

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

SCHEFOLD, CHRISTOPH. Die Rechtsphilosophie des jungen Marx von 1842. Mit einer Interpretation der ‚Pariser Schriften‘ von 1844. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1970. xiii, 301 pp. DM 46.00.

A central place in this detailed study is given to Marx's articles written in the year 1842. Their philosophical essence is confronted with the different views expressed both in the doctorate thesis and in the *Jewish Question*, the *Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right* and the so-called Parisian manuscripts. The evolution is argued to have taken a course away from philosophy towards a positivist outlook, with serious consequences (as is remarked critically) for, e.g., the conception of freedom. Contemporary and earlier authors who influenced Marx's thought are dealt with as well.

Zur Geschichte der marxistisch-leninistischen Philosophie in Deutschland. Band I. Von ihren Anfängen bis zur Grossen Sozialistischen Oktoberrevolution. Von Matthäus Klein, Erhard Lange und Friedrich Richter. 1. Halbband. 2. Halbband. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1969. 626 pp.; 571 pp. M 18.50 per vol.

The authors heavily concentrate on Marx and Engels, but Lassalle and other contemporaries receive a fair measure of attention as well. What is presented as philosophy includes social theory at large. In the second part the focus is on the left-wing Marxists and on the "struggles" against such phenomena as Neo-Kantianism or "Dietzgenism". Although the interpretation does not contain new elements, the currents considered as revisionist etc. are not exclusively treated in terms of treason and the like.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

BRENDEL, CAJO. Anton Pannekoek, theoretikus van het socialisme. Uitgave SUN, Nijmegen 1970. 204 pp. Hfl. 8.50.

Continuity and change in Pannekoek's political thought are interpreted in this well-documented work by one of his younger fellow Council Communists as intellectual reflection on the general conditions of the West European and North American working classes. The differences with Lenin and Bolshevism constitute a central theme. Pannekoek's analysis of the Jacobin and essentially "bourgeois" character of the official ideology in Russia is clearly set forth. Another theme is the significance of spontaneity (*Selbsttätigkeit*) in the workers' actions. Pannekoek's accentuation of consciousness and individual insight is something which Mr Brendel seems to underrate.

Le centenaire du «Capital». Exposés et entretiens sur le marxisme. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1969. 341 pp. F.fr. 38.00.

This volume, containing the text of papers read and discussions held at a nine days' conference organized by the International Cultural Centre in July, 1967, contains thought-stimulating contributions on the place and function of "living Marxism" in our time. Various currents are represented: the "Althusserists" as well as, e.g., Lucien Goldmann, whose study on "ideology and Marxism" attempts to trace unscientific elements in Marx's thought (not to be identified simply with Hegelian elements). Apart from A. Abdel-Malek (with a contribution on Marxism and the national liberation in the Third World – here the discussions are particularly interesting) the main contributors are French.

DE COCK, GUSTAVE A. Citizen Participation: Doomed to Extinction or Last Foothold of Democracy? An Exploratory Study in Four West European Countries – The Netherlands, Denmark, The Federal Republic of Germany, and Great Britain – with Some Comparisons to North America. Sijthoff, Leiden 1969. 278 pp. Hfl. 30.00.

The title of the present volume should be long enough to advertize its contents, but on more than one count it is misleading. The actual subject is voluntary participation in social welfare, and the author's dramatic question turns out to be a sham problem: in his opinion participation is neither a thing of the past nor a panacea.

DOGNIN, P.-D. Initiation à Karl Marx. Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris 1970. 418 pp. F.fr. 39.30.

The author, a member of the Dominican Order, stresses especially the underlying conceptions such as that of the real *Gattungswesen*, which he re-finds in *Capital*, the work of Marx to which most attention is paid here. After a short biography, the fundamental conceptions are examined; a second part is exclusively devoted to the theory set forth in *Capital*. This theory is critically discussed as regards its utopian elements.

MARX [K.], ENGELS [F.] [et] LÉNINE [V.]. Sur les sociétés précapitalistes. Textes choisis de —. Préface de Maurice Godelier. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1970. 415 pp. F.fr. 26.00.

In a preface of 130 pages the editor discusses Marx's and Engels's conceptions of the evolution of society (from the "Asiatic mode of production" to Socialism). He believes that in Marx's writings of the 1850's the idea of "Oriental despotism" has proved a dead letter. In order to argue this, later works of the "classics" are quoted. Of the latter, there are among the selected extracts from books, articles and letters only two short ones by Lenin. The others are from various sources, such as the now famous *Grundrisse*, *Capital* and the letter to Zasulič.

OUTRIVE, LODE VAN. Sociologie en vakbond. Het onderzoek naar de vakbondsparticipatie binnen onderscheiden sociologische modellen.

Standaard Wetenschappelijke Uitgeverij, Antwerpen 1969; Universitaire Pers Rotterdam, Rotterdam. xxiv, 474 pp. B.fr. 450; Hfl. 37.50.

Sociologists have approached and interpreted rank-and-file participation in trade unions in different ways, and Dr Van Oustrive distinguishes no less than seven theories or models. After analyzing and criticizing each of them, he presents a "dynamic" theory of his own; a detailed index of subjects and names would have been more useful.

PANKOKE, ECKART. *Sociale Bewegung – Sociale Frage – Sociale Politik. Grundfragen der deutschen „Socialwissenschaft“ im 19. Jahrhundert.* [Industrielle Welt, Band 12.] Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1970. 228 pp. DM 25.00.

From the vantage point of modern sociological and socio-psychological insights the author deals with various currents of social thought and analysis in Germany around 1850. Among these currents are Conservatism, Marxism, other Socialisms (that of Grün, for instance), and the ideas of Lorenz Stein, which aimed at a reform of Liberalism with the help of the State in the interest of those who did not profit from the mobilization of new productive forces. The central issue is that of the confrontation with modern society and the spiritual crisis engendered by the downfall of the values and institutions from before the French Revolution.

PIERIS, RALPH. *Studies in the sociology of development.* Rotterdam University Press, Rotterdam 1969. viii, 222 pp. Hfl. 27.40.

"In the last decade, the literature on the sociology of development has become so extensive that codification of existing research has become a necessary operation. This has been one of the aims of the present book." Thus the author in his preface. He has not restricted himself to a re-assessment of the works of scores of sociologists, but also drawn on other disciplines, and presents a remarkably sober evaluation of the factors making for development and stagnation. Much attention is given to questions of mentality, tradition and psychology.

Protest, Reform, and Revolt. A Reader in Social Movements. Ed. by Joseph R. Gusfield. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1970. xiv, 576 pp. \$ 9.95; 95/-.

In his introduction the editor defines his criterion of selection as concerning "socially shared activities and beliefs directed toward the demand for change in some aspect of the social order". Historians, political scientists, sociologists and politicians from various ages, representing vastly different scientific, ideological and political outlooks, are the authors of texts (in extract form) on a broad variety of subjects. Thus, to offer a few examples taken at random, we find under the heading "Differential Responses to Social Change" the writers A. de Tocqueville and S. M. Lipset (on Fascism), under "Rejections of the Social Order and their Direction" G. Rudé and Raymond Aron, under "The Organization of Collective Action" Lenin.

Quelle économie? Quelle société? [Semaines Sociales de France, 56e session, Lille 1969.] Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon 1969. 296 pp. F.fr. 25.50.

The papers read at the 1969 *Semaine sociale* and the discussions are here reproduced in print. Any kind of "economism" (including Marxism) as well as anti-economic utopianism is refuted. The accent is on the interplay of cultural, social and economic forces and impulses. Among the main contributors are A. Barrère, H. Bartoli, J.-Y. Calvez, H. Chambre and J. Delors.

ROBINSON, JOAN. Freedom and Necessity. An Introduction to the Study of Society. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1970. 128 pp. 25/- (Paper: 12/-)

The author presents her readers with a short *tour d'horizon* of economic history. She defines the "economic interpretation of history" as one – not the – "indispensable element" in the study of society. The book is written in a very suggestive style and deals with lots of controversial issues. Primitive societies, the origins of class, the forms in which ruling classes have extracted profits from primary producers are discussed, as well as topical issues such as the problems of the Third World and the Chinese pattern of modernization. It is postulated that "morality" should be given priority over "technology". Assertions such as that in the USA the State has become the servant of the industrialists indicate the author's position, as does her hypothesis that in Sweden democratic public opinion "has mastered the industrialists".

ROLOFF, ERNST-AUGUST. Exkommunisten. Abtrünnige des Weltkommunismus. Ihr Leben und ihr Bruch mit der Partei in Selbstdarstellungen. v. Hase & Koehler Verlag, Mainz 1969. 432 pp. DM 48.00.

Methods developed in psychology and sociology have been combined in this politicalological approach to a great number of testimonies given by ex-Communists about their motives for their change of judgment. In particular, memoirs and autobiographies are systematically examined. On Gide and Wright special case studies are presented. Among the other ex-Communists dealt with are Mrs Buber-Neumann, Hyde, Kantorowicz, Kasnačev, Milosz, Regler, Silone, Woytinsky, and Zwerenz. The existence of several categories of self-images and several, vastly different, patterns of viewing, e.g., possibilities of internal reform in the countries under Communist rule is demonstrated.

SHKLAR, JUDITH N. Men and Citizens. A Study of Rousseau's Social Theory. Cambridge University Press, London 1969. viii, 245 pp. 55/-.

In the view of the present author, Rousseau is not in a class with Marx and Lenin, but rather with Thomas More and Herbert Marcuse: he is essentially a moralist and a social critic whose last word is resignation. Mrs Shklar has chosen a fresh approach to the entire corpus of Rousseau's writings and has not allowed herself to be influenced by the secondary literature, least of all by recent American publications.

Sozialpolitik und persönliche Existenz. Festgabe für Hans Achinger anlässlich seines 70. Geburtstages am 5. Oktober 1969. Hrsg. von A. Blind, Chr. von Ferber [und] H.-J. Krupp. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1969. 307 pp. DM 58.60.

Social policy in a broad sense is the common denominator of the twenty contributions which together with a bibliography of Professor Achinger's writings constitute the contents of this festschrift. We mention, choosing more or less at random, O. von Nell-Breuning's essay on the pendulum swing between unemployment and overemployment, and O. Neuloh's exposé of social planning and personal freedom in social policy. Most contributions are of interest as studies aiming at a theory of and a motivation for modern social policy as an integral part of socio-economic development.

VALL, MARK VAN DE. Labor Organizations. A Macro- and Micro-Sociological Analysis on a Comparative Basis. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. xi, 257 pp. Ill. 55/-.

The present volume is a comparative study of trade unionism in the welfare state; earlier versions appeared in Dutch and in German. The focus is on questions of union democracy, participation and disaffiliation in Western Europe and the United States.

WEINSTEIN, FRED [and] GERALD M. PLATT. The Wish To Be Free. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1969. ix, 319 pp. \$ 8.50.

This is not a fashionable book, and the pundits of Marxism may well use it to show how pernicious a doctrine psychoanalysis is. Unlike Fromm, Adorno and Marcuse, the authors vindicate the old-fashioned virtues of emotional control, self-discipline and competitive autonomy as prerequisites of progress, and they are no doubt better Freudians in this respect. They exemplify their idea of freedom with reference to the history of European society and civilization since the Reformation and the Enlightenment. They are well acquainted with the Weber thesis, but unfortunately not with Norbert Elias's pioneering study on the process of civilization (cf. IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 269).

Witchcraft and Sorcery. Selected Readings. Ed. by Max Marwick. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1970. 416 pp. 10/-.

A very useful collection of thirty readings on the belief in witchcraft and sorcery inside and outside Europe. Among the authors represented we mention Evans-Pritchard, Malinowski, Caro Baroja, and Trevor-Roper. Several contributors examine this weird superstition as an indicator of social ideals and social tensions.

OTHER BOOKS

BAKOENIN, MICHAEL. Over anarchisme, staat en dictatuur. Samengesteld en ingeleid door Arthur Lehning. Vert. van Jaap Kloosterman. L. J. C. Boucher, Den Haag 1970. 201 pp.

HISTORY

Annales de Démographie Historique 1969 (Études, chronique, documents, bibliographie). Directeur: P. Goubert. Réd. en Chef: J. Dupaquier. Éditions Sirey, Paris 1970. 520 pp. Maps. F.fr. 50.00.

From the present sixth volume onward, the papers of the *Annales de Démographie Historique* of each year will have a common theme. This time the demographic characteristics of a selected number of villages and small towns in Northern and Central France (mainly during the eighteenth century) are investigated. The other sections are as usual.

BETHELL, LESLIE. The Abolition of the Brazilian Slave Trade. Britain, Brazil and the Slave Trade Question 1807-1869. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. xvi, 425 pp. 90/-.

The emphasis in this fully documented, penetrating study is no less on Portuguese (including the African possessions) developments and, especially, on British policy and diplomacy than on Brazil itself. From 1807 onwards, when the Portuguese court fled to Rio de Janeiro before the invading French, Britain brought increasing pressure to bear in order to have the slave trade abolished. Although many concessions were made and the trade unequivocally declared illegal in 1830, it is estimated that in the next twenty years roughly half a million slaves were imported in Brazil. Not earlier than 1850-51 the trade came to an end. The economic motives for Brazilian stubbornness are examined, but attention is focused on the diplomatic moves and the functioning of "mixed commissions".

FOSSIER, ROBERT. Histoire sociale de l'Occident médiéval. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1970. 382 pp. Maps. F.fr. 35.00.

The present volume is an excellent introduction, written for educational purposes, to the social history of the non-Slavic parts of Europe during the Middle Ages; there is a very heavy emphasis on France. The subject is still largely *terra incognita*, but Professor Fossier has worked up all the findings and insights now available. Each chapter includes a number of extracts from mediaeval documents; unfortunately, abridgement has sometimes been very drastic (cf., e.g., the quotation from Chaucer on p. 299).

HAUPT, GEORGES. Programm und Wirklichkeit. Die internationale Sozialdemokratie vor 1914. Mit einem Vorwort von Ernest Labrousse. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1970. 256 pp. DM 16.80.

This is a revised and expanded translation of the introductory essay of *La deuxième Internationale 1889-1914*, which was noticed in IRSH, X (1965), pp. 313f. The *Répertoire analytique*, the nucleus of the original edition, has been replaced by a few appendices, notably a bibliography.

HULSE, JAMES W. Revolutionists in London. A Study of Five Unorthodox Socialists. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1970. ix, 246 pp. 48/-.

Essays on Stepniak, Kropotkin, Morris, Shaw and Bernstein have been brought together in this attractive volume. The common denominator, at least in so far as the foreigners are concerned, is the moderating influence their London contacts and the atmosphere of the city had on them. Morris and Shaw fit into the collection because they, too, were notable for original approaches not easily to be classified according to standard divisions. Thus the book is "an experiment in synthesis", and it is shown that the five men shared "certain values and interests".

Juvenile Offenders for a Thousand Years. Selected Readings from Anglo-Saxon Times to 1900. Ed. by Wiley B. Sanders. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1970; Oxford University Press, London. xix, 453 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50; 120/-.

Professor Sanders has brought together about 130 documents on juvenile delinquency and its correction in the English-speaking countries, with a heavy emphasis on the nineteenth century. It is obvious that documents of this type shed light on social relations in several ways. The common idea of indiscriminate punishment in former times is not corroborated.

KREUZER, HELMUT. *Die Boheme. Beiträge zu ihrer Beschreibung.* J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart 1968. xvi, 435 pp. DM 36.00.

The subculture of Bohemianism, often proclaimed dead, has re-emerged time and again since its beginnings (roughly about 1830), recently in the form of "provotariat" and hippies. In this pioneering study, which is by its very nature a multi-disciplinary approach, the author deals with backgrounds and motives of the (semi-)intellectuals (literary and artistic people) brought under the common denominator of Bohemians. It is argued that Bohemianism is a by-product of modern industrial, middle-class oriented society, and that its "protest" is a steady negation of that society's values, but takes on different political shapes. Anarchism and Caesarism are the poles, and thus Bohemians could become admirers of Hitler as well as adherents of left-wing extremism.

LEFRANC, GEORGES. *Grèves d'hier et d'aujourd'hui.* Aubier-Montaigne, Paris 1970. 302 pp. F.fr. 23.10.

Writing for the general reader, especially the trade unionist, the author tells the story of a great many strikes both in France and elsewhere. He points out the different categories, of which the political strike (March, 1920, in Germany; February, 1948, in Czechoslovakia, etc.) is given much attention. The conclusions drawn are cautious (e.g., in the case of the French strike of May-June, 1968) and the narrative is sober. The problems involved in "unofficial" strikes and the political issues connected with them are dealt with; examples are the Taft-Hartley Act and Mr Wilson's unsuccessful attempts at restrictive legislation of 1969.

LEHNING, ARTHUR. *From Buonarroti to Bakunin. Studies in International Socialism.* E. J. Brill, Leiden 1970. x, 345 pp. Ill. Hfl. 64.00.

The studies collected in this volume have all been published before and "are substantially unaltered"; only in the case of "The International Association, 1855-1859", which originally appeared in Vol. III (1938) of the *International Review for Social History*, some new biographical and bibliographical data have been added. The studies deal, among other things, with Bunarroti, the preliminary history of the First International and the conflict between Marx and Bakunin – subjects on which the author is a renowned specialist.

Die Linke gegen die Parteiherrschaft. Hrsg. und eingel. von Frits Kool. [Dokumente der Weltrevolution, Band 3.] Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg/B. 1970. 640 pp. Ill. S.fr. 32.00; DM 29.00.

The purpose of the series of *Dokumente der Weltrevolution* was summarized in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 485 (cf. p. 518 on the second volume). The documentary part of the present work is preceded by an extensive introduction, in which the genuinely Marxian-Marxist roots of the Council Communist "Left" are demonstrated, and the theoretical significance of this – numerically weak – current is analyzed against the background of its history from roughly 1920 (break with the German and Dutch CP's, soon with the Comintern) to the Second World War. The carefully edited and annotated documents comprise, among other things, texts by H. Gorter, H. Laufenberg, A. Pannekoek, O. Rühle, K. Schröder, and F. Wolffheim, as well as the programme of the German Communist Workers' Party.

LUZA, RADOMIR. History of the International Socialist Youth Movement. Sijthoff, Leiden 1970. 336 pp. Hfl. 25.00.

A concise sketch is given of the international Socialist youth movement from the constitution of an international bureau of Socialist youth organizations (among others, De Man, Karl Liebknecht, Henriette Roland Holst) through the foundation of the Socialist Youth International in 1923 until the Second World War. The author concentrates on the history of the International Union of Socialist Youth (founded in 1946; the preparations are discussed from 1941 onward) to 1966. The record files of the organization have been thoroughly exploited, and a good picture is drawn of the many-sided activities and problems, both internal ones and those ensuing from the connection with the national parties. Thus, the IUSY's role in anti-colonialist actions and its ties with the Asian, African and Latin American countries are described *in extenso*.

MARIE, JEAN-JACQUES. Le trotskysme. [Questions d'Histoire.] Flammarion, Paris 1970. 143 pp. F.fr. 3.50.

The political biography of Trockij is written here only in so far as it seemed relevant to "Trotskyism"; thus, the years 1917-24 have been almost completely excluded, and Trockij's activities and opinions during his subsequent emigration are treated at length. The history of Trotskyism after Trockij – a history of conflicts – is sketched from a clearly anti-Pabloist angle. A useful bibliography is appended.

MITCHELL, DAVID. 1919: Red Mirage. Jonathan Cape, London 1970. 385 pp. Ill. 45/-.

The author, whose sympathies are strongly with the romantic revolutionaries – those who lost all the battles but in whose name the war for a better world goes on –, presents an extremely lively account of events and opinions in the hectic year 1919, in Russia and Hungary as well as in Germany, Britain, the USA, etc. The eclipse of humanitarian concepts under Bolshevism and the failure of Western statesmen have received most of the author's attention. The book is based in the main on a wealth of printed sources such as memoirs and contemporary pamphlets and newspapers. An extensive bibliography (many titles are commented upon) is added.

The New Cambridge Modern History. Vol. VI. The Rise of Great Britain and Russia 1688-1715/25. Ed. by J. S. Bromley. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. xxxiv, 947 pp. 80/–.

Unlike the corresponding volume of the old *Cambridge Modern History*, the present volume does not concentrate on Louis XIV, but on the rise of the "lateral" powers of Europe, notably Britain. Political, military and economic history are definitely better represented than social history, but there are separate chapters on science, culture and religion. First-rate contributors have worked up fresh insights, and in part even unpublished materials.

Die Presse der Arbeiterklasse und der sozialen Bewegungen. Von den dreißiger Jahren des 19. Jahrhunderts bis zum Jahre 1967. Bibliographie und Standortverzeichnis der Presse der deutschen, der österreichischen und der schweizerischen Arbeiter-, Gewerkschafts- und Berufsorganisationen (einschließlich der Protokolle und Tätigkeitsberichte). Mit einem Anhang: Die deutschsprachige Presse der Arbeiter-, Gewerkschafts- und Berufsorganisationen anderer Länder. Ges., zus.gest. und bearb. von Alfred Eberlein. Für den Druck bearb. von Joachim Böhm, Klaus Reinowski, Hellmuth Weber. A-E. F-K. L-R. S-Z und Anhang. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin; Verlag Sauer & Auvermann KG, Frankfurt/M. 1968; 1969. cviii, 2122 pp. M 216.00; DM 300.00.

Die Presse der Arbeiterklasse und der sozialen Bewegungen. [.....] Registerband. Zus.gest. von Alfred Eberlein. Bearb. von Joachim Böhm und Hellmuth Weber. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin; Verlag Sauer & Auvermann KG, Frankfurt/M. 1970. v, 336 pp. M 33.00; DM 50.00.

These five volumes constitute an impressive achievement. The bibliography contains several kinds of entries: daily, weekly etc. press organs, works house organs, periodically published pamphlets, calendars, almanacs, minutes of sessions of a great many organizations, and so on. In general, the items are alphabetically arranged; an exception is made for such categories as "Reports", "Minutes" and the like. In each case the location (or locations) is given; libraries, archives and institutes in many countries are indicated. The bibliographical data also comprise predecessors and successors of the periodical in question. The index volume contains, among other things, a list of those organizations which are represented in the bibliography as

responsible for the publication of the items mentioned there. Although the bibliography seems to be almost exhaustive as regards the Social Democrat and Communist movements, a few random checks in other fields (various small groups and organizations as well as Christian social movements are considered, too) led to the discovery of some errors such as the omission of an important location of a complete set of one periodical. On the whole, however, this work is an invaluable tool of commendable accuracy.

REISBERG, ARNOLD. *Lenins Beziehungen zur deutschen Arbeiterbewegung*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1970. 623 pp. M 10.80.

This is a thoroughgoing and well-documented exposé of Lenin's relations with German Social Democracy and Communism. In some cases, the author adds some nuances to the common picture, for instance of the interpretation of the *Putsch* of March, 1921, where he has made use of Lenin's handwritten comments in his copies of contemporary pamphlets. The evaluation is throughout in perfect conformity with the official CPSU and SED standpoints.

SCHENDA, RUDOLF. *Volk ohne Buch. Studien zur Sozialgeschichte der populären Lesestoffe 1770-1910*. Vittorio Klostermann, Frankfurt/M. 1970. 607 pp. DM 72.50.

It is the thesis of Dr Schenda that down to the First World War the broad masses of France and Germany, if they read at all, fed on a diet of chapbooks and cheap novels that breathe a spirit of escapism and reaction. The author presents his voluminous work as a pilot study which asks for falsification. We must confine ourselves to the remark that even if there is much to be criticized the reader will find a wealth of information, in part based upon unpublished sources, on a hitherto largely neglected subculture. The detailed bibliography does not mention Hermann Glaser's *Spiessers-Ideologie*.

SOUYRI, PIERRE. *Le marxisme après Marx*. [Questions d'Histoire.] Flammarion, Paris 1970. 123 pp. F.fr. 3.50.

Within a modest compass the major tendencies in Marxism are dealt with objectively and with much acumen. The main points of conflict are set forth clearly. Thus Kautsky, Luxemburg, Trockij, Maoism, the Council Communists and Marcuse come up for concise treatment, and the author has managed, also in his selection of brief extracts, to present the reader with the very essentials. One focal point is the question whether a reformed capitalism can control the problem of rentability indefinitely.

STEIN, STANLEY J. and BARBARA H. STEIN. *The Colonial Heritage of Latin America. Essays on Economic Dependence in Perspective*. Oxford University Press, New York 1970. ix, 222 pp. \$ 5.00. (Paper: \$ 1.50.)

This is a collection of well-written essays intended for the general reader. They deal with the history of Iberian colonialism in America, its effects on the home-lands and on the commercially more developed states (sixteenth-

eighteenth-century England, France, Holland), and with the growing impact of Britain during the nineteenth-century "neo-colonialist" phase (the "informal imperialism of free trade and investment"). In an epilogue it is argued that a similar structure prevails today.

STEINER, HERBERT. *Die Gebrüder Scheu. Eine Biographie.* Europa Verlag, Wien 1968. iv, 172 pp. Ill. S 120.

Of Josef, Andreas and Heinrich Scheu, three brothers who were active in the early years of the Austrian labour movement, short biographies are given here. Josef remained in Austria; Andreas, after his conflict with Oberwinder, became active in the British labour movement and died in Zurich in 1927; Heinrich served in the ranks of the German and Swiss Social Democracy. The documents, which constitute the bulk of the volume, consist of letters to and from various persons (the brothers among themselves, Fr. and V. Adler, Engels, Greulich, W. Liebknecht, Renner, etc.), verses, and the minutes of the high treason trial of 1870, in which Andreas, together with Bebel and Liebknecht, was a defendant.

WILLIAMS, E. N. *The Ancien Régime in Europe. Government and Society in the Major States 1648-1789.* The Bodley Head, London, Society, Toronto 1970. xv, 599 pp. 84/-.

In the present study of the Dutch Republic, Spain, France, Russia, Prussia Austria and Britain the focus is not on international relations, but on the inner workings of those states, and in this context the social history of the *ancien régime* is also discussed at some length. The author, who knows several continental languages, is well up in the subject (or rather subjects) he treats, and his extremely readable book is without doubt a very useful introduction. A select bibliography and a detailed index are appended.

OTHER BOOKS

WEE, HERMAN VAN DER. *Löhne und wirtschaftliches Wachstum. Eine historische Analyse.* [Kölner Vorträge zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Heft 6.] Hrsg. vom Forschungsinstitut für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte an der Universität zu Köln, Köln 1969. 31 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

BOSERUP, ESTER. *Woman's Role in Economic Development.* George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1970. 283 pp. Maps. 52/-.

Mrs Boserup has written a pioneering study on the actual or potential role of female labour in economic development. The information she has collected is, if not first-hand, very instructive indeed. She also deals with problems of migration, emancipation and education.

GOVAERTS, FRANCE. *Loisirs des femmes et temps libre.* Préface de Max Kaplan. Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1969. 312 pp. B.fr. 435.

Largely drawing upon the results of the Time Budget Research Project, Dr Govaerts has written a scholarly essay on the leisure time which women in Belgium and elsewhere have at their disposal. Most interesting is her treatment of the question in how far they can actually use it in terms of personal development and political participation. The argument is illustrated with many tables and graphs.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

Colonialism in Africa 1870-1960. Vol. 1. The History and Politics of Colonialism 1870-1914. Ed. by L. H. Gann and Peter Duignan. Cambridge University Press, London 1969. xi, 532 pp. Maps. 100/-.

In their preface the editors state that their project "concerns the imperial impact on sub-Saharan Africa"; four volumes have been planned. The first two volumes will outline "the history and politics of imperialism from the 'scramble for Africa' to decolonization", the third will deal with the impact of colonialism on African societies, and the fourth with economic questions. The present volume comes near to offering a full picture of the general issues at stake. Some studies are more Africa-centred in their approach than others. In all, however, there is a tendency toward inclusion of both the elements of continuity and those of change and difference. This holds true, e.g., for the motives for imperial expansion; in this, purely accidental events were often of more importance than consciously planned policies. We mention, choosing at random from fifteen contributions of a high standard of excellence, the studies by Miss E. Colson (on African society), by C. Coquery-Vidrovitch (on French colonization), by J. Stengers (on the Congo Free State), by T. O. Ranger (on opposition to the imposition of colonial rule), and by Ch. P. Groves (on missionary and humanistic aspects of imperialism).

HILL, POLLY. *Studies in Rural Capitalism in West Africa*. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. xxiii, 173 pp. Maps. 70/-.

Polly Hill, whose book on the native cocoa-farmers was noticed in *IRSH*, IX (1964), p. 141, now presents further information on the existence of a native entrepreneurial class in Ghana and Nigeria. The attitudes of these people, who, whether they produce cocoa, cattle or fish, display a considerable resourcefulness, are analyzed by means of an interdisciplinary approach. Professor S. Hymer has contributed a foreword.

Tanzania

FRIEDLAND, WILLIAM H. *Vuta Kamba. The Development of Trade Unions in Tanganyika*. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1969. xiii, 280 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

A survey of the history of trade unionism under British rule in Tanganyika precedes the central part of this well-documented study, which combines historical with sociological and anthropological approaches: the impact of rapid political change on the unions. The latter became restive during the early 1960's, a development culminating in the military revolt of 1964 backed by the trade unions' organization, which then was put under firm government control. The period (to 1967) during which the Minister of Labour was at the same time Secretary General is dealt with in an epilogue. Several case studies are appended.

Tunisia

ROUS, JEAN. Habib Bourguiba. L'Homme d'action de l'Afrique. Les Éditions John Didier, Paris 1969. 189 pp. Ill. F.fr. 16.50.

Jean Rous, who is a personal friend of Bourguiba, has written a popular and sympathetic account of the latter's record up to independence; a sequel will be published in a year or so. In the present volume Bourguiba comes to the fore as a great leader and a sharp politician.

South Africa

KADALIE, CLEMENTS. My Life and the ICU. The Autobiography of a Black Trade Unionist in South Africa. Ed., with an Introd. by Stanley Trapido. Frank Cass & Co Ltd, London 1970. 230 pp. 42/-.

The first draft of this remarkable autobiography, which is at the same time the annals of the first black union in the country (the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa), was completed in 1946. The focus is on the years 1921 to 1929, when Kadalie was the Union's National Secretary, and on the 'thirties, when his position was reduced to that of a split-off group's leader in East London. The editor's introduction gives a sober basis for an understanding of the vivid memoirs which describe, *inter alia*, the author's struggle for emancipation of the black majority (the ICU became a real mass movement) and the efforts to win support internationally, mainly from the British TUC.

OTHER BOOKS

SIMONS, H. J. and R. E. Class and Colour in South Africa 1850-1950. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1969. 702 pp.

AMERICA

Latin American Peasant Movements. Ed. by Henry A. Landsberger. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1969. xi, 476 pp. \$ 12.50; 119/-.

Ten specialists in their respective fields present, for the major part, case studies not published elsewhere. The editor, apart from contributing a study on a vineyard workers' strike in Chile (1953), in which he also deals with the role played by the Church and the intellectuals, has written a general appraisal of the factors influencing the outbreak, and chances of success, of

peasant rebellions. It is interesting to note the importance of outward influence, purely peasant revolts in an unshaken traditional order being doomed to failure. Other contributions are on the Peasant Union movement of Venezuela (J. D. Powell), the Mexican Zapata movement (R. A. White, SJ), peasant syndicates among Bolivian Indians (D. B. Heath), Peru (W. W. Craig, Jr, J. Cotler and F. Portocarrero), Guatemala (N. J. Pearson), and Brazil (C. N. Hewitt). The societal opposition to peasant movements is discussed by E. Feder.

LIEBMAN, SEYMOUR B. *The Jews in New Spain. Faith, Flame, and the Inquisition.* University of Miami Press, Coral Gables (Fla.) 1970. 381 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

The author traces the record of the illegal Jewish communities in Central America, which weathered the storms of the Inquisition but were unable to flourish in a milder climate. The volume is largely based on trial records and makes fascinating reading.

Brazil

MARIGHELA, CARLOS. *Pour la libération du Brésil. Textes traduits du portugais et présentés par Conrad Detrez.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1970. 140 pp. F.fr. 12.00.

The main written testimony to the late Carlos Marighela's adoption of a modified Castro-Guevarism is his "Handbook on the Urban Guerilla Fighter" – a compendium on terrorist violence preached as the appropriate catalyzer of the ultimately decisive countryside rebellion. This and other texts, introduced in a vein of unrestricted admiration by the translator, who sketches Marighela's life story (CP leader of long standing, but during the 1960's converted to a more revolutionary line), throw light on the extreme Left in Brazil.

OTHER BOOKS

RODRIGUES, EDGAR. *Socialismo e Sindicalismo no Brasil 1675-1913.* Laemmert, Rio de Janeiro – Guanabara 1969. 346 pp. Ill.

Mexico

ATKIN, RONALD. *Revolution! Mexico 1910-1920.* Macmillan, London 1969. xiv, 354 pp. Ill. Maps. 63/-.

In this lively, popularly written account of the most turbulent decade in Mexican history the focus is on the political and military exploits rather than on economic and social developments. The author, who has used secondary sources as well as Mexican and North American newspapers, has managed to present a clear picture of the enormously complicated rivalries, political affiliations and volte-faces. Men such as Madero, Villa, Zapata or Obregon are sketched in vivid colours.

Santo Domingo

MORENO, JOSÉ A. *Barrios in Arms. Revolution in Santo Domingo.* University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1970. xiv, 226 pp. Ill. \$ 8.95.

The author, then a Catholic priest studying sociology and doing field work in Santo Domingo, took part in the revolution of 1965. Against the background of the country's recent history since Trujillo, he describes the course of events (US intervention, negotiations, etc.); here the sections dealing with personal experiences with the food rationing are the ones most vividly told. The efforts at a sociological analysis of the rebels have remained somewhat fragmentary.

United States of America

BAILEY, HUGH C. *Liberalism in the New South. Southern Social Reformers and the Progressive Movement.* University of Miami Press, Coral Gables (Fla.) 1969. 290 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

Although there is no exactly defined limit in time, the period covered in this highly fascinating study is roughly the quarter of a century following the 1890's, during which the "tangled skein of Southern politics" was "almost beyond belief". The book presents, in a modest and critical way, a re-assessment of a real liberal current among the Southern whites and blacks alike, which was hampered not in the last place by the rise of racial feeling (social Darwinism!) in the North. Illuminating portraits are sketched of various leading persons such as George Washington Cable, Walter Hines Page, and Booker T. Washington.

BARTLEY, NUMAN V. *The Rise of Massive Resistance. Race and Politics in the South During the 1950's.* Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge 1969. xiii, 389 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

This valuable study concentrates on the rise and meaning of "massive resistance" to public school desegregation. Notwithstanding socio-economic change the fundamental traditions of the conservative forces in the South remained largely intact. Progressive tendencies among the whites remained weak, as did Negro political participation. Thus, although massive "neo-bourbon" resistance failed to achieve its aim of rigorous segregationism to be maintained completely and legally, its "real significance" was not this failure, "but the success it enjoyed in stabilizing political patterns". A useful bibliographical essay with illuminating comments on scores of books and articles is appended.

COMMONS, JOHN R. *The Economics of Collective Action.* Ed. with Introd. and Suppl. Essay by Kenneth H. Parsons. With a Biogr. Sketch by Selig Perlman. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Milwaukee, London 1970. xxi, 382 pp. \$ 6.50.

The last book of John R. Commons (1862-1945), originally published five years after his death, is very suitable for an introduction to his economic

and social thought. Although he might be regarded as belonging to the "institutional" school, his emphasis on human will and human choice (with which his positive appraisal of trade unionism as a "countervailing power" is connected) is a distinctive feature of this typically American reformer.

CONLIN, JOSEPH ROBERT. *Bread and Roses Too. Studies of the Wobblies.* [Contributions in American History, 1.] Greenwood Publishing Corporation, Westport (Conn.) 1969. xv, 165 pp. \$ 8.50.

With this collection of essays (some of them modified versions of previous articles) the author wishes to contribute to an analysis of aspects of the IWW, notably those which have led to controversial interpretations. It is asserted that the Wobblies had "a coherent philosophy of labor unionism", but the treatment given here suggests at least a somewhat less outspoken judgment. The author points out the differences with European Syndicalism, refutes the thesis that the IWW was anti-political, and stresses its commitment to traditional American liberties; the Wobblies were more like their contemporaries than they themselves and their adversaries would have admitted.

DUBOFSKY, MELVYN. *We Shall Be All. A History of the Industrial Workers of the World.* Quadrangle Books, Chicago 1969. xviii, 557 pp. \$ 12.50.

This history of the IWW up to 1924 (later years are treated summarily in an "epilogue") is a fascinating book. Besides presenting a description of events in which the Wobblies were active and an analysis of the various currents of thought in the IWW and those partly familiar with or sympathetic toward it, the author has drawn clear-cut portraits of many people who played leading roles in the organization and in radical American Socialism (for instance, Haywood and DeLeon). It is convincingly argued that in "their imprecise ideology and vague doctrine, the Wobblies too often substituted romantic anarcho-utopianism for hard analysis of social and economic realities". But even if the IWW had possessed "a more palatable prescription for revolution", its followers – intent on better conditions of life within the existing society – would scarcely have taken it.

FAULK, ODIE B. *The Geronimo Campaign.* Oxford University Press, New York 1969. ix, 245 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

This book is about the final operations against the Apache Indians in the mountainous borderland of the United States and Mexico, 1885-86. The author presents a very sympathetic picture of the Apache war leader Geronimo, who died as an exile in Florida.

MILLER, STUART CREIGHTON. *The Unwelcome Immigrant. The American Image of the Chinese, 1785-1882.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1969. xi, 259 pp. \$ 7.50.

It is Professor Miller's thesis that American sinophobia was neither determined by the "coolie invasion" nor restricted to California; as a matter of fact a negative stereotype of the Chinese had been built up long before by

merchants, diplomats and missionaries, and this image was increasingly popularized by the mass media. The author has brought together a wealth of material to corroborate his thesis, and he has some interesting pages on the correlation with racist doctrines.

Oneida Community. An Autobiography, 1851-1876. Ed., with an *Introd. and Pref.*, by Constance Noyes Robertson. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse 1970. xviii, 364 pp. Ill. \$ 11.50.

The author, a descendant from Community founders, relates part of its history with the help of numerous quotations from its periodicals as well as from materials by John Humphrey Noyes (whose ageing and then retirement is considered to be the most important single cause for Oneida's disintegration after the longest period of success any comparable community had) and other "Bible Communists". Mrs Robertson, describing the community's ideals at length (including the experiment in eugenics) and with sympathy (an "idyll" of happiness), presents many data, but deals less with Fourierist and Owenite influences.

REDKEY, EDWIN S. Black Exodus. Black Nationalist and Back-to-Africa Movements, 1890-1910. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1969. xi, 319 pp. \$ 10.00; 90/-. (Paper: \$ 2.45; 22/-.)

The American Colonization Society papers are the primary source for this interesting study, which focuses on Bishop Turner's activities. It contains much information, not only on the different views held among the articulate black population of the USA and on white supporters of colonization, but also on the experiences of colonists who settled in Liberia. The weakness of the colonization movement (not only caused by financial problems) is discussed in detail.

ROSS, DAVIS R. B. Preparing for Ulysses. Politics and Veterans During World War II. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1969. vii, 315 pp. \$ 10.00.

The liberal "Veterans' New Deal", which accompanied the rapid demobilization of 1945 and included non-disabled personnel, resulted from the convergence of several forces. Professor Ross concentrates on the Federal Government, but he also deals with the part played by the veterans' organizations and by Congress.

Trade Union Government and Collective Bargaining. Some Critical Issues. Ed. by Joel Seidman. Foreword by George P. Shultz. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1970. xxv, 304 pp. \$ 15.00.

The papers and discussions that make up the present volume have their origin in a seminar sponsored by the Graduate School of Business of the University of Chicago in November, 1967. Their common subject is the rising unrest in American unions and its impact on union-management relations (wildcat strikes, refusals to ratify contracts, etc.). All the papers are

of course relevant to contemporary social history, but we draw special attention to those on rank-and-file unrest in historical perspective, by Philip Taft, and on the American trade-union leader, by Abraham Friedman.

YELLOWITZ, IRWIN. *The Position of the Worker in American Society, 1865-1896.* [American Historical Sources Series: Research and Interpretation.] Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) 1969. ix, 118 pp. \$ 4.25. (Paper: \$ 2.75.)

The actual subject of this booklet is the waning, on the part of the American workers, of the belief in individual mobility and the underlying success ethic, and the rise of collective action. In accordance with the educational purpose of the series in which it is published, the volume consists of an interpretative essay, twenty-seven documents, and suggestions for further reading.

ZIEGER, ROBERT H. *Republicans and Labor 1919-1929.* University of Kentucky Press, Lexington 1969. xi, 303 pp. \$ 8.25.

The subject of this well-documented study is the way in which the Republicans coped with the labour problem during the 'twenties. The author shows how notably Herbert Hoover, at the time Secretary of Commerce, was successful in taking the wind out of the sails of organized labour, at least until the storm rose in 1929.

OTHER BOOKS

CARDEN, MAREN LOCKWOOD. *Oneida: Utopian Community to Modern Corporation.* The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1969. xx, 228 pp. Ill.

Venezuela

ALEXANDER, ROBERT J. *The Communist Party of Venezuela.* Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford n.d. [1970.] xxi, 246 pp. \$ 6.00. (Paper: \$ 2.80.)

The Communist Party of Venezuela (the earlier history of which is outlined) has a singular record of violence and failure under the presidencies of Betancourt and Leoni, particularly during the years 1962-66. Here, especially, it was the prospect of a moderately nationalistic, socially progressive, democratic movement (*Acción Democrática*, supported by the Christian Social *Copei*) with fair chances of reaching popular objectives, which prompted the CP (and the left-wing MIR) to violent action. The author argues, on the ground of much evidence, that democratic reform is able to frustrate and annihilate Communist plans.

ASIA

Land Control and Social Structure in Indian History. Ed. by Robert Eric Frykenberg. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Milwaukee, London 1969. xxi, 256 pp. \$ 10.00; 95/-.

Nine historians deal with the most complex and central theme of the former British India. Their studies encompass the times of the Mughals until the end of the British rule. The editor sets the tone by stressing the task of "correctly analyzing the relationships between social structure and control of land". The more general essays are by W. C. Neale, A. T. Embree and B. S. Cohn. Special regions and periods are dealt with by S. Nurul Hasan ("Zamin-dars under the Mughals"), Th. R. Metcalf (Oudh), T. Raychaudhuri (East Bengal), B. Stein, M. Mukherjee, and the editor (South India, Madras).

The Partition of India. Policies and Perspectives 1935-1947. Ed. by C. H. Philips and Mary Doreen Wainwright. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1970. 607 pp. 110/-.

Indians, Pakistanis and Britons took part in a series of meetings which were held during several years, and in which people who lived through the time of partition discussed their experiences with historians. From this so-called partition seminar the present volume has resulted. It is divided into two parts. The first, "Policies and Parties", is largely based on the study of records; the second, "Perspectives and Reflections", contains contributions derived from personal observation. The introduction summarizes British policy and the roles played by Congress and the Muslim League. The contributions number 29; they offer no comprehensive study, but a series of studies and essays on important aspects. It becomes clear that as late as 1946 only a minority believed in the end of the Raj; this partly explains Jinnah's success, who did. Among the contributors are: P. N. S. Mansergh, R. J. Moore, A. G. Noorani, B. R. Nanda, S. R. Mehrotra, D. G. Dalton, Z. H. Zaidi, Khalid B. Sayeed, K. N. Chaudhuri, and M. Zinkin.

SIMON, SHELDON W. *The Broken Triangle.* Peking, Djakarta and the PKI. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1969. x, 210 pp. \$ 6.95; 66/-.

Basing himself in the main on English translations of relevant Indonesian and Chinese sources, the author gives a good account of the stages in the triangular co-operation between Peking, the Sukarno administration and the Indonesian CP, and of its breakdown in 1965. The gradual shift of Sukarno's policy towards the "second" phase of the revolution, which should be "socialist", and towards a most hearty collaboration with Communist China (the "confrontation" policy vis-a-vis Malaysia had, e.g., Peking's full support) was reflected in China's acceptance in the Indonesian CP of what otherwise would have been proclaimed a revisionist line: Aidit and Njoto subscribed to Sukarno's ideology (with few exceptions) just because it offered them real powers.

Studies in the Economic History of the Middle East from the rise of Islam to the present day. Ed. by M. A. Cook. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1970. ix, 526 pp. 70/-.

The papers that make up the present volume were originally submitted to a conference held at the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London in July, 1967. Only a few of them border upon social history, e.g.,

"Economic History and the History of Social Classes in the Moslem World", by Maxime Rodinson (in French); "Sociology and Economic History: an Essay on Mediation", by Anouar Abdel-Malek; and "Historical Obstacles to the Development of a Bourgeoisie in Iran", by Ahman Ashraf.

Afghanistan

GREGORIAN, VARTAN. *The Emergence of Modern Afghanistan. Politics of Reform and Modernization, 1880-1946.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1969. xi, 586 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 17.50.

In some respects the title of this learned work seems too modest. More than 100 pages are devoted to the country's history before 1880 and to a critical account of the general factors influencing the chances – and speed – of modernization: religious traditions, ethnic diversity, and the impact of European (British and Russian) interests. In order not to be submerged by the latter a reform movement began about 1880, which accelerated after the First World War. The author describes this development in great detail and on the basis of a wealth of sources in various languages.

China

HSIAO, TSO-LIANG. *The Land Revolution in China, 1930-1934. A Study of Documents.* University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1969. ix, 361 pp. \$ 12.50.

The second part of this noteworthy work consists of an English translation of 26 documents originating from the Chinese CP; two more, published in an appendix, refer to the years 1928 and 1929. In the first part the author amply discusses 117 documents *in toto*. His careful analysis constitutes a valuable contribution to the views held on land policy and those on classes and their roles (Li Li-san, Mao Tse-tung) in particular, and to the debates within the Chinese CP and the Comintern line in general. It is interesting to compare Mr Hsiao's findings with the conclusions at which Mr Thornton (*vide* below) arrives, notwithstanding their different approaches.

PRICE, R. F. *Education in Communist China.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1970. xix, 308 pp. 60/–.

The author taught at the Second Foreign Languages Institute in Peking between 1965 and 1967. His account, though it does not neglect the historical aspects, is full of highly topical information. A discussion of "Mao Tse-tung thought" on the function and aims of education in the broadest sense precedes a detailed survey of school types (including part-time classes), which provides information on organizational questions, political direction and the curricula. A special chapter is devoted to the "moral-political educators": the party, the army, the youth organizations. The impact of the Cultural Revolution is treated concisely.

THORNTON, RICHARD C. *The Comintern and the Chinese Communists 1928-1931.* University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1969. xviii, 246 pp. \$ 9.50.

The starting point for the author are the differences of opinion between Western and Communist writers and between the latter among themselves on the interpretation of the role played by Moscow and the Comintern in the years following the Canton uprising. The "Li Li-san line" (which developed into an almost Trotskyite position) is demonstrated to have been a deviation from the strategy set forth by the Comintern, whereas Mao Tse-tung's policy is shown to have been in conformity with Moscow's directions. The "Li Li-san line" (overall and frontal attack, also in the cities) is largely explained as resulting from the fear of being by-passed by regional leaders in command of armed forces.

VOGEL, EZRA F. *Canton under Communism. Programs and Politics in a Provincial Capital, 1949-1968.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1969. xviii, 448 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 13.95.

On the basis of a variety of sources, among which the regional and local party press is of outstanding importance, the author gives a full exposé of the twenty years following Communist victory in Canton city and, to a less extent, in Kwantung province. Here the conflict between the party cadres and the Kuomintang officials, who continued to serve under the new regime, was particularly serious. The age-old North-South conflict emerged in new forms. Especially in later years differences became less conspicuous than similarities with other cities and regions. The effects of centralization are described in detail in this book, which constitutes one of the most important contributions on Communist China.

India

LYNCH, OWEN M. *The Politics of Untouchability. Social Mobility and Social Change in a City of India.* Columbia University Press, New York, London 1969. xix, 251 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00; 90/-.

The American anthropologist Owen Lynch spent one and a half year of field work among the Jatavs of Agra in Uttar Pradesh, and the result is the present study of this "scheduled" caste of urban leather workers. It is demonstrated that political democracy may well lead to an adaptation and transformation of the caste system which amounts to social emancipation.

ROSS, AILEEN D. *Student Unrest in India. A Comparative Approach.* McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, London 1969. xiv, 301 pp. C\$ 12.50; 112/6.

The author deals with a number of special cases which illuminate the nature of Indian student protest and indiscipline, beginning with the 1959 Youth Festival strike. But he concentrates less on special instances than on a broad discussion of motives and general factors explaining the main characteristics on the basis of numerous interviews with lecturers and students in various universities. That participants in "actions" are more likely to be found among the sons of the well-to-do is certainly less startling than the similarities with student unrest in the developed countries; yet the classification of "participants" appears to be at least a fruitful hypothesis. Full attention is

paid to the reasons given by students for their demonstrations (political crises, economic problems, emotional release, etc.). These reasons are analyzed with perspicacity.

Indonesia

Indonesian Political Thinking 1945-1965. Ed. by Herbert Feith and Lance Castles. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1970. xvi, 505 pp. \$ 13.50; 129/-.

This selection of documents, ably introduced (by the first mentioned editor) and commented upon, is representative of a broad scale of political opinions and issues. Sukarno's *Gotong Rojong* (mutual assistance) conception and his *Marhaenism*, Mohammed Hatta's sober criticism, Islamic views, democratic Socialist approaches and the PKI's ideological evolution are given documentary evidence. Likewise, the points on which the debates concentrated (role of the army), minorities, regional autonomy *versus* centralism, for instance) are clearly presented.

Israel

MEIER-CRONEMEYER, HERMANN. Kibbutzim. Geschichte, Geist und Gestalt. 1. Teil. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1969. 300 pp. Ill. DM 32.00.

The German author, who knows Hebrew, has made a thorough study of the kibbutz movement. In the present volume, which will be followed by a second on the *Geist* and a third on the *Gestalt* of the kibbutzim, he traces their history since the Second *Aliyah*. Irrespective of the merit of its underlying assumptions (which may be commented upon at a later stage) this new study bears witness to diligence and erudition.

VITELES, HARRY. A History of the Co-operative Movement in Israel. A Source Book in 7 Volumes. Book V. Workers Producers Transportation and Service Co-operatives. Book VI. Central Agricultural Co-operatives. Vallentine, Mitchell, London 1968; 1970. xiii, 414 pp.; xiv, 750 pp. 63/-; 105/-.

For the contents of the first four volumes of this standard work we refer to our notice in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 469. In Vol. V Professor Viteles deals with the non-agricultural co-operatives, most of which are sponsored by the Histadrut. Vol. VI is devoted to the central agricultural organizations, which are engaged in such activities as marketing, purchasing and processing. The author again provides a wealth of information.

Japan

ARIMA, TATSUO. The Failure of Freedom. A Portrait of Modern Japanese Intellectuals. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1969. xiii, 296 pp. \$ 10.00.

The Japanese intellectuals in the years preceding and following the First World War were, as "heirs to the legacy of the revolutionary restoration", "trapped by the historical paradox that modern Japan was born not so much of the victory of the new forces over the old as of the skillful self-transformation of the old forces themselves". Conceptions such as freedom therefore must remain within the sphere of philosophy; the way to concretize them into social and political action was barred. Thus the "spiritual despair" of the Christian Uchimura Kanzō, the Anarchists' "negation of politics", and the paralyzation of moderate and extremist (Marxist) Socialism. This learned work is broad in scope; the author makes illuminating comparisons with Western currents of thought.

Lebanon

COULAND, JACQUES. *Le mouvement syndical au Liban (1919-1946). Son évolution pendant le mandat français de l'occupation à l'évacuation et au Code du travail.* Préface de Jacques Berque. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1970. 453 pp. F.fr. 37.10.

Printed and unprinted sources as well as interviews have been used for this detailed study which, besides offering data on various unions, deals with the factors explaining the particular nature of Lebanese trade unionism: the national issue, Arab solidarity (influence exerted by Egyptians), the religious situation, and the party structure. The campaigns for independence are extensively related, in so far as the trade unions and the Communists played a considerable role in them.

Nepal

CAPLAN, LIONEL. *Land and social change in East Nepal. A study of Hindu-tribal relations.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1970. xvi, 224 pp. Ill. 50/-.

The author spent thirteen months of fieldwork in the Islam district of East Nepal, where the indigenous tribal Limbus have been confronted with Hindu settlers since about two hundred years ago. The confrontation between the two groups over land is dealt with as a fundamental issue, at present as in the past. Especially the Brahmans possess a large proportion of the soil. On the other hand, the growing economic and political interdependence of the two groups is treated in a clear and subtle way.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

DAVIDSON, ALASTAIR. *The Communist Party of Australia. A Short History.* Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1969. xiv, 214 pp. \$ 7.00.

Grown out of an emotional rather than rational response to the October Revolution among a number of left-wing intellectuals and workers, the

Australian CP was relatively slow in being bolshevized according to the Comintern's rules. In this thorough history of the party the overwhelming importance of the insurmountable gap between ideological position (largely dictated from abroad) and the needs of a policy adapted to the conditions of Australian labour is argued convincingly. The gradual breaking away from the Stalinist heritage and the impact of the Soviet-Chinese conflict are set forth with much perspicacity.

EUROPE

Jahrbuch für Geschichte der sozialistischen Länder Europas. Band 13/1. Band 13/2. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1969. xi, 209 pp.; vi, 246 pp. M 24.00 per vol.

The first part is a special edition on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the GDR and, apart from a number of book reviews, it contains essays on issues of postwar German policies. To give one example: Siegmur Quilitzsch gives a positive appreciation of "the struggle of the USSR for the strengthening of the international authority of the GDR". Other contributions deal with the relationship of East Berlin with Poland, Chancellor Brandt's policy towards the East, etc. In the second part there are, among other things, contributions on Hitler's Germanization policy (E. Seeber, R. Jeske, both on Poland) and on German activities in Croatia during the Second World War (E. Kalbe).

LENDVAI, PAUL. *Eagles in Cobwebs. Nationalism and Communism in the Balkans.* [Anchor Books.] Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City (N.Y.) 1969. xiii, 498 pp. \$ 1.95.

The author describes this book as a "work midway between journalism and history, combining background knowledge with personal impressions". This is an adequate description. Though there are some inaccuracies as regards historical details, the work as a whole is one of broad knowledge and intelligent perception, and a real contribution especially to questions concerning the impact of national consciousness on the Communist regimes in Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria and Rumania. A postscript covers the consequences of the Czechoslovak tragedy.

Austria

NECK, RUDOLF. *Arbeiterschaft und Staat im Ersten Weltkrieg 1914-1918.* (A. Quellen). I. Der Staat (2. Vom Juni 1917 bis zum Ende der Donaumonarchie im November 1918). Europa-Verlag, Wien 1968. lxiii, 736 pp. S 580.

A great many documents have been brought together; some of them are only indirectly relevant to the attitudes among the working class. The focus is on the German-speaking parts of the Monarchy. Reports to authorities on strikes and on questions of the distribution of food and fuel are paramount, but there is also much material on the policy of the Social Democrats and the conflicts within the labour movement. The documents, arranged chronologically, are preceded by essentials and give useful elucidations.

Belgium

ELIAS, H. J. Vijfentwintig jaar Vlaamse Beweging 1914/1939. Deel 3. De verovering van de grote taalwetten en het groeiend radikalisme in Vlaanderen. December 1928 / mei 1936. Deel 4. De Vlaamse Beweging in de crisis van het regime. Mei 1936 / september 1939. Uitgeverij De Nederlandsche Boekhandel, Antwerpen 1969. 212 pp.; 268 pp. B.fr. 300 (paper: B.fr. 245) per vol.

During the years covered by the present volumes, the author played a not unimportant role in the Flemish movement, notably in the new *Vlaamsch Nationaal Verbond*. This gives his account a touch of vividness but also, even more than in the preceding volumes, of apologetics. Though most VNV leaders were no rightist fanatics, their nationalist myopia was conducive to their later collaboration with Nazi Germany. Dr Elias's work is a real mine of information for all that.

Promotion de la Santé par l'hygiène dans l'habitat. Colloque des 21 et 22 septembre 1967, avec la collaboration du Groupe d'étude pour l'amélioration de l'hygiène dans le logement et les collectivités. Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1969. 127 pp. Ill. B.fr. 210.

The present volume contains the (revised) papers read before a symposium on sanitary conditions in housing, which had been convened by the Solvay Institute. Most papers focus on the situation in Belgium, but other countries (notably France and Sweden) are dealt with for comparative purposes.

SAINT MOULIN, LÉON DE. La construction et la propriété des maisons expressions des structures sociales. Seraing depuis le début du XIXe siècle. Pro Civitate, Bruxelles 1969. 306 pp. Ill. Maps. B.fr. 500.

Although the building and real estate property evolutions constitute the main theme of this illuminating local study, they are pictured against the background of demographic data and the economic and social history of Seraing at large. Much attention is paid, among various other things, to ownership of houses by workers in different times. Much information is given on conditions of life in general. Many tables and maps as well as (separate) illustrations are included.

SPITAEELS, GUY [et] DANILO KLARIC. Le salaire indirect et la couverture des besoins sociaux. Vol. II. L'enquête: Sécurité sociale et opinions des groupes professionnels. Office belge pour l'accroissement de la productivité 1969. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1969. 264 pp. B.fr. 485.

The present volume, which links up with that on the general aspects of social security and welfare regulations (*vide* IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 135), produces the results of an inquiry carried out among Belgian employers and trade unionists. Differential attitudes vis-a-vis these regulations of course emerge, but the degree of consensus is no less conspicuous.

SPITAELS, GUY [et] MARIE-LOUISE OPDENBERG. *L'année sociale 1969*. Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1970. 271 pp. B.fr. 400.

The tenth annual survey consists of a section on social legislation in 1969, which takes up over two thirds of the space, a few pages on industrial relations and the labour movement, and sections on Europe and employment-unemployment.

Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia Past and Present. Ed. by Miloslav Rechcigl, Jr. Vol. I. Political, International, Social, and Economic Aspects. Vol. II. Essays on the Arts and Sciences. Mouton, The Hague, Paris 1968. 1889 pp. Ill. H.fl. 350.00.

North and Latin American, West European and Australian scholars took part in the Second Congress of the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences in America, held at Columbia University in September, 1964. Many of the papers read at this conference as well as some other studies have been included in the present work. Vol. I is devoted to political, international, social and economic aspects and themes, Vol. II to the arts and sciences. Pre-1918 history comes into the picture mostly incidentally in Vol. I, but occupies a broader place in Vol. II. The 118 contributions in total do not represent anything like a general treatment of, e.g., political or social history of the country as a whole. Among those most relevant from the point of view of social history we mention: "The Entry of German Parties into the Czechoslovak Government", by J. W. Brügel; "The Roots of Czechoslovak Democracy", by Edward Táboršý; "Political Parties in Czechoslovakia, 1918-1938", by Milan E. Hapala; "The Slovak Uprising of 1944", by Andrej Eliáš; "The Political Role of the Coup of February 1948 in the History of Socialist Revolutions", by Peter A. Toma; and various other papers on aspects of Czechoslovak politics since 1948.

France

BROOKE, MICHAEL Z. *Le Play: engineer and social scientist. The life and work of Frédéric Le Play*. Longman, London 1970. xii, 193 pp. Ill. 55/-.

Dr Brooke has written the first biography of Le Play that meets scholarly standards. Due weight is given to the several aspects of this many-sided Frenchman: the technologist, the pioneer of social research (notably on the European working class), and the social reformer. Philippe Périer has written a foreword.

DALE, LEON A. *A Bibliography of French Labor. With a Selection of Documents on the French Labor Movement. With a Preface by Georges Lefranc*. Augustus M. Kelley, New York 1969. xxxvii, 317 pp. \$ 42.50.

The bibliographical part of this book consists of titles of books, "a number of newspaper and magazine articles viewed as significant", and a list of "the most important newspapers and periodicals", some of them with short commentaries. Though the author grants that in a work covering the time span from 1600 to 1969 (actually, almost exclusively the nineteenth and twentieth centuries) gaps are unavoidable, a very modest random check showed serious omissions. G. Lefranc contributed a sketch on French Labour Syndicalism, in which he underlines traditional attitudes, and a justification for the present bibliography. Further, the author has thought fit to include a "selection of documents", among which two of the conditions for admittance to the Comintern.

Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier français. Publié sous la direction de Jean Maitron. Tome VII. Deuxième partie: 1864-1871. La Première Internationale et la Commune. Lan à Mor. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1970. 416 pp. Ill. F.fr. 70.00.

The first volumes of the series devoted to the First International and the *Communards* were noticed in IRSH, XIV (1969), pp. 292f. Like its predecessors, the present volume lists thousands of names; the most detailed articles are those on Benoît Malon and Louise Michel.

DREYFUS, FRANÇOIS G. La vie politique en Alsace 1919-1936. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 173.] Armand Colin, Paris 1969. 328 pp. Maps. F.fr. 49.00.

This very detailed study focuses on the following problems: the opposition of the Alsatian Catholic clergy to the fundamentally laical policy of the French Government, that of the autonomists of various kinds (among them the German-speaking Protestants) against Parisian centralism, and the generally unifying influence which Hitler's regime exerted on public opinion in Alsace-Lorraine. The relative weakness of sympathizers with National-Socialism is obvious, though the *Landespartei* remained a separatist element from which eventually the cadres were drawn which supported re-annexation to Germany. Indirectly as well as directly much information is given on the particulars of French policies and politics in the Third Republic.

ELIAS, NORBERT. Die höfische Gesellschaft. Untersuchungen zur Soziologie des Königtums und der höfischen Aristokratie mit einer Einleitung: Soziologie und Geschichtswissenschaft. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1969. 456 pp. DM 44.00. (Paper: DM 28.00.)

The royal court at Versailles was not only the scene of a perpetual ballet performed before an audience of twenty million (as Alfred Cobban put it), but also, back-stage, of an artificial equilibrium of rival elites, on which a Louis XIV could base his personal rule. Professor Elias has made a sociological study of this complicated system and its costly paraphernalia. If his documentation is rather limited (the historians he refers to include Ranke, Taine and Lavissee, but none of the *Annales* school), he has certainly exerted himself to understand the vanished world of Versailles in its own terms.

GUÉRIN, DANIEL. *Front populaire, révolution manquée. Témoignage militant*. Nouvelle éd. revue et augmentée avec des inédits de Trotsky. François Maspero, Paris 1970. 316 pp. F.fr. 20.80.

Upon its first publication Daniel Guérin's account of the Popular Front was noticed in *IRSH*, VIII (1963), p. 321. But for the omission of the telling photographs the present edition is a considerably expanded version, notably as regards the previous history and the appendices (unpublished letter of Trockij to the editors of *Juin* 36, 1939).

HAUBTMANN, PIERRE. P.-J. Proudhon. *Genèse d'un antithéiste*. Mame, Paris 1969. 277 pp. F.fr. 28.00.

The author, who is probably the best authority on Proudhon, places the latter's enmity towards Catholicism within the framework of contemporary theological views (de Maistre, de Bonald, Chateaubriand, the younger Lamennais, etc.), and against the background of the Church's lack of understanding of the social question of the time. Proudhon is seen as a typical, serious "antitheist" – as such his case illuminates the motives of scores of anticlericals in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The author quotes extensively from Catholic and anti-religious sources. An appendix contains two unpublished documents; one of them is Proudhon's "Annotations on Feuerbach".

KESSEL, PATRICK. *La Nuit du 4 Août 1789*. Arthaud, Paris 1969. 420 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

The "night of the 4th of August" – on which, as a consequence of the *Grande Peur*, the estates in the National Assembly proclaimed the abolition of feudal and seigniorial rights (the latter without compensation) and introduced fiscal equality – as well as its previous history and its immediate aftermath are studied here in detail. The account of events and especially of the debates in the Assembly is lively. Explanations for the apparent generosity on the part of the nobility (the session was preceded by copious dinners) are thoroughly explored, as are the protracted rearguard battles afterwards. The author concentrates on the year 1789; in his conclusion he vindicates a class-struggle interpretation.

KULSTEIN, DAVID I. *Napoleon III and the Working Class. A Study of Government Propaganda under the Second Empire*. The California State Colleges, Sacramento 1969; distr. by The Ward Ritchie Press, Los Angeles. xii, 250 pp. \$ 7.50.

Bonapartist propaganda, especially the propaganda directed to the workers, was "a pioneering effort in the new field of mass indoctrination". Its scope, its successes (which are still reflected in a rosy picture of social measures in many studies of our time on the Second Empire) and its flexibility are exposed in this fascinating and penetrating re-interpretation, which is based to a considerable extent on unpublished sources. The remarkable achievements in image-building as accomplished by Louis Napoleon before 1848 are also treated.

LE CLÈRE, MARCEL. *L'assassinat de Jean Jaurès*. Mame, Paris 1969. 251 pp. Ill. F.fr. 17.30.

Jaurès's and Villain's backgrounds are sketched and the court proceedings re-examined by the author, who is a criminologist. He pays much attention to Villain's character and motives. Many quotations are given. Another central theme is Jaurès's patriotism.

LIDSKY, PAUL. *Les écrivains contre la Commune*. François Maspero, Paris 1970. 179 pp. F.fr. 14.80.

The author has collected a great number of (partly startling) quotations from anti-*Communard* writers such as Renan and Taine, but especially representatives of the *belles-lettres*: Flaubert, Gauthier, Leconte de Lisle, Edmond de Goncourt and even George Sand, the Socialist of 1848. Only few writers sympathized with the Commune (Rimbaud, for instance) or remained neutral (Victor Hugo). The fact is explained by bourgeois subtleties (a postface deals with similar reactions to the May 1968 revolt), the *l'art pour l'art* movement and, generally, fear of the revolutionary proletariat. The communicated data could well be interpreted differently; the author's sympathies sometimes seem to have taken the place of arguments.

LONGONI, J. C. *Four Patients of Dr. Deibler. A Study in anarchy*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1970. 232 pp. Ill. 45/-.

Quoting lavishly from contemporary sources (proceedings of courts, etc.) the author recounts the cases of three French Anarchists "of the deed" and one Italian (Ravachol, Auguste Vaillant, Emile Henry and Santo Caserio, the assassin of President Sadi Carnot), who in the years 1892-94 were guillotined by public executioner Deibler. The author's Marxist convictions concerning the appropriate ways of conducting the class struggle do not prevent him from demonstrating sympathy with the Anarchist enemies of the established order.

MOLETTE, CHARLES. *Albert de Mun 1872-1890. Exigence doctrinale et préoccupations sociales chez un laïc catholique. Préface de Alceu Amoroso Lima*. Beauchesne, Paris 1970. xi, 348 pp. F.fr. 45.00.

The discovery of no less than 570 letters written by Albert de Mun to Félix de Roquefeuil during the 1870's and 1880's has enabled Dr Molette to write this special study of De Mun, his social Catholicism, and his relations with the hierarchy. A number of unpublished documents and a full list of the above letters are appended.

RÉMY, TRISTAN. *La Commune à Montmartre. 23 mai 1871*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1970. 135 pp. F.fr. 11.60.

Montmartre, which was considered a stronghold of the Commune, fell on the 23rd of May, 1871, within a few hours. It is the argument of this book, which is based on contemporary sources, that the people of Montmartre had

remained among the stubbornest fighters; they were, however, employed in other sectors of the city, and their battalions came to the rescue of their own district too late to enable it to put up a successful defense.

RIASANOVSKY, NICHOLAS V. *The Teaching of Charles Fourier*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1969. xii, 256 pp. \$ 7.50.

A chapter on Fourier's life precedes a systematic account of his teachings, his critique of civilization and his "psychological vision". In a section entitled "Fourier and 'le Mouvement Social'" the author deals, among other things, with the influence which "the sage of Besançon" exerted on Marx and Engels. He affirms that, notwithstanding Fourier's passion for (a modified form of) private property and inequality, his teaching "in its main assumptions and in the structure of its blueprint for humanity" is collectivist and "broadly socialist".

SIMMONS, HARVEY G. *French Socialists in Search of a Role 1956-1967*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1970. xiii, 313 pp. \$ 9.75; 93/-.

A good account and a sober, but penetrating analysis is given in this study. The main points discussed are the impact of the Algerian war (including Mollet's change of policy, which is critically evaluated) and of the Suez intervention, the endorsement of De Gaulle's access to power in 1958, and Socialist attitudes towards the Fifth Republic. The differences among Socialists "in search of a role" are set forth; the split-off groups (PSA, then PSU) and the efforts at co-operation with other parties (or parts thereof) are not neglected.

THOMAS, BERNARD. *Jacob. Alexandre Marius, dit Escande, dit Attila, dit Georges, dit Bonnet, dit Féran, dit Trompe la Mort, dit Le Voleur. Tchou*, Paris 1970. 373 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

The present volume is a sympathetic biography of the French Anarchist Alexandre-Marius Jacob, who lived from 1879 to 1954. The author is no doubt familiar with the relevant sources, but he has worked them into a rather romanticized story.

WOLOCH, ISSER. *Jacobin Legacy. The Democratic Movement Under the Directory*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1970. xvi, 455 pp. \$ 15.00.

The posing of the problem is dependent on the author's evaluation of Jacobinism: according to him, its terrorism was rather an accident due to special historical conditions than an essential characteristic; essential is the democratic spirit. He has unearthed a wealth of sources on the (Neo-) Jacobins under the Directory who aimed at reform and – contrary to Babeuf – not at revolution. Emphasis is put on the role played by the almost forgotten editor of the *Journal des Hommes Libres*, René Vatar.

OTHER BOOKS

- ANDRÉANI, EDGARD. Grèves et fluctuations. La France de 1890 à 1914. Préface de Jean Lhomme. Éditions Cujas, Paris 1968. xxi, 292 pp.
- KOUCHNER, BERNARD [et] MICHEL-ANTOINE BURNIER. La France sauvage. [Édition spéciale.] Éditions Publications Premières, Paris 1970. 335 pp.
- VIDALENC, GEORGES. La classe ouvrière et le syndicalisme en France de 1789 à 1965. Confédération Force Ouvrière, Paris n.d. [1969.] 509 pp. Ill.

Germany

Der Bund der Kommunisten. Dokumente und Materialien. Band 1. 1836-1849. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1970. 1196 pp. Ill. M 28.00.

Russian and East German historians have co-operated in preparing this important documentary work, which besides published sources (Marx-Engels *Werke* etc.) contains not a few items which never appeared before, notably letters to Marx and Engels, but also documents emanating from the Communist League itself (cf. Mr Andréas's work noticed below on p. 331; it is not mentioned in the present volume). The documents have been arranged in a chronological order and reproduced in the original language; if they are not in German, a translation has been appended. The relatively short general introduction contains much polemical criticism on "bourgeois" and "right-wing Social Democratic" historiography.

ENGELS, FRIEDRICH. Profile. Eine Auslese aus seinen Werken und Briefen. Hrsg. von Helmut Hirsch. Mit einem Geleitwort von Johannes Rau. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal-Barmen 1970. iv, 412 pp. Ill. DM 28.00. (Paper: DM 20.00.)

In his short introduction the editor remarks that the Engels family was justly famed for their broadminded philanthropy. The selection of longer and shorter extracts from Engels's various writings offers a vivid picture. It seems less appropriate to entitle an article dating from 1892 on the growing strength of German Social Democracy and the expected resort to violence on the part of the bourgeoisie as a "prophecy of the Third *Reich*". Engels's personality, his literary and his scientific activities receive no less attention than his political writings.

Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Biographisches Lexikon. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1970. 528 pp. M 10.50.

This book is of the same nature as the *Chronik der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung*. It, too, is a useful tool, as it contains 353 short biographies of Socialists and Communists; those still alive have been omitted. In many cases the data unearthed were largely unknown. The official Communist vocabulary (e.g., Schumacher: protagonist of "imperialist" policy, etc.) is maintained throughout. Unavoidably, there are more or less serious omissions, some of them perhaps consciously. On the other hand, of many functionaries it is said that they were victims of false accusations (e.g., H. Neumann).

Gründungsdokumente des Bundes der Kommunisten (Juni bis September 1847). Hrsg. von Bert Andréas. Dr. Ernst Hauswedell & Co., Hamburg 1969. 79 pp. Loose-leaf facsimiles. DM 24.00.

Five recently discovered documents are published here for the first time. Facsimiles are separately added. The documents prove that, contrary to current hypotheses (based, in general, on Engels's description), it was only after the June congress that the Communist League adopted the Marxian position. The historical introduction is an excellent short survey of the preliminary history of the League. For reasons of time, the editor had to abstain for the moment from a deeper analysis and an extensive apparatus; this gap is to be filled in a documentary work now in preparation.

HAFFNER, SEBASTIAN. *Die verratene Revolution. Deutschland 1918/19*. Scherz Verlag, Bern, München, Wien 1969. 224 pp. Ill. DM 19.80.

This lively re-evaluation of the German Revolution of 1918-19 posits the problems involved in a clear, simple and debate-provoking way. There was a real revolution, made by the Social Democratic workers in an atmosphere of humanism; it was betrayed by the then SPD leadership; Luxemburg and especially Liebknecht represented what was most essential in revolutionary expectations and thought, but lacked real power (there was no Bolshevik party). The foremost "hero" of the well-written story is the Socialist working class.

HILDEBRAND, KLAUS. *Vom Reich zum Weltreich. Hitler, NSDAP und koloniale Frage 1919-1945*. Wilhelm Fink Verlag, München 1969. 955 pp. DM 96.00.

The author, a young German historian, has worked up almost any materials available on the survival of traditional German colonialism in the Third Reich. He demonstrates that both inside and outside the Nazi Party there existed an influential "Africa lobby", and that the *Führer* used it for purposes of propaganda and blackmail as well as of serious planning. Dr Hildebrand makes much of Hitler's extra-continental aims, but like Professor Hillgruber he has failed to discern the former's idiosyncratic use of the word *Weltmacht* (cf. *Acta Historiae Neerlandica*, III (1968), pp. 150f., note 3). At any rate, he has produced an important monograph, to which a number of unpublished documents, a detailed bibliography and an index of names are appended.

HORN, DANIEL. *The German Naval Mutinies of World War I*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1969. xiii, 346 pp. \$ 10.00.

Although he begins by stating that "the causes of the mutinies are much too complex to be resolved by repeating old slogans", Professor Horn virtually endorses the "Republican" thesis: the enlisted men's movement and their rebellions were prompted, not by a political conspiracy from the Left, but by the rigidity and stupidity of the officer corps. The author has very pertinent things to say on the "feudalization" of the naval officers which set in about the turn of the century, and which made them purblind in the midst of war. This valuable monograph is largely based on unpublished sources. The quotation on p. 51 should of course read "that the officers did know how to die".

KOCKA, JÜRGEN. Unternehmensverwaltung und Angestelltenschaft am Beispiel Siemens 1847-1914. Zum Verhältnis von Kapitalismus und Bürokratie in der deutschen Industrialisierung. [Industrielle Welt, Band 11.] Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1969. 639 pp. DM 80.00.

The present volume, originally a doctorate thesis, is an important case study of industrial management in Germany. Focusing on the Siemens works up to the First World War, the author investigates, *inter alia*, in how far Max Weber's concept of overall bureaucratization applies to industry, and whether the self-appraisal of the white-collar workers is a valid one. The volume is largely based on unpublished materials from the Siemens archives.

Leben als Gastarbeiter. Geglückte und mißglückte Integration. Hrsg. von Karl Bingemer, Edeltrud Meistermann-Seeger [und] Edgar Neubert. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1970. 235 pp. DM 28.00.

The inquiry reported in this book was commissioned by the City of Cologne to the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sozialanalytische Forschung* in 1966. Samples were drawn from inhabitants of Cologne and foreign workers from Italy, Spain, Greece and Turkey, and the results interpreted along psychoanalytic lines.

LEHMANN, HANS GEORG. Die Agrarfrage in der Theorie und Praxis der deutschen und internationalen Sozialdemokratie. Vom Marxismus zum Revisionismus und Bolschewismus. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1970. xvi, 329 pp. DM 58.00.

In this very important study, based on a wealth of sources, the discrepancy between theory and practice in the SPD agrarian policy is analyzed in depth. With much acumen its essential role in shaping the – clearly defined – currents of Reformism (Vollmar etc.) and Revisionism (in the agrarian debate David, Schoenlank and Ernst) is described. The fact that after a few years, during which attempts were made at a more flexible policy (in this connection the author also discusses the attitudes of, and debates in, other Socialist parties – notably the French *Parti Ouvrier*), in 1895 the dogmatic resolution proposed by Kautsky carried the day is attributed largely to the views held by the majority of party members. In fact, in this book grass-root developments have been given much attention; consequently, the author arrives at original conclusions as regards general characteristics of the pre-1914 German Social Democracy. One way out of political passivity or fatalism was shown by the Revisionists. Another by the Bolsheviks, whose handling of the agrarian question is discussed in brief. The idea of an "alliance" of workers and peasants eventually resulted in Mao's "conscious fiction" of the leading role of the proletariat. Thus the agrarian debate of the last decade of the nineteenth century is demonstrated to be relevant to the present-day question of "proletarian" revolutions in underdeveloped, preponderantly agrarian, countries.

LIANG, HSI-HUEY. The Berlin Police Force in the Weimar Republic. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1970. xviii, 252 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 8.95; 85/–.

This is an interesting study of the Berlin police, notably the *Schutzpolizei* and the *Kriminalpolizei*, during the Weimar era; the focus is on the political attitudes of the rank and file. Contemporary printed materials and personal interviews with police veterans (1962) are the author's main sources. He was denied access to relevant police documents in East German custody, but he might have drawn freely (and usefully) upon the Grzesinski papers in the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis.

LINSE, ULRICH. *Organisierter Anarchismus im Deutschen Kaiserreich von 1871*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1969. 410 pp. DM 74.60.

This informative study, based on various sources (Prussian police reports, Mühsam's diary) in East and West German archives, demonstrates – although this is not the point made by the author – the diversity of currents of opinion all styled “Anarchist”. The more typical are the early Anarchists like Most and the *Anarchistische Föderation Deutschlands*; less orthodox was the *Sozialistischer Bund* inspired by Landauer. The latter's and Mühsam's views and activities (also in the Bavarian Revolution of 1918-19) are excellently presented. Mühsam's political role during the Weimar Republic (in 1930 he tried some form of co-operation with Otto Strasser) is summarized.

MARX, KARL et FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *La Nouvelle Gazette Rhénane (Neue Rheinische Zeitung)*. Trad. et notes par Lucienne Netter. Tome deuxième 7 septembre 1848 – 4 février 1849. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1970. 382 pp. F.fr. 26.50.

The present volume includes Marx's and Engels's contributions to the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* from September 7, 1848, to February 4, 1849, as well as some related items. An index of names is appended.

MEYER, KLAUS. *Arbeiterbildung in der Volkshochschule. Die „Leipziger Richtung“*. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der deutschen Volksbildung in den Jahren 1922-1933. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1969. 292 pp. DM 15.00.

During the Weimar Republic adult education in Leipzig, which recalls the names of Hermann Heller, Paul Hermsberg and Gertrud Hermes, was conspicuous for its “proletarian” orientation. The present doctorate thesis is a sympathetic account of this experiment, with an appraisal of its relevance for the present situation.

MÖLLER, HELMUT. *Die kleinbürgerliche Familie im 18. Jahrhundert. Verhalten und Gruppenkultur*. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1969. viii, 341 pp. Ill. DM 68.00.

In a sense this is a social history of the German lower middle class during the eighteenth century, not only of its family life, but also of its standard of living, its values and attitudes, its beliefs, its education, etc. The author is

neither a great stylist nor a great historian, but he has assembled a wealth of interesting particulars, which he displays at great length (mostly in small type).

MOMSEN, INGWER ERNST. Die Bevölkerung der Stadt Husum von 1769 bis 1860. Versuch einer historischen Sozialgeographie. Im Selbstverlag des Geographischen Instituts der Universität Kiel, Kiel 1969. 420 pp. Maps. DM 24.00.

Dr Momsen has written a pioneering monograph on the demography of the country town of Husum in Sleswick during the last century of Danish rule. Notably the social structure of the population and its geographic background are analyzed at great length.

ORLOW, DIETRICH. The History of the Nazi Party: 1919-1933. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1969. xi, 338 pp. \$ 11.95.

Unlike the well-known books by Heiden and Bullock, the present volume will not appeal to the general reader, and the publishers seem to have appreciated this in fixing its price. It is an organizational history of the Nazi Party up to 1933, which is largely based on unpublished documents from the *Hauptarchiv*. The author has very interesting things to say on the party's structure – a curious compound of bureaucracy and personality cult – and its shifting political strategy, less on its social background, and least of all on its specific ideology. Given these limitations, Professor Orlow's book is a pioneering monograph and a real standard work. An annotated bibliography is appended.

PISTONE, SERGIO. Federico Meinecke e la crisi dello stato nazionale tedesco. Edizione Giappichelli, Torino 1969. 517 pp. L. 6000.

Last year Italy produced no less than two major studies of Meinecke; apart from the present volume there was Fulvio Tessitore's *Friedrich Meinecke storico delle idee*. This coincidence is of course largely a matter of chance, but in a sense it is indicative of the interest Italian scholars have taken in that great German historian ever since Croce. Dr Pistone presents an able critique of Meinecke as a political thinker and a student of international relations. Its most conspicuous feature is that the well-known "conversion" during the First World War is not seen as an unqualified advance: the study of objective structures was supplanted by a mixture of moralism and "accidentalism" incompatible with rational explanation and rational action.

Die Protokolle der Reichstagsfraktion und des Fraktionsvorstands der Deutschen Zentrumsparlei 1926-1933. Bearb. von Rudolf Morsey. Matthias-Grünwald-Verlag, Mainz 1969. il, 690 pp. DM 88.00.

This is an excellent edition of the minutes of the separate sessions held by the *Zentrum* group in the *Reichstag* from January 12, 1926, to March 24, 1933. The period up to the end of the Great Coalition takes up over two thirds of the space, but the confidential speeches held by Chancellor Brüning before his

co-religionists are perhaps the most interesting single item in the present volume. The documents shed light on scores of other items such as coalition government, social policy, etc., etc.

RATZ, URSULA. Georg Ledebour 1850-1947. Weg und Wirken eines sozialistischen Politikers. Mit einer Einführung von Paul Kluge. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1969. xiii, 281 pp. DM 58.00.

Although only few Ledebour papers have escaped Nazism and war, the author has managed to present a good biography on the basis of other archival materials and many printed sources. A bibliography containing Ledebour's writings and some titles on him is appended. Less-known political attitudes and activities (e.g., those in favour of the Polish minority in Prussia, the debate with Kautsky in the 1890's on the agrarian question, Ledebour's role in the splinter parties – "rest" USPD 1920-22 and 1922-24, Socialist League, SAP) are no less thoroughly dealt with than the times of a resemblance of "mass leadership", such as in 1918-19. It is the author's conclusion that Ledebour's utterly uncompromising position and inability to adopt realist views prevented him from overcoming his inclination to sectarianism.

Die Regierung der Volksbeauftragten 1918/19. Eingel. von Erich Matthias. Bearb. von Susanne Miller unter Mitw. von Heinrich Potthoff. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1969. 2 vols. cxcviii, 399 pp.; x, 408 pp. DM 138.00.

The core of this monumental publication are the minutes of the cabinet sessions of the *Rat der Volksbeauftragten*; many other relevant sources – such as minutes of or reports on the proceedings of conferences with members of the Berlin *Vollzugsrat* and the *Zentralrat* of the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils, and with the State Secretaries – have been included as well. The edition is of a high standard. In his illuminating introduction Professor Matthias discusses various fundamental problems, for instance the real powers of the State Secretaries, the old bureaucracy and the generals or the weakness of the Councils' organs. It is one of his theses that there might have been a "third road", or several third roads, apart from a capitulation to the extreme Left (which was not a real danger) and the course chosen by Ebert and his political friends, which prevented a solidly democratic order from being realized.

SCHOCHOW, WERNER. Deutsch-jüdische Geschichtswissenschaft. Eine Geschichte ihrer Organisationsformen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Fachbibliographie. Mit einem Geleitwort von Guido Kisch. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1969. xiii, 327 pp. DM 68.00.

The subject of this well-documented survey is the study of the history of the German Jews as it was carried out in different quarters since about 1850; the Nazi students of the "Jewish question" are dealt with in a separate chapter. The author pays special attention to research institutes and bibliographical problems. Detailed indices are appended.

TYRELL, ALBRECHT (Hrsg.). Führer befehl... Selbstzeugnisse aus der »Kampfzeit« der NSDAP. Dokumentation und Analyse. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1969. 403 pp. Ill. DM 19.80.

The editor has brought together and commented upon a number of documents from collections such as the *Hauptarchiv* and printed sources such as the *Völkischer Beobachter*, which shed light on the organizational history of the Nazi Party in opposition, notably during the years 1925-30. The volume may well be used side by side with Professor Orlov's monograph on the subject.

WEGMANN, DIETRICH. Die leitenden staatlichen Verwaltungsbeamten der Provinz Westfalen 1815-1918. Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Münster/W. 1969. xv, 352 pp. DM 46.00.

In what may be called a felicitous blend of social and institutional history Dr Wegmann examines the *Oberpräsidenten*, *Regierungspräsidenten*, *Regierungsvizepräsidenten* and *Landräte* of Westphalia since her annexation to Prussia. The focus is on their origin, education, career, further occupations, and honours. Biographies of the civil servants in question are appended.

WURM, FRANZ F. Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft in Deutschland 1848-1948. C. W. Leske Verlag, Opladen 1969. 317 pp. DM 24.00.

A good balance is struck between economic and social history in this book, which presents a bird's eye view of economic developments and of the labour movement (including the Christian organizations). The work is based on secondary sources. Biographical portraits are given of many captains of industry and labour leaders. It is probably a consequence of over-generalization that "the" USPD is said to have aimed at a council state modelled on the Soviet Union.

OTHER BOOKS

Deutsche Widerstandskämpfer 1933-1945. Biographien und Briefe. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1970. 2 vols. 659 pp.; 582 pp. Ill.

GROSSMANN, KURT R. Emigration. Geschichte der Hitler-Flüchtlinge 1933-1945. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M, 1969. 411 pp.

LUCAS, ERHARD. Die Sozialdemokratie in Bremen während des Ersten Weltkrieges. Carl Schünemann Verlag, Bremen 1969. 134 pp. Ill.

Great Britain

The affluent worker in the class structure. By John H. Goldthorpe, David Lockwood, Frank Bechhofer and Jennifer Platt. Cambridge University Press, London 1969. viii, 239 pp. 45/-. (Paper: 13/-.)

In this last volume on "the affluent worker" a descriptive and analytical sociology of British workers in Luton is presented. Data are based on interviews held more than five years ago. Over against the thesis of *embourgeoisement* it is argued that on several points the class situation of the industrial workers has not basically changed. That this class does not offer a basis for radical initiatives is assumed to be in part a consequence of the views held

by its political leaders. Interesting are, e.g., the facts relating to aspirations and social perspectives, which receive at least as much attention as those on earnings.

COURT, W. H. B. *Scarcity and Choice in History*. Edward Arnold, London 1970. viii, 256 pp. 30/-.

Just over half the space of this collection of essays is taken up by two hitherto unpublished items, viz., "Growing up in an Age of Anxiety", which is an autobiographical sketch, and a study of the impact of the First World War on the British economy and British society. From the other six papers we mention those on Tawney and Clapham, and "The Communist Doctrines of Empire" (1940).

DOBSON, R. B. [Ed.] *The Peasants' Revolt of 1381*. Macmillan, London 1970; St Martin's Press, New York. xvii, 427 pp. Maps. 40/-.

Dr Dobson has collected 79 contemporary documents and later judgments on the English peasants' revolt and its background, some of which have never been published before. The volume also includes an introduction, a chronology of the revolt, a select bibliography, and a detailed index.

The English Ruling Class. Ed. and introd. by W. L. Guttsman. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1969. xii, 310 pp. 50/- (Paper: 21/-).

Mr Guttsman, author of *The British Political Elite* (1963), has brought together a wide variety of contemporary sources which shed light (both favourable and unfavourable) on the social background and the privileged position of the English upper class since about 1800. The institutional, educational and ideological framework which enabled this group to wield power is an ever-recurrent feature. The documents are preceded by a very pertinent introduction of twenty pages.

HOLLIS, PATRICIA. *The Pauper Press. A Study in Working-Class Radicalism of the 1830s*. Oxford University Press, London 1970. xvii, 348 pp. 70/-.

The campaign for the repeal of the stamp duties on newspapers in London as well as the organization and contents of the unstamped, (semi-)illegal, press prepared the way for Chartism. The author gives a very full and well-documented account, concentrating on the years 1830-36. The role of the unstamped press in constituting a focus of working-class radicalism and of attempts at broader unity as well as the concern among middle-class people with popular education are treated in depth.

ISICHEI, ELIZABETH. *Victorian Quakers*. Oxford University Press, London 1970. xxvi, 326 pp. 65/-.

A very full history is given here of Quakerism in Victorian England. As far as numbers are concerned it never constituted more than a minor sect, but its radiation was a broad one, certainly not only because of the philanthropic

activities of this essentially (upper) middle-class movement. The gradual shift from quietism to "evangelical" Quakerism and the accompanying growing conformity – in speech, habits and attire – to "the world", as exemplified by men such as Gurney, eventually gave way to a religious liberalism and a partial return to the older "Light Within" idea. The political role played by Quakers (e.g., John Bright) is described in detail.

The Journals of Two Poor Dissenters 1786-1880. Pref. by Guida Swan. Introd. by John Holloway. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1970. xv, 102 pp. 32/-.

William Thomas Swan and his son William were pitiful drudges, without a spark of rebelliousness but drawing strength from their Christian faith. It is on this atypical mentality as well as on living conditions in Victorian London that the present notes shed a curious light.

KEARNEY, HUGH. *Scholars and Gentlemen. Universities and Society in Pre-Industrial Britain 1500-1700.* Faber and Faber, London 1970. 214 pp. 50/-.

If the present-day university is a mainstay of the "establishment", this was even more true of higher education in pre-industrial Britain. Notably Oxford and Cambridge catered for and countenanced the highly homogeneous elite of clergymen and gentlemen while barring nonconformists and the lower orders; the curriculum was in keeping. Dr Kearney has made a very interesting contribution to the social history of this type of education, for which he has in part drawn upon students' notebooks.

LOVETT, WILLIAM and JOHN COLLINS. *Chartism; A New Organization of the People.* With an Introd. by Asa Briggs. Leicester University Press, Leicester 1969; Humanities Press, New York. (25), viii, 124 pp. 32/-.

Lovett's *Chartism*, "written in Warwick Gaol" and first published in 1840, is now available in a facsimile edition. Tawney dubbed it "an educational tract rather than a political manifesto", and in fact over half the space is taken up by a detailed scheme for a better system of education. Professor Briggs presents a somewhat different view.

MACFARLANE, ALAN. *The Family Life of Ralph Josselin. A Seventeenth-Century Clergyman. An Essay in Historical Anthropology.* Cambridge University Press, London 1970. xiii, 241 pp. Ill. 55/-.

When the diary of the Reverend Ralph Josselin was first published by the Camden Society in 1908, the editor sacrificed the "trivial details of every day life". Oddly enough it is principally on these details that Dr Macfarlane has now based his study of the Puritan clergyman and yeoman farmer, his various activities, his social world, his attitudes and his beliefs. A remarkable book, in which history and anthropology are blended in a convincing manner.

MORRIS, WILLIAM. *The Unpublished Lectures of —*. Ed. and Comp. by Eugene D. LeMire. Wayne State University Press, Detroit 1969. 331 pp. \$ 9.95.

This is a scholarly edition, provided with an excellent apparatus, of Morris's unpublished lectures. The latter deal with a broad variety of subjects, of which (ornamental) art and Socialism occupy a preponderant position. In his introduction the editor discusses, among other things, the faults and merits of previous Morris editions. Moreover, the importance of Morris as an independent Socialist is clearly set forth. The value of these lectures for an understanding of Victorian politics and the cultural climate is great.

PARKINSON, MICHAEL. *The Labour Party and the Organization of Secondary Education 1918-65*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1970. viii, 139 pp. 25/-.

In this lucid appraisal of the "pressure-group role in educational policy making" played by the Labour Party, the latter is given much credit for the evolution from the wholly elitist secondary education of 1918 to the thorough democratization already achieved at the end of the Second World War, and for the equalitarian policies pressed forward since then. The failure to take "positive action" as intended on a reform of the public schools is explained in part by the party's concentration on the quantitative aspects. Differences within the party are dealt with as well.

PAYNTER, WILL. *British Trade Unions and the Problems of Change*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1970. 172 pp. 30/- (Paper: 16/-).

For ten years the author was secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers (1959-69). A vivid appreciation of the changes in the economic structure and the relatively rigid structure of the unions since the 1920's ushers in the conclusion that in face of the "centralization of power on the side of the international trusts and central Government, the power of the trade unions continues to be dispersed and fragmented". A strengthening of the TUC and a definite shift towards industrial unionism are recommended. Single-industry unions should negotiate wages etc.; this would, as the mining industry has demonstrated, reduce unofficial strikes.

STEWART, ALEXANDER P. and EDWARD JENKINS. *The Medical and Legal Aspects of Sanitary Reform*. With an Introd. by M. W. Flinn. Leicester University Press, Leicester 1969; Humanities Press, New York. (25), 100 pp. 32/-.

In 1866 Stewart and Jenkins, a doctor and a barrister, inaugurated a campaign for sanitary reform which was to bear fruit in 1875. Their well-documented papers, originally read before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, have now been reprinted in facsimile, with a useful introduction by Professor Flinn.

OTHER BOOKS

- ANDREWS, WILLIAM [and] JOSEPH GUTTERIDGE. *Master and Artisan in Victorian England. The Diary of — and the Autobiography of —*. Ed. and with an introd. by Valerie E. Chancellor. Evelyn, Adams and Mackay, London 1969. vii, 238 pp.
- HASELER, STEPHEN. *The Gaitskellites. Revisionism in the British Labour Party 1951-64*. Macmillan, London 1969. xiv, 286 pp. Ill.
- OWEN, ROBERT. *A New View of Society and Report to the County of Lanark*. Ed. with an introd. by V. A. C. Gatrell. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1969. 270 pp.

Italy

Archivi di "Giustizia e Libertà" (1915-1945). *Inventario a cura di Costanzo Casucci*. Ministero dell'Interno, Roma 1969. xix, 259 pp. Ill. L. 4000.

This is a detailed index to the archives of the anti-fascist *Giustizia e Libertà* movement, which are now in the custody of the *Istituto per la Storia della Resistenza in Toscana*, Florence. Several letters by Turati and Nenni as well as many pamphlets are listed.

CAIZZI, ANDREA. *Terra, vigneto e uomini nelle colline novaresi durante l'ultimo secololo*. Fondazione Luigi Einaudi, Torino 1969. 202 pp. Maps. L. 2500.

In this study of the viticultural area to the South-West of Lago Maggiore the focus is on the process of progressive parcelling out of property. Although the author writes with a view to present problems, his book is a valuable contribution to economic and social history.

CORTESI, LUIGI. *Il socialismo italiano tra riforme e rivoluzione. Dibattiti congressuali del Psi 1892-1921*. Editori Laterza, Bari 1969. x, 973 pp. L. 9000.

The present volume contains ample extracts from the proceedings of the first seventeen national congresses of the PSI, from Genoa to Leghorn. The focus is on the often heated debates between the various currents, hence the main title of the anthology. The documents of each congress are preceded by an introduction and a bibliography.

GIUDICE, GASPARE. *Benito Mussolini*. Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese, Torino 1969. xi, 708 pp. Ill. L. 8500.

The series *La Vita Sociale della Nuova Italia*, of which the present volume is one, is in fact a collection of biographies in which Eleanora Duse ranks side by side with Victor Emmanuel III and John XXIII. Mr Giudice, who already contributed a book on Pirandello to the series, has now produced a rather popular biography of the Duce which brings nothing new but is easily readable.

NEPPI MODONA, GUIDO. *Sciopero, potere politico e magistratura 1870/1922*. Pref. di Alessandro Galante Garrone. Editori Laterza, Bari 1969. xxiii, 486 pp. L. 4700.

Dr Neppi Modona, a distinguished student of criminal law, has carried out a thorough investigation into the attitudes of the judiciary vis-a-vis industrial disputes and strikes up to the establishment of the Fascist regime. The so-called independence of the judiciary turns out to have been practically non-existent.

PETTITI DI RORETO, CARLO ILARIONE. *Opere scelte*. A cura di Gian Mario Bravo. Fondazione Luigi Einaudi, Torino 1969. 2 vols. 1024 pp.; 1135 pp. Ill. L. 30000.

Count Pettiti di Roreto (1790-1850) was a moderate reformer who worked in the Kingdom of Piedmont, and a very prolific writer. The present volumes contain only a small part of his (printed) writings, but enough to convey a good impression of the man and his multiple interests. Vol. I includes, *inter alia*, his works on the penal system and child labour, Vol. II his writings on economic questions such as railway construction. A bibliography of Pettiti's writings, a survey of his letters and an index of names are appended.

ROTA GHIBAUDI, SILVIA. Giuseppe Ferrari. *L'evoluzione del suo pensiero (1838-1860)*. Casa Editrice Leo S. Olschki, Firenze 1969. 355 pp. L. 5000.

Largely basing herself on hitherto unpublished and even unknown sources, the author carefully traces Ferrari's intellectual development during his exile in France. Her hero being a very complex personality the task was by no means easy, but she may be said to have successfully completed it. Ferrari's relations with Proudhon and the Fourier school are treated in detail.

VALIANI, LEO. *L'historiographie de l'Italie contemporaine*. Version française par Maurice Chevallier. Librairie Droz, Genève 1968. 171 pp. S.fr. 28.00.

The historiography of Italy from the *Risorgimento* to the Fascist era is the subject of this valuable study, which has its origin in a report prepared for Italian historians. The huge production in that field is discussed by subject rather than by school, although the distinctive features of the various schools are ably (and fairly) commented upon. The chapters on Gramsci and the problem of revolution, the ruling class and the Socialist movement are of special interest for readers of this periodical.

OTHER BOOKS

SECHI, SALVATORE. *Dopoguerra e fascismo in Sardegna. Il movimento autonomistico nella crisi dello Stato liberale (1918-1926)*. Fondazione Luigi Einaudi, Torino 1969. 504 pp.

Poland

HAUSTEIN, ULRICH. *Sozialismus und nationale Frage in Polen. Die Entwicklung der sozialistischen Bewegung in Kongreßpolen von 1875 bis 1900 unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Polnischen Sozialistischen Partei (PPS)*. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1969. xvi, 304 pp. DM 44.00.

Although the author was denied access to archival materials on the PPS in Warsaw, the full use he has made of other collections and of various printed sources has resulted in an authoritative work on the origins and the first years of that party, which – exemplified by Piłsudski – tried to achieve national goals by adopting a radical position on social questions. The focus is on the years 1892-1900 (the party was founded in 1893). The PPS and its precursors are discussed in their own right, but the criticism of its policies as formulated by Rosa Luxemburg and her Social Democrat comrades receives a fair share of attention. The idea of founding a Greater Poland – including not only Prussian and Austrian territories, but also other minority nationalities in Western Russia – is treated as well, as is the curious fate of the party, which was dependent on a European war to achieve its aims.

Spain

BÉCARUD, JEAN [et] GILLES LAPOUGE. *Anarchistes d'Espagne*. André Balland, Paris 1970. 163 pp. F.fr. 15.00.

Secondary sources (mainly in French – including translations – and Spanish) have been used in this popular portrait of Spanish Anarchism from the middle of the nineteenth century until the end of the Civil War. Stress is laid on the continuity of views and movements, though the authors pay attention to diversity of interpretations as well. The accent is on the pre-1936 activities.

OTHER BOOKS

RAMÍREZ JIMÉNEZ, MANUEL. *Los grupos de presión en la segunda República Española*. Prólogo de Francisco Murillo Ferrol. Editorial Tecnos, Madrid 1969. 355 pp.

Switzerland

GRUNER, ERICH. *Die Parteien in der Schweiz*. Francke Verlag, Bern 1969. 278 pp. S.fr. 19.80.

The origins, evolution and main characteristics of the Swiss parties are ably exposed in this study, which is of a general nature. The author explains the stability in Swiss politics to a great extent by pointing out the importance of the strongly federalist structure of the parties: the cantonal organizations have frequently shown a great ability to adapt to new constellations.

OTHER BOOKS

GLAUS, BEAT. *Die Nationale Front. Eine Schweizer faschistische Bewegung 1930-1940*. Benziger Verlag, Zürich, Einsiedeln, Köln 1969. 504 pp. Ill.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

ALSTON, PATRICK L. *Education and the State in Tsarist Russia*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1969. xi, 322 pp. \$ 8.50.

The main thesis in this thought-provoking study of great scholarship is the importance of the political consequences of education, and *vice versa*. The author deals with a period of two centuries during which the bureaucracy, thanks also to their attitude towards education, won pre-eminence over the gentry. Of great value is the analysis of the reforms introduced by D. Tolstoj, which bear many unrecognized resemblances to the Soviet educational system. The factors stimulating student "nihilism" (both in the secondary schools and in the universities) are treated as well.

AVRICH, PAUL. *Kronstadt 1921*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1970. xi, 271 pp. Ill. \$ 8.50.

The author presents this study as a by-product of his research on Russian Anarchism and mass revolts. It has developed into a masterly account of the backgrounds, the course and the suppression of the Kronstadt rebellion. The use of unprinted sources has made possible a precision of the role played by former tsarist officers (notably Kozlovskij) and of the position of political emigrants. The fact that tens of thousands of sailors who in 1917 served on the Baltic Fleet had been since then employed by the Government in other parts of the country is mentioned, but its effect on the composition of the revolutionary forces in 1921 is not defined.

GEHLEN, MICHAEL P. *The Communist Party of the Soviet Union. A Functional Analysis*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1969. ix, 161 pp. \$ 5.95.

"The approach adopted here was taken for two major reasons – to examine the Soviet party system by the method of comparative theory, and to adapt and test the tools and concepts of modern social science by means of a study of the CPSU." The author synthesizes the schemes developed by Karl Deutsch and Gabriel Almond. Such theoretical positions are the frame for a detailed description of political recruitment and the party's role in "political socialization" as well as a treatment of the party's function as an intermediary for goal attainment. It is posited that Communist parties (and other parties in "movement-regimes") are more similar to democratic ones in their functioning than is usually assumed.

HOUGH, JERRY F. *The Soviet Prefects: The Local Party Organs in Industrial Decision-Making*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1969. xiii, 416 pp. \$ 12.50.

The author, concentrating on the administrative rather than on the political side of the work of the local party organs, puts forward strong arguments for his main thesis, viz., that the Soviet system, differing significantly as it does from "that found in the model of rational-technical society" in the West, yet allows for the local party organs to play an important role in promoting

the system's effective operation. A comparison is drawn with the institution of the prefect in France. Much information is given on the party structure, the connections of the local organs with industry and its management, questions of regional co-ordination, and the influences emanating from the evolution of Soviet society.

LÉNINE, V. Œuvres. Tome 3. Le développement du capitalisme en Russie. Tome 6. Janvier 1902 – août 1903. Tome 7. Septembre 1903 – Décembre 1904. Tome 11. Juin 1906 – janvier 1907. Tome 12. Janvier – juin 1907. Tome 16. Septembre 1909 – décembre 1910. Tome 37. Lettres à sa famille 1893-1922. Éditions Sociales, Paris; Éditions du Progrès, Moscou 1966; 1967; 1968; 1969. 718 pp.; 606 pp.; 615 pp.; 552 pp.; 591 pp.; 527 pp.; 758 pp. Ill. F.fr. 12.25 per vol.

The volumes announced here have been translated from the fourth Russian edition by various translators; Professor Roger Garaudy is mentioned in all as being the responsible editor of the French edition. The volumes do not appear in a chronological order; the same holds true for the German edition which was completed some years ago. Vol. 3 contains Lenin's "Development of Capitalism in Russia" (1899, second edition 1908). Vol. 6 contains the writings from January, 1902, to August, 1903 (preparation of the party congress held in London), Vol. 7 those from September, 1903, to December, 1904 (party split, "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back"). Vols 11, 12 and 16 cover the periods June, 1906, to January, 1907 (Duma elections), January-June, 1907 (5th party congress), and September, 1909, to December, 1910 (against "Otzovism"; much on the agrarian question), respectively. Vol. 37 contains letters and telegrams to Lenin's mother, his sisters, his wife and his brother-in-law, written in the years 1893-1922; moreover, 54 letters by Lenin's wife and some other relatives have been included, because they shed light on Lenin's personality.

MENDELSON, EZRA. Class Struggle in the Pale. The Formative Years of the Jewish Workers' Movement in Tsarist Russia. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. xi, 180 pp. 50/-.

The rise of a Jewish proletariat in the West of the Russian Empire, notably in the "Pale of Settlement", during the second half of the nineteenth century is described in some detail. The highly expert author then continues with a full account of the confrontation between Socialists and workers. The early history of the *Bund* as well as of several Jewish trade unions is related up to roughly 1904, the 1890's receiving most attention. The process of the formation in the labour movement of "new Jewish men", who – in this respect not unlike the Zionists – regarded themselves rather as subjects than as objects of history, is discussed in an interesting and illuminating manner.

Nikolai I. Bukharin. A Bibliography. With Annotations, Including the Locations of His Works in Major American and European Libraries. Comp. and Ed. by Sidney Heitman. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1969. 181 pp. \$ 10.00.

Professor Heitman, who is also working on a political biography and a study of Bucharin's theory of revolution, gives in the present volume the "first complete and authoritative bibliography of those works [...] which can be found in the major American and European libraries". The arrangement is basically chronological; many cross-references are made. Titles are given without translations; the great majority is, therefore, only in Russian.

OTHER BOOKS

- GENKINA, E. B. Gosudarstvennaja dejatel'nost' V. I. Lenina 1921-1923. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1969. 520 pp. Ill.
- The Jews in Soviet Russia since 1917. Ed. by Lionel Kochan. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1970. ix, 357 pp.
- Leninskoe učenie o diktature proletariata. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1970. 255 pp.
- Perepiska V. I. Lenina i redakcii gazety "Iskra" s social-demokratičeskimi organizacijami v Rossii 1900-1903 gg. Sbornik dokumentov v trech tomach. Tom 1. Sentjabr' 1900 g. – maj 1902 g. Tom 2. Ijun'-dekabr' 1902 g. Tom 3. Janvar'-avgust 1903 g. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl", Moskva 1969; 1970. 598 pp.; 591 pp.; 780 pp. Ill.
- Vospominanija o Vladimire Il'iče Lenine. Tom 1. Vospominanija rodných. Tom 2. Tom 3. Tom 4. Tom 5. Vospominanija zarubežnych sovremennikov. Izdatel'stvo Političeskoj Literatury, Moskva 1969; 1970. 616 pp.; 495 pp.; 518 pp.; 479 pp.; 558 pp. Ill.

Yugoslavia

- AUTY, PHYLLIS. Tito. A Biography. Longman, London 1970. xiv, 343 pp. Ill. Maps. 60/-.

A number of inaccuracies infringe on this otherwise commendable political biography, which is overwhelmingly descriptive: analyses in depth of various problems are lacking – certainly in some cases because the available materials do not reveal much on them. The author had to rely often on sources such as memoirs and accounts of events written some years after they occurred. She had two interviews with President Tito and many with other Yugoslavs and foreigners who were connected with the country during and after the war.

- CANAPA, MARIE-PAULE. Réforme économique et socialisme en Yougoslavie. Le secteur privé. Les investissements étrangers. L'émigration économique. Les arrêts de travail. Armand Colin, Paris 1970. 97 pp. F.fr. 17.00.

Efficiency, rentability, enterprise autonomy and workers' control constitute the frames of reference for this series of interesting studies, which – though not presenting anything like a final answer to the many questions involved – shed light both on the problems themselves and on the debates going on about them. The recurrent criticism of the private sector, the rise of local, regional and group interests, the impact of the legalized temporary emigration of (also skilled) workers and the attitudes toward strikes are the subjects dealt with.

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