

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

BOCK, GISELA. Thomas Campanella. Politisches Interesse und philosophische Spekulation. Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen 1974. vii, 326 pp. DM 76.00.

This important doctorate thesis is an analysis of Campanella's philosophy of nature, history and politics against the background of early modern social history. In Dr Bock's view, the author of the *Civitas Solis* was neither muddle-headed nor a playful dreamer, but a consistent enemy of the exploitation of man by man. During his long captivity, he moved from a dualistic position to a definite belief in human progress. The volume does not make for easy reading, and requires a more than superficial knowledge of Latin, Italian and astrology.

### *SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE*

BONANNO, ALFREDO M. La dimensione anarchica. La Fiaccola, Ragusa 1974. 447 pp. L. 4500.

The young Italian Anarchist Bonanno has collected a number of his minor writings (articles, forewords, etc.). The years prior to 1968 – when he published *La distruzione necessaria* – are definitely underrepresented, yet something like an intellectual biography emerges from the volume as a whole. As an Anarchist the author is especially indebted to Malatesta; *L'Anarchia* is commented upon in great detail.

FALLERS, LLOYD A. Inequality. Social Stratification Reconsidered. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1973. xi, 330 pp. Maps. \$ 12.50.

Aside from the introduction, in which the author says that “social stratification [is] a poor term for which social scientists might well substitute ‘inequality’”, all the essays and studies collected in the present volume have been published before (the oldest is from 1954). The longest study dates from 1964, and deals with social stratification in Buganda and its modernization. In a contribution on “Equality, Modernity, and Democracy in the New States”, comparisons are made between the new states in Africa and Asia, and the United States and Western Europe.

HEGEL, GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH. Vorlesungen über Rechtsphilosophie 1818-1831. Ed. und Komm. in sechs Bänden von Karl-Heinz Ilting. Band II. Die "Rechtsphilosophie" von 1820, mit Hegels Vorlesungsnotizen 1821-1825. Band III. Philosophie des Rechts. Nach der Vorlesungsnachschrift von H. G. Hotho 1822/23. Band IV. Philosophie des Rechts, nach der Vorlesungsnachschrift K. G. v. Griesheims 1824/25. Der objektive Geist, aus der Berliner Enzyklopädie, 2. und 3. Aufl. (1827 und 1830). Philosophie des Rechts, nach der Vorlesungsnachschrift von D. F. Strauß 1831 mit Hegels Vorlesungsnotizen. Frommann-Holzboog, Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt 1974. 816 pp.; 841 pp.; 925 pp. Ill. Not singly obtainable; price of Vols I-VI DM 1188.00.

The opening volume of this impressive edition and documentation of Hegel's "Philosophy of Right" was noticed in *IRSH*, XVIII (1973), p. 455. The present three volumes complete the work in a narrower sense; Vols V and VI will consist of an analysis and commentary by Dr Ilting, as well as a detailed index. Vol. II prints the *Grundlinien* as this was published in 1820, with Hegel's subsequent notes. Vols III and IV contain important transcripts of Hegel's lectures on the philosophy of right in 1822-23, 1824-25 and 1831. Vol. IV also prints the section on the "Objective Spirit" (III, 2) in the second and third editions of the *Enzyklopädie der philosophischen Wissenschaften*.

KORSCH, KARL. Politische Texte. Hrsg. und eingel. von Erich Gerlach und Jürgen Seifert. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M., Köln 1974. 400 pp. DM 29.00.

The death of the first-mentioned editor, who had completed his selection, made it necessary for the second editor to take on the annotation, although his interpretation of Korsch differs on some points from Gerlach's. The newspaper and periodical articles included here date from the period 1912-56. By far the most were written in the 'twenties and 'thirties, and many appeared in *Kommunistische Politik*. Korsch's writings at the time were inspired by his increasingly pronounced criticism of Comintern and KPD policies, and, at the same time, by a rejection of Trotskyist standpoints. They reflect his continuous endeavour to find a theoretical and practical-political position for himself, different, too, from that adopted by Council-Communist groups (with which he had contacts). This difference was mainly in their conception of the role of the party.

LESER, NORBERT. Sozialismus zwischen Relativismus und Dogmatismus. Aufsätze im Spannungsfeld von Marx und Kelsen. Verlag Rombach, Freiburg 1974. 232 pp. DM 23.00.

The items collected here (from books and periodicals) date from 1964-72; they bear witness to the influence, not only of Marx and Kelsen, but also, for instance, of Max Adler on the thought of the well-known theoretician of Austrian Social Democracy. The author rejects the idea of Socialism being

exclusively based on scientific theory. The first item is an illuminating contribution on "Austro-Marxism as Theory and as Practice", in which, for instance, a comparison is made with the theoretical discussions in German Social Democracy on Bernstein's revisionism. There are also studies on other subjects than the position on Marxism.

Urban Ethnicity. Ed. by Abner Cohen. Tavistock Publications, London, New York, Sydney 1974. xxiv, 391 pp. £ 4.50.

With one exception (S. R. Charsley's paper "The Formation of Ethnic Groups" is concerned with a rural setting) the contributions included in the present volume, twelve in all, are in the field of urban ethnicity. Some of the social anthropologists writing here deal with general problems of method and theory. Most of the contributions, however, are the result of recent field-work in a number of cities in different countries. U. Hannerz, for instance, investigates "how different contexts of urban opportunity structures in the United States have influenced expressions of ethnic identity and social relationships within ethnic groups". B. Dahya discusses the nature of "Pakistani ethnicity" in some industrial cities in Great Britain. Other countries, like Ghana, Nigeria and Indonesia, come up for discussion in individual studies.

Wachstumszyklen und Einkommensverteilung. Hrsg. von Bernhard Gahlen. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1974. x, 325 pp. DM 90.00.

The present volume consists of eleven studies on the relation of economic growth, the business cycle and the distribution of incomes: the focus is on the German Federal Republic. There are separate studies on incomes policy in that country and in the Netherlands, on the concentration process, etc.

#### OTHER BOOKS

GREBING, HELGA. Aktuelle Theorien über Faschismus und Konservatismus. Eine Kritik. Verlag W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1974. 117 pp.  
Karl Marx im Kreuzverhör der Wissenschaften. [Von] Iring Fetscher, Arthur Rich, Jan Milič Lochman [u.a.] Hrsg. von Fritz Büsser. Artemis Verlag, Zürich, München 1974. 238 pp.

#### HISTORY

BEREND, IVÁN T. and GYÖRGY RÁNKI. Economic Development in East-Central Europe in the 19th and 20th Centuries. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1974. xiii, 402 pp. \$ 18.00; £ 8.60.

Berend's and Ránki's pioneering work on the industrialization of the countries between the Baltic and Greece was first published in Hungarian in 1969. The present translation, to which István Deak has contributed a foreword, makes an excellent impression. The volume includes many tables and an annotated bibliography.

BURKE, PETER. Venice and Amsterdam. A study of seventeenth-century élites. Temple Smith, London 1974. 154 pp. Ill. £ 2.75.

This is a systematic comparison of the patrician elites of Venice and Amsterdam from about 1580 to about 1720. Not only does the author know how to profit by sociological theory, but he proves to be familiar with both the available source material and local peculiarities.

Les Compagnons en France et en Europe. Sous la dir. de Lucien Carny, avec la collab. de Raoul Vergez et Gérard de Crancé. Nouvelle éd. Roger Garry, Eyrein 1973. 3 vols. 544 pp.; 544 pp.; 544 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 150.00 per vol.

Most of the contributors to this magnificent work on the *compagnonnages* in and outside France, including Raoul Vergez, are devoted *compagnons* rather than professional historians; characteristically, the bibliography appended to Vol. I does not mention Coornaert's standard work noticed in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 150. The result is history, legend and confession of faith rolled into one. However, specialists and laymen as well as true believers will find much of value, if only in the multitudinous illustrations. As a matter of fact, the contents often contradict the high-sounding preamble, according to which "Les Compagnons ne constituent qu'une seule famille, une seule langue, une seule âme, un seul rite, une seule histoire, un seul sang".

Conjoncture économique, structures sociales. Hommage à Ernest Labrousse. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1974. 547 pp. Maps. F.fr. 140.00.

A panegyric by Fernand Braudel and a concise bibliography of Professor Labrousse's writings are followed by about thirty short studies in economic and social history. Some of these deal with the working class, notably the contribution of François Caron on the French railway strike of 1910, that of Annie Kriegel on *ouvriérisme* as a Communist term of opprobrium, and that of François Bédarida on Poplar (London East End) in the nineteenth century.

FUCHS, EDUARD. Sozialgeschichte der Frau. Verlag Neue Kritik, Frankfurt 1973. xiv, 487 pp. Ill. DM 38.00.

The present volume is a mere reprint (in Gothic type!) of the third edition of *Die Frau in der Karikatur*, which was published in 1928. The new title is highly misleading indeed. What Fuchs collected, and commented upon in an oddly Marxist way, was drawn or painted amusement and indignation at the expense of women, with some contemporary samples of social criticism strewn in.

GILLIS, JOHN R. Youth and History. Tradition and Change in European Age Relations 1770-Present. Academic Press, New York, London 1974. xiv, 232 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50; £ 6.00.

The author has collected most of his material in England and Germany, especially at Oxford and Göttingen. In a thought-provoking way he discusses and analyzes the changes which have occurred in age relations and the place of the young in Europe, beginning with a description of the patterns common to the pre-industrial era. He states that 1848 brought to an end a first period of student unrest, and at the same time the independent role of the young in working-class environments. A general trend is the onset of puberty and menarche at much earlier times of life, particularly since 1900, which has contributed to what the author calls "the end of adolescence" in the 1950's and 1960's.

GRANDJONC, JACQUES. "Vorwärts!" 1844. Marx und die deutschen Kommunisten in Paris. Beitrag zur Entstehung des Marxismus. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1974. ix, 277 pp. DM 15.00.

The French edition of this book on the Paris *Vorwärts* was noticed in IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 283. The present translation, which gives the French documents in the original language, is a slightly expanded version.

HEERS, JACQUES. Le clan familial au Moyen Age. Etude sur les structures politiques et sociales des milieux urbains. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1974. 272 pp. F.fr. 68.00.

This study calls attention to a form of social and political organization in mediaeval Europe that has been largely neglected by historiography: the "clan", which was something between an extended family and a tribe. In the process Professor Heers, who has made a special study of the Genoese *albergo*, sheds new light on the making of the mediaeval towns. The latter were neither neatly segregated from the surrounding countryside, nor islands of peace and harmony; there was much strife, but between clans, not between classes; it was the vertical relationships of patronage and dependency that mattered. The author indulges in some fierce polemic against the well-known Marxist *clichés*.

HILTON, RODNEY. Bond Men Made Free. Medieval Peasant Movements and the English Rising of 1381. Temple Smith, London 1973. 240 pp. £ 3.80.

One of Professor Hilton's main objectives is to place the English peasants' revolt in its European context, and most of the space is devoted to the continental scene. The volume resounds with class and class conflict, yet the author is alive to the fact that "the social composition of the rebellious bands reflected the stratification of contemporary society". Unfortunately, he has made no use of F. W. N. Hugenholtz's study *Drie boerenopstanden uit de veertiende eeuw* (Haarlem 1949, with a summary in French).

KOLINSKY, MARTIN. Continuity and Change In European Society. Germany, France and Italy since 1870. Croom Helm, London 1974. vi, 242 pp. £ 5.50. (Paper: £ 2.50.)

More than the title might suggest, the present volume is a general history of the three countries (Germany: since 1945 the Federal Republic only); relatively much attention is paid to social developments, although the interpretation of political events and tendencies, with much regard for the attitude of leftist parties, is the main issue. Attempts at European integration are also included in the treatment. The volume is based on secondary materials; certain evaluations and data may provoke comment, but the readability, and the author's willingness to formulate his views clearly, are positive qualities.

LEWIS, ARCHIBALD. *Knights and Samurai. Feudalism in Northern France and Japan.* Temple Smith, London 1974. 101 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 2.50.

The author investigates similarities and differences between the political and social systems that prevailed in Northern France between the fifth and the fourteenth centuries, and in Japan between 794 and 1868. The volume scarcely qualifies as a contribution to the theory of feudalism.

LITTMAN, ROBERT J. *The Greek Experiment. Imperialism and Social Conflict 800-400 BC.* Thames and Hudson, London 1974. 180 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 2.25. (Paper: £ 1.25.)

This well-written and nicely illustrated book does not give what one would expect from a volume on the Greek experiment published in the *Library of European Civilization* series. The author states that it is his "purpose to survey the development of the polis as an institution and to focus on certain of its negative aspects, particularly disunity and civil war within and between city states, and some of their causes, especially restrictive citizenship practices and class struggles". As a matter of fact, the less attractive traits of the Greek character, notably contentiousness and narcissism, are given much relief. The "class struggles" are interpreted as a political rather than economic affair, without any substantial reference to slavery; imperialism is treated as a largely independent factor.

Problemi di storia dell'Internazionale Comunista (1919-1939). Relazioni tenute al Seminario di studi organizzato dalla Fondazione Luigi Einaudi (Torino, aprile 1972). Contributi di: Fernando Claudin, Annie Kriegel, Robert Paris [e.a.] A cura di Aldo Agosti. Fondazione Luigi Einaudi, Torino 1974. 255 pp. L. 3800.

A number of fairly widely different interpretations are to be found in this collection of studies, which treat of various episodes in the history of the Comintern. Mrs Kriegel and M. L. Salvadori discuss, from their individual viewpoints, the question of whether there existed a revolutionary situation in Western and Central Europe in 1919-20. P. Spriano has contributed a study on the "tactics of the united front" (with, especially, the Social Democrats) in the years 1921-25. E. Ragionieri points out that "the programme" of the Comintern was eclipsed by the Stalinist personality cult.

R. Paris writes on the "leftist" tactics of "class against class". The popular-front policies in the various countries, and as a result of a new line in Soviet politics, are reviewed by L. Valiani and F. Claudin.

SIEGFRIED, KLAUS-JÖRG. *Universalismus und Faschismus. Das Gesellschaftsbild Othmar Spann's. Zur politischen Funktion seiner Gesellschaftslehre und Ständestaatskonzeption.* Europaverlag, Wien 1974. 289 pp. S 178.

The present volume is another critical study of Spann's social and political ideas and of his abortive political endeavours. Unlike Martin Schneider, whose *Zwischen Romantik und Faschismus* was noticed in IRSH, XVII (1972), pp. 726f., the present author emphasizes the bourgeois origin and function of Spann's ideology, but he concedes that the conflict with the Nazis was primarily a matter of principle. The volume is in part based on unpublished material.

*Sozialgeschichte Heute. Festschrift für Hans Rosenberg zum 70. Geburtstag.* Hrsg. von Hans-Ulrich Wehler. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1974. 669 pp. DM 92.00.

A number of predominantly younger historians who feel indebted to Professor Rosenberg have written the studies collected in the present volume. Most of these deal with German subjects likely to cater for the man who has broken new ground in social history, but not a few are in English. We mention, more or less at random, F. D. Marquardt's study on the manual workers of Berlin in the 1840's, and H. A. Winkler's essay on Marx's and Engels's theory of bourgeois and proletarian revolution. Other contributions deal with bureaucracy, antisemitism, organized capitalism, etc.

STEWART, DESMOND. *Theodor Herzl.* Doubleday & Co., Inc., Garden City (N.Y.) 1974. xi, 395 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

Herzl's personal life – his unhappy marriage, his bad health, his lack of success as a playwright, his journalistic qualities – takes up a great deal of space in this biography. The account is, however, diversified with numerous excursions into political, social and cultural life in the last few decades of the nineteenth century, which serve to highlight the background against which Herzl's change towards a Jewish national consciousness is to be explained. Theodor Herzl was born in Hungary; his parents were strongly oriented on Germany. He studied in Vienna, where he felt at home in the *Akademische Leseshalle*, a liberal institution, but where he was also confronted with expressions of racialist antisemitism. His experiences as leader of the Zionist movement are here described with great feeling for the specific detail.

*Die Technik der Macht.* Hrsg. von Helmut Dahm und Frits Kool. Eingel. von Nikolaus Lobkowicz. [Dokumente der Weltrevolution, Band V.] Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg/B. 1974. 525 pp. S.fr. 56.00; DM 47.00.

For earlier volumes in this series we refer to IRSH, XII (1967), pp. 485 and 518, XV (1970), p. 307, and XVIII (1973), pp. 124f. The fifth volume differs from its predecessors in its large number of contributors. In the general introduction, Professor Lobkowicz enters into the question of how far the strategy and tactics used by the Communists in multiple cases of conquest and consolidation of power can be reduced to a common denominator. He concentrates on the Russian "model", and confronts this with the views of Marx and Engels. The individual chapters, each provided with a special introduction, are edited by O. Weggel (China; a short summarizing comparison of Sino-Communism and Soviet Communism), W. D. Behschnitt (a precise presentation of the military and administrative organization of the Yugoslav partisans), H. Dahm (Poland), W. Oschlies (Czechoslovakia; a clever analysis of "1968" and other events), and G. Brunner (Hungary). The Italian CP also comes up for discussion (H. Timmermann investigates the forces tending in the direction of a real "pluralism"). The documents comprise both typically orthodox or stereotyped items and pieces that highlight the resistance against the various regimes, such as an excellently translated poem by Adam Ważyk, and a fairly recent interview with the late J. Smrkovský.

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

The Politics of Family Planning in the Third World. Ed. by T. E. Smith. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1973. 352 pp. £ 5.25.

Given the "newness and fragility of national family planning programmes", and seeing "the changes in social attitudes which are a necessary condition for widespread acceptance of the small family system, the surprising thing is that so much progress has been made both in the initiation of programmes and, in some cases [notably Singapore and Fiji], in the reduction of fertility". The general essays and the case-studies, many of which were written or co-authored by the editor, are an important contribution to our insight in the possibilities and barriers for family planning. In Africa South of the Sahara, family planning is often accepted as promoting the well-being of the mother and the members of the family, whereas any population policy is completely rejected. For the rest, the countries treated here are small, such as Ceylon, Mauritius and Malaysia; in all cases they are former British colonies.

SANTEN, SAL. ¡Adiós compañeros! Politieke herinneringen. Wetenschappelijke Uitgeverij bv, Amsterdam 1974. 227 pp. D.fl. 24.90.

Up to the 'sixties, the author was one of the leaders of the international Trotskyist movement. He concentrates here on his experiences as an emissary from the (then) Paris centre to Latin America and on an account of the relations with the Algerian revolutionaries shortly before the proclamation of independence. Although many names of persons have been changed (often unrecognizably so), the book presents a curious picture of atmosphere – the sacrifices demanded from the servants of the "World Party" and the chilliness of the relationships between the few people who formed the top alienated the author from the movement –, which is often more suggestive than that it provides explanations.

Yearbook on International Communist Affairs 1973. Ed.: Richard F. Staar. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1973. xvii, 651 pp. \$ 25.00. (Paper: \$ 9.50.)

This is the seventh consecutive volume to be published; it covers the calendar year 1972. In our review of the 1971 and 1972 volumes (IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 291) we briefly described the design of the work. In the present volume such movements as Frelimo have not been included for Africa; the subjects are confined to "orthodox Marxist-Leninist movements". The re-issue of party cards for the members of the CPSU, which was carried through in 1973 and 1974, makes the information on the (limited) growth and the (social and ethnic) composition of the membership in the years through 1972 extremely topical. Another excellent contribution – among many such – is that on the developments in the Chinese CP (public acknowledgement of Lin Piao's defection). For everyone who needs reliable (and often much more than roughly outlined) information on individual Communist parties and Communist front organizations like the World Peace Council, the *Yearbook* is a must, not least on account of the inclusion of lists of publications by the parties in question and the up-to-date bibliography.

#### OTHER BOOKS

BOGGS, JAMES and GRACE LEE BOGGS. Revolution and Evolution in the Twentieth Century. Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1974. 266 pp.

### CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

#### *AFRICA*

##### **Angola**

HEIMER, FRANZ-WILHELM (Ed.) Social Change in Angola. With contributions by G. J. Bender, C. D. Christensen, J. C. Miller [a.o.] Weltforum Verlag, München 1973. 284 pp. Maps. DM 38.00.

It is pointed out, in the preface to the present collection of studies, "how urgent it is to do away with the screen of polemic and apologetic literature, and to substitute empirical analysis for an often ritualistic repetition of patterns of interpretation". One of the contributions, written by Hermann Pössinger, deals with the history of the largest ethnic group in Angola from the slave-trading era up to now, including the as yet timid attempts of the (Portuguese) government to change the direction of a development characterized by economic and social decay. We also mention the contribution by Gerald J. Bender, who has studied the white immigration policy of the Portuguese: the land had originally been intended for *degradados*, but about 1900 a beginning was made with the establishment of agricultural settlements for Portuguese "poor whites".

**Zambia**

HEISLER, HELMUTH. *Urbanisation and the Government of Migration. The Inter-relation of Urban and Rural Life in Zambia.* Foreword by R. Mansell Prothero. With an Appendix on some Migration Histories by M. G. Marwick. C. Hurst & Co., London 1974. xi, 166 pp. £ 6.00.

A high functionary regarded the fact that in 1969 almost one third of the population of Zambia lived in districts other than those in which they were born as a very good thing, an expression of the loosening of tribal ties and of the process of nation building. The author of this exceedingly informative work has investigated the political and administrative factors that operated from the beginning of colonial rule. He pays attention to measures advancing the urbanization of large groups, but also to attempts to change this trend.

**AMERICA****Brazil**

DULLES, JOHN W. F. *Anarchists and Communists in Brazil, 1900-1935.* University of Texas Press, Austin, London 1973. xix, 603 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 12.50.

An important source for the present volume is the "proletarian newspaper collection" brought together by the Anarchist Edgard Leuenroth; other private collections and interviews have also yielded material. The volume is divided into short chapters (many details, but the connections are less clear). The author describes in brief the emergence of Anarchism and the beginnings of Socialism since the end of the nineteenth century. The course of the great strike movements of 1917-19, stimulated by the Anarchists, and their repercussions are depicted in detail, as are the rise of Communist groups (1922: PCB), in which the role played by Astrogildo Pereira (an ex-Anarchist who was converted to Bolshevik views) gets special relief. The growing influence of Moscow resulted in an anti-intellectual attitude of the party (Pereira was expelled in 1932), and in a sectarian alienation of other forces which opposed the authoritarianism of the right. An ill-timed rising led to a catastrophic defeat of the PCB.

**United States of America**

BACCIOTTO, EDWARD J., JR. *The New Left in America. Reform to Revolution 1956 to 1970.* Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1974. xvi, 300 pp. \$ 8.95.

The outstanding quality of this book is that it is a (very representative) history of the New Left taken as a whole, instead of a discussion of separate aspects. The author gives an excellent account of the background against which the emergence of a radical but non-violent movement, especially among students, should be seen. The actual failure of the New Left dates, according to the author, from the middle of the 'sixties, when violence,

revolutionary attitudes, and Marxist-Leninist views and slogans took the place of an endeavour towards reform of American society, and thwarted any contact with labour unions and the Democratic Party, which could have formed a workable basis for useful political action. The analysis presented in this book is as valuable as the well-grounded way in which the separate currents and organizations are described in a cohering arrangement.

CLECAK, PETER. *Radical Paradoxes. Dilemmas of the American Left: 1945-1970*. Harper & Row, New York, San Francisco, London 1973. x, 358 pp. \$ 11.95.

The author treats Wright Mills, Baran, Sweezy and Marcuse in separate chapters as Old Left "plain Marxists", "neither an exhaustive nor an exclusive classification", in which, however, the contrast to any form of democratic socialism is the central point. In all of them, he signalizes a development "from social theory toward myth", rooted in the vanishing of a hope for a revolutionizing American working class, in a growing disillusionment over Soviet Communism, in a search for new "historic" agencies (Cuba, Mao's China), and in an awareness of their own powerlessness. To these studies of persons – in themselves original and based on thorough knowledge – the author has added essays on the New Left in its numerous trends and shapes, which have a "self-defeating dialectic of liberation" in common. As an anti-model, he presents a democratic socialism which is realistic enough not to believe in a total abolition of alienation (and then one progressing *via* an inexorable, though intended as temporary, totalitarian rule).

DUBINSKY, IRWIN. *Reform in Trade Union Discrimination in the Construction Industry. Operation Dig and Its Legacy*. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1973. xviii, 312 pp. \$ 20.00.

"Operation Dig" was created in Chicago in April 1968 as a programme "to break down the barriers of trade union discrimination", especially in the building trade. The author gives a detailed description, which leads him to conclude that Operation Dig "was a symbolic success, but [...] substantially a failure". The authorities bought off any threatening violence by generous contributions, so that in the long term nothing was solved; the Negroes who, as well-paid trainees, were admitted into the skilled labour force came from the sphere of the permanently unemployed and the loafers, they did not show any acceptable level of performance, and the aversion of the white workers and building contractors against such experiments was strengthened.

DUCHAC, RENE. *La sociologie des migrations aux Etats-Unis*. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1974. ix, 566 pp. Maps. F.fr. 78.00.

Although some attention is paid to the immigration movements in the course of American history, the stress is here on ethnically and racially determined migration between and within the cities. The author has especially collected a great deal of material on the relationships in Cleveland (large black minority). The essence of the book, however, concerns the

presentation of the various sociological interpretations of the phenomenon of migration that have been brought forward by Americans since about 1900. The book ends on a note of optimism: in the long run, the author expects the disappearance of antagonisms that have seemed unsolvable till now – without relapsing into the old notion of the “melting pot”.

DURAM, JAMES C. Norman Thomas. Twayne Publishers, Inc., New York 1974. 176 pp. \$ 7.95.

A brief political biography is followed by a number of more systematic chapters, in which the author pays special attention to Thomas's qualities as a (non-fiction) writer. Outside party circles, Thomas had great influence on the American intellectual community; conversely, literary and intellectual currents that are important constituents of the American radical tradition are reflected in his “voluminous writing”. Thomas's undogmatic socialism, his growing aversion from Communism, and his pacifism are main themes in this book.

ELLISON, MARY. *The Black Experience: American Blacks since 1865*. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1974. v, 334 pp. £ 5.00.

The vicissitudes of the Negroes since the Reconstruction, their suppression by the whites, and their resistance in its varying forms are here described by an author who has an axe to grind, but who has marshalled her facts in an orderly way. She characterizes the breaking out of riots in the 1960's as the logical outcome of a long series of endeavours towards emancipation. On the Black Panthers, for instance, she expresses an essentially favourable judgment, which receives even more relief by her opinion that the police aimed at literally destroying the group. An extensive bibliography is appended.

*Failure of a Dream? Essays in the History of American Socialism*. Ed. by John H. M. Laslett and Seymour Martin Lipset. Anchor Press/Doubleday, Garden City (N.Y.) 1974. xiii, 754 pp. \$ 5.95.

This book is a highly remarkable undertaking. Old theses and newer ones, especially on the problem of why American Socialism (and the Socialist Party of America in particular, which in its heyday attained six per cent of the vote at elections) has not grown into a movement of any size comparable to those in Europe, are commented upon by various authors. The volume begins with an introductory summary of the different views by Betty Yorburg, and a discussion between the two editors. Daniel Bell's *End of Ideology* (from which a chapter is reproduced here) is followed by a “Comment” by Laslett and a “Reply” by Bell. This approach is typical of the whole book: the testing of a multiplicity of interpretations. In doing so, the authors have not confined themselves to American Socialism before the New Deal, but viewed both the Old and the New Left in a wider context; they attach much importance to the tendencies towards splitting now that the common denominator, the struggle against the war in Viet Nam, has disappeared.

KNAPP, JOSEPH G. *The Rise of American Cooperative Enterprise: 1620-1920*. The Interstate Printers & Publishers, Inc., Danville (Ill.) 1969. xviii, 532 pp. \$ 8.95.

—. *The Advance of American Cooperative Enterprise: 1920-1945*. The Interstate Printers & Publishers, Inc., Danville (Ill.) 1973. xvii, 646 pp. \$ 9.95.

Ever since 1920, Dr Knapp has been involved in American co-operatives – as a student and as a professor, as an official and as a civil servant. The present history, which will be completed by a third volume on the post-war record, supplies a real want. The author shows that co-operation was neither transplanted from abroad, nor created by government interference, but has firm roots in the American past, notably among the farmers. The second volume deals with the co-operative “explosion” (1920-32), the “New Deal impetus” and the impact of the Second World War.

LÖSCHE, PETER. *Industriegewerkschaften im organisierten Kapitalismus. Der CIO in der Roosevelt-Ära*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1974. 259 pp. DM 32.00.

In a surprisingly short time, the industrial unions united in the CIO turned from an element that was inimical, or at least alien, to the prevailing system into a factor that was system-stabilizing. The author treats this process with expertise, and includes in his investigation the question of why no strong Socialist movement gathered momentum in the 'thirties. He draws comparisons with European and especially German developments, and to find an explanation he points at the specifically American reorganization of the capitalist system in and on account of the New Deal. He pays special attention to the phenomenon of the American Labor Party (only in the state of New York; from 1936 to Wallace's defeat), and to the attitudes of the Socialists and Communists who worked in the CIO.

Readings on La Raza. *The Twentieth Century*. Ed. by Matt S. Meier [and] Feliciano Rivera. Hill and Wang, New York 1974. xix, 277 pp. \$ 8.95. (Paper: \$ 3.50.)

In their book *The Chicanos: A History of Mexican Americans* (1972), the editors gave an outline of the history of that group. In the present volume they have collected almost fifty contemporary documents of varying character, many from the pen of “Yankee” commentators. Much attention is paid to the social conditions, which were often miserable, but also to such problems as the ever changing attitude of the Mexican governments towards immigration into the USA, whether or not illegal. Light is also thrown on recent phenomena such as the emergence of a Chicano “nationalism” and other emancipatory, and often extremely militant, endeavours.

VAN TINE, WARREN R. *The Making of the Labor Bureaucrat. Union Leadership in the United States, 1870-1920*. The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst 1973. xi, 230 pp. \$ 10.00.

This illuminating study takes the year 1895 as the central point of the gradual transition from what the author calls "traditional" labour leadership to "business unionism", as it was advocated by the AFL; he uses this term in no way in a pejorative sense. Biographical sketches of some 350 trade unionists form the basis of this investigation, which contains a great deal of statistical information, for instance on the ethnic, religious and social backgrounds of the labour leaders, but also detailed descriptions of what adverse factors operated against "business unionists" even before 1920. Much attention is paid to the changing images of the unions, both for the members and for the outside world.

VEYSEY, LAURENCE. *The Communal Experience. Anarchist and Mystical Counter-Cultures in America.* Harper & Row, New York, San Francisco, London 1973. xi, 495 pp. \$ 15.00.

The author's aim is to demonstrate a distinct tradition of cultural radicalism in America. For this purpose he draws parallels between the current youth revolt and, especially, Anarchist ideas and experiments in the past; for instance, out of the Francisco Ferrer Association, founded in 1910, the Stelton Colony arose, which was to enjoy a relatively long life. Nevertheless, his description of recent experiments (partly based on personal experience) is the most absorbing element in the present volume. "Post-Scarcity Anarchism" (the title of a book by Murray Bookchin, 1971) seems to fit several of those experiments. The author's conception of cultural radicalism includes mystical movements in so far as they were community-forming. Thus, he has a detailed description of the Vedanta (Ramakrishna) movement, which was at its height in the 'twenties, and which acquired shape in "monasteries" and a community founded on mystical principles. On the latter, the author provides much inside information.

#### OTHER BOOKS

Violence in the United States: Riots – Strikes – Protest and Suppression. A Working Bibliography for Teachers and Students. Compiled and ed. by Dirk Hoerder. John F. Kennedy Institut, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin 1973 [*recte* 1974]. xxi, 151 pp.

#### ASIA

Peasant Rebellion and Communist Revolution in Asia. Ed. by John Wilson Lewis. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1974. xv, 364 pp. \$ 12.95.

Apart from an introduction and an epilogue, both written by the editor and Kathleen J. Hartford, the present volume contains ten studies. These are important contributions to our insight into the role played by the peasantry in the Communist-led Asian revolutions, which all distinguish themselves by their protracted nature. To the question why a self-styled "proletarian" revolution takes place without a proletariat in the Marxist sense, M. Meisner comes closest to finding an answer. He is concerned with the "utopian" departure from "orthodox Marxism-Leninism" – the "rejection of the urban

bourgeoisie and proletariat as revolutionary classes" in favour of the peasantry, especially in China. According to D. Zagoria, the concentration of landless paupers and poor farmers is an essential factor; Se Hee Yoo modifies this picture for Korea. The importance of religious and ethnic divisions is emphasized by several writers, e.g., R. Mortimer, who deals with Indonesia.

#### **India**

CARTER, ANTHONY T. *Elite Politics in Rural India. Political stratification and political alliances in Western Maharashtra.* Cambridge University Press, London 1974. ix, 207 pp. £ 5.80.

On the basis of extensive field-work, mainly in a big village and (partly for the sake of comparison) in a small town, the author investigates, in this very specialized study, the pattern of political alliances determined by caste, class, and kinship systems. He pays much attention to the connection between political power on the one hand, and caste identity and (land) ownership relations on the other hand. His argument runs that "there are only two distinct forms of political alliances, horizontal alliances within the political class and vertical alliances between the political class and the masses", the vertical alliances occurring almost exclusively within village areas and being relatively stable.

#### **Japan**

Japan in Crisis. *Essays on Taishō Democracy.* Ed. by Bernard S. Silberman and H. D. Harootunian. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1974. viii, 469 pp. \$ 17.50.

The papers included in the present volume cover roughly the period from 1900 to 1945, but the 'twenties and 'thirties receive the most stress. The "crisis" is that of the social and political relations in particular, which developed in various ways after the powerful Meiji rule. Among the very specialized contributions we mention the study by G. Bernstein on the Japanese Marxist Kawakami Hajime, that by A. Irye on the not very successful attempts at economic expansion in the years between the First World War and the Great Depression, and that by J. B. Crowley on Japanese nationalism and the conception of a "New Asian Order". Of special interest to the social historian is the study concerning a big strike in 1927-28, which revealed the growing industrial tensions; attention was later diverted from them by military operations in China.

#### **Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia (Asian Territories)**

MASSELL, GREGORY J. *The Surrogate Proletariat. Moslem Women and Revolutionary Strategies in Soviet Central Asia, 1919-1929.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1974. xxxviii, 448 pp. \$ 18.50.

In an attempt to break the existing power structures in the societies of Soviet Central Asia, the Russian Communists endeavoured to incite the

potentially subversive women to rise against patriarchal relationships. This monograph treats, in great detail, of the views held by the Communists in the 'twenties, and the extent to which their policy was successful: they took little account of the fact that women were frequently quite satisfied to play a role that often looked more unacceptable to outsiders than it was. In the first part, which begins with an historical survey, the author investigates the factors that induced the Communists to see, in the Moslem women, a substitute for a revolutionary proletariat. The second part focuses on Communist ideas concerning the use to be made of endeavours towards emancipation. Part III deals with the actual policy, and Part IV with the reactions to it. The discussion also includes the question of what elements in an underdeveloped society are capable of being mobilized to promote modernization.

### *EUROPE*

JACOBS, ERIC. *European Trade Unionism*. Croom Helm, London 1973. ix, 180 pp. £ 1.95.

The present volume is a fluently written study of trade unionism in Europe since the Second World War, with an emphasis on developments in Germany, Sweden, France and Italy; Great Britain is included for the sake of comparison. The focus is on the differences between the countries. The author here tends to some extent to generalize, which has contributed to some inaccuracies appearing in the text. But beside the differences, he also goes into common trends towards codetermination and more participation of the workers in the policies and revenues of the enterprises.

KING, ROBERT R. *Minorities under Communism. Nationalities as a Source of Tension among Balkan Communist States*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1973. viii, 326 pp. Maps. \$ 14.00.

This well-written and thorough book deals with the effect of national minorities with links to Communist states upon inter-state relations. Among the minority groups dealt with are the Hungarians in Czechoslovakia (interesting detail: their reaction to "1968"), Rumania and Yugoslavia, the Macedonians, the "Moldavians" (Rumanians of Soviet Moldavia), etc. The tables and texts show how statistics are manipulated; more specific is the creation, or the magnifying, of "nationalities" (the "Moldavians"; the Bulgarian minority is "Macedonian" in Macedonia, but Bulgarian in Serbia). The author contends that "communism will probably continue splintering into separate national communisms".

PANAYOTOPOULOS, MARIOS. *La sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants. Etude sur les règlements de la CEE et la situation de la Suisse*. Georg, Genève 1973. viii, 518 pp. S.fr. 70.00.

With great expertise the author traverses the labyrinth of Common Market regulations concerning social security for imported foreign labour – both from EEC countries and from elsewhere. He also devotes a great deal of attention to the mutual agreements of the member countries, among

themselves and with countries outside the Community, and draws parallels with the relevant laws and regulations in Switzerland. More than half the book is taken up by the text of four legal ordinances, for instance concerning the application of national regulations (family allowances, sickness benefits, etc.) to imported foreign labour.

#### Austria

TAUSCHER, ANTON. *Wirtschaftsgeschichte Österreichs auf der Grundlage abendländischer Kulturgeschichte*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1974. xx, 811 pp. Ill. DM 88.00.

The present economic history of Austria is a very curious book. The author explains economic developments by referring to non-economic factors, which he calls *entelechies*, each of them embodied in a "*Führungsschichte*". The volume bristles with quotations from philosophers, theologians, narratives and regulations, but is poor in figures; it contains strange homologies, such as "Das schwere Dach der Zylinderkirche zeigt deutlich die Schutzgewalt des Versorgungsstaates". The nice illustrations merit special mention. The reader who wants a real handbook of Austrian economic history should turn to Professor Tremel's work, noticed in IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 499.

#### Eire - Ireland

MITCHELL, ARTHUR. *Labour in Irish Politics 1890-1930. The Irish labour movement in an age of revolution*. Irish University Press, Dublin 1974. 317 pp. Ill. £ 3.75.

"The labour movement provided massive support for the independence struggle, but in doing so it was acting largely as a subordinate to the Sinn Fein leadership." The thought that political labour left unused what chances it had, especially after the Easter Rising, runs through this very well documented book like a red thread. Although the emphasis is on the Irish Labour Party, the role of trade unionism – indeed, the party sprang from it – is not neglected. Among the other influences which are investigated to explain a political development that was totally unlike those in other European countries, we mention the enormous impact of the national movement, the power of the Roman Catholic Church, and the part played by such leaders as Larkin and Connolly.

#### France

BURY, J. P. T. *Gambetta and the Making of the Third Republic*. Longman, London 1973. xi, 499 pp. Maps. £ 8.50.

This very readable study is based on a great many sources, of which we mention Gambetta's paper, the *République Française*, founded in 1871, and the correspondence with Léonie Léon. The author devotes some pages to Gambetta's role as Minister of War in the provinces in 1870 and 1871, and also to his neutral attitude towards the Paris Commune; on the latter he

preserved silence, for which a stay in Spain provided a ready opportunity. The book ends with the defeat of the monarchists in 1877; a second volume is in preparation. The author has illuminatingly unravelled the intricacies of French politics under the presidencies of Thiers and MacMahon, and gives a clear picture of the evolution of Gambetta's views from a (relative) radicalism to an "opportunist" stand.

GIRSBERGER, HANS. *Der utopische Sozialismus des 18. Jahrhunderts in Frankreich*. 2. Aufl. Mit einer Einl. von Bernd Heymann. Focus Verlag, Wiesbaden 1973. xxvii, 271 pp. DM 26.00.

The first edition of the present study appeared in 1924. For this second edition, Bernd Heymann has written an introduction, in which, rather than going into the importance of Girsberger's book, he gives a compact survey of the currents of political ideas (including markedly non-socialist and non-utopian concepts) during the French Enlightenment. The bibliography has been extended by more than 150 titles. Even after half a century, Girsberger's work is a very readable and lucid account of the philosophical backgrounds and the content of socialist (and radical social-reformatory) theories. Besides such pronounced Socialists as Meslier and Morelly, it also includes a thinker like Helvetius, whose influence on socialist ideas is undeniable.

GRANGE, HENRI. *Les idées de Necker*. Librairie C. Klincksieck, Paris 1974. 669 pp. F.fr. 88.00.

The complete edition of Necker's writings in fifteen volumes, prepared by Auguste de Staël in 1821, says the author, is still consulted, but hardly ever read. The present volume contains a chronological outline, followed by a detailed systematic discussion of Necker's often misjudged economic and social conceptions, his political views, and his ideas concerning religion. The reader is struck by Necker's "enlightened" attitude towards poverty and crime, and by his interpretation of the impact of the existing property relations. In Necker's view, part of the property of the Church should be used to alleviate material want. The author has also traced reactions from contemporaries to Necker's writings; the book on the French Revolution (1796) was severely criticized in France, but was translated into English and German in the following year. Extensive quotations add to the completeness of the picture.

HAYDEN, J. MICHAEL. *France and the Estates General of 1614*. Cambridge University Press, London 1974. xii, 334 pp. £ 5.80.

"The purpose of this book is to study the Estates General of 1614 in the context of the policy of the Regency government to meet a continuing crisis and in itself as an expression of the desires of the groups and individuals who made up France at the beginning of the seventeenth century." The author pays much attention to the *cahiers de doléances* and the reform programme produced by the deputies, although these were to little avail.

LOUBÈRE, LEO A. *Radicalism in Mediterranean France. Its Rise and Decline, 1848-1914.* State University of New York Press, Albany 1974. xvii, 258 pp. Maps. \$ 20.00.

"This book [...] is a study of the political evolution of the six Mediterranean departments of France, and its thesis holds that the major force behind this evolution is to be found in the economy and social structure of the region." The author shows great penetrative power, both in analyzing local details and in formulating well-founded generalizations; the picture he creates of the influence of the vicissitudes of viticulture on the political choice of those who were directly or indirectly dependent on it is exceedingly fascinating. The trend from legitimism (1815) to radicalism (since 1848) and Socialism (since about 1910) is discussed and interpreted with acumen.

MARKOV, WALTER [und] ALBERT SOBOUL. 1789. *Die Große Revolution der Franzosen.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1973. 480 pp. Ill. Maps. M 19.60.

The present volume is a popular history, without specified references, of the French Revolution. In the footsteps of Marx and Lenin, the authors represent this as the classical bourgeois revolution, but at the same time they pay much attention to the democratic undercurrents. Rather pedantic samples of class analysis alternate with rhetorical passages such as "The Revolution lived in Hegel's dialectic and in Beethoven's symphonies, in Byron's and Puškin's rhymes".

SCOTT, JOAN WALLACH. *The Glassworkers of Carmaux. French Craftsmen and Political Action in a Nineteenth-Century City.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1974. xv, 239 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

From 1754, when the *Verrerie Royale de Carmaux* (in the Tarn Department) was founded, to the 1880's, the glass-worker was a highly skilled artisan. In the last-mentioned decade, a change began, which altered the glass-workers' position, thereby paving the way for trade-unionist and socialist ideas. The author, who has drawn on national, departmental and local archives, emphasizes the changes that took place in the living conditions during the second half of the nineteenth century.

#### OTHER BOOKS

TRISTAN, FLORA. *Le Tour de France. Etat actuel de la classe ouvrière sous l'aspect moral – intellectuel – matériel.* Préface de Michel Collinet. Notes de Jules L. Puech. Editions Tête de Feuilles, Paris 1973. 291 pp.

#### Germany

ADLER-RUDEL, S. *Jüdische Selbsthilfe unter dem Naziregime 1933-1939. Im Spiegel der Berichte der Reichsvertretung der Juden in Deutschland.* Mit einem Vorwort von Robert Weltsch. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1974. xv, 221 pp. DM 55.00.

Even after his expulsion from Germany in 1936, Scholem Adler-Rudel played an important role in the *Reichsvertretung der Juden in Deutschland*. He has now written a sober account of the efforts of this Jewish committee in the fields of education, economic aid, social work, and emigration. A number of significant documents are appended.

ALTMANN, ALEXANDER. Moses Mendelssohn. A Biographical Study. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1973. xvi, 900 pp. Ill. £ 6.25.

This book is an all-round biography of the prominent Jew in the German Enlightenment, which after Meyer Kayserling's work of 1862 was certainly overdue. Professor Altmann displays a profound knowledge of Mendelssohn's life and writings, and also of the world, or rather worlds, he lived and worked in. At the same time, the volume is written in a style that will appeal to the educated layman, if not to the general reader.

Archiv für Sozialgeschichte. Hrsg. von der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. XIII. Band, 1973. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1973. xi, 863 pp. DM 72.00.

The present volume of the *Archiv* is for an important part concerned with the history of the SPD since 1945. A. Sywottek, for instance, discusses the role of the party in Berlin in the years immediately after the war from the angle of the question whether they wished to administer the city as a "fifth zone" with its own social and political aims (as distinct from West and East). Other contributions deal with the problem of freedom of discussion within the party (K. Günther), the ideas on development aid (K. Th. Schmitz), and the attempts at finding a social-economic "third way" in the years before the *Währungsreform* (H. P. Ehni). Following an essay on the precarious situation of the wine-growers in the Moselle area around 1840, H. Pelger publishes six articles, of which he claims, for reasons explained in detail, that they were written by Marx. H. Trotnow discusses and publishes a debating address at the constituent congress of the KPD in which Karl Liebknecht, in opposition to Radek, emphasizes the separate course to be taken by the German party. On the basis of documents and other sources, D. Stegmann argues the great importance (which has been somewhat diminished by recent investigations) of the attitude of heavy industry towards the rise and development of National-Socialism prior to 1933.

BLANNING, T. C. W. Reform and Revolution in Mainz 1743-1803. Cambridge University Press, London 1974. x, 355 pp. £ 7.00.

Drawing on a wealth of both printed and manuscript sources, Dr Blanning presents a convincing analysis of society and politics in the Electorate of Mayence during the eighteenth century. He pays special attention to the "enlightened absolutism" of the last three Archbishop-Electors, and shows how this and other factors resulted in a situation in which the French revolutionaries and their German friends could gain no footing with the local population. The author argues that the rest of Germany was immunized in a similar way, which provides an important clue to the German divergence.

Der deutsche Kommunismus. Dokumente 1915-1945. Hrsg. und komm. von Hermann Weber. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln 1973. 463 pp. DM 38.00.

This is a facsimile of *Der deutsche Kommunismus* with the documents issued after the Second World War left out. For a review of the original edition we refer to IRSH, VIII (1963), pp. 325f. The introduction, the bibliography and the index have been adapted.

Deutsche Sozialgeschichte. Dokumente und Skizzen. Band I: 1815-1870. Hrsg. von Werner Pöls. Band II: 1870-1914. Hrsg. von Gerhard A. Ritter und Jürgen Kocka. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1973; 1974. xvii, 398 pp.; x, 458 pp. DM 25.80; 29.50.

In the introductions to the present two volumes, the editors give definitions of "social history" which include a wide field, and extend far beyond the definition of problems around the "social question". For both periods they have selected, with great expertise, extracts from contemporary documents and from later studies of times past, written by authors who had personally experienced them. Some subjects were an obvious choice, such as the technical, economic and social developments in a narrow sense. But besides these, there are documents on population trends (increasing difference between birth rates in town and country, especially after 1870), environmental problems (Vol. I: portrayal of pre-sewerage conditions, such as they still existed even in the town districts of the well-to-do; Vol. II: fear of the diffusion of noxious car exhaust gases, and hope for electrical means of transport). Apart from writings on the social problems created or aggravated by industrialization, and the ways in which they were dealt with (for instance, by social legislation), we find texts on "the duel", censorship, civil self-awareness as opposed to "social bureaucratization", the changes in agriculture, and the social and economic position of the officer corps. As a final example we mention Emperor Wilhelm II's wishes concerning a more nationalistic disposition to be fostered in the grammar schools. Both volumes contain a wealth of material inviting further study.

FAUST, ANSELM. Der Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Studentenbund. Studenten und Nationalsozialismus in der Weimarer Republik. Pädagogischer Verlag Schwann, Düsseldorf 1973. 2 vols. 179 pp.; 192 pp. DM 22.00 per vol.

Apart from being an organizational history of the *Nationalsozialistischer Deutscher Studentenbund* up to 1933, this well-documented monograph sheds much light on the public activities of the "spiritual SA", the co-operation with the conservative clubs since 1928, and the conquest of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* in 1931. The attitudes of the non-Nazi students and the academical authorities are also discussed at some length.

GAFERT, KARIN. Die Soziale Frage in Literatur und Kunst des 19. Jahrhunderts. Ästhetische Politisierung des Weberstoffes. Scriptor

Verlag GmbH, Kronberg/Ts. 1973. vii, 530 pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. DM 78.00.

Although the use of a Marxist jargon is often coupled with a troublesome stereotyped handling of the subject, this work contains a wealth of material, which illuminates the reflection of the "social question" in the literature and fine arts of the last three decades of the nineteenth century. For the Silesian weavers, the period cannot be circumscribed in this way – their condition and their rebelliousness in the 1840's were reflected in the work of Gerhart Hauptmann and Käthe Kollwitz by the end of the century; they have been given a separate segment of the book. Here, too, the author has fortunately used extensive quotations. The second volume contains the texts of a number of contemporary poems, the detailed notes accompanying the text, a survey of the literature, an index of names, and over fifty well-selected illustrations.

Industrielles System und politische Entwicklung in der Weimarer Republik. Verhandlungen des Internationalen Symposiums in Bochum vom 12.-17. Juni 1973. Hrsg. von Hans Mommsen, Dietmar Petzina [und] Bernd Weisbrod. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1974. 1017 pp. DM 87.00.

Historians, economists and political scientists from several countries throw light, in often excellent contributions, on questions of economic growth, social conflict, interest groups both agrarian and industrial, the role of the unions, and the importance of economic structure changes for political developments. To mention a few examples: W. Fischer discusses the impact of the international economy on the economy, social relationships and politics of the Weimar Republic. R. A. Gates has studied the "dilemma" of Social Democracy in the depression years prior to 1933 (purely social politics or transformation of the economy). K. Koszyk gives a survey of the relation between "industry" and "press". H. A. Turner, Jr, has a notable contribution on the attitude of the big entrepreneurs towards National-Socialism, in which stereotyped and one-sided ideas are criticized. The list of those who attended the symposium, most of whom participated in the discussions, comprises some seventy names. Extensive name and subject indices are appended.

KASTNING, ALFRED. Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie zwischen Koalition und Opposition 1919-1923. Ferdinand Schöningh, Paderborn 1970. 195 pp. DM 8.80.

Drawing on both printed and manuscript materials, the author gives a thorough synopsis of the formation of coalition governments in the years 1919 (*Nationalversammlung*) up to and including 1923. The SPD being compelled to compromise between Socialist ideas, the liquidation of the power of the *ci-devants* and the creation of a parliamentary democracy is treated with acumen, as is the falling apart of the USPD. The subject matter does not allow for more than a light retouching of an existing picture; the merit of this book is in the objective representation of negotiations for the forming of coalitions, and the underlying motivations.

KÖLLMANN, WOLFGANG. *Bevölkerung in der industriellen Revolution. Studien zur Bevölkerungsgeschichte Deutschlands.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1974. 286 pp. DM 48.00.

In the present studies in demographic history, which date from the years since 1956, this field of scholarship is seen as an essential element of economic and social history on the one hand, and as a constituent part of demography on the other hand. A number of small-scale investigations of demographic developments in industrial areas (especially the Ruhr in a wide sense) are used to show that the beginning of the demographic changes in the direction of smaller families generally becomes clear in the first or second generation after the beginning of industrialization; in certain higher strata of the population, such changes emerge simultaneously with the beginning of the process of industrialization.

LAACK-MICHEL, URSULA. *Albrecht Haushofer und der Nationalsozialismus. Ein Beitrag zur Zeitgeschichte.* Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1974. 407 pp. DM 72.00.

In spite of a certain focus on the years 1933-45, this is essentially a biography of Albrecht Haushofer. The author pays special attention to his version of "geopolitics" (which was not identical with what his famous father propagated) and his ambiguous relationship with the Nazi regime. Albrecht Haushofer never was a real Nazi, and in spite of a marked idiosyncrasy, which eventually resulted in his tragic death, he was not atypical of the German *Bildungsbürgertum*. The appended letters and other documents, which take up over a hundred pages, are perhaps the most important part of the volume.

LUCAS, ERHARD. *Märzrevolution 1920. Band 1. Vom Generalstreik gegen den Militärputsch zum bewaffneten Arbeiteraufstand. [Band 2.] Der bewaffnete Arbeiteraufstand im Ruhrgebiet in seiner inneren Struktur und in seinem Verhältnis zu den Klassenkämpfen in den verschiedenen Regionen des Reiches.* Verlag Roter Stern, Frankfurt/M. 1974; 1973. 364 pp.; 251 pp. Maps. DM 19.80; 14.80.

The first of these remarkable volumes appeared originally in 1970; the new version includes a number of pages of additions. Both volumes provide a wealth of material, particularly on the attitudes towards the Kapp-Lüttwitz *Putsch* of March 1920, and on the general strike against it, which grew into a complete labour rising in the Ruhr region. In the second volume (a third will follow), the author deals relatively briefly with events elsewhere in Germany, especially in Berlin. He tries to identify himself with "the workers", whose noble spontaneity harmonized badly with the terror imputed to them by Social Democrats and Fascists. He is, however, critical of the "labour parties" (KPD, USPD and SPD), and of the expressions of local patriotism (the confiscation of foodstuffs in transit to other revolutionary towns), of the workers' mental dependence on military traditions, and of the vagueness of their anti-capitalist aims. The volumes contain many curious interpretations and qualifications; the author speaks, for instance, of *eine dem Bürgertum eigene irrationale Hurenverachtung*.

MAURER, ILSE. Reichsfinanzen und Große Koalition. Zur Geschichte des Reichskabinetts Müller (1928-1930). Herbert Lang, Bern, Frankfurt/M. 1973. 269 pp. S.fr. 37.00.

The history of the second Müller cabinet is here especially dealt with in the perspective of its financial policy, and by implication its economic and social policies. The author draws a vivid picture of the contrasts between the parties forming the Great Coalition, of the pressure exerted by employers' and employees' organizations, and of the widely different ideas concerning government tasks and financing policies. The withdrawal of the SPD was a consequence of an attempt on the part of the DVP and other parties to shift the burden of the depression on to broad strata of the population.

MILLER, SUSANNE. Burgfrieden und Klassenkampf. Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie im Ersten Weltkrieg. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1974. 440 pp. DM 72.00.

This noteworthy and important work opens with a critical survey of the *status quaestionis*, which is in itself a valuable contribution to the subject. In it, the author concentrates on the main points of the organizational development of Social Democracy, and of its political choices concerning the First World War and during that war. It becomes, for instance, eminently clear that the right wing (Ludwig Frank and others) had decided to break the discipline of the parliamentary party should a majority have rejected the war credits. The origins of the USPD are discussed in detail. The author illuminates in sharp analyses the relative uselessness of the "sacrifice" (party-split as a result of the SPD line) and the lack of clear conceptions for an individual course in the USPD.

MILLER, SUSANNE. Die SPD vor und nach Godesberg. [Kleine Geschichte der SPD, Band 2.] Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1974. 170 pp. DM 6.00.

In contrast to the arrangement in the companion volume on the history of the SPD up to 1945 (*vide* p. 136), the text in the present volume occupies less space than do the appendices (which include the Godesberg Programme). The author emphasizes the development from a workers' party (with its branch organizations in the field of leisure occupation, which essentially meant a screening off and isolation from the outside world) to a broader people's party. Although clearly in favour of this development, she discusses trends and persons in the party that by their action in fact promoted isolation – and, from her point of view, loss of flexibility – with an understanding of their motives.

Namen und Daten. Biographien wichtiger Personen der DDR. Bearb. von Günther Buch. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1973. xv, 332 pp. DM 49.80.

This is a very useful guide, in which almost 2,300 brief biographies of leading personalities in the GDR are collected. The list was closed in October 1973,

and only persons then living were included: members of the highest colleges of the SED, many members of the *Volkshammer*, chief editors of leading periodicals, persons who are now retired but who played important roles in the history of the GDR, etc. The data include the subjects' membership of one of the allowed parties (SED, CDU, LPD, NDP), their original and their present professions, parentage and political past, and their publications.

POTTHOFF, HEINRICH. *Die Sozialdemokratie von den Anfängen bis 1945*. [Kleine Geschichte der SPD, Band 1.] Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1974. 229 pp. DM 6.00.

Two expert authors (cf. the notice of the companion volume on p. 135) have admirably dealt with the history of the SPD. Although they have political ends to serve, and have intended their work as propaganda, they have reached an exemplary scholarly level. The present author treats his numerous themes in a balanced way, including such still tender spots in the party history as the discussion concerning "revisionism", the *Massenstreikdebatte*, the laborious steering of a middle course in the years after the First World War, and the crumbling away of the party's power to resist in 1932. He approaches all these subjects with a circumspection which has not impaired his judgment. An interesting evaluation is that of the parts played in the initial years by "Lassalleans" and "Marxists" in the drafting of the Gotha Programme, an evaluation which amounts to de-mythologization.

RICHARZ, MONIKA. *Der Eintritt der Juden in die akademischen Berufe. Jüdische Studenten und Akademiker in Deutschland 1678-1848*. Mit einem Geleitwort von Adolf Leschnitzer. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1974. xi, 257 pp. DM 58.00.

The emergence of the German Jews as "university men" and all it involved is the subject of this well-documented monograph. Apart from the problems of assimilation and emancipation, the author enters into the question of the career prospects. At the end of the period under discussion, the Jews were definitely overrepresented among the university students, but the fact that they were excluded from government employment predisposed many of them to the radical intelligentsia.

SCHERER, HERBERT. *Bürgerlich-oppositionelle Literaten und sozialdemokratische Arbeiterbewegung nach 1890. Die "Friedrichshagener" und ihr Einfluß auf die sozialdemokratische Kulturpolitik*. J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart 1974. vi, 270 pp. DM 32.00.

The initiative to found the *Freie Volksbühne* and the *Neue Freie Volksbühne* was taken by members of the *Friedrichshagener*, an artists' colony in Berlin, among whom Bruno Wille was a driving force. The participants were concerned, as leftist "bourgeois", to promote adult education among the workers. The author of the present study on this group and its influence clearly has a political axe to grind: "in the cultural field, the Social Democrats refrained from formulating the class point of view of the working class". The author

brings Mehring's distrust of the *Friedrichshagener* to the fore; his main thesis gives special relief to the relations of the group with Bernstein's revisionism.

STIRNER, MAX. *Le faux principe de notre éducation ou L'humanisme et le réalisme. L'Anticritique (Critiques de Stirner)*. Ed. bilingue. Trad., introd. et notes par Henri Arvon. Aubier Montaigne, Paris 1974. 185 pp. F.fr. 27.00.

Apart from an introduction and a few notes, the present volume contains, side by side, the original text of *Das unwahre Prinzip unserer Erziehung* (1842) and *Rezensenten Stirners* (1845), and a French translation. *Rezensenten Stirners* is the author's first reply to the critics of *Der Einzige und sein Eigentum*.

STÖRMER, WILHELM. *Adelsgruppen im früh- und hochmittelalterlichen Bayern*. Kommission für Bayerische Landesgeschichte, München 1972. viii, 219 pp. Maps. DM 27.00.

— *Früher Adel. Studien zur politischen Führungsschicht im fränkisch-deutschen Reich vom 8. bis 11. Jahrhundert*. Anton Hiersemann, Stuttgart 1973. viii, 572 pp. (in 2 vols.) Maps. DM 196.00.

These two books have their origin in a *Habilitationsschrift* presented at the University of Munich under the supervision of Professor Bosl. The common subject is the aristocracy in Bavaria, notably in the Carolingian era. The first-mentioned volume mainly consists of a number of genealogical case-studies. *Früher Adel* is an important contribution to institutional and social history. Here, the various forms of kinship, the functions of the aristocrats as warriors and administrators, their way of life and their mentality come up for detailed discussion.

WACHTLING, OSWALD. *Joseph Joos. Journalist, Arbeiterführer, Zentrumspolitiker. Politische Biographie 1878-1933*. Matthias-Grünwald-Verlag, Mainz 1974. xxviii, 179 pp. DM 48.00.

Although most of the Joos papers are lost, at any rate in so far as they concern Joos's life prior to 1933, the author has been able to write an excellent biography based on the available material, e.g., the Roman Catholic *Westdeutsche Arbeiterzeitung*. He has coupled critical detachment with sympathetic understanding. Joseph Joos, who rarely came to the fore after 1945 and is now practically forgotten, began his career in Alsace as a worker. He became an active organizer of the Roman Catholic workers' associations (inspired and led by the Church) and a journalist, and was a member of the *Zentrum* parliamentary party in the *Nationalversammlung* and the *Reichstag* from 1918 to 1933. Among the subjects to which the author devotes special attention are Joos's inner acceptance of parliamentary democracy, his conflicts with Stegerwald, the Christian trade-union leader who stood, in some respects, "to the right" of Joos, and his rejection of National-Socialism, which he modified temporarily in 1932 in an endeavour towards a coalition between *Zentrum* and NSDAP.

WEBER, HERMANN. *Das Prinzip Links. Eine Dokumentation. Beiträge zur Diskussion des demokratischen Sozialismus in Deutschland 1847-1973.* Fackelträger Verlag, Hannover 1973. 359 pp. DM 20.00.

A short, fluently written introduction deals with the Social Democratic tradition, the opposition to Communism, and party democracy. The documents – most of them brief extracts – have been arranged by theme, and the themes repeatedly coincide with chronology. The chapter entitled “Revisionism and Radicalism” contains documents from the years 1898-1913; here there is a partial overlap with, for instance, the chapter on “Reform or Revolution?” By far the greatest number of documents have been taken from well-known writings (by Marx, Engels, Kautsky, etc., up to and including Brandt, Wehner and other Social Democrats of the present). As an example of the less well-known items we mention the government programme of the short-lived SPD-KPD coalition in Thuringia.

WISSELL, RUDOLF. *Des alten Handwerks Recht und Gewohnheit. 2., erw. und bearb. Ausgabe hrsg. von Ernst Schraepler. I. II. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1971; 1974. xii, 527 pp.; x, 592 pp. Ill. DM 68.00; 88.00.*

Wissell's studies in the history of the crafts, first published in two volumes in 1929, earned him an honorary degree of the University of Kiel. The author did not abandon the subject, and after 1933, in spite of considerable setbacks, he managed to prepare a revised and expanded edition of his work. This is now being published, under the auspices of the Berlin *Historische Kommission*, in six volumes. The focus in the present two is on guild organization in the German language area, but many other aspects come up for discussion as well. Each volume has a name and subject index.

#### OTHER BOOKS

WINKEL, UDO. *Rosa Luxemburg und die deutsche Sozialdemokratie.* Politladen, Erlangen, Gaiganz/Ofr. 1974. xx, 369, 60 pp.

#### Great Britain

ALTICK, RICHARD D. *Victorian People and Ideas.* J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd, London 1973. xii, 338 pp. Ill. £ 4.50.

This excellent and well-written study sheds light on the economic and social backgrounds that were echoed in the literature of the time. The author analyzes with great erudition a number of characteristics of the periods he deals with (periods into which “the longest reign” can be divided), and in doing so he often arrives at very interesting evaluations. One of these concerns the sincere need of education, which manifested itself, for instance, in the voracious reading of books of a level that only the university presses of today are wont to reach.

BELLAMY, JOYCE M. and JOHN SAVILLE. *Dictionary of Labour Biography*. Vol. II. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1974. xxi, 454 pp. £ 20.00.

While it was a characteristic of the opening volume of this *Dictionary* (cf. IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 157) that there was some degree of concentration on certain categories (miners and co-operators), such a weighted selection is much less evident in Vol. II. It is therefore much to be applauded that both volumes are referred to in a "Consolidated List of Names". Many of the biographies are not only based on an often impressive array of sources (primary and secondary), but also on personal recollections of the authors. An example, chosen fairly at random but illustrating the breadth of approach, is the biography of Raymond Postgate, "journalist, author and gastronomic expert", written by Margaret Cole. The same author has provided the skilfully written entry Webb (Beatrice and Sidney), which also excels by its very extensive bibliography. The list of contributors comprises almost forty names. The series is to be continued; by Vol. III all the Lib-Lab and Labour MPs elected before 1914 will have passed in review.

BRAND, CARL F. *The British Labour Party. A Short History*. Rev. Ed. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1974. x, 424 pp. \$ 10.00.

The original edition of this history, published in 1964, was favourably noticed in IRSH, X (1965), p. 174. The present volume is a facsimile with some slight revisions and, notably, additional chapters on the first two Wilson Governments.

DUNBABIN, J. P. D. *Rural Discontent in Nineteenth-Century Britain*. Faber and Faber, London 1974. 320 pp. Maps. £ 6.50.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, the expressions of rural dissent (labourers and small farmers against the land-owning nobility and big farmers) were often more violent but also more localized, in the second half they were better co-ordinated. The author emphasizes the fact that these instances of rebelliousness may easily distort the historical reality, which also contains the picture of the satisfied, traditional countryman. The individual chapters deal with rather widely varying subjects, some on a national level (for instance, the rise and fall of agricultural trade unionism in England), others on typical regional levels. The latter include the contributions by A. J. Peacock ("Village Radicalism in East Anglia 1800-50") and Pamela Horn ("Agricultural Trades Unionism in England"), which, like the others, are based on profound knowledge.

*Edwardian Radicalism 1900-1914. Some aspects of British Radicalism*. Ed. by A. J. A. Morris. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1974. x, 277 pp. £ 5.75.

The argument in the present volume is that, although the radicals failed politically, their contribution to the shaping of political thought in the fifteen years preceding the First World War and, especially, afterwards is

not to be underestimated. In one of the fifteen contributions, E. C. Moulton describes with critical sympathy how radicals made it easier for Indian nationalists to keep their confidence in the principles of constitutional government. The concept of "radical" is interpreted in a broad sense: Margaret Cole writes about H. G. Wells and the Fabian Society, R. Barker about socialist and "progressist" elements in the political thought of MacDonald. The volume contains a number of attractively annotated "suggestions for further reading" at the end.

**Essays in Anti-Labour History. Responses to the Rise of Labour in Britain.** Ed. by Kenneth D. Brown. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1974. viii, 409 pp. £ 10.00.

The rise of Labour and the demand for more state intervention provoked varying reactions from Liberals and Conservatives, who attempted, for instance, to solve the problems brought to the fore by Socialists in a different way. The essays collected here meet high scholarly standards and are, at the same time, fascinating reading. As examples we mention the contribution by E. David (on the Liberal Masterman, one of the architects of "an embryonic welfare state between 1908 and 1914"), M. Bentley (on the failure of Liberalism "to oppose, contain or canalise socialism" in the decade after the First World War), the editor (on the Anti-Socialist Union, a conservative-inspired pressure group), and R. Douglas (who goes somewhat beyond the scope of the volume: "Labour in Decline" during the years 1910-14).

**Essays in Social History.** Ed. for the Economic History Society by M. W. Flinn and T. C. Smout. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1974. xiii, 289 pp. £ 6.00. (Paper: £ 2.50.)

With minor changes made by the authors, the present volume reprints eleven pioneering studies in British social history since the eighteenth century. These are preceded by Hobsbawm's general survey originally published in *Daedalus*, No 100. Working-class history is represented in most of the contributions. E. P. Thompson's "Time, Work-Discipline, and Industrial Capitalism" (1967) merits special mention.

**GISSING, GEORGE. Demos, A Story of English Socialism.** Ed. with an introd. by Pierre Coustillas. The Harvester Press, Brighton 1972. xlv, 477 pp. £ 4.50. (Paper: £ 1.25.)

As the editor says about this novel, which was published in 1886 and is here reprinted after the "new edition" of 1897, "Gissing drew his inspiration concerning some characters, facts and situations from contemporary events, but he did not in the least attempt to transcribe historical facts", even if "various recognizable shades of socialism appear in the novel", and the central character shows Owenite features. The introduction also contains an interesting outline of the varying purport of the critiques that appeared on the book in the 'eighties, and which – in so far as they contained a political assessment – were especially favourable in the Conservative press.

HORNER, JOHN. *Studies in Industrial Democracy*. Victor Gollancz Ltd, London 1974. 256 pp. £ 3.80.

The author, who was General Secretary of the Fire Brigade Unions for twenty-five years, and who introduced the concept of worker involvement in the fire service (a "study" on the subject is included in this book), has taken a report adopted by the Labour Party on industrial democracy as his starting-point. He investigates the various forms in which the decision-making powers of the management are, or have been, in effect curtailed by workers' participation, and discusses initiatives taken by employers and employees, and also by local authorities (continental Europe, especially Germany, is included for the sake of comparison). As he shows, the Labour Party is scarcely involved, and more often than not the trade-union leadership is apathetic.

LONGMATE, NORMAN. *The Workhouse*. Temple Smith, London 1974. 320 pp. Ill. £ 4.00.

The first and the last chapters are constructed chronologically: from the beginning of the establishment of special institutions for the poor in Elizabethan times to about 1830, when agricultural riots formed a strong impetus for the New Poor Law, and the years before 1930, when an end was put to the existence of the "unions". The focus is, however, on a more systematic treatment of the workhouse in Victorian times. Among the subjects, which are treated in a vivid style and with reference to many contemporary sources, are: the discussion on the New Poor Law (in part supported by radicals who some of them belonged to the working class, objected to by Conservatives who were afraid of agricultural unrest); the foundation of some 600 workhouses in the 1830's; the criticism voiced afterwards, especially concerning conditions in the houses; the attitude of Commissioners and Guardians; and such different categories as unmarried mothers (first: a "gallon [loaf] for a bastard" – outdoor relief; then: "offer the house") and "imbeciles". A general "note on sources" is added.

MACLAREN, A. ALLAN. *Religion and Social Class. The Disruption Years in Aberdeen*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1974. xii, 268 pp. £ 4.95.

This is an interesting case-study of the social characteristics of organized religion in Aberdeen in the middle of the nineteenth century; the focus is on the Established Church and the Free Church. The latter, which seceded in 1843, made a very good start in Aberdeen, but eventually its explicit middle-class nature (which would have delighted Max Weber) proved a handicap. The subject of working class and religion is discussed in considerable detail.

MORAN, MICHAEL. *The Union of Post Office Workers. A Study in Political Sociology*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1974. vii, 184 pp. £ 5.95.

The present carefully designed sociological investigation of the UPW seeks to answer the question of whether "business unionism" on the American

model is the destiny of the British unions. The author makes it very clear that such a thing as a decline in feelings of class solidarity among members has no consequences at all for the union's policies, which are in practice determined by a tiny minority of activists. He believes that future developments depend on the degree of bureaucratization (control by full-time officers selected by appointment rather than elected by the few – mostly radical – members who show an active interest). "Radical cultural goals" are usually pursued neither by the majority of the members nor by the union officers, provided that the latter do not (have to) act as mouthpieces for the activists among the members.

NEWTON, STELLA MARY. *Health, Art & Reason. Dress Reformers of the 19th Century*. John Murray, London 1974. xii, 192 pp. Ill. £ 3.95.

"This book is a study of fashionable dress – a parable in which the concepts 'artistic', 'hygienic', 'rational' found circulation." The author begins with the Pre-Raphaelites, discusses the ideas of Mrs Bloomer in detail, and stresses the developments in the 'seventies and 'eighties. From the viewpoint of the social historian the book is important in that it clearly relates the ideas of fashion to those of society. Especially the endeavour towards women's emancipation is reflected in fashion trends. The many illustrations help to create a good picture of the whole course of fashion in the nineteenth century.

OXLEY, GEOFFREY W. *Poor Relief in England and Wales 1601-1834*. David & Charles, Newton Abbot, North Pomfret (Vt), Vancouver 1974. 159 pp. £ 4.25.

There "is no such a thing" as a history of poor relief, for there "is only the history of poor relief in particular parishes". Yet the author gives an up-to-date synopsis of administration and forms of poor relief by means of *capita selecta* on subjects such as the developments in medical relief. In this way he demonstrates trends in opinions without abandoning the thread of a general approach to the Old Poor Law for the whole period. Another main feature of the volume is that it contains a running reference to the literature and sources that are regarded as essential for future research.

ROYLE, EDWARD. *Victorian Infidels. The Origins of the British Secularist Movement 1791-1866*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1974; Rowman & Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.). viii, 357 pp. £ 6.00.

A great deal of material (especially newspapers and periodicals) has been used in the present volume, which is important both for social history and for the history of ideas. It throws light on "radical freethought" in the 1850's and early 1860's. The figure most in the foreground among the "infidels" was G. J. Holyoake, a former Owenite. The author describes in great detail the traces leading from Thomas Paine, Owen and Chartism to the Secularist movement, in which later Charles Bradlaugh, whose rise is also discussed here, was to play a prominent role. The importance of the movement both

as a continuance of a socially and politically radical tradition and as an advocating body for "civil rights" for minorities (the aspect which appealed to J. S. Mill) is clearly brought to the fore.

SILVER, PAMELA and HAROLD SILVER. *The Education of the Poor. The history of a National school 1824-1974.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1974. x, 197 pp. £ 3.95.

Since its foundation as the Kennington National Schools – one for boys, one for girls – St Mark's primary school has preserved an extensive collection of records. The location of the school in Lambeth has remained the same to the present day. The Kennington Schools were founded for the purpose of training "the Infant Poor to good and orderly habits", to give them a Christian education, and so on, but they also fulfilled a task in the whole social pattern of a new town district which bore all the characteristics of "the puzzling new world of the early industrial revolution". The authors give a detailed description of the changes in the nineteenth century, and a brief outline of the development of the school in the twentieth.

WARD, J. T. *Chartism.* B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1973. 286 pp. £ 3.80. (Paper: £ 1.60.)

Chartism held "an umbrella over a host of causes" in several currents in Great Britain during the post-Napoleonic decades. The present synopsis, rich in facts culled from a great many sources of remarkable variety, offers above all an exploration of the roots of the movement. Among the "ancestors", for instance, the Tory radicals get much attention; the influence of the New Poor Law, "the Devil's own spawn" (Oastler), on the rise of the movement is brought sharply into focus. There were important regional and local differences, whose origins are analyzed thoroughly; a more general conclusion is that political organization was more in the line of the somewhat better-off working-class people than of the real "poor". The conflicts between the adherents of physical and moral force are treated here as having been less significant than is usually assumed. The character of O'Connor does not get off unscathed.

### Hungary

KAMMLER, JÖRG. *Politische Theorie von Georg Lukács. Struktur und historischer Praxisbezug bis 1929.* Luchterhand, Darmstadt, Neuwied 1974. 382 pp. DM 42.00.

Over a period of about twenty years, a detailed description is given of how Lukács, emerging from the crisis of his earlier esthetic conceptions, found the path to Marxism, and of the influence of Szabó on his ideas. Lukács's thought and political views are placed against the background of the Hungarian political situation. In this connection, the short-lived Council Republic receives special attention. Another point which is deeply gone into is the antagonism that developed between Lukács and Béla Kun, partly on account of their interpretations of the defeat of the Hungarian Communists.

After the death of Béla Kun's adversary Landler (1928), Lukács was the chief opponent of Béla Kun's extreme rejection of a collaboration with forces that were thought democratic, especially the peasantry. The conflict ended by Lukács retiring from practical politics. His *Geschichte und Klassenbewusstsein* is also largely viewed from the Hungarian perspective.

#### Italy

Attività parlamentare dei socialisti italiani. Vol. II. 1900-1904. Vol. III. 1904-1909. Edizioni E.S.M.O.I., Roma 1970; 1973. xxxi, 545 pp.; xxvii, 559 pp. L. 14000 per vol.

The opening volume of this documentation of the Socialist record in the Chamber of Deputies was noticed in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 310. The present two volumes, edited on the same lines, cover the first decade of the twentieth century, when the number of Socialist deputies had passed the thirty mark, which enabled them to put forth an impressive *presenza*.

BARBADORO, IDOMENEO. Storia del sindacalismo italiano dalla nascita al fascismo. Vol. I. La Federterra. Vol. II. La Confederazione Generale del Lavoro. La Nuova Italia, Firenze 1973. lxxxiv, 374 pp., v, 442 pp. L. 5000 per vol.

Vol. I opens with an introduction which gives a clear picture, substantiated by tables, of the economic and social development of Italy, especially in the last four decades of the nineteenth century. The studies on the *Federazione Nazionale dei lavoratori della terra* and the CGdL are largely based on secondary sources; they provide good outlines. The penetration of Socialist ideas in the agricultural regions, and the controversies between Anarchists and Marxists are made clear. The successes gained in organizing the agrarian proletariat and the contrasts between North and South are lucidly dealt with, as are the primacy of political organization and the theories on trade unionism proper. In both volumes, the author goes extensively into the actions, wishes and expectations of many agricultural workers, small farmers and industrial workers on the eve of the Fascist seizure of power.

CARETTI, STEFANO. La rivoluzione russa e il socialismo italiano (1917-1921). Nistri-Lischi Editori, Pisa 1974. 331 pp. L. 4000.

The revolutionary events in Russia from the February Revolution onwards (which more or less coincided with the Italian defeat at Caporetto) found a particular response in the Italian Socialist Party. An original feature in the design of this well-documented work is the fact that it throws light on the existing differences of opinion within the PSI from the angle of that response to real or alleged developments in Russia. The author gives a good outline of the origins of the various trends, and of the accentuation of their contrasts. This renewed emphasis was closely related to widely different views, arising from the "lessons" from the East, concerning the possibilities for revolution in Italy, and the contrasts eventually led to a schism in the party (Leghorn). Some interesting documents are appended.

Luigi Sturzo nella storia d'Italia. Atti del Convegno internazionale di studi promosso dall'Assemblea Regionale Siciliana (Palermo-Caltagirone, 26-28 novembre 1971). I. Relazioni e dibattito. II. Comunicazioni. Edizioni di Storia e Letteratura, Roma 1973. 531 pp.; 759 pp. L. 30000.

On the occasion of Don Sturzo's hundredth birthday, a study conference was convened in his native island. Apart from his regional background and his regionalism, the main subjects discussed were his thought, his political record, the Popular Party, the problem of Church and State, etc. The present volumes contain the proceedings of the conference, indices of names being appended.

#### The Netherlands

WIT, C. H. E. DE. De Nederlandse revolutie van de achttiende eeuw 1780-1787. Oligarchie en proletariaat. H. J. J. Lindelauf, Oirsbeek (L.) 1974. 308 pp. D.fl. 51.50.

This book is an original interpretation of what happened in the Netherlands during the 1780's: the "Dutch revolution" was not so much crushed by Prussian intervention as strangled by a sinister plot in which the Orangist oligarchy, supported by English gold, mobilized the proletariat, or rather a kind of *Lumpenproletariat*, against the rising middle class. The author has unearthed some fresh evidence, but the way in which he works it up smacks of the puppet-show theory which he himself criticizes in Colenbrander.

#### Poland

STROBEL, GEORG W. Die Partei Rosa Luxemburgs, Lenin und die SPD. Der polnische "europäische" Internationalismus in der russischen Sozialdemokratie. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1974. xiii, 759 pp. DM 132.00.

Although the present volume does not excel in clarity of argument and diction, it constitutes a source study of great value. With the exception of the Russian and Polish archives that are not available to Western students, the author has used printed and unprinted sources of varying provenance. He throws light on, for instance, the immigration of German skilled workers, which was very important for the emergence of a Socialist movement in Congress Poland. Particularly in the beginning, the organization pattern made a confusing picture: in 1900, Rosa Luxemburg still defended internationally the rights of the SDKPiL (Social Democracy of the Polish Kingdom and of Lithuania) in opposition to the more national-Polish PPS (Polish Socialist Party), to which she belonged at the time. The history of the SDKPiL is one of a continuous power struggle between leadership groups. In this struggle, Luxemburg and Jogiches derived their influence, which after the arrest of Trusiewicz in 1901 was considerable, from the support given them by the wing of intellectuals in the party. The alliance of the SDKPiL as an autonomous territorial organization with the Russian

Social Democratic Labour Party (in 1906), carried through by Dzierżyński, complicated the relationships, which were in addition greatly influenced by the (often demanded) interference of (currents in) the German Social Democracy.

## OTHER BOOKS

- LIMANOWSKI, BOLESŁAW. Pamiętniki (1835-1870). Pamiętniki (1870-1907). Pamiętniki (1907-1919). Pamiętniki (1919-1928). Opracował Janusz Durko. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1957; 1958; 1961; 1973. 552 pp.; xv, 846 pp.; 756 pp.; 379 pp. Ill.
- MALINOWSKI, MARIAN. Geneza PPR. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1972. 542 pp.
- TYCH, FELIKS. Związek Robotników Polskich 1889-1892. Anatomia wczesnej organizacji robotniczej. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1974. 506 pp. Ill.
- ŻARNOWSKA, ANNA. Klasa robotnicza Królestwa Polskiego 1870[-]1914. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1974. 364 pp.

## Spain

Industrialització i ruptura social. [Per] Pierre Vilar, Rafael Aracil, Màrius Garcia [i.a.] Editorial Ariel, Barcelona 1974. 251 pp. Maps. Ptas 290.

This is the third volume in the *Recerques* series, which is chiefly devoted to the history of Catalonia. Of the eight contributions, four are in the field of economic history. Among the other four we draw special attention to the essays on the attitudes of Pi i Margall vis-a-vis Socialism and democracy (by C. Martí), and on Gaston Leval's visit to Russia in 1921 (by X. Paniagua).

## OTHER BOOKS

- LAMO DE ESPINOSA, EMILIO. Política y filosofía en Julian Besteiro. Editorial Cuadernos para el Diálogo, Madrid 1973. 387 pp.

## Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BETTELHEIM, CHARLES. Les luttes de classes en URSS. Première période 1917-1923. Maspero/Seuil, Paris 1974. 524 pp. F.fr. 45.00.

The author disagrees with the view held by Stalin and Trockij on the primacy of the development of the productive forces as a criterion of the "socialist society", and emphasizes change in the distribution and control of the social product. His view of the class struggle is inspired by Maoist ideas, which determine his judgment of the leading groups of party and state. Curiously, in his assessment of the Machno movement and of the Kronstadt rising the stand he takes is closely related to the contemporary attitude of Lenin.

PETERS, DOROTHEA. Politische und gesellschaftliche Vorstellungen in der Aufstandsbewegung unter Pugačev (1773-1775). Osteuropa-

Institut an der Freien Universität Berlin, Berlin 1973; distr. by Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. 364 pp. DM 78.00.

Dr Peters has investigated not only the political and social ideas propounded during the *Pugačevščina*, but also the underlying political and social consciousness. One of her main findings is that neither the rebels nor their enemies were conspicuous for their political and social insight; Pugačev himself was an adventurer, and at best a "primitive rebel".

SHAFFER, HARRY G. *The Soviet Treatment of Jews*. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1974. xvii, 232 pp. Ill. \$ 13.50.

Apart from an informed and well-balanced account of the position of the Jews in the Soviet Union, written by Professor Shaffer himself, this useful book consists of a number of documents. The latter include charges and counter-charges levelled from abroad and from above, but also contradictory testimonies made by the real or supposed victims.

#### OTHER BOOKS

Leninskie dekreti 1917-1922. Bibliografija. Izdatel'stvo "Izvestija Sovetov Deputatov Trudjaščichsja SSSR", Moskva 1974. 663 pp. Ill.  
Vtoroj s'ezd RSDRP i mestnye partijnye organizacii Rossii. Permskoe Knižnoe Izdatel'stvo, Perm' 1973. 723 pp.

#### Yugoslavia

MILENKOVIĆ, TOMA. *Socijalistička Partija Jugoslavije (1921-1929)*. Institut za Savremenu Istoriju, Beograd; NIP Export-Press, Beograd 1974. 733 pp. Din. 150.

The present volume is a welcome *primeur*. It is the first survey, published in or outside the country, of the history of the Socialist Party of Yugoslavia from its foundation to its prohibition in connection with the *coup d'état* of January 6, 1929. About 400 pages are devoted to the history of the party as an organization. The rest of the book deals with individual problems, such as the attitude towards the Communists, trade-union activity and the national minorities question, although these points have, of course, been touched upon in the historical outline.

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