

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

ABERCROMBIE, NICHOLAS [and] JOHN URRY. *Capital, Labour and the Middle Classes*. George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1983. vi, 169 pp. £ 11.50. (Paper: £ 5.50.)

The pivotal question in the present study is: "what is the class position of that class or classes which is or are in some sense intermediate between labour and capital?" Advocating an eclectic combination of Marxist and Weberian theory, the authors assert that within the middle classes a distinction should be made between a small "service class" which shares in authority in bureaucratic organizations, and the large group of de-skilled white-collar workers (especially clerks) whose market and work situation is proletarianized.

BOTTOMORE, TOM. *Sociology and Socialism*. Wheatsheaf Books, Brighton 1984. v, 212 pp. £ 15.95. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

The eleven essays in this collection – nine of them published before – are "written from a socialist (predominantly Marxist) perspective". Intra-sociological discussions (on structural functionalism, phenomenology, etc.) are treated of, as well as "classic" social scientists (e.g., Durkheim), the development of the working class and the labour movement in post-war Western Europe, and more general ideological themes such as "Is There a Totalitarian View of Human Nature?" These rather divergent topics are dealt with in a small compass and at times superficially, with no shying away from bold statements.

DUPRÉ, LOUIS. *Marx's Social Critique of Culture*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1983. ix, 299 pp. \$ 25.00.

In the present exposition Professor Dupré's aim is to show that Marx's critique of culture partly remained within the ideological confines of his time because of his overstressing the priority of the economic and, more in general, the priority of *praxis* with respect to theory. The great achievement of the founder of historical materialism, according to the author, consists in his rejection of the supremacy of the ego: "Marx, both in practice and in theory, placed the *social agent* at the origin of the humanization process."

WALTON, JOHN. *Reluctant Rebels. Comparative Studies of Revolution and Underdevelopment*. Columbia University Press, New York 1984. xiii, 230 pp. Maps. \$ 27.50. (Paper: \$ 10.00.)

The core of this sociological study consists in a comparative analysis of three national revolts: the Huk rebellion in the Philippines (1946-53), the *Violencia* in Colombia (1946-58), and the Mau Mau revolt in Kenya (1952-56). The author considers these rebellions to have been authentic revolutions and arrives at the conclusion that to be such they had to fulfil four basic conditions: there has to be penetration of global capitalism into a pre-capitalist society, political consciousness must be articulated by means of organization, there must be a crisis of coalition and modernization among the elites, and there must be objective weaknesses of the State.

HISTORY

CONNOR, WALKER. *The National Question in Marxist-Leninist Theory and Strategy*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1984. xvii, 614 pp. Maps. \$ 47.50. (Paper: \$ 14.50.)

The present volume examines the vicissitudes of what the author calls "the Leninist stratagem" concerning national questions, viz., Lenin's conviction "that the only way to combat nationalism was by the use of the carrot, not the stick. [. . .] With specific regard to self-determination, this meant that the best way to avoid or to dissipate a grass-roots demand for independence was to proffer that independence." Case-studies of the "Soviet prototype", the creation of the Chinese People's Republic, the national liberation of Viet Nam and the joining of the Yugoslav nations make it possible for Dr Connor to demonstrate, among other things, that the established "Marxist-Leninist governments" are sceptical about the Leninist nationalities policy, in practice do not allow national minorities any political autonomy as a rule, and even try to obstruct these minorities in a great many ways (language policy, purging of elites, re-distribution of national groups).

Handwerker in der Industrialisierung. Lage, Kultur und Politik vom späten 18. bis ins frühe 20. Jahrhundert. Hrsg. von Ulrich Engelhardt. [Industrielle Welt, Band 37.] Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1984. 667 pp. DM 238.00.

This collection is the outcome of a conference held at Bad Homburg in 1982. In the twenty-five essays the emphasis is on the German artisans in the nineteenth century, but other regions and earlier periods are touched upon as well. An introductory survey of the progress made in West German research (Karl Heinrich Kauffhold) is followed by three parts. The first contains studies in the field of regional economy, concerning, e.g., Zurich (Bruno Fritzsche), Düsseldorf (Friedrich Lenger), Mayence (Anne J. MacLachlan) and Prague (Peter Heumos). The second part deals with

organizations and conflicts; discussed are, among other things, eighteenth-century strikes of German artisans (Andreas Griessinger) and the revolution of 1848-49 (Jürgen Bergmann, Carola Lipp, Wolfgang Kaschuba). The third part includes miscellaneous essays on, for instance, the workers' aristocracy in Britain and Germany (John Breuilly), the Swiss *Grütliverein* (Felix Müller) and the social history of the puddlers (Rainer Fremdling).

Indentured Labour in the British Empire 1834-1920. Ed. by Kay Saunders. Croom Helm, London, Canberra n.d. [1983.] xxiii, 327 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 19.95.

Some of the questions raised in the present collection of nine studies are: "How did the British former slave colonies cope with abolition? What forms of labour, coerced and free, were experimented with and what were the implications of such devices?" Both colonies with fully developed slavery systems (Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, Mauritius) and regions with a less clear-cut situation (Fiji, Malaya, Queensland, Transvaal) come up for discussion. In their analyses the authors either adopt the stance of Hugh Tinker (cf. *IRSH*, XIX (1974), p. 286) or start from more radical Marxist notions.

KAYE, HARVEY J. *The British Marxist Historians. An Introductory Analysis*. Polity Press, Cambridge 1984. xii, 316 pp. £ 22.50. (Paper: £ 7.95.)

This is a study of five "British Marxist historians": Maurice Dobb, Rodney Hilton, Christopher Hill, Eric Hobsbawm and E. P. Thompson, the author's basic thesis being that these historians, for all the differences between them, represent a theoretical tradition "in the strongest sense". While others (e.g., Richard Johnson) make out that between Dobb and Hilton etc. there is a split of economism and culturalism, Dr Kaye only finds a change in emphasis: he asserts that the historians in question have a common theoretical concern (overcoming the economic determinism of the sub-superstructure model) as well as a common historical concern (the rise and development of capitalism).

The Legacy of Jewish Migration: 1881 and Its Impact. Ed. by David Berger. With an Introd. by Irving Howe. Brooklyn College Press, New York 1983; distr. by Columbia University Press, New York. ix, 187 pp. \$ 25.00.

The present volume results from a symposium held in New York in 1981 to commemorate the wave of pogroms that swept Russian society a hundred years earlier. The thirteen contributions deal with a variety of features of this "turning point of modern Jewish history", as contributor Jonathan Frankel puts it. Some of the topics discussed are the attitudes of Russian Jewish intellectuals (*maskilim*) towards urbanization (Steve J. Zipperstein), "Native Jews and Foreign Jews in London, 1870-1914" (Todd M. Endelman).

“The Impact of the East European Immigration on the American Jewish Establishment” (Naomi W. Cohen), and “Culture and Gender: Women in the Immigrant Jewish Community” (Paula E. Hyman).

Lenin's Struggle for a Revolutionary International. Documents: 1907-1916. The Preparatory Years. Ed. by John Riddell. Monad Press, New York 1984. xx, 604 pp. Ill. Maps \$ 40.00. (Paper: \$ 10.95.)

This is the first volume in a series given over to the history of the Communist International until the end of 1923, “the years during which the policies of the Comintern were shaped by V. I. Lenin and the team of Marxist revolutionaries led by him”. The present documents start at the Stuttgart Congress of 1907 and end in the last months of 1916, when “any progressive role of the Zimmerwald movement had been exhausted”. Although the volume has been compiled from a clear-cut pro-Lenin viewpoint, the ideas of the opponents of Bolshevism are far from being ignored. In addition to the well-known texts that have already appeared in German, French, etc., also English-language translations of documents from less accessible language areas, such as Farsi, are included. There are quite a few minor flaws in the annotation, e.g., the recurrent misnaming “Arthur Merrheim” and the mistaking of Domela for a Christian name to Nieuwenhuis.

MESCH, MICHAEL. *Arbeiterexistenz in der Spätgründerzeit – Gewerkschaften und Lohnentwicklung in Österreich 1890-1914. Mit einer Einl. von Eduard März.* Europaverlag, Wien 1984. xiii, 377 pp. S 188.

Basing himself on extensive statistical and econometric research, Dr Mesch sketches the development of wages in connection with that of the trade unions in the Austrian half of the Hapsburg Monarchy by the end of the nineteenth century. Wage differentials between men and women, occupational groups and regions are among the topics which come up for discussion. The author, who enlarges on J. R. Hicks's theory of wages, makes it plausible that the great number of strikes that marked the 'nineties ensued from lack of information with entrepreneurs and trade unions on each other's potential. The study includes over a hundred tables, and constitutes a substantial addition to the social historiography on the last decades of the Monarchy.

The power of the past. Essays for Eric Hobsbawm. Ed. by Pat Thane, Geoffrey Crossick and Roderick Floud. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York; Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris 1984. vii, 308 pp. £ 25.00.

The festschrift on the occasion of Professor Hobsbawm's sixty-fifth birthday which appeared in 1983 and was edited by Raphael Samuel and Gareth Stedman Jones (cf. *IRSH*, XXVIII (1983), pp. 342f.) is now followed, with some delay, by this second tribute to an important founder of the “new social history”. It includes twelve essays dealing – Eugene Genovese's appraisal

of Hobsbawm's work excepted – with the relationship between capitalism and the pre-capitalist heritage. Maurice Agulhon discusses the significance of work and sociability as promoting identity and solidarity among craft workers in France before 1848; Jürgen Kocka concerns himself with the craft traditions in nineteenth-century Germany, Temma Kaplan with civic rituals and patterns of resistance in Barcelona (1890-1930), and Peter Hanak with problems of Jewish assimilation in the Hapsburg Monarchy.

Réformisme et révisionnisme dans les socialismes allemand, autrichien et français. Publié sous la dir. de François-Georges Dreyfus. Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris 1984. iv, 196 pp. F.fr. 180.00.

The twelve contributions that make up the present volume (half of them are in German) have their origin in a symposium on reformism and revisionism, convened by the *Maison des Sciences de l'Homme* and held in Strasbourg in November 1981. They differ very widely in their approaches and as to the periods they deal with. The greatest contrast is that between the essays by Dieter Groh and Hugues Portelli. While the former tries to account for the reformism in the German workers' movement before 1914 on structural lines, the latter devotes himself to describing the ideology of the new French Socialist Party that was founded in 1971. Other contributions are concerned with, among other things, French Socialism on the eve of World War II (Annie Kriegel), Austrian Social Democracy since 1945 (Anton Pelinka) and the SPD during the Weimar Republic (Peter Lösche).

Shopkeepers and Master Artisans in Nineteenth-Century Europe. Ed. by Geoffrey Crossick and Heinz-Gerhard Haupt. Methuen, London, New York 1984. xii, 283 pp. £ 17.50.

In the last few years there has been a rapid increase in the interest in the history of the petty bourgeoisie, as the above volume shows. Its first part delineates "national perspectives": Germany (David Blackbourn), Britain (the first editor), France (the second editor) and Belgium (Ginette Kurgan – Van Hentenryk). The second part, entitled "The Research Focus", consists of case-studies: Birmingham, 1800-50 (Clive Behagg), the grocery trade in nineteenth-century Paris (Alain Faure), the French small shopkeepers' movement, 1888-1914 (Philip Nord), the artisan family in nineteenth-century Austria (Josef Ehmer), rural artisans in the Beauce (Jean-Claude Farcy), and shopkeepers and the State in Britain, 1870-1914 (Crossick).

SYRÉ, LUDGER. Isaac Deutscher. Marxist, Publizist, Historiker. Sein Leben und Werk 1907-1967. Junius, Hamburg 1984. 422 pp. DM 58.00. (Paper: DM 46.00.)

Drawing on the Deutscher papers in the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis as well as on data gathered in London, Dr Syré presents a detailed reconstruction of Deutscher's political development after 1939, introduced by an outline of the Polish years of the journalist-

historian (1907-39). The British years are closely examined in three parts. The first period, from 1939 to 1946-47, was the time when the "unorthodox Trotskyist" wrote for *The Economist* and *The Observer*. The second period, up to 1956-57, shows Deutscher as the writer of large studies such as *Stalin* and the first volume of the Trocki trilogy. And finally in the third period, until his death in 1967, Deutscher continued publishing, while committing himself more staunchly to the practice of politics.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Employers Associations and Industrial Relations. A Comparative Study. Ed. by John P. Windmuller and Alan Gladstone. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1984. xii, 370 pp. £ 20.00.

Fourteen authors treat of the evolution and activities of employers' associations in twelve essays, ten of which are concerned with individual countries (Britain, the United States, Australia, Sweden, the Federal Republic, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Israel and Japan). These are so composed that their data can be mutually collated, and they are supplemented with two comparative essays, one dealing with structure, internal government and membership, and the other with functions and activities (collective bargaining, relations with the State, etc.).

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AMERICA

Mexico

VAUGHAN, MARY KAY. The State, Education, and Social Class in Mexico, 1880-1928. Northern Illinois University Press, DeKalb 1982. xi, 316 pp. \$ 22.50.

This is an "examination of educational policy, programs, and bureaucratic expansion between 1880 and 1928". Starting from a Marxist conceptual framework, and using many documents of the pre-revolutionary *Secretaría de Instrucción Pública* and the post-revolutionary *Secretaría de Educación Pública*, the author argues that the "national bourgeois revolution" of 1910 indeed brought about changes in the educational system as it had been during the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz (1876-1910), but that as compared with these changes the continuities were at least equally significant.

United States of America

American Labor and Immigration History, 1877-1920s: Recent European Research. Ed. by Dirk Hoerder. University of Illinois Press, Urbana,

Chicago, London 1983; distr. by Harper & Row Europe, Hilversum. xii, 284 pp. \$ 28.95.

The twelve essays that make up the present volume, ensuing from a conference at the University of Bremen in 1978 and all of them written by non-American authors, deal with various aspects of American labour history. Thus, Bruno Cartosio discusses what engendered the "Birth of Labor Historiography in the 1880s" and Peter Shergold poses the question whether the American standard of living in the early twentieth century was higher than that of the British at the time. The majority of the contributions deal with the role of immigrants from *circa* 1880 to *circa* 1920: Germans (Hartmut Keil), Yugoslavs (Ivan Čizmić), Irishmen (David N. Doyle), Swedes (Lars-Göran Tedebrand, Sune Åkerman and Hans Norman) and Finns (Auvo Kostiainen).

BARNES, CATHERINE A. *Journey From Jim Crow. The Desegregation of Southern Transit.* Columbia University Press, New York 1983. xi, 313 pp. \$ 28.00.

The term Jim Crow refers to the colour line in public transport as it was maintained in the South of the United States into the 'sixties. In her book Dr Barnes describes the protracted, especially legal, fight against segregation in trains and buses. Retracing numerous activities of organizations such as the NAACP and the Congress of Racial Equality, she finds that black initiative and pressure again and again led to changes for the better.

DUNCAN, GREG J., with Richard D. Coe, Mary E. Corcoran, Martha S. Hill, Saul D. Hoffman, and James N. Morgan. *Years of Poverty, Years of Plenty. The Changing Economic Fortunes of American Workers and Families.* Foreword by Lee Rainwater. Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 1984. xiv, 184 pp. \$ 24.00. (Paper: \$ 14.00.)

Since 1968 the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan has been carrying out a longitudinal survey called Panel Study of Income Dynamics, for which data are collected through repeated annual interviews with a single continuing sample of over 5,000 American families. The results of this research have been published in ten annual volumes, entitled *Five Thousand American Families – Patterns of Economic Progress* (1974-83). The above booklet summarizes some of the findings of the investigation. Among the topics are economic mobility, poverty, welfare use, working hours, unemployment, earnings, and the position of women and black men in the labour market as compared with that of white men.

FINK, LEON. *Workingmen's Democracy. The Knights of Labor and American Politics.* University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1983; distr. by Harper & Row Europe, Hilversum. xvii, 249 pp. \$ 22.50.

The leading interpretations of the Knights of Labor, viz., those of Selig Perlman, Gerald Grob and Norman Ware, are encumbered with "serious internal problems", as the present author has it. Taking too little account of the curious conception of the State held by the Holy and Noble Order, they are at a loss when having to deal with its political aspects. To compensate Dr Fink has investigated how the Knights operated at a local level. In five case-studies, on Milwaukee (Wisconsin), Kansas City (Kansas), Richmond (Virginia), Rochester (New Hampshire) and Rutland (Vermont), he shows how they assigned themselves the role of "a responsible intermediary offering a sane and progressive solution to industrial conflict".

FLYNN, CHARLES L., JR. *White Land, Black Labor. Caste and Class in Late Nineteenth-Century Georgia*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, London 1983. xi, 196 pp. Maps. \$ 20.00.

This case-study investigates the social consequences of the Civil War and Reconstruction in late-nineteenth-century Georgia, and exposes social tensions, for which the author has also used juridical and statistical materials. In that period most of the blacks remained dependent, although their situation was slightly alleviated by market-place negotiating, while there was a significant increase in the number of white agricultural workers. Thus reality was more and more at variance with the prevailing racist ideology: "two overlapping systems of social division – one of class and one of caste, one tied to property and one to race – [. . .] were coming into conflict far more than the white social cosmography meant to allow."

FONER, ERIC. *Nothing But Freedom. Emancipation and Its Legacy*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, London 1983. xii, 142 pp. Ill. \$ 14.95. (Paper: \$ 5.95.)

To all intents and purposes the present study consists of three more or less separate, though connected, essays. The author starts with a comparison of the developments, after the slaves had been set free, in Haiti, the British Caribbean, British Guiana, and Southern and Eastern Africa. He then discusses some of the consequences of the emancipation in the United States, and ends with a more detailed analysis of the social tensions in the rice-growing areas of especially South Carolina.

FONER, PHILIP S. *History of the Labor Movement in the United States. Vol. VI: On the Eve of America's Entrance into World War I, 1915-1916*. International Publishers, New York 1982. x, 252 pp. \$ 19.00. (Paper: \$ 5.75.)

This sixth volume of Philip Foner's voluminous history of the American labour movement deals with the big strike wave of 1915-16, which saw "a large upsurge of interest in workers' control". Various conflicts are described, such as those of the Arizona copper miners, the New York City transport workers and the railroad brotherhoods. Female and black workers

come in for ample treatment, and the author does not avoid a discussion with other approaches, the Wisconsin school of labour historians as well as Herbert Gutman's "status-conflict thesis" being criticized.

KATZ, MICHAEL B. *Poverty and Policy in American History*. Academic Press, New York, London, Paris 1983. xiv, 289 pp. Ill. \$ 27.50.

Although its design is mainly historical, the present study also reflects upon present-day social politics, the author scouting the long-standing view that poverty stands for personal weakness, "the lack of the capacity to earn money". The real causes of poverty Dr Katz sets out to trace in a number of historical case-studies, and by means of an ample discussion of the scholarly perceptions that have been prevalent in the course of time. The argument is concluded with a summary of the twelve most important features of welfare policy and practice in America.

KLEHR, HARVEY. *The Heyday of American Communism. The Depression Decade*. Basic Books, Inc., New York 1984; distr. by Harper & Row Europe, Hilversum. xiv, 509 pp. \$ 26.50.

This study by Professor Klehr deals with the history of the CPUSA in the 'thirties. Expanding Theodore Draper's work, whose interpretations are stuck to very closely most of the time, the author delineates the party's frequent changes of political front, the endeavours, more often than not abortive, to unionize agricultural workers, intellectuals or the unemployed, and the organizational problems, such as the regional concentration in New York and the very high turnover in its membership.

SALVATORE, NICK. *Eugene V. Debs. Citizen and Socialist*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1982; distr. by Harper & Row Europe, Hilversum. xiv, 437 pp. Ill. \$ 24.95.

There are already a great many studies on the life and work of Eugene Debs (1855-1926). This new and large one differs from most of them, not only in that it is based on an extensive archival documentation, but also in its general approach. Dr Salvatore is not exclusively interested in Debs in his capacity as trade unionist, strike leader and politician: Debs was as well a worker with certain, evolving, ideas on honour and manly dignity. Without yielding to the numerous myths that have arisen around his main character the author retraces in detail the life of this "indigenous American radical" who "was not born as a Socialist" and "did not reject American values when he became one".

Working-Class America. Essays on Labor, Community, and American Society. Ed. by Michael H. Frisch and Daniel J. Walkowitz. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1983; distr. by Harper & Row Europe, Hilversum. xvii, 313 pp. \$ 29.50. (Paper: \$ 8.95.)

The present ten essays have pre-1945 American labour history in its cultural, economic, political and trade-union aspects for their subject. Sean Wilentz deals with the "artisan republican festivals" in New York City as it was before the Civil War, Francis G. Couvares analyzes shifts in popular culture in Pittsburgh during the 1880's and the 1890's, Elizabeth and Kenneth Fones-Wolf treat of the (Evangelical) Labor Forward Movement, 1912-16, Christine Stansell discusses the origins of the sweatshop in New York City, and Joshua B. Freeman concerns himself with the Transport Workers Union of America, which was influenced by the Communists and had a large Irish membership, during the 1930's. Leon Fink's contribution on the Knights of Labor is identical with the second chapter of his book noticed above on pp. 243f.

ASIA

Cambodia

ETCHESON, CRAIG. *The Rise and Demise of Democratic Kampuchea*. Westview Press, Boulder (Colorado); Frances Pinter (Publishers), London 1984. xvi, 284 pp. £ 15.00.

In the second half of the 'seventies Cambodia became "the laboratory within which was executed the most radical experiment in social engineering ever conceived". In order to elucidate the backgrounds of this abominable experiment the author retraces the history of the Kampuchean CP or *Khmer Rouge*. He marks off five stages: the gestation phase from the establishment of the Indo-Chinese CP in 1930 to the "founding congress" of the Kampuchean CP in 1960, the early revolutionary phase until the 1967 peasant rebellion, the late revolutionary phase, starting with guerrilla warfare in 1968 and ending with victory in 1975, the regime phase up to the Vietnamese invasion of December 1978, and finally the post-regime stage.

China

CHEN ERJIN. *China: Crossroads Socialism*. Transl. by Robin Munro. Verso Editions and NLB, London 1984. vii, 263 pp. £ 20.00. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

The present dissident text, originally entitled "On Proletarian-Democratic Revolution", is, according to the translator, "the first major unofficial critique of 'existing socialism' to have reached the West from China". The essay, written in 1975-76, characterizes present-day China as a "crossroads socialist society", in which there is public ownership, it is true, but power has been completely appropriated by a minority. To change this situation a "proletarian-democratic revolution" is needed, which must transfer power from the party minority to the working class in its entirety.

FEIGON, LEE. *Chen Duxiu. Founder of the Chinese Communist Party.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1983. xv, 277 pp. \$ 25.00.

The successive stages in the political thought and action of the Chinese rebel Chen Duxiu (1879-1942) are amply discussed in this study. Basically there were three of them. Before 1911 Chen advocated armed revolt and military action; then for a while he set his hopes on Western ideas, which might induce a gradual transformation of Chinese society; and finally, from about 1919 onwards, he became a follower of revolutionary Marxism. As such he played an important part in the foundation of the Chinese CP, from which he was expelled in 1929 on the ground of Trotskyist opposition.

GRANSOW, BETTINA. *Soziale Klassen und Schichten in der Volksrepublik China. Theoretische Transformationskonzepte und reale Entwicklungsformen von 1949-1979 unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der städtischen Arbeiterklasse.* Minerva Publikation, München 1983. xv, 380 pp. DM 48.00.

The objective of this doctorate thesis presented at the Free University of Berlin is the tracing of "the fundamental lines of development of the social classes and strata in China since 1949 constituting the nascency of a Socialist society". A more theoretical part, in which it is shown how the Marxian class concept was remodelled by Mao and has been applied in China since, is followed by an analysis, mainly based on official statistics and documents, of the changes in the property relations after the revolution. Here the development of the working class is treated in abundant detail: composition, wage differentials, unemployment, trade unions, social security, etc. The exposition is buttressed with over fifty tables and diagrams.

MARKS, ROBERT. *Rural Revolution in South China. Peasants and the Making of History in Haifeng County, 1570-1930.* The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1984. xxv, 337 pp. Maps. \$ 32.50.

According to the author this study is "placed firmly within the Marxist tradition". Its analysis of the peasants' movement in Haifeng County starts at the transformation of the relations of production in the wake of the late-Ming and early-Qing peasants' uprisings, then delineates the changes in rural social structure in the nineteenth century, and goes on to demonstrate how the long-term developments together with the revolution of 1911 brought about a weakening of divisions cutting across class lines as well as a strengthening of class-consciousness among the peasants. Taking all these elements into consideration, the author arrives at a structural explanation of the emergence of the Communist movement.

OTHER BOOKS

THOMAS, S. BERNARD. *Labor and the Chinese Revolution. Class Strategies and Contradictions of Chinese Communism, 1928-48.* Center for

Chinese Studies, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 1983. xi, 341 pp. Ill.

India

THAPAR, ROMILA. *Ancient Indian Social History. Some Interpretations.* Sangam Books, London n.d. [1984.] xi, 396 pp. £ 11.25.

The present selection from the many papers published by Professor Thapar between 1966 and 1978 deals with the early period of Indian history up to *circa* 1000. The fourteen essays chosen make use of, among other things, genealogical, archaeological, juridical and religious evidence in order to arrive at a characterization of the social development. In this the author sympathizes with the Marxist approach, while abstaining from over-hasty historical generalizations.

EUROPE

HROCH, MIROSLAV. *Social Preconditions of National Revival in Europe. A Comparative Analysis of the Social Composition of Patriotic Groups among the Smaller European Nations.* Transl. by Ben Fowkes. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1985. xiii, 220 pp. Maps. £ 25.00.

This concise book intends "to look at the basic and decisive relations involved in the interpretation of the formation of the modern nations in the social and economic sphere". The comparative, Marxist-inspired analysis in particular focuses on smaller European nations; the seven case-studies (dealing with the Norwegians, the Czechs, the Finns, the Estonians, the Lithuanians, the Slovaks and the Flemish) are worked up into a typology distinguishing three stages within the several national movements (the period of scholarly interest, the period of patriotic agitation, and the rise of a mass national movement), and placing these stages within the framework of a victory of capitalism, actual or potential. The upshot is a number of notable conclusions.

Belgium

COOMANS, GERY. *La production sociale des femmes.* Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1983. ix, 223 pp. B.fr. 420.

The present study contains a large number of data, partly condensed in tables, on the development of the economic position of Belgian women in the twentieth century. In his heavily theoretical argument the author uses these data to criticize the traditional Marxist conception of the value of labour power, advancing the counter-theory that determination of wages is a process in which a great many factors play a decisive part, such as the

interrelationship of labour-market forces and sales problems of concerns that produce consumer goods.

Czechoslovakia

JELINEK, YESHAYAHU A. *The Lust for Power: Nationalism, Slovakia, and the Communists 1918-1948*. East European Monographs, Boulder (Colorado) 1983; distr. by Columbia University Press, New York. xi, 185 pp. \$ 20.00.

This study intends, as the author puts it, "to probe the Communist reaction to the desires, aspirations, and dreams of the various nationalities in Slovakia". After the First World War the population of Slovakia comprised Slovaks, Magyars, Germans, Ruthenians, Jews and gipsies. The ensuing analytical and political problems engendered within the CPCS opposing ideological currents. Their evolution is retraced by Dr Jelinek, whose main conclusion, as already indicated in the book's title, is that eventually Slovak Communism exploited nationalism as a means to seize power.

France

BAMBACH, RALF. *Der französische Frühsozialismus*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1984. viii, 756 pp. DM 89.00.

The author of this mimeographed doctorate thesis (Hamburg 1981) asserts that its contents do not lend themselves to a summary "in a handy review formula, preferably even caught in topicalities"; the reader has to "embark upon a long and to conventional reading habits often irritating journey, which allows of no short cuts, but does make instructive detours". Suffice it to state here that in this study four alternative forms of early French Socialism are compared systematically, viz., Babouvism, Saint-Simonianism, Fourierism, and Communism (Blanc, Cabet, Dezamy, Pecqueur).

BERENSON, EDWARD. *Populist Religion and Left-Wing Politics in France, 1830-1852*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1984. xxiii, 306 pp. Ill. \$ 35.00.

The present volume deals with the democratic-socialist coalition during the Second Republic. Here, the author argues, the foundations were laid for the first, as yet embryonic, mass political party in France: "they were the first to campaign nationwide, to prepare a series of national elections under universal suffrage, to establish the outlines of a political party, and to undertake the political education of the peasantry." Dr Berenson amply discusses not only the actual performance of the "Montagnards", the building of their political apparatus, etc., but also ideological aspects. He notably shows how after 1848 the widespread religiosity enabled peasants, workers and urban intellectuals to communicate in a common language.

LEFRANC, GEORGES. *Visages du mouvement ouvrier français. Jadis – Naguère – Aujourd’hui*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1982. 232 pp. F.fr. 105.00.

The essays that make up this book, some of them not published before, once more bring out the author's bias towards narrative historiography respecting "the psychological factors, the chronological skeleton of the events and the role of personalities". Some of the pieces are biographical, dealing with Lucien Herr, Marcel Sembat, Jean Jaurès, Léon Blum, Georges Monnet and André Delmas. Others are tinged with autobiography and refer to the *Groupe d'Etudes socialistes des Ecoles normales supérieures* in the 'twenties, and to the "Neo-Socialists" in the 'thirties. There are also essays on the failure of the Popular Front and on the recent course of the trade-union movement.

MOSES, CLAIRE GOLDBERG. *French Feminism in the Nineteenth Century*. State University of New York Press, Albany 1984. xiii, 311 pp. Ill. \$ 39.50.

Where Theodore Zeldin believes that feminism failed in France because, owing to its premature start, it spent itself quickly, the present author takes a different view and sets out to demonstrate that the halting progress of the nineteenth-century women's movement had a great deal to do with the constant alternation of liberal and repressive governments. She shows, by means of a chronological reconstruction, that this political set-up can explain the French "start-and-stop cycles", which display a marked contrast with the "largely continuous history of American and English feminism".

1968-1982: *Le mouvement ouvrier français. Crise économique et changement politique*. Sous la dir. de Mark Kesselman avec la collab. de Guy Groux. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1984. 380 pp. F.fr. 120.00.

The French Workers' Movement: Economic Crisis and Political Change. Ed. by Mark Kesselman with the assistance of Guy Groux. Transl. by Edouardo Diaz, Arthur Goldhammer, and Richard Shryock. George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1984. viii, 350 pp. £ 22.50.

The "background and complexities of the situation created by the left's victory in 1981" are the thematic link between the eighteen essays that have been brought together here. The authors, French and American, deal with the business cycle and the transformation of the labour process from the second half of the 'sixties onwards, the evolution of the trade unions (CGT, CFDT, FO, CGC), the "new problems" the workers' movement was faced with (technology, environment, the "problem" of women), the battle tactics used by the trade-union organizations, and the relations between trade-union movement, politics and the State.

Germany

Auswanderer – Wanderarbeiter – Gastarbeiter. Bevölkerung, Arbeitsmarkt und Wanderung in Deutschland seit der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts. Referate und Diskussionsbeiträge des Internationalen Wissenschaftlichen Symposiums “Vom Auswanderungsland zum Einwanderungsland?” an der Akademie für Politische Bildung, Tutzing, 18.-21.10.1982. Hrsg. von Klaus J. Bade. Scripta Mercaturae Verlag, Ostfildern 1984. xv, 822 pp. (in 2 vols.) Maps. DM 78.00.

The over twenty contributions to the present volume have their origin in a symposium “From Emigration Country to Immigration Country?” They are spread over six topics: demographical aspects of the transition from agrarian society to industrial capitalism; the long-term development of the labour market; German emigration, in particular to the USA; foreigners and national minorities before 1945 (with a special emphasis on the question of forced labour); employment of foreigners in the Federal Republic; and transnational migration in an international comparative perspective. On the whole the contributions are of good quality. Some of them are of a traditional descriptive cast, while others have a more theoretical character (e.g., Dirk Hoerder’s model of migration, acculturation and the labour market) or apply more recent methods of social science such as cohort analysis (Wolfgang Kleber).

Deutsche Handwerker- und Arbeiterkongresse 1848-1852. Protokolle und Materialien. Hrsg. von Dieter Dowe und Toni Offermann. Einl. von Toni Offermann. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn 1983. xl, 471 pp. Ill. DM 148.00.

This publication comprises facsimile reprints of nearly all printed minutes of national, superregional and regional congresses of workers’ associations held in 1848 and 1849. Not included are only the minutes of the general meeting of Saxon workers’ associations of June 1848, as the Dimitroff Museum in Leipzig was not prepared to make the single surviving copy available. The volume now contains, apart from a succinct introduction by Mr Offermann, reports on and records of thirty congresses, spread over four parts: superregional congresses, regional congresses, congresses of cigar makers and those of printers. The collective publication of these materials, which are scattered over several archives, is bound to facilitate future research of the early German workers’ movement.

Dokumente zur Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung in Württemberg und Baden 1848-1949. Ausgewählt und bearb. von Peter Scherer und Peter Schaaf. Konrad Theiss Verlag, Stuttgart 1984. 724 pp. Ill. DM 59.00.

The over two hundred chronologically ordered appeals, resolutions, programmes, letters, recollections, etc., gathered together here pertain to

the history of the German workers' movement from the 1848 revolution to the founding of the DGB in 1949. The events in South-West Germany, Stuttgart in particular, are discussed in greater detail. The documents, some of them never published before, are obviously supposed to tell their own story: the introduction by the compilers has been limited to three pages, and there are hardly any explanatory notes.

German Women In the Nineteenth Century. A Social History. Ed. by John C. Fout. Holmes & Meier, New York, London 1984. xi, 437 pp. \$ 39.50. (Paper: \$ 24.50.)

The seventeen contributors to the present volume are from both sides of the Atlantic and belong to various disciplines. The subjects treated range from Hannah Arendt's biography of Rahel Varnhagen (Deborah Hertz) and "The Radicalization of Lily Braun" (Alfred G. Meyer) to homicide and women in Imperial Germany (Randolph E. Bergstrom and Eric A. Johnson) and "Social Insurance and the Family Work of Oberlausitz Home Weavers in the Late Nineteenth Century" (Jean H. Quataert). The editor's introductory survey of "Current Research on German Women's History in the Nineteenth Century" is useful; his concluding "English-Language Bibliography on European and American Women's History" also has its merits, although it seems to fall outside the scope of the book.

GRÜTTNER, MICHAEL. *Arbeitswelt an der Wasserkante. Sozialgeschichte der Hamburger Hafendarbeiter 1886-1914.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1984. 331 pp. DM 68.00.

On the basis of police files, newspaper reports, etc., this Hamburg doctorate thesis retraces the living conditions and the resistance of the Hamburg dock-workers during the period preceding the First World War. The author describes the development of industrial relations, marked by the power of the ship-owners and the gradual mechanization of trans-shipment, and also the situation in the stuffy *Gängeviertel*, where most of the dockers were doomed to live. He then shows the shaping of the workers' struggle and of trade-union organization, in which he pays special attention to the big strike of 1896-97. In the more theoretic final part he poses the question why certain occupational groups in the port were sooner than others prepared to engage in conflict.

HOFFMEISTER, DIETER. *Arbeiterfamilienschicksale im 19. Jahrhundert. Qualitative Untersuchungen zum Zusammenhang von familiärer Unvollständigkeit, Notbehelfsökonomie und Arbeiterbewegung.* Verlag Arbeiterbewegung und Gesellschaftswissenschaft, Marburg 1984. xii, 360 pp. DM 34.00.

The present study, which bears the unmistakable imprint of sociology, investigates the life situation of "incomplete" working-class families

(families without a father or a mother) in the nineteenth century. Giving over very many pages to methodological reflections, the author intends to achieve a productive combination of a concrete analysis of worker's autobiographies and a more general historical-sociological theory building concerning the family. With reference to some ten life stories – or rather “tales of woe”, given their straitened circumstances – he argues in favour of a nuanced approach of the problem, with a greater emphasis on specific group structures than on rough-and-ready divisions such as industrial/pre-industrial.

LEHNERT, DETLEF. Sozialdemokratie und Novemberrevolution. Die Neuordnungsdebatte 1918/19 in der politischen Publizistik von SPD und USPD. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1983. 377 pp. DM 58.00.

The above study, which is a revised version of a doctorate thesis (Berlin, Free University, 1981), sets out to retrace the discussions concerning the November Revolution within Social Democracy, especially between MSPD and USPD, by means of a content analysis of forty-two mainly Social Democratic daily papers. This leads to several conclusions, one of them being that the left-wing Socialists thought too much in terms of “All or nothing” and as a result only achieved the latter.

MACHTAN, LOTHAR. Streiks und Aussperrungen im Deutschen Kaiserreich. Eine sozialgeschichtliche Dokumentation für die Jahre 1871 bis 1875. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1984. ix, 543 pp. DM 98.00.

This is a companion to the same author's monograph on the strike wave of 1871-75 noticed in *IRSH*, XXIX (1984), p. 117. It sets out to chart the workers' movement during the *Gründerjahre* in great detail. Systematically working up data from various sources (Social Democratic party organs, employers' periodicals, official documents and regional newspapers), Dr Machtan has succeeded in gathering information on over a thousand strikes. For each he states its date and duration, the place and the industrial concern, the number of strikers, their occupations, the inducement to the strike, the demands made and the results. Particulars on industrial disputes are given separately.

MATTHIAS, ERICH [und] KLAUS SCHÖNHOFEN (Hg). Solidarität und Menschenwürde. Etappen der deutschen Gewerkschaftsgeschichte von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft, Bonn 1984. 383 pp. DM 29.80.

The eighteen contributions to the present volume stem from a series of lectures on the history of German trade unionism, organized by the late Professor Matthias at the University of Mannheim. They give a survey of the developments from 1848 to *circa* 1950, only one contribution being given over to more recent events (that of Hans Otto Hemmer on the various

programmes of the German Trade Union Federation). Among the authors are Ulrich Engelhardt (on the start, 1848-70), Dirk H. Müller (on localism and Syndicalism before 1914), Frank Deppe and Witich Rossmann (on KPD policies during the Weimar Republic), Gunther Mai (on the NSBO), and Siegfried Mielke (on the reconstruction in West Germany, 1945-49).

Montanmitbestimmung. Das Gesetz über die Mitbestimmung der Arbeitnehmer in den Aufsichtsräten und Vorständen der Unternehmen des Bergbaus und der Eisen und Stahl erzeugenden Industrie vom 21. Mai 1951. Bearb. von Gabriele Müller-List. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1984. cxv, 548 pp. DM 118.00.

On April 10, 1951, the West German *Bundestag* passed a bill on codetermination in the sectors mining, iron and steel, which was agreed to, over a week later, by the *Bundesrat* and promulgated on May 21. The present source-material publication sets out to reconstruct the process of parliamentary decision making since 1949, taking into account the intricacy of economic, social and political conditions (including the relationship with the Allies). Among the documents, well annotated by Dr Müller-List, there are records of parliamentary sessions, minutes of negotiations between employers and trade unions, discussions of the DGB leadership, and also letters, notes, etc.

MOOSER, JOSEF. Ländliche Klassengesellschaft 1770-1848. Bauern und Unterschichten, Landwirtschaft und Gewerbe im östlichen Westfalen. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1984. 521 pp. DM 98.00.

This voluminous doctorate thesis (Bielefeld 1978) investigates two Westphalian regions, Minden-Ravensberg and the Paderborn area, during a period of relatively rapid socio-economic and political change. At times the author tries to arrive at a comparative analysis, but on the whole his argument centres on the former region. An overall description of the social conditions *circa* 1800 is followed by chronological outlines of, among other things, population growth, agricultural reform, developments in the craft sector and shifts in social stratification. The proto-industrialization and the "quasi-feudal" system of the *Heuerlinge* are discussed in greater detail.

REULECKE, JÜRGEN. Sozialer Frieden durch soziale Reform. Der Centralverein für das Wohl der arbeitenden Klassen in der Frühindustrialisierung. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal 1983. 308 pp. DM 38.00.

The *Centralverein für das Wohl der arbeitenden Klassen* existed for about seventy years, from 1844 up to the First World War. It was responsible for a great number of publications, of which the periodical *Der Arbeiterfreund* was the most important, and its objective was to canalize and concert the local and regional social endeavours in Prussia. Dr Reulecke investigates

the first years of the organization, paying special attention to the relation between revolution and reform in 1848-49. His book links up with recent analyses of other social-reform bodies in Germany before 1914 (*vide*, e.g., IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 300, and XXVI, p. 397), so that a comprehensive picture of the early developments in this field is gradually evolving.

ROSEN, ZWI. *Moses Hess und Karl Marx. Ein Beitrag zur Entstehung der Marxschen Theorie.* Christians, Hamburg 1983. 226 pp. DM 26.00.

Dr Rosen, who has already devoted a monograph to the influence of Bruno Nauer on Marx's thought (cf. IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 162), discusses in this new study Moses Hess's "synthesis of Socialism and philosophy", and the influence it exerted on Marx. The focus is on the thinking and reasoning of Hess in the 1830's and 1840's, as well as on the "spiritual relations between Hess and Marx". As regards the analysis of Hess's political theory the author does not seem to add anything substantial to the earlier work on the subject by Shlomo Na'aman (cf. IRSH, XXVII (1982), pp. 382f.).

SALDERN, ADELHEID VON. *Auf dem Wege zum Arbeiter-Reformismus. Parteilalltag in sozialdemokratischer Provinz Göttingen (1870-1920).* Materialis Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1984. 345 pp. Ill. DM 39.80.

The unexpected discovery of the minutes of the Social Democratic electoral association of Göttingen over the years 1899-1911 made it possible for Professor v. Saldern, who has already a monograph on the lowest stratum of Göttingen to her name (cf. IRSH, XVIII (1973), pp. 483f.), to prepare the present volume. She traces the views of the SPD's local branch on, among other things, nationalism, colonialism, mass strike and municipal politics, quoting lavishly from the new-found source and also referring to a large body of secondary literature. Central in her interpretation is the gradual growth of workers' reformism.

WACHTLER, JOHANN. *Zwischen Revolutionserwartung und Untergang. Die Vorbereitung der KPD auf die Illegalität in den Jahren 1929-1933.* Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, New York 1983. 267 pp. S.fr. 59.00.

After the ninth ECCI plenum and the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern (1928) the KPD started upon the "class against class" policy, which included preparations for going underground. The above study concentrates upon the context of this development, and on the question why a couple of years later the KPD was crushed with hardly any difficulty, those preparations notwithstanding. The author seeks the causes of the party's defeat by the Nazis in technical shortcomings (lack of experience of conspiracy), structural problems (over-centralization of the apparatus), underestimation of the fierceness of the repression, and mistakes made in the political strategy.

WERNER, WOLFGANG FRANZ. "Bleib übrig!" Deutsche Arbeiter in der nationalsozialistischen Kriegswirtschaft. Schwann, Düsseldorf 1983. 461 pp. Ill. DM 48.00.

Continuing and qualifying the investigations of, among others, Jürgen Kuczynski and Tim Mason, and basing himself on extensive source-material research, Dr Werner shows that even in the first stage of the Second World War the Nazi regime, though not popular, was in any case accepted by the German working class. The regime intended to make the best use of the workers for the war effort. This happened in three phases: after a short-lived and on the whole failed attempt to arrive at a war economy (end 1939 – early 1940) there was a "war as if peace" economy, which from 1942 onwards eventually changed into a full war economy. The growing war-weariness made the labour-force take refuge in its work, so that the Third Reich retained its stability longer than was strictly necessary.

WISCHERMANN, ULLA. Frauenfrage und Presse. Frauenarbeit und Frauenbewegung in der illustrierten Presse des 19. Jahrhunderts. K. G. Saur, München, New York, London 1983. 222 pp. Ill. DM 42.00.

In this doctorate thesis (Bremen 1982) Dr Wischermann investigates how nineteenth-century press organs responded to and reflected "the social movement that led to the so-called women's question". Discussing the text and illustrations of two German periodicals – the *Gartenlaube*, which had a wide circulation and aimed at the petty bourgeoisie mainly, and the *Illustrierte Zeitung*, which rather had its readership among the upper middle class –, the author concludes that the periodicals commented favourably upon the (bourgeois) women's movement, at the same time trying to incorporate it into the social order of the time.

OTHER BOOKS

BREUILLY, JOHN [und] WIELAND SACHSE. Joachim Friedrich Martens (1806–1877) und die Deutsche Arbeiterbewegung. Verlag Otto Schwartz & Co, Göttingen 1984. xvii, 489 pp.

BRÜGGEMEIER, FRANZ-JOSEF. Leben vor Ort. Ruhrbergleute und Ruhrbergbau 1889–1919. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1983. 375 pp. Ill.

Lebensberichte deutscher Bergarbeiter. Hrsg. von Walter Köpping. ASSO Verlag, Oberhausen 1984. 489 pp. Ill.

THEILEN, FRITZ. Edelweißpiraten. Hrsg. und mit einer Dokumentation von Matthias von Hellfeld. Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1984. 214 pp. Ill.

WISOTZKY, KLAUS. Der Ruhrbergbau im Dritten Reich. Studien zur Sozialpolitik im Ruhrbergbau und zum sozialen Verhalten der Bergleute in den Jahren 1933 bis 1939. Schwann, Düsseldorf 1983. 370 pp.

Great Britain

BROWN, HENRY PHELPS. *The Origins of Trade Union Power.* Oxford University Press, Oxford 1983. viii, 320 pp. £ 15.00.

The considerable power of the British trade unions, Professor Brown argues, is indicated also by the fact that in the United Kingdom the output per employee-hour is far less than in North America, Germany or France. The present study attempts to explain the special position of the unions in the British economy and polity in two different ways: firstly by means of an historical reconstruction of developments since the mid-Victorian period, and secondly through a comparative study of trade unionism in the USA, Canada and Australia. The author discerns several causes, including the early start of the British unions, the British legal system and some characteristics of the British people.

CALLAGHAN, JOHN. *British Trotskyism. Theory and Practice.* Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1984. vii, 255 pp. £ 19.50.

The post-war history of British Trotskyism is described here in greater detail than in Peter Shipley's book noticed in *IRSH*, XXII (1977), p. 464. The four main branches of the movement, as they have gradually emerged after the collapse of the Revolutionary Communist Party, are dealt with at length: the Workers Revolutionary Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the Socialist League (International Marxist Group) and the Militant Tendency. The author concerns himself with, among other things, the internal regime of the organizations and with their relationships to organizations in which they operate (e.g., the Labour Party).

COOK, JUDITH. *Close to the Earth. Living Social History of the British Isles.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Melbourne 1984. xi, 196 pp. Ill. £ 9.95.

In this readable book people are presented who, in interviews and from personal memory, tell about occupations, crafts and traditional ways of life that have almost or completely disappeared. Part 1 ("Out of the Earth") lets talk, among others, a stonemason, tinnerns and miners, Part 2 ("Coastal Waters") fishermen, a netmaker, etc., and Part 3 ("On the Land") voices the reminiscences of, among others, a farmer's wife, a sheep-shearer and a farm-worker.

Councillors and tenants: local authority housing in English cities, 1919-1939. Ed. by M. J. Daunton. Leicester University Press, Leicester 1984. xi, 223 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 22.00.

After the First World War local authorities started to enter the housing market on a large scale. Up to now studies on this subject have mostly been

concerned with the formulation of policy at Whitehall and Westminster, but the three case-studies in the present volume take a new course in concentrating on, as the editorial introduction puts it, "the process by which local authorities decided on their response and determined the scale of their house-building programme". The essays deal with the housing policy in County Durham, 1900-39 (Robert Ryder), in Leeds, 1919-39 (Robert Finigan), and in Bristol, 1919-30 (Madge Dresser).

Fabian Essays in Socialist Thought. Ed. by Ben Pimlott. Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, Rutherford, Madison, Teaneck; Heinemann Educational Books Ltd, London 1984. x, 291 pp. £ 19.50. (Paper: £ 8.50.)

This collection of essays was published on the occasion of the centenary of the Fabian Society. The first part of the book comprises six articles in the field of the history of ideas; among the subjects are the middle-class philanthropic background of early Fabianism (John Stevenson), the Fabians and economic science (Elizabeth Durbin), "Fabians, Imperialists and the International Order" (Bernard Porter), and "Tawneyism Revisited" (Anthony Wright). The second part concerns present-day Socialist thinking and deals, in twelve essays, with key-stone questions such as "Liberty and Socialism" (Alan Ryan), "Equality" (Bernard Crick) and "Fraternity" (Anne Phillips).

HARRISON, J. F. C. *The Common People. A History from the Norman Conquest to the Present*. Croom Helm, London, Sydney; Barnes & Noble, Totowa (N.J.); Fontana Paperbacks, London 1984. 445 pp. £ 12.95; 3.95.

The present volume starts with the Battle of Hastings, delineating, in four parts, the progress of "the people who are usually left out of history". A profile of mediaeval England with its villeins, bordars, serfs, freemen and cottars, and an account of the pre-industrial transitional society (1500-1780) are followed by parts on the emergence of the working class (1780-1880) – it is stressed that this phenomenon should not be equated with the rise of the labour movement – and on what happened after that. It goes without saying that a work such as this remains superficial, but it has its use in trying to expose the outlines of English history from below.

JOBY, R. S. *The Railwaymen*. David & Charles, Newton Abbot, London, North Pomfret (Vt) 1984. 166 pp. Ill. £ 8.95.

Features of the history of the life and work of railway employees are discussed here thematically: office and station work, train crews, rule books, railway settlements, etc. The author sets out to provide a nuanced picture, pointing out, on the one hand, the mental strain the work entailed, but stating, on the other, that "boredom is a rarely heard word among railwaymen once they are established in the mystique of their calling."

LAYBOURN, KEITH [and] JACK REYNOLDS. *Liberalism and the Rise of Labour 1890-1918*. Croom Helm, London, Sydney; St. Martin's Press, New York 1984. xv, 222 pp. £ 15.95.

Present-day historians differ when accounting for the rise of the Labour Party and the decline of the Liberal Party between *circa* 1890 and 1924. One school of thought, led by P. F. Clarke, Trevor Wilson and Roy Douglas, holds that it was not until the First World War that Liberalism got into serious problems, while the other school argues that it had been greatly weakened by Labour already before 1914. The authors of this case-study subscribe to the latter view, focusing on the developments in West Yorkshire. They set out to prove that "the established two-party system would have been cracked in West Yorkshire even if there had been no First World War."

MCLEOD, HUGH. *Religion and the Working Class in Nineteenth-Century Britain*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1984. 76 pp. £ 2.95.

The present booklet deals systematically and critically with the research of working-class religion between the 1790's and *circa* 1930. The author, whose special concern is Primitive Methodism, points out that his subject is "many-sided" and that therefore one "must take account of opposing tendencies". Accordingly his account of the scholarly controversies (e.g., about the interpretation of Evangelical nonconformity around 1800 and about the increase or decrease of working-class religiosity after 1850) is kept well-balanced throughout.

ROWBOTHAM, SHEILA. *Dreams and Dilemmas. Collected Writings*. Virago, London 1983. xii, 379 pp. £ 4.95.

Some forty poems, short prose pieces and larger studies have been gathered together in this collection. They deal with a variety of topics relating to past and present from a Socialist feminist perspective, sometimes in a personal vein, sometimes in a more detached manner. The origin of "women's lib" in Britain is one of the subjects, and contributions that appeared earlier in *History Workshop* are included as well. Throughout the book, and also separately, traditional leftist ideas and currents are called to account, Leninism in particular coming in for heavy censure.

SUMMERFIELD, PENNY. *Women Workers in the Second World War. Production and Patriarchy in Conflict*. Croom Helm, London, Sydney, Dover (N.H.) 1984. x, 214 pp. Ill. £ 16.95.

The official policy towards women workers, notably that of the Ministry of Labour and the National Service, during the Second World War is the central subject of this study. Five areas are investigated: the mobilization procedure, the facilities for child care and shopping, the development of part-time work, and the question of dilution. Where previous authors like

Betty Friedan and Juliet Mitchell argued that women's position in society has been ameliorated by the war, Dr Summerfield concludes that inequality for women was, if anything, reinforced as a result of the war situation.

TRACY, NOEL. *The Origins of the Social Democratic Party*. Croom Helm, London, Canberra 1983. vii, 69 pp. £ 5.95.

In the present volume it is tried to indicate the underlying causes of the founding of the SDP. Through a critical reconstruction of a few main lines in recent Labour history, in which the Wilson Government is branded a "failure" and the 1974-79 Government a "total disaster", the author arrives at his central statement that the Social Democrats themselves have moved away from the Social Democratic consensus: "Finding that neo-Keynesian demand management alone no longer works and not being prepared for a more radical programme of government intervention they are forced to fall back on market forces".

WARDE, ALAN. *Consensus and beyond. The development of Labour Party strategy since the second world war*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1982. ix, 243 pp. £ 21.00.

The starting-point of this politico-sociological study is that "the trajectory of the Labour Party can best be understood by relating broad ideological differences between antagonistic groupings within the Party to general types of strategy available to a social-democratic Labour Party in specific historical situations." The author sets out to prove that the period between 1948 and *circa* 1970 was a "consensus" stage, in which the majority of the party elite went along with the ideas of the revisionists (Gaitskell, Crosland etc.), while the fundamentalist opposition remained necessarily insignificant. In the 'seventies the collapse of the strategy of "social reformism" gave rise to the strategy of the "social contract", a moderate kind of corporatism. The basis of this new approach, however, was none too stable, so that the Tribune group managed to enlarge its following.

WILKS, IVOR. *South Wales and the Rising of 1839. Class Struggle as Armed Struggle*. Croom Helm, London, Sydney 1984. ix, 270 pp. Maps. £ 18.95.

In November 1839 thousands of South Welsh colliers and iron-workers were marching to Newport to set up, by force of arms, a workers' republic. In the present volume Professor Wilks, up to now best known as a specialist of African history, analyzes the backgrounds and the course of the *cyfodiad* (rise). Concurring with Gwyn Williams's Gramscian interpretation of Welsh history, he explains the fact that in this case the class struggle took "the advanced form of armed struggle" from the obstacles to the dissemination of (English) bourgeois values that were at the time to be found in South Wales.

The Working Class in England 1875-1914. Ed. by John Benson. Croom Helm, London, Sydney, Dover (N.H.) n.d. [1984.] xvi, 214 pp. £ 15.95.

Six topics are discussed by the contributors to this mimeographed volume: "The Family" (Elizabeth Roberts), "Health" (F. B. Smith), "Work" (the editor), "Strikes" (M. J. Haynes), "Leisure" (Hugh Cunningham), and "Community Violence" (David Woods). Their handling is at times slightly peculiar, such as Benson's taking the idea of labour in so broad a sense as to include begging ("often boring, distasteful and ill paid work"), and Haynes's assuming a "missing dimension" in most strike analyses: "the consciousness of the workers themselves".

Hungary

HOLLOS, MARIDA and BELA C. MADAY, Eds. *New Hungarian Peasants: An East Central European Experience with Collectivization*. Brooklyn College Press, New York 1983; distr. by Columbia University Press, New York. x, 341 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 25.00.

Industrialization and the new set-up in agriculture (abolishment of latifundia, collectivization) brought three structural changes in post-war Hungarian village life: there was a sharp decrease in the number of those employed in farming, property relations changed drastically, and urban culture and way of living got quite a hold on the countryside. The results of these transformations have been observed by two groups of anthropologists, one of them schooled in Hungary and the other Anglo-American-trained, and are rendered in fourteen essays. These deal, in the form of case-studies, with various aspects of village life: material questions as well as social relations, linguistic usage, etc.

Italy

CORDOVA, FERDINANDO. *Democrazia e repressione nell'Italia di fine secolo*. Bulzoni editore, Roma 1983. 209 pp. L. 15000.

Because of the increase in bread prices as a result of a grain crisis and of the Spanish-American War there was an outbreak of riots in many Italian towns in 1898. The repression that followed is documented in the present volume (state of emergency was proclaimed, prominent Socialists were put under arrest, etc.). Sentences pronounced by martial-law tribunals in Milan, Florence and Naples are included in an extensive appendix.

TOGLIATTI, PALMIRO. *Opere*. A cura di Luciano Gruppi. V. 1944-1955. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1984. cxi, 948 pp. L. 40000.

In this fifth volume of Togliatti's *Opere* the focus is on political questions bearing upon the building of the PCI after the defeat of Fascism. Government coalition, Marshall Plan, NATO and economic development are subjects that come up for discussion, but there are also contributions of a more reflective and philosophic character. Mr Gruppi's very detailed introduction provides the framework for the sixty odd texts.

Spain

WINSTON, COLIN M. *Workers and the Right in Spain 1900-1936*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1985. xv, 359 pp. Ill. \$ 35.00.

The “free unions”, between 1919 and 1931 instrumental in the conservatives’ fight against the Anarcho-Syndicalist CNT, are the central subject of the present volume, which originated in a doctorate thesis presented at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. The argument is well-arranged and mainly based on printed source materials. It starts with the preliminary history of the unions, paying special attention to the miscarried *Acción Social Popular*, and then relates the rise and fall of the movement, which evolved from radical Carlism into “proletarian Facism” and foundered together with Primo de Rivera’s dictatorship.

Switzerland

BRAUN, RUDOLF. *Das ausgehende Ancien Régime in der Schweiz. Aufriß einer Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte des 18. Jahrhunderts*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen, Zürich 1984. 328 pp. DM 68.00.

This study treats of several aspects of Swiss society in the period between the *Villmergerkrieg* (1712) and the proclamation of the Helvetic Republic by the end of the eighteenth century. In six chapters, best considered maybe as distinct essays, the author pays attention to various developments and contradictions that came to the fore in this period (population, the relation between town and countryside, proto-industry, state interference, etc.). The composition of the work is not altogether flawless, as there is quite an amount of overlap and repetition.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

EDMONDSON, LINDA HARRIET. *Feminism in Russia, 1900-17*. Heinemann Educational Books Ltd, London 1984. xii, 197 pp. £ 16.50.

Little by little a start is made with the historiography of the women’s movement in pre-revolutionary Russia. Richard Stites’s study was noticed in IRSH, XXIV (1979), p. 156, and Rose Glickman’s book is mentioned below. The present author shows how – comparably with the 1789 revolution in France and the 1848 one in Germany – the revolution of 1905 induced women to become radicals on behalf of their own sex. Their movement managed to pick itself up after a number of set-backs, but was seriously weakened by the outbreak of the First World War.

EZERGAILIS, ANDREW. *The Latvian Impact on the Bolshevik Revolution. The First Phase: September 1917 to April 1918*. East European Monographs, Boulder (Colorado) 1983; distr. by Columbia University Press, New York. x, 421 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 30.00.

Professor Ezergailis's starting-point is that the Latvians had a considerable, though by most historians neglected, influence on the Bolshevik Revolution. "For example, it is easy to show that the Government could not have suppressed the SR revolt in June 1918 without the Latvians, and it could be shown that the Latvians were the ones to contain the Polish Corps under J. Dowbor-Musnicki in January of 1918 and the Kaledin forces on the Don, February 1918." The author attempts to explain the impact of the Latvians from the development in their country during the years 1905-17 and from the fact that the Bolsheviks had already solidly entrenched themselves there before they started to get the upper hand in Russia.

GLICKMAN, ROSE L. *Russian Factory Women. Workplace and Society, 1880-1914.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1984. xiii, 325 pp. Ill. \$ 22.50.

During the decades preceding the First World War the female proportion of the Russian industrial workforce showed an absolute as well as a relative increase. Yet "women remained exclusively among the unskilled and semiskilled workers". Dr Glickman describes the living and working conditions of factory women, and explores the nature of their protest and to what extent it was affected by Socialist and feminist influences, and the reasons why women often kept passive. The first revolution is considered to have been a turning-point: before 1905 women invariably only went on strike for goals they shared with men, but after 1905 they acquired "a vocabulary to articulate their specific grievances".

WOLFE, BERTRAM D. *Lenin and the Twentieth Century. A — Retrospective.* Compiled and with an Introd. by Lennard D. Gerson. Foreword by Alain Besançon. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1984. xxiv, 216 pp. \$ 27.95.

Bertram D. Wolfe, who is best known as the author of *Three Who Made a Revolution*, worked for a long time on a sequel, which was to be entitled *Lenin and the Twentieth Century*, but which he did not live to finish. The twelve essays that make up the above "retrospective", nine of them never published before, are preliminary studies, and deal with Lenin and Leninism from various angles. Among the questions raised are the (dis)continuity between pre-revolutionary Russia and the Soviet regime, and the similarities and differences between Marxism and Leninism.