

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

DANGELMAYR, SIEGFRIED. Die philosophische Interpretation des Theorie-Praxis-Bezugs bei Karl Marx und ihre Vorgeschichte. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1979. x, 453 pp. DM 120.00.

In this theological *Habilitationschrift* (Augsburg 1975) the problem of the relationship between theory and practice is treated on purely philosophical lines. Most of the space is taken up by (the young) Marx's specific contribution to the problem. The preliminary history is dealt with by way of *capita selecta*: Plato, Aristotle, and a number of modern materialist and idealist philosophers.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

CORRIGAN, PHILIP, HARVIE RAMSAY and DEREK SAYER. Socialist Construction and Marxist Theory. Bolshevism and its Critique. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1978. xviii, 232 pp. £ 8.95.

The present volume follows to a certain extent the Maoist critique of Bolshevism. However, the authors do not regard Soviet society as capitalist, but rather as a society in transition which still badly needs an all-out class struggle against capitalist remnants. The struggle should especially be directed at the Bolshevik notion of production, uncritically adopted from the Second International and diluted when compared with Marx's idea. A "voluntaristic conception of politics" goes hand in hand with that notion and should equally be combated. The Chinese experience under Mao is paradigmatic in this respect, for there production "is conceived, and practised, as an integrally social, moral, cultural, and above all political activity". Yet a glance at China's foreign and trade policies suffices for the authors to remark that the struggle for Socialism should not be regarded as over in this case either.

ENTWISTLE, HAROLD. Antonio Gramsci. Conservative schooling for radical politics. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1979. viii, 207 pp. £ 7.95. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

The author, a pedagogical expert, gives an interesting exposé of Gramsci's

educational ideas. He shows that they make “a coherent socio-pedagogic theory of relevance to anyone interested in radical social change”. Measured by modern standards, Gramsci held quite conservative ideas about primary schools. “Counter-hegemonic” education should be provided by institutions for adult education, which is the subject of the second part of this book.

GOODE, PATRICK. *Karl Korsch. A Study in Western Marxism*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1979. ix, 239 pp. £ 12.00.

This is not a biography of Korsch, but rather a critical discussion of his major writings and his specific brand of Marxism. The author's verdict is best summarized in his own words: “The positive side of Korsch's Marxism, which makes it superior to most varieties of ‘Western Marxism’, is that it attempted to place Marxism in the service of the revolutionary working class movement; its weakness was that, because it failed to realise the importance of theoretical preparation for the resurgence of such a movement and the necessity for a Leninist party to lead such a movement if it was to be victorious, it was condemned to passivity even at the height of a revolutionary movement, as Korsch's own experience in the German revolution showed.”

GOULD, CAROL C. *Marx's Social Ontology. Individuality and Community in Marx's Theory of Social Reality*. The MIT Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1978. xxvi, 208 pp. \$ 5.95.

“I present Marx for the first time as a great systematic philosopher in the tradition of Aristotle, Kant and Hegel.” Handling a limited sample of quotations from the *Grundrisse*, Dr Gould succeeds in presenting a theory of society and social development which is “not deterministic, but possibilistic”. In terms of Marxology or Marx research this does not get us very far, however.

McMURTRY, JOHN. *The Structure of Marx's World-View*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1978. xii, 269 pp. \$ 15.00. (Paper: \$ 3.95.)

The present author attempts to provide “a direct, propositionally precise delineation of Marx's complete explanatory model”. His book contains an, at times lucid, exposition of such key concepts as human nature, economic structure, ideology, and economic and technological determinism. Some parts are questionable (e.g., the sections dealing with pollution, imperialism and inflation), and others will certainly provoke criticism, for instance the interpretation of ideology. Dr McMurtry strongly opposes the view that by ideology Marx meant false consciousness. Surprising is the qualification of Moses Hess as “the leading German philosopher” of the 1840's.

WESOŁOWSKI, W. *Classes, strata and power*. Transl. and with an Introd. by George Kolankiewicz. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1979. xx, 159 pp. £ 6.95.

This volume of the *International Library of Sociology* contains four essays dwelling on the problems of political domination and social stratification. In the first two essays fundamental Marxist conceptions such as class domination and the relation between class and elite are elaborated; Gramsci has left his mark here. Notions from this elaboration are applied in a critique of functionalist stratification theories, especially that of K. Davis and W. Moore, and in a lucid discussion of some problems in the transformation of the class structure in Socialist Poland. Enlightening is the translator's defining, in the introduction, of Professor Wesołowski's place in Polish sociology.

OTHER BOOKS

HEIDT, ULRICH. *Arbeit und Herrschaft im "realen Sozialismus"*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1979. 231 pp.

HISTORY

Arbeiterkultur. Hrsg. von Gerhard A. Ritter. Verlagsgruppe Athenäum Hain Scriptor Hanstein, Königstein/Ts. 1979. v, 291 pp. DM 52.00. (Paper: DM 38.00.)

This collection of essays is a German version of the April 1978 issue of the *Journal of Contemporary History*. The two are not wholly identical, however. First, in some of the contributions (those by Dowe, Blessing and Tenfelde) more recent literature has been worked up. Second, the essays by Dowe, Labisch, Blessing and the editor appear here in their original, more detailed, form. Third, Ted Margadant's contribution to the *Journal* has been replaced with a hitherto unpublished interesting essay by Dieter Langewiesche on workers' culture in Austria. The volume is provided with a useful bibliographical appendix by Dr Tenfelde.

Bakounine. *Combats et débats*. Institut d'Etudes Slaves, Paris 1979. 254 pp. Ill. F.fr. 70.00.

The present volume has its origin in a symposium convened by the *Institut d'Etudes Slaves* on the occasion of the centenary of Bakunin's death. Among the sixteen, often quite short, contributions we mention Lehning's somewhat selective survey of the historical literature on Bakunin, Vuilleumier's critical comments on Bakunin and the contemporary workers' movement, and Haupt's careful analysis of the origins of the conflict with Marx. Very interesting is the scholarly edition, by Michel Mervaud, of Bakunin's manuscript *Société internationale secrète de l'émancipation de l'humanité*, written during his second stay in Sweden (1864). An index of names is appended.

BRAUDEL, FERNAND. *Civilisation matérielle, économie et capitalisme, XVe-XVIIIe siècle*. Tome I. Les structures du quotidien: le possible et

l'impossible. Tome 2. Les jeux de l'échange. Tome 3. Le temps du monde. Armand Colin, Paris 1979. 544 pp.; 600 pp.; 607 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 200.00 per vol.

Professor Braudel's social and economic history of the modern world was originally planned to appear in two volumes. The first was published in 1967 and noticed in IRSH, XII (1967), pp. 309f. The publication of the follow-up, which eventually consists not of one but of two volumes, coincides with the re-appearance of Vol. 1 in a revised and expanded edition. Vols 2 and 3 contain a strikingly critical account of the penetration of capitalism (presented as a *personnage explosif*) into traditional society in and outside Europe; the interpretation is close to the current "development of under-development" theories. To all intents and purposes the focus is on commercial activities, and contrary to what might be expected the Industrial Revolution is treated in a final chapter that looks like an epilogue. The work is based on an impressive amount of reading in primary and secondary sources, though in the chapter on "Amsterdam" in Vol. 3 the selection of the material is open to criticism. Not only because of their splendid get-up, but also because of the author's attractive style the volumes will certainly cater for a wide readership, and for the specialist there are notes and a composite index at the back of each volume.

BRAUNTHAL, JULIUS. History of the International. Vol. 3. 1943-1968. Transl. by Peter Ford and Kenneth Mitchell. Victor Gollancz Ltd, London 1980. xv, 600 pp. Ill. £ 17.50.

The concluding volume of Julius Braunthal's history of the Internationals was originally published in German, and noticed in IRSH, XVI (1971), p. 249. The author's death in 1972 partly accounts for the delay of the present English edition, and it has also led to this appearing as a mere translation (with the exception of some recent years of death) of the German original.

BROCKMEYER, NORBERT. Antike Sklaverei. [Erträge der Forschung, Band 116.] Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1979. xv, 392 pp. DM 59.00. (For club members: DM 36.50.)

This is a very useful outline of modern research on slavery in the Graeco-Roman world. While the first part deals with currents of research, a separate chapter being devoted to the Marxist approach(es), the rest of the volume is organized according to periods and aspects of ancient history. The annotation is quite impressive, and there are indices of 1) modern authors and 2) ancient authors and subjects.

DEPPERMAN, KLAUS. Melchior Hoffman. Soziale Unruhen und apokalyptische Visionen im Zeitalter der Reformation. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1979. 376 pp. Ill. DM 78.00.

The itinerant Protestant lay preacher Melchior Hoffman was not only in his theology a bundle of contradictions. Small wonder that he became many

things to many men during his lifetime and, at a later stage, to many historians as well. Apart from tracing Hoffman's religious development and his missionary activities, the present author deals with the social characteristics of his followers and with the question of whether he is responsible for their outrages in Münster and elsewhere.

HOPF, WILHELM (Hrsg.) *Fussball. Soziologie und Sozialgeschichte einer populären Sportart*. Päd.extra Buchverlag, Bensheim 1979. 280 pp. Ill. DM 32.00.

Besides many items that are just reprints, the present volume contains some contributions (two by the editor) which are published here for the first time. Contemporary problems that come up for discussion include the behaviour of spectators. There are also some studies with an historical approach. We would like to mention Jürgen Fischer's essay on the *Russenspiele* of the 1920's and the editor's inquiry of how soccer became a popular game in Germany. There are quite a few illustrations, many of them poorly reproduced.

Jahrbuch der historischen Forschung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Hrsg. von der Arbeitsgemeinschaft außeruniversitärer historischer Forschungseinrichtungen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. 1978. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1979. 832 pp. DM 153.00.

For a general outline of this yearbook we refer to our notice of the opening volume in IRSH, XX (1975), p. 278; the *Index der Forschung* has been provided with an author index since 1976. Among the conference reports we mention this time the very instructive one on the genesis of the Welfare State in Britain and Germany (Berlin, December 1978).

Jews and Germans from 1860 to 1933: The Problematic Symbiosis. Ed. by David Bronsen. Carl Winter Universitätsverlag, Heidelberg 1979. vi, 383 pp. DM 92.00. (Paper: DM 75.00.)

The present volume has its origin in an international symposium held at St Louis, Missouri, in 1976. Twelve scholars deal with the symbiosis and identity problems of the Central European Jews between emancipation and genocide. There are four interesting individual case-studies. One of these, by Norbert Altenhofer (published in German), focuses on Gustav Landauer, another, by Peter Loewenberg, on Walther Rathenau. An index of names is appended.

Klassen in der europäischen Sozialgeschichte. Neun Beiträge. Von Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, Eric J. Hobsbawm, Volker Hunecke [u.a.] Hrsg. von Hans-Ulrich Wehler. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1979. 280 pp. DM 19.80.

This paperback contains the text of eight papers read at the meeting of

German historians in Hamburg in 1978, together with an introductory essay by the editor. The papers focus on social inequality in relation to the class structure in some European countries (Britain, Germany, France and Italy) and the United States; most attention goes to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The contributors include, apart from those mentioned above, Jürgen Kocka, M. Rainer Lepsius, Wolfgang Mager, Sidney Pollard and Hans-Jürgen Puhle.

KOLAKOWSKI, LESZEK. *Die Hauptströmungen des Marxismus. Entstehung, Entwicklung, Zerfall.* Band 1. Band 2. Band 3. R. Piper & Co. Verlag, München, Zürich 1977; 1978; 1979. 489 pp.; 589 pp.; 614 pp. DM 68.00 per vol.

The English translation of this history of Marxism was noticed above on pp. 110f., and for a general *aperçu* we may refer to those lines. In the present German edition quotations which are not accounted for in the text have got specified references at the back of each volume. There is a cumulative index of names and (some) subjects in Vol. 3.

MOMMSEN, WOLFGANG J. *Der europäische Imperialismus. Aufsätze und Abhandlungen.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1979. 278 pp. DM 38.00.

Professor Mommsen has brought together six essays on imperialism which were already published elsewhere during the years 1968-78. The seventh (and concluding) essay is presented as an original contribution, though it appeared as the *Imperialismo* article in the *Enciclopedia del Novecento* at the same time. It is a useful introduction to the subject and to the existing literature on imperialism.

Recht und Entwicklung der Großunternehmen im 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhundert. Wirtschafts-, sozial- und rechtshistorische Untersuchungen zur Industrialisierung in Deutschland, Frankreich, England und den USA. – Law and the Formation of the Big Enterprises in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries. Studies in the History of Industrialization in Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States. Hrsg. von / Ed. by Norbert Horn [und/and] Jürgen Kocka. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1979. 685 pp. DM 132.00.

The studies that make up this voluminous book originated in the course of a research project of the Centre for Interdisciplinary Research at the University of Bielefeld. They focus mainly on the institutional aspects of enterprises in the period of “increasingly ‘organized capitalism’”, 1860-1920. German, French, British and American enterprises are compared. Eleven of the twenty-five contributions are in English with a summary in German, while the remainder is in German with a summary in English. Among the contributors there are many well-known experts in the field, like (to men-

tion a few names) Alfred D. Chandler, Jr, Wolfram Fischer, Alice Teichova and the editors.

RINGER, FRITZ K. *Education and Society in Modern Europe.* Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1979. ix, 370 pp. \$ 22.50.

The present volume is a pioneering contribution to the comparative social history of national systems of secondary and higher education. The focus is on the German and French systems from *circa* 1800 to *circa* 1960, on which the author has collected a wealth of statistics regarding enrollment, social origin, etc. The English and American systems are treated in a separate chapter for still wider comparison. The systems in question are related to tradition and surviving status conventions rather than to contemporary society, although education and society have tended to converge in the twentieth century. "As vehicles of a kind of cultural lag, European secondary schools and universities [. . .] contributed to one of the most fascinating and difficult problems in modern European social and cultural history: the survival of preindustrial social roles and attitudes into the industrial era."

Wirtschafts- und sozialhistorische Beiträge. Festschrift für Alfred Hoffmann zum 75. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Herbert Knittler. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1979. 480 pp. Ill. DM 78.00.

The bulk of these twenty-five contributions is in the field of economic, not of social, history. As one of the socio-historical items we mention Birgit Bolognese-Leuchtenmüller's essay on the neglect of small children in the lowest strata of society during the nineteenth century. Geographically, most of the contributions deal with aspects and problems of the Hapsburg Monarchy.

Wohnen im Wandel. Beiträge zur Geschichte des Alltags in der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft. Hrsg. von Lutz Niethammer. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal 1979. 431 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 38.00.

The twenty essays which make up the present volume examine various aspects of the living conditions of the working classes in Germany and Austria. The period under survey stretches from the nineteenth century to the Second World War, with a distinct accent on the years 1900-30. The contributions are uneven as to quality, and their approaches vary: the authors represent several disciplines, e.g., architecture, history and sociology. Some essays break new ground, and the numerous illustrations are well chosen.

OTHER BOOKS

Herbst des Alten Handwerks. Quellen zur Sozialgeschichte des 18. Jahrhunderts. Hrsg. von Michael Stürmer. Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, München 1979. 359 pp. Ill.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

The Changing Face of Western Communism. Ed. by David Childs. Croom Helm, London 1980. 286 pp. £ 12.50.

Six essays on various Communist parties in Europe are presented here. They are preceded by an introduction which examines changes and constants in the Soviet domination over Western Communist parties. It is not made clear why exactly the parties of Spain, Italy, France, Finland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Austria have been chosen for examination. In addition to these essays the volume contains a paper by Philip Elliott and Philip Schlesinger which deals with the semantics of Euro-Communism.

STEININGER, ROLF. Deutschland und die Sozialistische Internationale nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg. Die deutsche Frage, die Internationale und das Problem der Wiederaufnahme der SPD auf den internationalen sozialistischen Konferenzen bis 1951, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Labour Party. Darstellung und Dokumentation. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn 1979. ix, 433 pp. DM 78.00.

The present volume consists of two parts. The subtitle gives a good impression of the contents of the first. In this account much material has been worked up from various archives, primarily those of the Labour Party in London. Informed and informative though the author is, his study remains rather on the surface. There are many quotations in English or in French, but there is no summary whatever. In the second part 38 documents are published, most of them for the first time and in the original language. They include (parts of) the minutes of some conferences, e.g., a meeting of Allied Socialists on December 10, 1943, and the post-war conferences in Bournemouth, Antwerp and Vienna, and the text of important resolutions. The index contains biographical information, quite unevenly distributed, on persons mentioned in the text.

TIMMERMANN, HEINZ (Hrsg.) Die kommunistischen Parteien Südeuropas. Länderstudien und Queranalysen. Mit einer Dokumentation von Sophie G. Alf. Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden 1979. 600 pp. DM 49.00.

The Communist parties studied in the present volume are those of Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The relations between these parties and their respective countries are central here, as well as party democracy, the several conceptions of the transition to Socialism, and international orientation. These themes dominate the essays in the first part of the volume, which deal with the parties individually, and they are also the subject of four comparative studies in the second part. One of the questions posed is whether a Mediterranean type of Communism is developing. The answer is, not surprisingly, firmly in the negative.

OTHER BOOKS

- MARCOU, LILLY. *L'Internationale après Staline*. Bernard Grasset, Paris 1979. 314 pp.
- MIDDLEMAS, KEITH. *Power and the Party. Changing Faces of Communism in Western Europe*. André Deutsch, London 1980. 400 pp.
- STREL'NIKOV, R. V. *Imperija krivych zerkal. Televidenie v ideologičeskoj ekspansii imperializma*. Izdatel'stvo "Meždunarodnye otnošenija", Moskva 1978. 270 pp.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

*AFRICA***Algeria**

- LUCAS, PHILIPPE. *Problèmes de la transition au socialisme. Le "transformisme algérien"*. Editions Anthropos, Paris 1978. 390 pp. F.fr. 68.00.

The present author analyzes the first decade of Algerian independence, with special regard to the transition to Socialism. He discusses various topics, like tradition *versus* modernization, the influence of Islam, and economic independence. Throughout his account he criticizes several approaches towards the Algerian experience, e.g., those which in various ways stress the dual character of Algerian society. Dr Lucas is more inclined to point to forms of dependence inside this society.

South Africa

- ADAM, HERIBERT and HERMANN GILIOME. *Ethnic Power Mobilized: Can South Africa Change?* Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1979. xii, 308 pp. \$ 22.50. (Paper: \$ 5.95.)

Seven of these ten studies have the German sociologist Heribert Adam for their author, while the other three are written by the South African historian Giliomee. The central subject is the genesis and the politics of the Afrikaner "belief system", which is not exclusively, and not even primarily, a matter of economic interests. As for the future the authors are mildly optimistic about an erosion of that system by pragmatic survival calculations.

AMERICA

- Haciendas and Plantations in Latin American History*. Ed. by Robert G. Keith. Holmes & Meier Publishers, Inc., New York, London 1977. vi, 200 pp. \$ 18.00.

Apart from a useful historical introduction, the present volume consists of nineteen selections which throw light on the traditional landed estates of Latin America. The selections have not only been taken from twentieth-century scholarly studies, but also from (often older) novels and popular writings. There is no index.

Canada

PALMER, BRYAN D. *A Culture in Conflict. Skilled Workers and Industrial Capitalism in Hamilton, Ontario, 1860-1914.* McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal 1979. xviii, 331 pp. Ill. C\$ 10.95.

The author investigates the way in which working-class culture squared up to the new conditions shaped by industrialization. He concentrates on the skilled workers of Hamilton during the years 1860-1914 and shows that these were by no means as submissive as is sometimes stated. Nor did they qualify for a labour aristocracy in Lenin's terms, as they played a leading role in the many industrial conflicts at Hamilton at the time. Working-class culture (friendly societies and especially the Knights of Labor are examined) sustained these conflicts according to the author, although he does not always substantiate this link. The well-illustrated volume is essentially based on various primary sources.

OTHER BOOKS

PIVA, MICHAEL J. *The Condition of the Working Class in Toronto – 1900-1921.* University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa 1979. xvi, 190 pp. Ill.

Chile

BUCK, KARL-HERMANN. *Die Sozialistische Partei Chiles 1933-1973. Geschichte, Programme, Sozialstruktur.* Haag + Herchen Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1978. viii, 338 pp. DM 38.00.

The manuscript of this history of the Chilean Socialist Party was completed in 1973, before the fall of Allende. It is to a large extent based on material in Chile and published here unaltered. Most attention goes to the period after 1958. For this period the author is able to give some idea of the social composition of the party (on the basis of an electorate analysis) and of the Socialist leadership. The introduction discusses at considerable length and not without errors the problem of ideology. It is not altogether clear what this discussion has to do with the rest of the book.

United States of America

BURGOYNE, ARTHUR G. *The Homestead Strike of 1892. With an Afterword by David P. Demarest, Jr.* University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1979. xvi, 320 pp. Ill. \$ 12.95. (Paper: \$ 5.95.)

The present volume is a facsimile reprint of *Homestead* (Pittsburgh 1893), one of the first books that appeared on the conflict between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the Carnegie Steel Company. Most of the full-page illustrations have been replaced with another (larger) set of contemporary drawings and photographs, and an epilogue places the events of 1892 in a broader historical perspective.

COLEMAN, RICHARD P. and LEE RAINWATER, with Kent A. McClelland. *Social Standing in America. New Dimensions of Class*. Basic Books, Inc., New York 1978; Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Henley 1979. xiii, 353 pp. \$ 15.95; £ 8.95.

“Nine hundred depth interviews are the heart of this investigation into public imagery about social standing in the United States.” The interviews were conducted in Boston and Kansas City. The picture derived from this investigation is contrasted with the actuality of social standing, which comes in for a weighty discussion. With the help of an interesting model the authors show that family background and education play a role when a certain status is attained, though much also has to be related to other, so-called “contemporaneous”, factors. Of the three appendices the second is of interest, for this deals with a new approach to status scales.

DELEON, DAVID. *The American as Anarchist. Reflections on Indigenous Radicalism*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, London 1978. xiii, 242 pp. Ill. \$ 14.00.

The provocative argument of the present volume is made to stretch from the seventeenth century to 1977 so as to bring out most fully the impact of factors which engender atomism, the cause of genuine American radicalism. These factors are, to the author, Protestantism, capitalism, and the vastness of the country. But, as Robert N. Bellah notes in his foreword, these can also work to the opposite effect. In order to demonstrate the strength of genuine American radicalism (especially Anarchism), the author leaves foreign radicals working in America all but out of account. Johann Most is not even mentioned in the extensive but poorly organized bibliography. Minor deficiencies are almost inevitable in a book of such compass. So we should not be too surprised to find a certain Albert Wedemeyer, together with Friedrich Sorge, introducing Marxism in America in the late 1840's.

DUBLIN, THOMAS. *Women at Work. The Transformation of Work and Community in Lowell, Massachusetts, 1826-1860*. Columbia University Press, New York 1979. xviii, 312 pp. Ill. \$ 17.50.

This study focuses on the experiences of women in the workforce of the Lowell textile mills during the years 1826-60. The author examines in detail themes like social origin, age, and sexual and ethnic composition of the workforce. Two major developments emerge: “the new heterogeneity of the mill work force and the increasing importance of economic necessity as a

motivation for women workers in the 1850s". From these developments the author draws some interesting inferences, discussing individual careers of female workers and changes in workforce protest against policies of the employers. He accounts for the quantitative methods applied in the study in five appendices.

LIEBMAN, ARTHUR. *Jews and the Left*. John Wiley & Sons, New York, Chichester, Brisbane 1979. xv, 676 pp. \$ 18.95.

The present author investigates the question of the remarkably high rate of Jewish participation in radical and Socialist movements in the United States during the last hundred years. He argues that the key to understanding the relationship between Jews and the Left in America lies in the proletarian Socialist subculture of the Jewish immigrants, who had brought it from Russia. This subculture survived for a certain time in America, because American and Russian capitalism were to some extent alike. In American capitalism, however, there were some mechanisms which undermined the Jewish Socialist subculture. There was less antisemitism, and as a consequence there was potentially a greater social and geographical mobility of Jews. This important investigation is partly based on 35 interviews and certain manuscript sources (notably the Norman Thomas papers). In the notes there are many, sometimes really confusing, printing errors, and there is no separate bibliography.

TINGLEY, DONALD F. *Social History of the United States. A Guide to Information Sources*. Gale Research Company, Detroit 1979. x, 260 pp. \$ 24.00.

This concise bibliography is annotated, which enlarges its usefulness. The classification of the titles is in the way most American social historians conceive of their discipline, viz., not on the lines of the class model. To any user there will always be some book or other missing in a bibliography like this. The present one is conspicuous for an underrepresentation of the labour movement. One will not find any of the writings of Philip Foner, nor such important works as Theodore Draper's *American Communism and Soviet Russia*, Wilson Record's *The Negro and the Communist Party* and Melvyn Dubofsky's study of the IWW. Author, title and subject indices are appended.

WEINBAUM, PAUL O. *Mobs and Demagogues. The New York Response to Collective Violence in the Early Nineteenth Century*. UMI Research Press, Ann Arbor (Michigan) n.d. [1979]; distr. by Bowker Publishing Company Ltd, Epping (Essex). vi, 194 pp. Maps. \$ 21.95.

The aim of the present volume is not made plain at the outset and fails to emerge later on. Using newspapers, the author describes in considerable detail, but not very intelligibly, riots and strikes that took place between 1820 and 1850, notably those of the 1830's. On the other hand he examines

the response of various New York groups to these disturbances. This response "was little affected by modern-day class and ethnic consciousness".

OTHER BOOKS

HAYWOOD, HARRY. *Black Bolshevik. Autobiography of an Afro-American Communist*. Liberator Press, Chicago 1978. x, 700 pp. Ill.

ASIA

China

McDONALD, ANGUS W., JR. *The Urban Origins of Rural Revolution. Elites and the Masses in Hunan Province, China, 1911-1927*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1978. xi, 369 pp. Maps. \$ 17.50.

"The ultimate reasons for the failure of the CCP in 1927 are to be found neither in Chien Du-xiu's opportunism nor the Comintern's blunders. The successes of the labor movement and the peasant movement cannot be separated from developments within the ruling elite of China which favored them. The success of the CCP and the failure of the CCP were the results of similar forces." Concentrating on Hunan, the author manages to substantiate this thesis to a large extent. The core of his important investigation, the policies of various factions in the ruling elites and their relations with the labour and peasant movements, is very much inspired by William Riker's *The Theory of Political Coalitions*. Of special interest are the parts dealing with the activities of early Communists like Mao Zedong and Li Lisan. The volume is based on original Chinese sources.

India

MOFFATT, MICHAEL. *An Untouchable Community in South India. Structure and Consensus*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1979. xliii, 323 p. Maps. \$ 22.50.

This ethnographical study gives a structural analysis of the "social and cultural context" of the untouchable castes in a village in the North-East area of Tamil Nadu. The author squarely opposes those scholars who see the untouchables as a group totally separate from the other castes. Following Dumont's approach and interpretation, Dr Moffatt states that "Untouchables and higher-caste actors hold virtually identical cultural constructs, that they are in nearly total conceptual and evaluative consensus with one another". He maintains that his findings are only valid for communities upwards of a certain size.

NAFZIGER, E. WAYNE. *Class, Caste, and Entrepreneurship. A Study of Indian Industrialists.* The University Press of Hawaii, Honolulu 1978. xi, 188 pp. \$ 12.00.

The present author essentially tries to answer two questions: "What are the differences in opportunit[i]es for entrepreneurial activity between the privileged and underprivileged portions of the population? What are the factors related to the success of entrepreneurs?" Relying on interviews with 54 entrepreneurs in the city of Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, he finds that the entrepreneurs of his sample were generally of high social origin and that this benefited their careers in various ways. Industrial enterprise in India a way of maintaining or defending privileged status. It does not seem likely that the Indian class structure is very different from that in developed Western countries. The first of the three appendices to this useful, though a bit modest, investigation contains the questionnaire presented to the interviewees.

Nepal

Peasants and Workers in Nepal. Ed. by D. Seddon with P. Blaikie and J. Cameron. Aris & Phillips Ltd, Warminster (Wilts.) 1979. xvi, 214 pp. Maps. £ 12.00.

The authors of these mimeographed studies deal with the lower classes of Nepal on the basis of field-work conducted in 1974-75. They have adopted a social science "derived largely from the Marxist tradition and from recent development in Marxist theory", notably concerning "imperialism".

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

HIGLEY, JOHN, DESLEY DEACON and DON SMART, with the collab. of Robert G. Cushing, Gwen Moore and Jan Pakulski. *Elites in Australia.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1979. xiv, 317 pp. £9.50.

The authors of the present study of Australian elites adopt a new, elitist, model, or paradigm as they call it. In this model elites are defined according to power wielding and strategic position, notably within various organizations. Thus, next to businessmen we find in the research sample trade-union leaders, academics and leaders of voluntary associations. Though the authors are aware of distinctions between these groups, they tend to treat them as if they formed one group. The sample is analyzed on social background, cohesion, power and ideology. Especially the last-mentioned analysis yields interesting results. On the whole the Australian elites are "consensual unified". For the future much hope is placed in their performance.

WILD, R. A. *Social Stratification in Australia*. George Allen & Unwin, Sydney, London, Boston 1978. 202 pp. A\$ 15.00; £ 8.95. (Paper: A\$ 7.95; £ 4.50.)

"This book is written within the Weberian tradition that stands extremely close to the humanistic variety of Marxism." The author, who does not believe in Australian equalitarianism, approaches social stratification in terms of class, status and party; in his view differences of race, sex and age are relevant only in so far as they relate to these factors. The overall trend is that of an increasing differentiation and fragmentation.

EUROPE

SCHONIG, BRUNO (Hrsg.) *Arbeiterkindheit. Kindheit und Schulzeit in Arbeiterlebenserinnerungen. Mit Beiträgen von Carl Fischer, Moritz Th. W. Bromme, Wenzel Holek und Franz Rehbein*. Päd.extra Buchverlag, Bensheim 1979. 258 pp. DM 24.80.

The present volume contains facsimile reprints of the memoirs of the above-mentioned workers in so far as they deal with their childhood. The aim of the editor is to show that this type of childhood belongs to the workers, not to the educationalists. He does not pay attention to the childhood of female workers such as Adelheid Popp.

Austria

Die Ereignisse des 15. Juli 1927. Protokoll des Symposiums in Wien am 15. Juni 1977. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1979. 256 pp. DM 35.00.

This is another volume in the series on the history of the First Austrian Republic that opened with *Österreich 1927 bis 1938* (cf. IRSH, XX (1975), p. 291). The disturbances of July 1927 are approached from various angles. The contributors include not only historians, but also the jurist Viktor Liebscher, who criticizes the jury system in connection with the Schattendorf trial.

MITTERAUER, MICHAEL. *Grundtypen alteuropäischer Sozialformen. Haus und Gemeinde in vorindustriellen Gesellschaften*. Frommann-Holzboog, Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt 1979. 258 pp. DM 74.00. (Paper: DM 58.00.)

In the present volume Professor Mitterauer republishes five studies on forms of social and corporative organization in pre-industrial times; one of them has already been mentioned in IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 449. Notably in a sixth essay, which is published here for the first time, he contrasts associational and authoritarian forms of organization, though not on the lines of Otto von Gierke. In this classification authority is vested in the *paterfamilias*, and only he is able to associate with his *gemeindefähig* equals.

Belgium

L'année sociale 1978. Fondée par Guy Spitaels. [Par] B. De Backer, M. De Jaer, F. De Mulder [e.a.] Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1980. 237 pp. B.fr. 520.

The general organization of this yearbook has remained the same as set forth in our notice of the volumes on 1976 and 1977, in *IRSH*, XXIV (1979), p. 267. Marie-Louise Opdenberg is only one of the nine contributors to the present volume.

Eire – Ireland

CLARK, SAMUEL. *Social Origins of the Irish Land War*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1979. xi, 418 pp. Maps. \$ 25.00. (Paper: \$ 8.95.)

Professor Clark compares the Irish agrarian upheaval of 1879-82 with the period before the famine of 1845-51 in order to find qualitative changes in the protest of Irish peasants in the nineteenth century. His approach has much in common with the way in which Charles Tilly examines rebellious movements. According to the present author the Land League was "pro-active" in that it sought to make the State protect the rights of tenant farmers. Tilly's mobilization model is applied critically. As to the explanation of why poor peasants of the West became most active in the struggle, the author calls attention to structural changes in Irish society, notably integration processes within the tenant population. He has used many manuscript sources in Ireland, which are also worked up in a number of quantitative analyses.

France

CHEVALLIER, JEAN-JACQUES. *Barnave ou les deux faces de la Révolution*. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble, Grenoble 1979. 367 pp. Ill. F.fr. 65.00.

The present volume is a facsimile reprint of a Barnave biography that was first published in 1936. The author has updated the "bibliographical note" and appended an index of names.

GENDRON, FRANÇOIS. *La Jeunesse Dorée. Episodes de la Révolution française*. Préface de Albert Soboul. Les Presses de l'Université du Québec, Québec 1979. xii, 448 pp. Maps. C\$ 28.50.

Basing himself on the contemporary press and on unpublished source material, notably the alphabetic files of the Committee of Public Safety, the Canadian author inquires into the part played by the so-called *jeunesse dorée* in the anti-Jacobin reaction of 1794-95. The scene is restricted to Paris. Thanks to the above files the author is able to provide precise details on the occupational background of those people, whose gilding was a matter of dandyism rather than of wealth.

HYAMS, EDWARD. Pierre-Joseph Proudhon. His Revolutionary Life, Mind and Works. John Murray, London 1979. vii, 304 pp. £ 10.00.

The author of this popular biography of Proudhon died five years ago. From a scholarly point of view his last book has to be assigned to the same class as his previous ones on related subjects, which were noticed in IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 284, and XXI (1976), pp. 120f. It should be stated that Mr Hyams does not indulge in hagiography, and notably Proudhon's anti-feminism is duly criticized.

MAZGAJ, PAUL. The Action Française and Revolutionary Syndicalism. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1979. ix, 281 pp. \$ 19.00.

The subject of the present monograph is the overtures made by the *Action Française* to Revolutionary Syndicalist quarters. Also because the latter movement was caught in a crisis at the time, several of its leaders were not unwilling to collaborate against the Republic. As the author makes it plain, the volume is a "political and intellectual study of the interaction between the syndicalist and royalist leadership elites", not a social history of either movement. It is based to a considerable extent on police files.

New French Feminisms. An Anthology. Ed. and with introd. by Elaine Marks [and] Isabelle de Courtivron. The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst 1980. xv, 282 pp. \$ 13.95.

Essays, manifestoes and mere extracts or quotations are the ingredients that have gone into this "women's lib" anthology. Apart from the introduction to *Le deuxième sexe*, which opens the selections, the texts date from 1968 or the 'seventies. They may be said to be representative of the various recent trends in the French women's movement. The editors have provided three introductory essays, including parallel chronologies of the French State and feminism in France.

PETERSEN, SUSANNE. Lebensmittelfrage und revolutionäre Politik in Paris 1792-1793. Studien zum Verhältnis von revolutionärer Bourgeoisie und Volksbewegung bei Herausbildung der Jakobinerdiktatur. Mit einem Vorwort von Albert Soboul. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1979. 305 pp. DM 58.00.

This investigation discusses a central problem of the French Revolution in the period of the Girondist Convention (September 1792 – June 1793): the question of the food supply in Paris. As far as her sources allow the author gives a very detailed account, which breaks new ground with regard to the Paris situation. It proposes new interpretations (e.g., of the petition of February 12, 1793), and corrects in many ways current historiography. Important in the latter respect are the argument that the Parisian *sansculottes* approved of the revolution at the time, and the author's amendments

with respect to the degree of homogeneity in the Jacobin faction. She fruitfully distinguishes between the Mountain in the Convention and the Jacobins at the club, city and department levels.

Voies nouvelles pour l'histoire de la Révolution française. Colloque Albert Mathiez – Georges Lefebvre (30 Novembre – 1er Décembre 1974). Préface par Albert Soboul. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris 1978. 400 pp. Maps. F.fr. 105.00.

The present volume contains reports and papers read at a conference held at the Sorbonne in memory of Mathiez and Lefebvre. The part of the conference dealing with historiography is not reproduced here. The five reports (published before in Vol. XLVII (1975) of the *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française*) and the sixteen papers (many of them by young historians) deal with new approaches and new perspectives. They are grouped in five sections: demography, the economy, military aspects, religion and politics. Literature published since 1974 has been worked up. Among the contributors we mention R. Le Mée, J.-C. Perrot, B. Plongeron and J.-R. Suratteau.

WOLOCH, ISSER. *The French Veteran from the Revolution to the Restoration.* The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1979. xix, 392 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 27.00.

This is a well-documented study of the treatment of retired army personnel, both disabled and non-disabled, from the end of the *ancien régime* to the Restoration. It is of socio-historical interest for at least two reasons. The veterans were the first to receive social provisions (and to become objects of social control). At the same time their treatment reflects "the cycle of change in the revolutionary-Napoleonic period that is the veritable theme of the book". The volume is illustrated with a goodly number of tables and diagrams.

OTHER BOOKS

LE ROY LADURIE, EMMANUEL. *Le Carnaval de Romans. De la Chandeleur au mercredi des Cendres 1579-1580.* Gallimard, Paris 1979. Maps. 429 pp.

Germany

Die Anfänge der Ära Seeckt. Militär und Innenpolitik 1920-1922. Bearb. von Heinz Hürten. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1979. li, 314 pp. DM 120.00.

The present volume links up with *Zwischen Revolution und Kapp-Putsch*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXIV (1979), p. 151. More than half of the space is taken up by the crisis of March 1920 and its immediate aftermath up to the end of June. There are several documents which shed light on the situation in the navy, and other items contain evidence on the insurrection

in the Ruhr area. The most important single subject is of course the creation of a depoliticized *Reichswehr*.

ARETZ, JÜRGEN. *Katholische Arbeiterbewegung und Nationalsozialismus. Der Verband katholischer Arbeiter- und Knappenvereine Westdeutschlands 1923-1945*. Matthias-Grünewald-Verlag, Mainz 1978. xxix, 252 pp. Ill. DM 56.00.

Drawing on the *Westdeutsche Arbeiterzeitung* and on a wide variety of secondary materials, Dr Aretz has investigated the history of the Roman Catholic workers' and miners' associations in North-West Germany, particularly of their relationship to the Nazi movement and the Nazi regime. Although they belonged to the more uncompromising wing of Roman Catholicism, the associations could somehow survive until 1945 thanks to the provisions of the *Reich* Concordat. The framework of the Church is given more attention than that of the labour movement. The opening chapter deals with the organizational and programmatic development of the associations before 1933.

AUFMUTH, ULRICH. *Die deutsche Wandervogelbewegung unter soziologischem Aspekt*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1979. 259 pp. DM 54.00.

According to the sociological interpretation propounded in the present volume, the *Wandervogel* movement was less the youthful revolt it purported to be than just one aspect of the reaction of the German *Bildungsbürgertum* against the modern world. What is sound in this interpretation is not as new as the author seems to think, *vide* the contribution by Ulrich Linse mentioned in *IRSH*, XXII (1977), p. 129. However, on Mr Aufmuth's calculation the civil service was the most overrepresented group among the fathers of the *Wandervogel*.

Ernst Thälmann. *Eine Biographie*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1979. 804 pp. Ill. M 17.50.

This voluminous Thälmann biography concentrates on his activities after 1921: his years in the KPD and in Nazi confinement. The authors have worked up much material from several archives in East and West. Their account is at times very detailed, but on some aspects it is rather vague, e.g., on Thälmann's USPD years and on his opinion concerning the Nazi-Soviet Pact before November 1940. Sometimes the authors confound biography with hagiography. The volume is richly illustrated. There is no separate bibliography; the sources are specified in the footnotes.

Geschichte als politische Wissenschaft. Sozialökonomische Ansätze, Analyse politikhistorischer Phänomene, politologische Fragestellungen in der Geschichte. Hrsg. von Jürgen Bergmann, Klaus Megerle und Peter Steinbach. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1979. 381 pp. DM 48.00.

In a rather pompous introduction the editors of the present volume tell us that history should be, or be made, relevant in terms of political science. With a few exceptions (the third editor deals with the Principate of Tiberius) the rest of the volume is mere German social history. The first editor presents an expanded version of his economic preconditions of 1848 (cf. IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 437), and Reinhard Spree analyzes the social aspects of differential fertility, 1870-1913. There are three studies on the history of the working-class movement, one of them by Detlef Lehnert (cf. IRSH, XXIV, p. 276), and another, on the origins of codetermination, by Ilse Costas.

Gesellschaftliches und politisches Bewußtsein von Arbeitern. Eine empirische Untersuchung. [Von] Werner Kudera, Werner Mangold, Konrad Ruff, Rudi Schmidt [und] Theodor Wentzke. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1979. 377 pp. DM 40.00.

The authors set out to describe and analyze varieties of social and political consciousness of workers. They base themselves on interviews (conducted in 1974) with *circa* 200 workers from two engineering factories, one in Nuremberg and one in Mannheim. The latter factory showed a high degree of trade-union organization, the former a low one. These differences were reflected in the attitudes of both groups towards work, pay and industrial conflict, and in their political consciousness. The Mannheim workers generally took a more assertive stance. Both groups, however, conformed to the existing economic and political order, but without identifying with this order at all. Many diagrams and the interview questionnaire could not be published by the authors for reasons of space.

Glück auf, Kameraden! Die Bergarbeiter und ihre Organisationen in Deutschland. Hrsg. von Hans Mommsen und Ulrich Borsdorf. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1979. 456 pp. Ill. DM 49.80.

German, English and American historians have written the eighteen studies that make up the present volume, and the editors have seen to it that they appeal to a wide readership. There is a heavy emphasis on the miners of the Ruhr area: their Silesian colleagues are treated separately in one contribution (by Lawrence Schofer) only, but on the other hand there are two studies on the Polish miners in the Ruhr. John Gillingham sheds light on the increasing output, in spite of discontent, of the Ruhr miners in the Third Reich. An index of names is appended.

GRAB, WALTER. Ein Mann der Marx Ideen gab. Wilhelm Schulz, Weggefährte Georg Büchners, Demokrat der Paulskirche. Eine politische Biographie. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1979. 384 pp. Ill: DM 52.00.

The ideas that Marx adopted from Wilhelm Schulz are, according to Professor Grab, the notion that man becomes a social being in the production process, and the ideas of capital concentration and progressive

immiseration. The author makes it abundantly clear that the importance of the Jacobin democrat Schulz was not restricted to providing Marx with ideas. In a very detailed account, which makes the volume more than just a political biography, he illuminates the role played by Schulz in democratic circles, and especially his relations with Georg Büchner (note the part dealing with Schulz's reminiscences of the latter), Fröbel, Ruge and others. Much attention is also paid to Schulz's activities in 1848 and their reception with the German public.

HENKEL, MARTIN [und] ROLF TAUBERT. *Maschinenstürmer. Ein Kapitel aus der Sozialgeschichte des technischen Fortschritts. Syndikat, Frankfurt/M.* 1979. 263 pp. Ill. DM 29.80.

The present authors analyze in detail two Luddite-like disturbances in the cities of Eupen (April 1821) and Solingen (February 1826). In their reconstruction, based on primary sources, they endorse Hobsbawm's interpretation of machine breaking. They continuously criticize "den enteletzlichen [sic] oder teleologischen Historismus" of party historians, whether SED or SPD; Dieter Dowe in particular has to smart for his analysis. The explanatory vocabulary at the back of the volume also breathes the spirit in which the authors write. The illustrations are well chosen.

HERZIG, ARNO. *Der Allgemeine Deutsche Arbeiter-Verein in der deutschen Sozialdemokratie. Dargestellt an der Biographie des Funktionärs Carl Wilhelm Tölcke (1817-1893).* Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1979. xiii, 417 pp. DM 68.00.

This well-documented study is not a complete biography of Tölcke, but rather, as the title indicates, an (important) investigation into the ADAV. Concentrating on the years 1865-78, the author gives a very good account of the ADAV, its ideology, the social composition of its membership, and its organizational problems. Dr Herzig draws a picture of Tölcke which accords with the current view that he was a fanatical and stubborn man of limited abilities, yet gives full due to his organizational insights and exertions. The discussion of his alleged financial malversations in 1848, which were later used against him by the Eisenachers, is rather flimsy and inconclusive. The volume is to a large extent based upon manuscript sources (*inter alia*, police files), many of them from archives in the GDR.

HÜTTENBERGER, PETER. *Bibliographie zum Nationalsozialismus.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1980. 214 pp. DM 14.80.

The present (mimeographed) volume is an inventory of thousands of books and articles on the Nazi regime and, to a less extent, the Nazi movement. There are no annotations, nor is there any index.

Das Kabinett Bauer. 21. Juni 1919 bis 27. März 1920. Bearb. von Anton Golecki. [Akten der Reichskanzlei. Weimarer Republik.] Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard/Rh. 1980. c, 889 pp. DM 90.00.

The Bauer cabinet is perhaps best known for its confrontation with the Kapp-Lüttwitz *Putsch* in March 1920. Unfortunately there are considerable lacunae in the minutes of the cabinet sessions, particularly those held in Stuttgart, and the editor of the present selections has often had to substitute private notes made by participants.

LAUBSCHER, GERHARD. *Die Opposition im Allgemeinen Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbund (ADGB) 1918-1923*. Haag + Herchen Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1979. vii, 392 pp. DM 44.00.

This poorly mimeographed volume traces, in a chronological order, the discussions between the leadership of the free German trade unions and various opposition groups during the years 1918-23. The main subjects of the discussions are, not surprisingly, war, revolutionary councils, codetermination, socialization and international affairs. Somewhat less obvious is the fact that SPD members took part in opposition activities, alongside USPD and KPD members. The author gives a good idea of the strength of the opposition, which lacked sufficient homogeneity to carry the day. He has used printed sources only (first and foremost periodicals), which accounts for gaps in the coverage of the year 1923.

MARX, KARL. *Das Kapital. Kritik der politischen Ökonomie. Band I. Buch I: Der Produktionsprozeß des Kapitals*. Urausgabe. Mit einem editorischen Vorwort von Fred E. Schrader. Gerstenberg Verlag, Hildesheim 1980. xxii, 784 pp. DM 39.00.

Since the original edition of the first volume of *Capital* (1867) has become extremely rare, the present facsimile reprint is very welcome indeed. In his short foreword the editor elucidates the specific significance of this edition between Marx's preparatory works and the later editions. He does not mention *Les "sentiers escarpés" de Karl Marx*, noticed in IRSH, XXIV (1979), p. 145.

MEYER-LEVINÉ, ROSA. *Im inneren Kreis. Erinnerungen einer Kommunistin in Deutschland 1920-1933*. Hrsg. und eingel. von Hermann Weber. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln 1979. 404 pp. Ill. DM 34.00.

The present volume links up with the same author's *Leviné*, which was noticed in IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 155. As the widow of Leviné and the wife of Ernst Meyer, whom she married in 1922, she had access to the inner circle of German, and also Russian, Communism. Being a good observer, she is able to communicate many interesting details. A considerable number of letters and extracts from letters are included, and the volume is nicely illustrated. An index of names is appended.

NEUBAUER, FRANZ. *Marx-Engels Bibliographie*. Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard/Rh. 1979. xv, 417 pp. DM 165.00.

This chronologically arranged inventory is not exactly what one would

expect of a Marx and Engels bibliography, but it certainly has merits of its own. The items are listed in order of their time of origin, not of their date of publication. Apart from books, pamphlets and articles they include letters (also by Marx's wife), excerpts, notes, statements made in the General Council of the IWMA, and even *obiter dicta*. The last column of each item indicates where this is available in print or, in the case of a number of excerpts, where it is just mentioned by Rubel in IRSH, II (1957) or V (1960). An index of names is appended.

PIERENKEMPER, TONI. *Die westfälischen Schwerindustriellen 1852-1913. Soziale Struktur und unternehmerischer Erfolg.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1979. xi, 268 pp. DM 58.00.

Dr Pierenkemper has made an interesting, though controversial, attempt to relate the social characteristics of a sample of the entrepreneurial elite in the Westphalian part of the Ruhr area to economic success or failure. The volume is based on printed sources only, yet the figures which the author gives are hard to check.

POTTHOFF, HEINRICH. *Gewerkschaften und Politik zwischen Revolution und Inflation.* Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1979. 504 pp. DM 84.00.

On the basis of many primary sources the author examines the involvement of the ADGB in the politics of the early Weimar Republic. He shows that the free trade unions even took an active part in the shaping of German foreign policy. He finds a loyalty towards the State which was even more apparent in their attitudes vis-a-vis domestic politics, where they followed the lead of the State and the employers. The author argues that this loyalty towards the State corresponded with a narrow conception of parliamentary representation, as if this solely meant having an arena for sectional interests to collide. In this way the unions contributed to the breakdown of the Weimar Republic.

QUATAERT, JEAN H. *Reluctant Feminists In German Social Democracy 1885-1917.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1979. xv, 310 pp. Ill. \$ 18.50.

In a way this study is a welcome (and important) complement to the investigation by Richard Evans noticed above on pp. 125f. While giving additional proof of the anti-feminism found by Evans in the SPD, Dr Quataert pays far more attention to the efforts of the feminists to combine, ideologically and practically, feminism with Socialism. A well-researched section on the careers of eight leading feminists (Otilie Baader, Lily Braun, Helene Grünberg, Gertrud Hanna, Emma Ihrer, Marie Juchaz, Clara Zetkin and Luise Zietz) shows that these Socialist feminists did not form a homogeneous group. A common trait, however, was that they let Socialism take precedence over feminism. Though in this sense reluctant, by Wilhelmine standards they were nevertheless radical feminists, according to Dr

Quataert. She argues that the source of this radicalism is to be sought in the Socialist subculture of the SPD at the time.

QUIDDE, LUDWIG. *Der deutsche Pazifismus während des Weltkrieges 1914-1918*. Aus dem Nachlaß Ludwig Quidde hrsg. von Karl Holl unter Mitw. von Helmut Donat. Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard/Rh. 1979. 416 pp. DM 36.00.

The present volume contains an unfinished study by the German historian and pacifist leader Ludwig Quidde on German pacifism during the First World War. This study is a mixture of historical research and personal recollections, and it hardly touches on pacifist efforts of Socialists. On the other hand the author discusses not only German pacifism, but also the activities of foreign organizations (like the Dutch *Anti-Oorlogs-Raad*) and international conferences. The text of the study has been edited on the basis of several versions in the Quidde papers in Coblenz. Professor Holl states that the text is rendered unaltered, but he fails to mention that abbreviated words are given in full while underlined ones are not italicized in print. The annotation is rich and meticulous. There is an appendix of seventeen documents chosen by Quidde and five chosen by the editor, and there are separate name and subject indices.

REIF, HEINZ. *Westfälischer Adel 1770-1860. Vom Herrschaftsstand zur regionalen Elite*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1979. 711 pp. DM 98.00.

Drawing upon a considerable amount of both printed and manuscript sources, the present author traces the vicissitudes of twenty-five noble families living in what was first the central part of the Prince-Bishopric of Münster, and subsequently the Prussian governmental district which took its name from that town. There was an adjustment process which was more awkward than that experienced by the Prussian squirearchy, yet they succeeded in giving their traditional noble status a new content. The volume is provided with numerous tables and diagrams.

SALVADORI, MASSIMO L. *Kautsky e la rivoluzione socialista 1880-1938*. 2a ed. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1978. 347 pp. L. 9000.

— *Karl Kautsky and the Socialist Revolution 1880-1938*. Transl. by Jon Rothschild. NLB, London 1979. 375 pp. £ 9.50.

“The substantive focus of this book is an examination of the way Kautsky approached the relationship between socialism and democracy in the course of his long political activity.” Although Kautsky’s pre-1917 articles and such important works as *Der Weg zur Macht* are certainly discussed in depth, Dr Salvadori’s chief attention goes to Kautsky’s critique of Bolshevism. He maintains that the “other aspects of Kautsky’s activity during the post-1918 period were simply ramifications and articulations of his struggle against Bolshevism”. The author convincingly shows that Kautsky’s apostasy (the “renegade”) is an untenable proposition. He has used only printed sources.

SCHÜREN, ULRICH. *Der Volksentscheid zur Fürsteneinteignung 1926. Die Vermögensauseinandersetzung mit den depossedierten Landesherrn als Problem der deutschen Innenpolitik unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Verhältnisse in Preußen.* Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1978. 327 pp. DM 72.00.

The present monograph analyzes in detail the referendum on the expropriation of the princely houses. It concentrates on Prussia and its negotiations with the Hohenzollerns. The author attempts to revise GDR historiography in particular. He argues that a united front of SPD and KPD hardly existed, not even at the rank-and-file level as is sometimes claimed. A decisive factor making for the large number of affirmative votes in the referendum was the precarious position of many in the working and middle classes. The volume, originally a doctorate thesis (Würzburg 1977), is in part based on unpublished material; the archives in the GDR were not available to the author, however.

SCHULZ, GÜNTHER. *Die Arbeiter und Angestellten bei Felten & Guillaume. Sozialgeschichtliche Untersuchung eines Kölner Industrieunternehmens im 19. und beginnenden 20. Jahrhundert.* Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1979. xii, 409 pp. Ill. DM 76.00.

This case-study thoroughly investigates the blue-collar and the white-collar workers of one particular steel factory at Mülheim on the Rhine, Felten & Guillaume Ltd. The period under survey stretches from 1874 to 1914. Dr Schulz bases himself primarily on the archives of the factory, and is thus in a position to give, by means of quantitative methods, a detailed analysis of the social and regional origins and (improvements in) the working conditions of the workers. He stresses the importance, for any analysis of worker behaviour, of the difference between the floating workforce and those more permanently employed in a factory. Keeping faithful and reliable workers was an explicit aim of the paternalist policy of the directorate at Felten & Guillaume. Trade unions had almost no influence. The type of source material used possibly accounts for a lack of balance in this part of the analysis.

SIMHART, FLORIAN. *Bürgerliche Gesellschaft und Revolution. Eine ideologiekritische Untersuchung des politischen und sozialen Bewußtseins in der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts. Dargestellt am Beispiel einer Gruppe des Münchner Bildungsbürgertums.* Kommission für Bayerische Landesgeschichte, München 1978. xi, 220 pp. DM 32.00.

The author sets out to contribute to the sociology of knowledge and focuses on changes in bourgeois consciousness. He concentrates on four members of the educated middle class in Munich round 1848: J. C. Bluntschli, M. Carrière, W. H. Riehl and H. von Sybel. Most of his attention goes to Riehl. The discussion, thorough and detailed, remains at the politico-ideological level. Dr Simhart's conceptual debt to the Frankfurt School is obvious.

Sozialgeschichtliche Probleme in der Zeit der Hochindustrialisierung (1870-1914). Hrsg. von Hans Pohl. Ferdinand Schöningh, Paderborn, München, Wien 1979. 266 pp. DM 36.00.

Karl Heinrich Kaufhold argues in the present volume that the German handicrafts were not eliminated in the industrialization process, although they lost their leading position in the German economy. Hermann Schäfer pleads for more differentiation in the study of the workers as a class. The other contributors to the volume are Walter Achilles (the interrelationship of industry and agriculture), Hans Pohl (general introduction) and Günther Schulz (the white-collar workers in the industrialization process). Apart from the essay by Achilles, the contributions are expanded versions of papers read at the 1977 meeting of the Görres Society.

Die SPD in Baden-Württemberg und ihre Geschichte. Von den Anfängen der Arbeiterbewegung bis heute. Hrsg. von Jörg Schadt und Wolfgang Schmierer. Mit einem Geleitwort von Erhard Eppler. Verlag W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1979. 371 pp. DM 29.80.

In this Vol. 3 of the *Schriften zur politischen Landeskunde Baden-Württembergs* nine authors describe the history of the Social Democratic movement in Baden and Württemberg. The period under consideration runs from the pre-1848 times to the 1970's. The history before 1933 is given for both regions separately, which accounts for certain overlaps. The contributions vary in approach and in quality; some are based on primary sources, while others are not. Among the authors are, besides the editors, Horst Dähn and Jutta Stehling-Höfling.

STROECH, JÜRGEN. Die illegale Presse – eine Waffe im Kampf gegen den deutschen Faschismus. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte und Bibliographie der illegalen antifaschistischen Presse 1933-1939. [Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, Beiheft 90.] VEB Bibliographisches Institut, Leipzig 1979. 302 pp. Ill. M 32.00.

Apart from a very orthodox Communist introduction, the present volume contains a useful annotated bibliography of 665 anti-Nazi periodicals that were either produced in Germany illegally or printed abroad to be smuggled in. No less than four separate indices are appended.

TREMPENAU, DIETMAR. Frühe sozialdemokratische und sozialistische Arbeiterdramatik (1890 bis 1914). Entstehungsbedingungen – Entwicklungslinien – Ziele – Funktion. J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart 1979. ix, 293 pp. DM 45.00.

The present author analyzes a number of Socialist and Social Democratic plays written during the years 1890-1914. He distinguishes two types: the radical-militant and the conciliatory-integrationist. To him, these two types

reflect a similar division within the German labour movement. Many writers producing the first type of play are found to have been standing left of the SPD. Of the writers analyzed we mention F. Bosse, F. Elbogen, L. Kampf, L. Märten, E. Preczang, B. Strzelewicz and G. Zapolska. The investigation is in part based on unpublished material, and its style is not very readable.

WINKLER, HEINRICH AUGUST. *Liberalismus und Antiliberalismus. Studien zur politischen Sozialgeschichte des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1979. 376 pp. DM 68.00.

Most of these twenty studies deal with what Fritz Stern has called German illiberalism. Nationalism, small business, protectionism and entrepreneurial policies are the main aspects that come up for discussion; for the purpose of comparison Professor Winkler has included a study on anti-New-Deal movements in the USA. There are three items on the theory of organized capitalism; printed in a chronological order, they reflect a diminishing appreciation on the part of the author. An index of names is appended.

OTHER BOOKS

BAIER, ROLAND. *Der deutsche Osten als soziale Frage. Eine Studie zur preußischen und deutschen Siedlungs- und Polenpolitik in den Ostprovinzen während des Kaiserreichs und der Weimarer Republik.* Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1980. xx, 766 pp.

SUMMA, RUDOLF. *Kasseler Unterschichten im Zeitalter der Industrialisierung. Ein Beitrag zur Sozialgeschichte der Stadt Kassel von der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts bis zum Beginn des Ersten Weltkriegs.* Hessische Historische Kommission, Darmstadt; Historische Kommission für Hessen, Marburg 1978. x, 413 pp.

Great Britain

BAIN, G. S. and G. B. WOOLVEN. *A Bibliography of British Industrial Relations.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1979. xxiv, 665 pp. £ 47.50.

“The aim of this bibliography is to bring together all the secondary source material, except that of an ephemeral or strictly propagandist nature, published in England between 1880 and 1970 on British industrial relations. It includes books, pamphlets, articles in learned and professional journals, theses, and government reports.” The compilers take industrial relations in the sense of covering all aspects of job regulation. Their bibliography contains some fifteen thousand entries, for which they have combed, among other sources, a great many periodicals. Introduction and organization are excellent.

British Fascism. Essays on the Radical Right in Inter-War Britain. Ed. by Kenneth Lunn and Richard C. Thurlow. Croom Helm, London 1979. 234 pp. £ 12.95.

The present volume, which centres round the British Union of Fascists, contains valuable contributions to a scholarly, post-emotional, study of rightist extremism in Britain. There are a few strikingly revisionist items, e.g., Robert Skidelsky's reply to the critics of his Mosley biography and John Stevenson's analysis of the attitudes of the Metropolitan Police. Unlike the latter contribution, Stuart Rawnsley's essay on the membership of the BUF is based on interviews. A composite index is appended.

CLEGG, HUGH ARMSTRONG. *The Changing System of Industrial Relations in Great Britain. A Completely Rewritten Version of The System of Industrial Relations in Great Britain*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1979. xi, 479 pp. £ 17.50. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

This is a completely rewritten and recast version of *The System of Industrial Relations in Great Britain* (Oxford 1970). The rise of workplace bargaining stands central in the discussion, and other new developments in British industrial relations and the results of new scientific inquiries are also brought to the reader's notice. All this made Professor Clegg change the title of his textbook. New in this version are two chapters, one analytical, on the process of bargaining, and the other on "Theories and Definitions", in which the author defends once more his pluralist position against other approaches. He lucidly shows differences between Marxist and pluralist analyses, but points to their similarities as well.

CRONIN, JAMES E. *Industrial Conflict in Modern Britain*. Croom Helm, London; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1979. v, 242 pp. £ 10.95. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

The present "prologue to the history of strikes" is based on an analysis of the British experience since the middle of the nineteenth century. The author's most important argument is that it is almost impossible to construct long-term models of strikes, and that it seems more viable to look for medium-term models instead. Combining a traditional historical approach with multivariate statistical analysis (which is to some extent elucidated in the first appendix), Dr Cronin investigates a possible correlation between economic cycles (those of Kondrat'ev) and the character and frequency of strikes. He also indicates that the measure of economic prosperity can cause differential strike intensity varying from one industrial branch to another.

HAY, J. R. [Ed.] *The Development of the British Welfare State, 1880-1975*. Edward Arnold, London 1978. x, 116 pp. £ 6.00. (Paper: £ 2.25.)

The seventy-five documents and extracts from documents that make up the present volume shed an authentic light on the twisted road that led to the

establishment of the Welfare State in Britain. Welfare and social policy meant many things to many men, and the outcome was an ambiguous compromise rather than a consensus.

HILEY, MICHAEL. *Victorian Working Women: Portraits from Life.* Gordon Fraser, London 1979. 142 pp. Ill. £ 12.95. (Paper: £ 7.95.)

This richly illustrated book falls into two parts. The first gives a description of the working conditions for women in the second half of the nineteenth century. The author essentially presents the observations of Arthur Munby, which tell as much about Victorian moral and social standards as about the lives of the working women. The second part contains photographs of working women from Munby's collection and parts of his diary. Of special interest is the chapter dealing with maids-of-all-work, for this reproduces selections from the diary of Munby's wife, Hannah Cullwick, who was one herself.

HOLMES, COLIN. *Anti-Semitism in British Society 1876-1939.* Edward Arnold, London 1979. viii, 328 pp. £ 13.50.

Basing himself on unpublished as well as printed sources, Dr Holmes has written a pioneering history of anti-Jewish feelings and ideologies in Britain during the period of their greatest (though immaterial on an international scale) virulence. Antisemitism is related to social tensions, and the working class and the working-class movement were certainly not immune to it. Separate indices of persons, places and subjects are appended.

HURT, J. S. *Elementary Schooling and the Working Classes 1860-1918.* [Studies in Social History.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo 1979. x, 241 pp. £ 6.95.

The author discusses aspects of the operation of the Education Act of 1870, which made elementary education compulsory. He doubts whether the passage of the act owed anything at all to the extension of the franchise in 1867. Concentrating on the experience of the poorer parts of the working class, he shows that compulsory education meant a double financial loss to them. On the one hand they had to pay fees and on the other they had to go without the income from their children's labour. The author has included illuminating chapters on school meals, hygiene and medical care, the composition of school boards, the attitudes of parents towards compulsory education, and the problem of attendance.

JAMES, PATRICIA. *Population Malthus. His Life and Times.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1979. xvii, 524 pp. Ill. £ 17.50.

"Millions of words have been published, in many languages, about the Malthusian Theory of Population: nobody has ever written a full-length biography of the man. [. . .] This book, based on fifteen years' intermittent research, is an attempt [. . .] to give some account of a man whom the author,

at least, has found as interesting and lovable as his friends described him." Indeed the element of human interest predominates throughout the present volume. Malthus's literary career and the controversies to which it gave rise are not neglected, for that matter, nor is his professorship at the East India College.

JENKINS, CLIVE and BARRIE SHERMAN. *White-collar unionism: The rebellious salariat.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1979. ix, 174 pp. £ 6.95. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

The rapid growth of white-collar unionism is explained here from structural changes in British industry in general, and from work experiences of white-collar workers in particular. The authors show that "the white-collar worker has become collectivised at work". The technological causes of this process, which also lead to an increase of the white-collar workforce, are expected to favour their unionization also in the future. Additional inducements here are the incomes policy of the Government and the worsening of the quality of work. From their inside knowledge the authors have written an informative book, but they hardly give any references to their sources, and there is no bibliography either.

LOCKE, DON. *A fantasy of reason. The life and thought of William Godwin.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1980. xi, 398 pp. Ill. £ 13.50.

Written by a professor of philosophy, this biography of Godwin is very well composed with regard to philosophical matters. The author convincingly shows that parts in Godwin's thought were original, but that he borrowed a great many ideas from others as well. However, Professor Locke not only discusses philosophy, he also gives a good picture of Godwin's private life and of his relations with other people. Of interest is the detailed and very informative chronology at the end of the book.

LOTTE, GÜNTHER. *Politische Aufklärung und plebejisches Publikum. Zur Theorie und Praxis des englischen Radikalismus im späten 18. Jahrhundert. Mit einem Geleitwort von Kurt Kluxen.* R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1979. x, 411 pp. DM 98.00.

Dr Lotte, a young German historian, has written a well-documented study on the English Jacobins, notably the London Corresponding Society, which breaks new ground. Unlike E. P. Thompson and others, he places the English Jacobins not in the context of the early labour movement, but in that of the eighteenth-century Enlightenment. The greatest performance of these bourgeois and petty-bourgeois radicals (evidence on their social characteristics is included) consisted in their reforming and transforming the traditional plebeian political culture. Indices of names and subjects are appended.

MATHIAS, PETER. *The Transformation of England. Essays in the Economic and Social History of England in the Eighteenth Century.* Methuen, London 1979. x, 324 pp. £ 10.95. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

The present volume consists of sixteen essays (mostly somewhat adapted reprints) on the Industrial Revolution, its specific causes and its social setting. Proportionally much attention is paid to the brewing industry. As to social conditions the focus is on contemporary opinion rather than on hard fact.

STEVENSON, JOHN. *Popular Disturbances in England 1700-1870.* Longman, London, New York 1979. vii, 374 pp. £ 9.95. (Paper: £ 5.95.)

The editor of the *Themes in British Social History* series has now himself contributed a volume on a subject with which he is quite familiar. The popular disturbances of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century England are discussed in their manifold variety, which defies generalization. We just mention a few of the chapters: "Food riots in England", "Labour disputes before the Combination Laws", "Unions and labourers: industrial and agricultural protest", and "The Chartist era".

YOUNG, JAMES D. *The Rousing of the Scottish Working Class.* Croom Helm, London; McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal 1979. 240 pp. £ 9.95.

The present author tries his hand at a description and analysis of the militancy of the Scottish working class from its formative years until 1931. His account is very condensed and has not escaped the danger of superficiality. Especially disappointing in this respect is the chapter on the making of the Scottish working class. Given the quantity and the variety of the sources used the book could certainly have been more informative.

OTHER BOOKS

CEADEL, MARTIN. *Pacifism in Britain 1914-1945: The Defining of a Faith.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, Oxford 1980. x, 342 pp.

LEBZELTER, GISELA C. *Political Anti-Semitism in England 1918-1939.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke, in assoc. with St Anthony's College, Oxford, 1978. ix, 222 pp. Ill.

MCCORMICK, B. J. *Industrial Relations in the Coal Industry.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1979. xi, 263 pp.

Hungary

KOVRIK, BENNETT. *Communism in Hungary. From Kun to Kádár.* Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1979. xviii, 525 pp. \$ 10.95.

The present volume is a second, and more detailed, history of the Hungarian CP in English. Of particular interest are the four chapters on the

Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, as the CP has been called since 1956, and the Kádár regime, whose pragmatical performance is brought out in full relief. An index of names and subjects is appended.

OTHER BOOKS

Negyedszázados harc. A munkásmozgalom történetének kronológiája 1919. augusztus 1 – 1945. április 4. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1975. 711 pp. Ill.
Új erők születése. A magyarországi munkásmozgalom történetének kronológiája a dualizmus és a két forradalom időszakában 1868 – 1919. augusztus 1. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1979. 861 pp. Ill.

Italy

Attività parlamentare dei socialisti italiani. Vol. IV. 1909-1913. Edizioni E.S.M.O.I., Roma 1979. xxvii, 981 pp. L. 55000.

For a review of the previous volumes of this documentation of the Socialist record in the Chamber of Deputies we refer to IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 310, and XX (1975), p. 144. The present volume, which covers the twenty-third legislative session, reflects the rise and decline of reformism in the parliamentary party; quite a few of its members somehow left the PSI in 1912.

The Netherlands

HUETING, ERNEST, FRITS DE JONG EDZ. [en] ROB NEIJ. Troelstra en het model van de nieuwe staat. Van Gorcum, Assen 1980. x, 288 pp. Ill. D.fl. 45.00.

The present volume deals with Troelstra's political ideas, notably his quasi-corporatist "revolutionary constitutional law", in considerable detail. His strained relationship with parliamentary democracy comes up for discussion in this context, but his Second Chamber speech of November 12, 1918, is scarcely mentioned, let alone analyzed. The authors tend to overrate the significance of Troelstra's "model", the historical relevance of which, both inside and outside the SDAP, is very modest indeed.

ROOY, P. DE. Werklozenzorg en werkloosheidsbestrijding 1917-1940. Landelijk en Amsterdams beleid. Van Gennep, Amsterdam 1979. 288 pp. D.fl. 38.50.

This doctorate thesis, which fills a lacuna in Dutch historiography, is a chronologically ordered description of the various unemployment policies adopted in the Netherlands during the inter-war years. The account is essentially based on primary sources, which include not only governmental archives, but also those of political parties (SDAP and RKSP, for instance). The author approaches his subject along two lines: the elaboration of a national policy by the central Government, and the way in which the city

of Amsterdam tried to cope with unemployment within the limits of that policy. A central feature to be observed is that innovatory alternatives (proposed by, e.g., politicians in Amsterdam) were blocked by the Government, which was held back by its old-fashioned financial standards. There is a summary in English.

Norway

LORENZ, EINHART. *Norwegische Arbeiterbewegung und Kommunistische Internationale 1919-1930. Untersuchung zur Politik der norwegischen Sektion der Kommunistischen Internationale.* Pax forlag a/s, Oslo 1978. 429 pp. N.kr. 85.00.

The "radical phase" in the history of the Norwegian working-class movement is the subject of the present volume. *Det Norske Arbeiderparti* has a central place in the analysis. Dr Lorenz shows that this party was able to keep the confidence of the generally quite radical Norwegian workers during the period after 1923. The in some respects uneasy relations of DNA with the Comintern before 1923 are explained from the party's lack of theoretical understanding of Bolshevism, and from the Comintern's lack of understanding of the specific character of DNA and of the expectations of the Norwegian workers. The author also gives a plausible and many-sided explanation of the failure of the Norwegian CP. In part the volume is based on manuscript sources.

MEZ, LUTZ. *Ziviler Widerstand in Norwegen. Untersuchung zu Organisation und Form der sozialen Bewegung in Norwegen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von Konzepten Sozialer Verteidigung.* Haag + Herchen Verlag, Frankfurt/M. n.d. [1977.] 376 pp. DM 29.00.

As the subtitle somewhat cryptically denotes, the subject of this study is the specific contribution of the Norwegian labour movement to the resistance against Quisling and the Germans. The author tends to overrate that contribution, and he imputes the fact that it failed to be consistently non-violent in terms of "social defence" to the reformist and integrationist developments of the past.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

DEBO, RICHARD K. *Revolution and survival: the foreign policy of Soviet Russia, 1917-18.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo 1979. xiii, 462 pp. C\$ 25.00.

In this very detailed account Lenin's abilities in the field of foreign policy get high praise. "Given the subtlety of Lenin's politics there was virtually no circumstance from which he could not profit." Most of Professor Debo's

concern is with Soviet-German relations during the first year after the October Revolution. Although this concentration narrows his scope very much, it enables him to investigate in depth Lenin's disputes with other Bolsheviks (particularly Trockij, of course) over foreign policy. In view of this attention to internal discussions it is a pity that the author should not yet have been able to consult the studies by Rigby and Service noticed below. As far as unpublished sources are concerned he bases himself on the records of the foreign offices of France, Germany, Britain and the United States.

FITZPATRICK, SHEILA. *Education and Social Mobility in the Soviet Union 1921-1934*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1979. x, 355 pp. £ 15.50.

Chronologically, the present volume links up with *The Commissariat of Enlightenment*, which was noticed in IRSH, XVI (1971), p. 121. Its focus is different, however, for it concentrates on Soviet policy concerning social mobility through education and it does not treat of the arts. Much attention is paid to controversies between the various institutions which had a say in educational affairs. With great lucidity the author discusses the projects of the *Narkompros*, headed at first by Lunačarskij, to reorganize education. But the most interesting is the analysis of educational policy during the first five-year plan. A large-scale upward mobility was made to start then, and this did not stop after the first five-year plan had ended. The volume is in part based on Soviet archives.

JOHNSON, ROBERT EUGENE. *Peasant and Proletarian. The Working Class of Moscow in the Late Nineteenth Century*. Leicester University Press, Leicester 1979. xii, 225 pp. £ 12.00.

"The village's influence over factory life was subtle and complex and does not easily match the stereotypes that historians, East and West, have often accepted." Thus the main argument of this important monograph on the working class (the part of it employed in factories) of Moscow, 1880-1900. The author provides a lot of information on the migration of peasants into the city, their geographic and social origins, their reasons for migration and the length of their stay in Moscow. An important chapter on the *zemljačestvo* sheds a great deal of light on the nature of the ties between the village and the worker in the urban factories. Besides sources in Soviet archives, the author makes good use of Šestakov's investigation into the workers of the Tsindel' company and of the Soviet publication of sources *Rabočee dviženie v Rossii v XIX veke*, which is analyzed in, and forms the base of, the concluding chapter on labour unrest.

METTIG, VOLKER. *Russische Presse und Sozialistengesetz. Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie und die Entstehung des Sozialistengesetzes aus russischer Sicht 1869-1878*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn 1979. ii, 476 pp. DM 46.00.

The views of some leading, non-official, Russian periodicals concerning German Social Democracy are analyzed here in great detail in order to reconstruct public opinion in Russia at the time. The relation between views of the press and public opinion is not established, however. Both liberal and conservative periodicals often had West European newspapers for their source, but drew conclusions with an eye to the Russian situation. The Socialist periodicals *Otečestvennye Zapiski*, *Delo* and *Slovo* were very cautious concerning the German Socialists because of censorship, but paid much attention to the French Socialists. This fact casts some doubt upon the alleged impact of censorship. The author does not discuss other factors determining the editorial policies of the Socialist periodicals.

RIGBY, T. H. *Lenin's Government: Sovnarkom 1917-1922*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1979. xvi, 320 pp. Ill. £ 16.75.

This thorough study shows that there is no continuous thread running from Lenin's *What Is To Be Done?* to the party dictatorship of Stalinist Russia. Nor did Lenin consistently follow his own recipes as to the withering away of the State after the revolution. Dr Rigby presents a careful and detailed analysis of how Lenin tried to make the *Sovnarkom* the new government under his leadership, and why this ultimately had to give way to the Central Executive Committee of the party, and to Stalin in particular. Lenin is not seen as the dominant personality he is sometimes thought to have been. The author draws some interesting parallels to the process described, but does not take these very far.

SEGAL, RONALD. *The Tragedy of Leon Trotsky*. Hutchinson, London 1979. 446 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 12.50.

"The heel of this Achilles was not his pride. It was the innocence and the integrity of his faith." According to the present, well-written, biography those virtues drove Trockij to abstain voluntarily from power on various crucial occasions. The author focuses too exclusively on Trockij and accentuates perhaps too much his troublesome relations with Stalin, whose envy is considered to date from the first moment they saw each other (1913). Dr Segal has used printed sources only and does not conceal his indebtedness to Deutscher.

SERVICE, ROBERT. *The Bolshevik Party in Revolution. A Study in Organisational Change 1917-1923*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1979. viii, 246 pp. £ 12.00.

On the basis of many printed sources and of the Smolensk archives the centralization and bureaucratization process inside the Soviet CP is charted with lucidity in the present volume. The author considers both objective and subjective factors in a balanced assessment, where Russia's economic backwardness, her precarious economic position and the Civil War are

made to account for this development to a considerable extent. But he also draws attention to the role of Bolshevik ideology, its view of revolution in Russia and its organizational principles. There is an interesting description of the efforts to cope with various oppositional forces inside the party.

WESSON, ROBERT G. *Lenin's Legacy. The Story of the CPSU.* Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1978. xvii, 318 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

The present author does not conceal his antipathy against his subject in this history of uneven quality. He generally puts the CPSU in an unfavourable light, with the possible exception of the Khrushchev period. A second characteristic of the volume is the excessive attention paid to intra-party conflicts and factionalism, especially to the role of Russian nationalism in them. It is remarkable how much importance is attached to the German money used by Lenin in 1917. This is believed to account in part for Lenin's stance concerning the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and "the German connection strengthened the bias of Leninism toward falsification, terror, narrowness, and dictatorship".

WISTRICH, ROBERT. *Trotsky. Fate of a Revolutionary.* Robson Books, London 1979. 235 pp. £ 7.50.

"In this book I have tried to do justice to [Trotsky's] undoubted qualities of heroism, energy and creative imagination without concealing the darker side of his personality — the fanaticism, the Marxist dogmatism and intolerance with which he sought to impose his messianic vision on the world." The author emphasizes both Trocki's involvement in Communist totalitarianism and his failure to understand the phenomenon of Stalinism.

OTHER BOOKS

IVANENKO, A. E. *V. I. Lenin i kadry: podbor, rasstanovka, vospitanie (oktjabr' 1917 — 1918).* Izdatel'stvo "Višča šškola [sic]", L'vov 1979. 210 pp.

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