, JOHN, ANN SEXSMITH [and] ALASTAIR EVERITT. The Left in Britain. A Checklist and Guide. With Historical Notes to 37 Left-Wing Political Movements and Groupings active in Britain between 1904-1972 whose Publications comprise the Harvester/Primary Social Sources Microform Collection. The Harvester Press, Hassocks 1976. 168 pp. £ 12.50.

If one adds the epithet "Radical", the title of the present volume is an acceptable description of its contents. With its consolidated title and author indices, this checklist may be of value even to those who are not primarily interested in buying microform pamphlets and periodicals from Harvester/PSS.

Hungary

GRUNENBERG, ANTONIA. *Bürger und Revolutionär. Georg Lukács 1918-1928. Mit einem Vorwort von Frank Benseler.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Köln 1976. 301 pp. DM 29.80.

The central thesis of this readable study is that what is considered to be Lukács's idealistic deviation from Marxism in his *Geschichte und Klassenbewusstsein* is rooted in his interpretation of the failure of the Hungarian Council Republic in 1919. That failure was explained by Lukács (and others) from a lack of consciousness among the workers, infected as they were by Social Democratic views. The reactions in Communist circles to Lukács's famous book are discussed in some detail.

Italy

DE ALOYSIO, FRANCESCO. *Studi sul pensiero di Antonio Labriola.* Beniamino Carucci Editore, Assisi, Roma 1976. 137 pp. L. 3500.

The present volume contains four essays on Ant. Labriola as a thinker and as a writer on politics. The longest of these deals with his letters to Croce (cf. IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 145). The author is very critical of Labriola and of the attempts, recently made in certain quarters, to rehabilitate him as a "classic".

GESTRI, LORENZO. *Capitalismo e classe operaia in provincia di Massa-Carrara. Dall'Unit[à] d'Italia all'età giolittiana.* Leo S. Olschki Editore, Firenze 1976. xiv, 371 pp. L. 5500.

A chapter on the famous marble industry is followed by a detailed and well-documented account of the workers' movement in the region of Carrara up to the lock-out of 1905. Throughout the decades the Anarchists were prominent in the area, and their rivalry with the Socialists at first stimulated but later weakened the process of unionization.

LEVRA, UMBERTO. *Il colpo di stato della borghesia. La crisi politica di fine secolo in Italia 1896/1900.* Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1975. v, 418 pp. L. 6000.

On the basis of many sources, among them archival material, the author discusses the crucial years after Adua and the fall of Crispi. The focus is on the year 1898, when Crispi's successor, Antonio di Rudini, presided over a bloody suppression of worker riots in Milan: the "*coup d'état* of the bourgeoisie against the people". The rise to power of Giolitti is seen as a consequence of renewed bourgeois solidarity. The author gives many new details on the various currents in the Italian workers' movement, including the Anarchists.

The Netherlands

PERTHUS, MAX. *Henk Sneevliet. Revolutionair-socialist in Europa en Azië.* Socialistiese Uitgeverij Nijmegen, Nijmegen 1976. 512 pp. Ill. D.fl. 28.50.

A sympathetic bird's-eye view of the life of the late Max Perthus (pseudonym of Pieter P. van 't Hart, 1910-75), written by Th. van Tijn, precedes the Sneevliet biography. This latter receives its particular flavour from the fact that its author was both an intimate friend and for many years a close political comrade of Sneevliet. He was, therefore, able to add a lot of private details and background information on Sneevliet's record as the leader of the Revolutionary Socialists in the Netherlands. Yet the account of the Indonesian years and that of the activities in China, where he worked as an agent of the Comintern ("Maring"), receive scarcely less attention. Much material has been worked up into this fascinating book.

VOS, H. DE. *Geschiedenis van het socialisme in Nederland in het kader van zijn tijd. Het Wereldvenster*, Baarn 1976. 2 vols. 247 pp.; 255 pp. D.fl. 37.50.

These two popularly written volumes describe the history and the present position of Socialism (including Communism and Anarchism) to the general reader. The octogenarian author offers a remarkably balanced—fundamentally highly sympathetic yet not uncritical—account. As a whole, his achievement is commendable, even if there are a number of errors of detail. The author's modesty in presenting his work is not matched by the publisher's: the latter's announcement of the volumes as a "standard work" is clearly an overstatement. There are no specified references, and although the author acknowledges his indebtedness to a wealth of literature he scarcely mentions these works in the text.

Rumania

CHIROT, DANIEL. *Social Change in a Peripheral Society. The Creation of a Balkan Colony*. Academic Press, New York, San Francisco, London 1976. xvii, 179 pp. \$ 12.50.

The author, who rejects the evolutionary theory of a progression of stages (such as the Marxist theory) but acknowledges the necessity of "some level of generalization", selected Wallachia as the subject of socio-historical research because it was here more than elsewhere in the Balkans that what is called a "colonial political economy" developed in the nineteenth century. The focus is on this development and on the growth of the power of the nobles since 1500. It is argued that before 1944 no serious effort at industrialization was undertaken, though the problem of agrarian overpopulation was recognized. Parallels with Third World phenomena are drawn.

Sweden

JOSEPHSON, ERLAND F. *SKP och Komintern 1921-1924. Motsättningarna inom Sveriges Kommunistiska Parti och dess relationer till den Kommunistiska Internationalen. Historiska Institutionen vid Uppsala Universitet*, Uppsala 1976; distr. by Almqvist & Wiksell International, Stockholm. 362 pp. S.kr. 76.50.

The present volume is a very thorough and well-researched account of the

conflict between the Höglund leadership of the Swedish Communist Party and the opposition, which was increasingly supported by the Comintern. The result was a party split in 1924. A detailed summary in English is appended.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

RABINOWITCH, ALEXANDER. *The Bolsheviks Come To Power. The Revolution of 1917 in Petrograd.* W. W. Norton & Co. Inc., New York 1976. xxxiii, 393 pp. Ill. \$ 14.95.

In this fully documented study a detailed account is given of the events from July to November 1917. The explanation offered of the Bolsheviks' success is in part the usual one: the appeal of their slogans promising peace, bread and land, and "all power to the Soviets", as well as the fact that all other major political groups (and the Kerenskij Government) had lost credibility. On other issues the author questions basic assumptions current among historians on the nature of the October Revolution and the Bolshevik Party in 1917. He stresses the latter's relatively democratic and decentralized structure and its mass character – both in complete contrast with the traditional Leninist model. Readers who will not be convinced of the validity of the "revisionist" theses can be expected to admire the exposé itself.

ROOBOL, W. H. *Tsereteli – A Democrat in the Russian Revolution. A Political Biography.* Transl. from the Dutch by Philip Hyams and Lynne Richards. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1976. xi, 273 pp. Ill. D.fl. 83.20.

Given the scarcity of documentary evidence on some stages of Tsereteli's life and the abundance of material on various others, a lack of balance was unavoidable in the present volume. Otherwise this is an informative and interesting political biography of a Menshevik revolutionary "with a deep aversion to violence", who as a student and as the leader of the Social Democrats in the Second Duma demonstrated his "personal courage" and his "skill as a parliamentarian". His record as a Minister in the Provisional Government (under L'vov and Kerenskij) is described in detail, although there remain questions with regard to his "policy of 'voluntary self-limitation'" and his attempt to square a "strong, united government" with the existence of "revolutionary organs that had grown spontaneously". It is suggested that Tsereteli, who in 1920-21 resisted the temptation to join the Georgian nationalists, became increasingly isolated because of his intransigence in his contacts with friends (he lived from 1881 to 1959, but the biography ends in the early 1930's).

TOLF, ROBERT W. *The Russian Rockefellers. The Saga of the Nobel Family and the Russian Oil Industry.* Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1976. xv, 269 pp. Ill. \$ 14.95.

There is no exaggeration in the present author's suggestion that the role played by the Nobel family (Immanuel, who emigrated from Sweden, his three sons, among them Alfred, and grandson) in the last decades of Tsarist Russia was indeed a momentous one. Using the few surviving and accessible

contemporary primary sources and an abundant memoir literature, he reconstructs the history of the family's achievements in the armament industry (already in the 1850's Immanuel modernized the navy with new engines), and especially in the Baku oil industry, which in 1900 produced more than half of the world's supply. Social measures on behalf of the workers (good housing) receive attention. It is contended that the Nobel family has been cast into the limbo of the lost as a consequence of the Bolshevik rewriting of Russian history.

VUCINICH, ALEXANDER. *Social Thought in Tsarist Russia. The Quest for a General Science of Society, 1861-1917.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1976. ix, 294 pp. \$ 15.50; £ 10.55.

In this study, written with acumen, the accent is on a synthesis of the major currents in Russian social thought (Nihilists, Populists, Anarchists, revolutionary Marxists and revisionists) which have in common the idea of the overall unity of society. Both Populists and Marxists, for instance, held a structuralist rather than a mechanical view. All were more or less ideological warriors. Very interesting is, e.g., the exposé on Michajlovskij's opinion that the intelligentsia – recognized by many as the prime mover of social revolution in Russia – was not a distinct social class.

OTHER BOOKS

KRUZE, E. E. *Položenie rabočego klassa Rossii v 1900-1914 gg.* Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Leningradskoe otdelenie, Leningrad 1976. 299 pp.

SACKS, MICHAEL PAUL. *Women's Work in Soviet Russia. Continuity in the Midst of Change.* Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1976. xiv, 221 pp.

Yugoslavia

DENITCH, BOGDAN DENIS. *The Legitimation of a Revolution. The Yugoslav Case.* Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1976. xi, 254 pp. \$ 15.00.

The author of this thought-provoking and illuminating study in political sociology discerns three stages in the Yugoslav Revolution: the victory of the Communists, the development of a national ideological variant of Communism of their own after the break with Moscow, and an – even more profound – break over a longer period, which began roughly in 1958 and has continued up to the present, viz., the experiment in self-management in industry. He gives both historical surveys and analyses. He considers Yugoslavia to be by far the most open and free of all Communist countries, and expects the above experiment to succeed in spite of serious obstacles, such as the existence of considerable income disparities. Also with regard to the nationality problem he is optimistic: "nationalist sentiments will probably exist on the periphery of political life for some time to come".