

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

HÜLSMANN, HEINZ. *Historischer Materialismus und Dialektik*. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1977. vi, 269 pp. DM 38.00.

The author, a professor of philosophy at the University of Münster, shows a curious propensity to coin expressions such as *die Aneignenbarkeit der Theorie* or *eine materiell aneignenbare Zukunft*, but his argument proper is more simple than his terminology. He vindicates a right to wage revolution for the workers, and reduces differences in theoretical outlook to ideological differences rooted in social differences.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

KROKER, EDUARD J. M. (Hrsg.) *Die Gewalt in Politik, Religion und Gesellschaft*. Verlag W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1976. 248 pp. DM 42.00.

The ten papers that make up the present volume deal with the problem of violence as tackled by various Marxist currents (including non-Leninist neo-Marxism and Maoism, the latter being treated by the editor), Eastern and Western religions, and social psychology. The paper on German and Russian Socialism is by Helmut Dahm.

Marxism, Revolution, and Peace. From the Proceedings of the Society for the Philosophical Study of Dialectical Materialism. Ed. by Howard L. Parsons and John Somerville. B. R. Grüner B.V., Amsterdam 1977. xvi, 241 pp. D.fl. 50.00.

These papers were delivered at symposia during the period from December 1967 through December 1971. Soviet, but also Yugoslav, Chinese and Cuban experiences come up for discussion; attention is paid by some authors to developments in Western countries and India. Contributors are mostly Americans, but there are essays by Russians and West Europeans as well. Some of the arguments are curious, of which we cite two examples. Loyd D. Easton finds that "Marx was one of the few who arrived at

socialism through liberal democracy” and that he reorganized the Communist League by replacing “its authoritarian, conspiratorial features by fully democratic procedure”; Clifford D. DuRand believes in the emergence, in fully industrialized countries, of a wretched “universal class” below the “proletariat”, a class of people “who have absolutely nothing to lose but their chains, i.e., their welfare checks”.

RENTSCH, NIKLAUS B. *Das System der Räte*. Herbert Lang, Bern; Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., München 1976. iv, 199 pp. S.fr. 36.00.

The title of the present essay is misleading. The author’s main subject is the councils as organs of absolute state power and of subordinate authorities. In a smaller section he deals with a number of East European countries where there have been experiments deviating from the Soviet model.

TÖKEI, FERENC. *Zur marxistischen Geschichtstheorie (Beiträge zu Interpretationsproblemen Marxscher Formulierungen)*. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1977.

I. *Zur Theorie der Gesellschaftsformen*. 150 pp. \$ 9.50.

II. *Antike und Feudalismus*. 197 pp. \$ 12.50.

III. *Zur Dialektik des Sozialismus*. 128 pp. \$ 8.00.

In this collection of studies Dr Tökei, who was the first East European to re-open the public discussion on the Asiatic mode of production, tries his hand at a reconstitution of Marx’s theory of socio-economic development. According to him a mode of production is characterized by a (changing) relationship of individual, society and means of production. Vol. II consists of three studies, viz., “Army and Society”, “The Origin of the *Polis*”, and “The Basic Structure of Feudalism”. Vol. III deals with the dialectic of Socialism and the problem of Communism and community.

HISTORY

BOTZ, GERHARD, GERFRIED BRANDSTETTER [und] MICHAEL POLLAK. *Im Schatten der Arbeiterbewegung. Zur Geschichte des Anarchismus in Österreich und Deutschland*. Mit einem Vorwort von Karl R. Stadler. Europa Verlag, Wien 1977. 190 pp. Ill. S 198.

In his contribution on the history of Anarchism in Austria from 1889 to 1918 Brandstetter underlines the fact that this – relatively weak – current had its greatest following first among the artisans, then among “petty bourgeois” who nevertheless stuck to a “proletarian” ideology. Botz and Pollak deal with the remarkable worker and writer Carl Dopf, who after the First World War played a role in the German Anarchist movement. The authors arrive collectively at a, cautiously formulated, general evaluation of the attraction of Anarchism under different circumstances.

EVANS, RICHARD J. *The Feminists. Women's Emancipation Movements in Europe, America and Australasia 1840-1920*. Croom Helm, London; Barnes & Noble Books, New York 1977. 266 pp. £ 8.95.

The present comparative study lies mainly in the field of political history. The author's concern is especially with feminist organizations and their development in the struggle for equal rights. An interesting observation is that there exists a "close connection between [mostly liberal] nationalism and feminism" (examples: Finland, Hungary and Norway). The difference between the feminist and the "women's lib" movements is underlined.

GURR, TED ROBERT, in collab. with Peter N. Grabosky, Richard C. Hula, Louis H. Masotti [a.o.] *Rogues, Rebels, and Reformers. A Political History of Urban Crime and Conflict*. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, London 1976. xii, 192 pp. \$ 10.00.

"This book sets out the conceptual foundations and comparative conclusions of a historical study of crime and conflict" in London, Stockholm, Sydney and Calcutta between 1800 and the present. Emphasis is on the fundamental importance of prevailing economic structures; even if there are enormous varieties among them, they are alike in that they all create antagonisms which constitute a potential for social disorder. The volume presents illuminating facts, figures and analyses. It is argued that the facts hardly justify a confidence either in equalization-of-opportunity policies or in firmness and authority as effective means to reduce crime.

HIRSCH, HELMUT. *Der "Fabier" Eduard Bernstein. Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des evolutionären Sozialismus. Mit einem Geleitwort von Bruno Neurath*. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1977. 159 pp. DM 15.00.

Much information is given here on the influence on, and the relations with, Bernstein of the Webbs, Pease, Morris, Shaw and other British Socialists, but also of Lloyd George. The documentary appendix contains, among other things, translations of Bernstein texts written in English. A letter to a daughter of Morris, the original of which is in the British Library, appears in the text, equally in translation.

KALLNER, RUDOLF. *Herzl und Rathenau. Wege jüdischer Existenz an der Wende des 20. Jahrhunderts*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1976. 446 pp. DM 39.00.

The Israeli author describes the lives of Herzl and Rathenau as two contrasting types of Jewish existence: Zionism and assimilation. He clearly comes out in favour of Herzl, while Rathenau is represented as a "witness" of Jewry in spite of himself. From an historical point of view the volume does not open new vistas.

LASLETT, PETER. Family life and illicit love in earlier generations. Essays in historical sociology. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1977. vii, 270 pp. £ 15.00. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

The subjects dealt with in this collection of "Cambridge Group" essays are more prosaic than the title would suggest; they are treated in terms of figures, tables and graphs. Central is the thesis of a specifically Western pre-industrial family pattern (nuclear, usually with servants living in). In this connection the American slave household comes up for discussion and comparison, but there are also essays on orphanhood, sexual maturity and old age, as well as case-studies of geographical mobility in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and of illegitimate-birth trends in England.

LEON, PIERRE. Histoire économique et sociale du monde. Armand Colin, Paris. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 150.00 per vol.

1. L'Ouverture du monde. XIVE-XVIIe siècles. Vol. dir. par Bartolomé Bennassar et Pierre Chaunu. 606 pp. 1977.
5. Guerres et crises. 1914-1947. Vol. dir. par Georges Dupeux. 624 pp. 1977.
6. Le second XXe siècle. 1947 à nos jours. Vol. dir. par Pierre Léon. 607 pp. 1977.

Regrettably Pierre Léon, who planned this attractively produced work, did not live to see its publication. It is a world history with the politics left out rather than a social history in any specific sense. The approach chosen by the French editors and contributors is frankly Europe-centred, which is warranted in their view by the decisive part Europe played in the unification of the world. The origins of this *désenclavement* are set forth in the opening volume, while Vols 5 and 6 deal with the world wars, the dwarfing of Europe and the subsequent global tensions.

MITTERAUER, MICHAEL [und] REINHARD SIEDER. Vom Patriarchat zur Partnerschaft. Zum Strukturwandel der Familie. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1977. 222 pp. DM 14.80.

The present volume consists of eight introductory essays on the history of the family. The focus is on developments in Central Europe, and there are no specified references.

Social Values in Classical Athens. Ed. with an Introd. by N. R. E. Fisher. Dent, London; Hakkert, Toronto 1976. xiv, 177 pp. £ 2.25.

A good introduction of 45 pages is followed by a number of contemporary texts that shed light on social values and attitudes in post-Periclean Athens. With a few exceptions, these texts are extracts from law-court speeches, Demosthenes taking up most of the space.

SOUCHY, AUGUSTIN. "Vorsicht: Anarchist!" Ein Leben für die Freiheit. Politische Erinnerungen. Luchterhand, Darmstadt, Neuwied 1977. 286 pp. DM 16.80.

A long pilgrimage — his own definition — in the service of pacifism and Anarcho-Syndicalism started with Mr Souchy leaving his country, Germany, in 1914. He gives a very lively account of his contacts with all kinds of people; of many he gives penetrating short biographies. As an expert on educational development he worked in several Latin American countries and in Ethiopia. His interest was (not unnaturally: until 1933 he was a secretary of the Syndicalist International) directed in particular to social experiments; he studied them in Spain during the Civil War and in Israel. When an octogenarian he visited Portugal (1975). To give just one example, the biographical story on Durruti is a model of concise portrayal.

TINKER, HUGH. *Separate and Unequal. India and the Indians in the British Commonwealth 1920-1950.* C. Hurst & Co., London 1976. 460 pp. £ 10.50.

One of the reasons why independent India remained in the Commonwealth was its expectation of better opportunities to act on behalf of overseas Indians. In a detailed study the expert author deals with the London policy-making processes as well as with the position of the Indians in (former) Dominions and colonies. He points out that the years between the two world wars constituted the last era of leisurely written correspondence, and confidential letters are indeed among the most interesting sources. The book sheds much light on the evolution of opinion in Britain and India as well as on the stubbornness of discriminatory practices and views of various shade and tenor in other Commonwealth countries (South Africa, Kenya, Fiji, the Caribbean, etc.).

OTHER BOOKS

PAUL, HANS-HOLGER. *Marx, Engels und die Imperialismustheorie der II. Internationale.* VSA, Hamburg, Berlin 1978. 374 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Communist Power in Europe 1944-1949. Ed. by Martin McCauley. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1977. xxv, 242 pp. £ 10.00.

The papers that make up the present volume were originally read at a series of seminars held at the University of London in the years 1974-76. By and large, the authors do not appear to have arrived at conclusions essentially different from the views current during the Cold War. The role played by the Soviet Union in the birth process of the satellite states is discussed, for instance for Czechoslovakia by Vladimir V. Kusin and for Rumania by Bela Vago. Other papers deal with Finland, France, Italy and Greece. Hugh Seton-Watson, in looking back after thirty years, finds that the Soviet Union filled a power vacuum left by the rout of Hitler's armies.

GODSON, ROY. *American Labor and European Politics. The AFL as a Transnational Force*. Crane, Russak & Co., Inc., New York 1976. xv, 230 pp. Ill. \$ 14.50. (Paper: \$ 7.95.)

Interviews with many (especially American and French) trade-union officials in the years 1967-70, labour periodicals (in English and French; there are several misspellings) and books are the main sources used in this re-assessment of the role played by American trade unions in the steadying of a threatened balance of power in Europe during the first decade after World War II. The author criticizes "revisionist or New Left authors" and attacks their main points as regards the position of labour. In an interesting concluding analysis he discusses systematically the relevance of his findings in regard to an active concern of American trade unionism with European labour under the present conditions of growing Communist influence.

GREENWOOD, JOHN. *Worker sit-ins and job protection. Case studies of union intervention*. Gower Press, Farnborough (Hants.) 1977. ix, 120 pp. £ 7.00.

The most important case-study in this book is that of "one of the longest and most controversial campaigns against redundancies in Europe", viz., the workers' occupation of Lip, a watch and engineering company at Besançon (1973). Though the author does not believe in the usefulness of every or any sit-in — and finds that workers' control or producers' co-operatives are of a limited significance —, he argues that the consequences of redundancy should be considered in all their effects. In his opinion, "within the broader and more political perspectives of collective bargaining there is potential for a further development of industrial democracy".

Yearbook on International Communist Affairs 1977. Ed.: Richard F. Staar. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1977. xxiv, 612 pp. \$ 30.00.

In the usual manner, the present volume contains detailed and reliable information on Communist parties and regimes all over the world during the year 1976. Separate sections are devoted to the international front organizations and the East Berlin Conference held on June 29 and 30. A "Select Bibliography 1974-75" and an index of names are appended.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

African Social Studies. A Radical Reader. Ed. by Peter C. W. Gutkind and

Peter Waterman. *Monthly Review Press*, New York, London 1977. xi, 481 pp. \$ 17.50.

Although the word "social" in the title does not cover the full contents, class structure and class relations are the chief ingredients of this reader, followed by economy, ideology and politics. By and large, the forty odd texts of which the volume consists have been taken from the published writings of Western and African critics of colonialism and neo-colonialism; a not too dogmatic Marxism is the predominant note. Christopher Allen has contributed a useful bibliographical guide.

The Roots of Rural Poverty in Central and Southern Africa. Ed. by Robin Palmer [and] Neil Parsons. Heinemann Educational Books, London, Ibadan, Nairobi 1977. ix, 430 pp. Maps. £ 7.50. (Paper: £ 2.90.)

Eleven countries in Central and Southern Africa from Zaire to South Africa present a picture of continuous rural poverty after they came under colonial rule. Most of the seventeen historians contributing to the present volume were or are connected with the University of Zambia. They reject the thesis that the persistence of traditional patterns makes for endurance of that poverty. Instead, they point out that in several countries rural prosperity can be demonstrated for pre-colonial times. In the words of the Postscript – by Ann Seidman – the decisive factors are "the historically developed institutions and class relationships", by which the mass of the population is confined to "underpaid labour" in the interests of the whites and "an emergent class of wealthy Africans".

Sík, ENDRE. *Histoire de l'Afrique Noire*. Tome III. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1977. 413 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 28.00.

—. *The History of Black Africa*. Vol. III. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1974. 399 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 22.50.

"When I began working on the third volume of my work, I intended it to contain the history of Black Africa during and after World War II in Part Seven and Part Eight and the first steps of the already liberated young African states in its concluding Part Nine. But history was working faster than the historiographer." The present volume therefore contains only the section on Africa south of the Sahara during World War II and about two fifths of the section on the disintegration of the colonial system. Part IX will now deal with the still existing colonial entities and appear as a separate Vol. V. For a review of the first two volumes we may refer to *IRSH*, X (1965), pp. 485f.

AMERICA

Canada

HARDY, JEAN-PIERRE et DAVID-THIERY RUDDL. *Les apprentis artisans à*

Québec 1660-1815. Les Presses de l'Université du Québec, Montréal 1977. xvi, 220 pp. Ill. C\$ 8.95.

Largely basing themselves upon articles of apprenticeship, the authors have written a pioneering study on the pre-industrial crafts in the town of Quebec. They have pertinent things to say on the relations between the masters and the apprentices, on the latter's living and working conditions, etc. The volume, No 5 of the *Collection Histoire des travailleurs québécois*, is nicely illustrated.

Mexico

ECKSTEIN, SUSAN. *The Poverty of Revolution. The State and the Urban Poor in Mexico*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1977. xv, 300 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 17.50.

Professor Eckstein, a United States sociologist, has done intensive field-work in three poor quarters of Mexico City: an old slum in the centre, a legalized squatter settlement and a "showpiece" housing project. She has grown increasingly critical of the "culture of poverty" theory, and she now blames the plight of the urban poor on the outside forces of capitalism and the concomitant, or even subservient, PRI regime. The status of autonomous community which has been conferred upon the above quarters merely serves to keep their inhabitants dependent and poor.

OTHER BOOKS

DOMITRA, MICHAEL. *Die Rolle der Gewerkschaften im mexikanischen Herrschaftssystem. Ein Beitrag zur Theorie der Gewerkschaften in Entwicklungsländern*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1975. v, 312 pp.

United States of America

COTT, NANCY F. *The Bonds of Womanhood. "Woman's Sphere" in New England, 1780-1835*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1977. xii, 225 pp. \$ 12.50.

Among the sources consulted by the present author there are women's diaries and letters as well as sermons. Concentrating on the 1830's, she argues that the previous half century was a time of important transformations not only economically, but also culturally. Middle-class women's experiences in work, education, religion and domestic life are related in individual chapters. In a chapter entitled "Sisterhood" it is said that "the identification of women with 'the heart' was a gloss on the inequality of the sexes".

FISCHER, DAVID HACKETT. *Growing Old in America. The Bland-Lee Lec-*

tures Delivered at Clark University. Oxford University Press, New York 1977. ix, 242 pp. \$ 10.95.

“Old age is a subject on which the second sight of history is not merely blurred, but blind.” In a masterly way the author demonstrates how the experience of growing old and attitudes towards aging have changed throughout the course of time. In what deserves to be called a pioneering study the emergence and functioning of various patterns are sketched from the seventeenth century onwards up to the present. Lucid analyses of causes of change contribute to render the volume highly relevant to social history.

HOWE, IRVING, with the assistance of Kenneth Libo. *The Immigrant Jews of New York. 1881 to the Present.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1976. xx, 714 pp. Ill. £ 8.00.

With the exception of its much more informative title, the present volume is identical with *World of Our Fathers*. We refer to our notice of this in IRSH, XXII (1977), pp. 270f.

HOWE, LOUISE KAPP. *Pink Collar Workers. Inside the World of Women's Work.* G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York 1977. 301 pp. \$ 8.95.

Countless talks with representatives of five traditional occupations are reproduced in this book, which as a consequence is of a rather popular character. The occupations are those of beautician, saleswoman, waitress, clerical worker and “homemaker” (housewife). The author appears to agree with “a number of different scholars” who have determined “that the rate of occupational segregation by sex is exactly as great today as it was at the turn of the century, if not a little greater”.

KOCKA, JÜRGEN. *Angestellte zwischen Faschismus und Demokratie. Zur politischen Sozialgeschichte der Angestellten: USA 1890-1940 im internationalen Vergleich.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1977. 556 pp. DM 92.00.

The body of this very important book is a detailed social history of the white-collar workers in the United States (including the “retail clerks”), their economic functions, their social position, their self-image, their relations with the blue-collar workers, their organizations and their political attitudes. At the same time, the author applies his interesting findings to a comparative treatment of the question why the German white-collar workers, whose socio-economic position was very similar, turned their backs upon democracy while their American counterparts did not. The answer is to be found in the persistence of pre-capitalistic traditions.

LERNER, GERDA. [Ed.] *The Female Experience. An American Documentary.* The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis 1977. xxxvi, 509 pp. \$ 12.50. (Paper: \$ 7.95.)

Ninety-one documents have been selected and reproduced in extract form in the present volume. The several groups are ably introduced by the editor. In her general introduction she finds that industrialization "opened economic opportunities to middle-class men and liberalized the access of lower-class men to economic and political power, but women did not participate in this advance". The documents cover the centuries from colonial times to the present day, but the nineteenth century is particularly well represented. Organization problems concerning female labour are among the subjects dealt with.

LOREN, CHARLES. *Classes in the United States. Workers Against Capitalists*. Cardinal Publishers, Davis (Calif.) 1977. 298 pp. \$ 8.45. (Paper: \$ 2.60.)

"What Marx explained remains valid today. [...] Unemployed workers and poverty of consumption among them [...] is the result of capitalism in decay." The author, who rejects Soviet revisionism, but is also critical of notions current among Chinese Communists, fulminates in this pamphlet-like book against all kinds of theorists whose views are not in line with the idea of the immense numerical superiority of a real working class in the USA, destined to become the grave-digger of capitalism.

ASIA

DEVORE, RONALD M. *The Arab-Israeli Conflict. A Historical, Political, Social, & Military Bibliography*. Clio Books, Santa Barbara (Calif.), Oxford 1976. xxxiv, 273 pp. \$ 17.50.

A chronology and a short, well-balanced, introduction precede a selection of some 3,000 titles (books, articles in periodicals and newspapers). "In general, items are cited which the user might reasonably expect to find in a university library of about 500,000 volumes." They are arranged systematically and are easy to survey. To give an impression, we mention a few headings: "Islam & Nationalism", "Sykes-Picot Agreement", "Arab Society in Mandatory Palestine", "1956 Suez Crisis", "Soviet Interests in Middle East Oil".

China

CURWEN, C. A. [Ed.] *Taiping Rebel. The Deposition of Li Hsiu-ch'eng*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1977. viii, 357 pp. Maps. £ 10.50.

Dr Curwen produces a remarkable document in a new translation, with an annotation in which other contemporary and later documents are quoted at length. Li Hsiu-ch'eng, an outstanding military leader of the later Taiping period, was made prisoner in the last year of the rebellion (1864) and

ordered by the Government commander — who eventually published a tampered version — to write an account of his role. It was not until 1961 that the original appeared in facsimile in Taiwan. The editor gives an interesting report on this longest single document from the Taiping side and its appreciation. Li, who used to be honoured as a true revolutionary, was thrown down from his hero's pedestal in 1964-65.

The Rustication of Urban Youth in China. A Social Experiment. Ed. by Peter J. Seybolt. Introd. by Thomas P. Bernstein. M. E. Sharpe, Inc., White Plains (N.Y.) 1977. xxxi, 200 pp. \$ 15.00.

This compilation of truly remarkable documents on the policy of sending young people, who had as a rule completed their secondary education, "up to the mountains and down to the countryside" is preceded by a helpful introduction. Its author outlines the stages the movement went through from the mid 1950's onwards; there was a standstill during the Cultural Revolution, but no less than twelve million people were involved in the period 1968-75. He stresses the fact that the settling in the villages is in principle for life and discusses problems: "the youths were often poorly motivated".

Workers and Workplaces in Revolutionary China. Ed. with an Introd. by Stephen Andors. M. E. Sharpe, Inc., White Plains (N.Y.) 1977. xxxiii, 403 pp. \$ 16.00.

The translations in the present volume, one in the *China Book Project* series, have been taken from periodicals. They include a book from early 1966 in which recollections of bad conditions of work and life among Shanghai dockers in the 1920's are compared with the achievements made under Communism. This is a complete translation, as is that of a work "On the Management of Socialist Enterprises" (1974). Other documents, some in extract form, pertain to important sectors of Chinese industry. According to the editor's introduction, "China's overall industrialization strategy has emphasized a planned and proportionate geographic and regional development that would have been impossible by relying on investment decisions governed simply by profit criteria based on the marketplace."

India

HOLMSTRÖM, MARK. *South Indian Factory Workers. Their life and their world.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1976. xi, 158 pp. £ 5.95.

This monograph is based on case-studies of 104 workers in four modern factories in Bangalore. They illustrate aspects of the impact of industrialization on workers (including higher employees) and their relatives. The range of subjects dealt with in particular is wide: it includes the effects of the caste system and of traditional paternalism as well as wages and attitudes

towards unionism. It is argued that, factory workers being a "social élite", advocacy of an equalitarian ideology can easily become insincere.

Israel

SACHAR, HOWARD M. *A History of Israel. From the Rise of Zionism to Our Time.* Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1977. xix, 883, xlix pp. Maps. £ 14.00.

More than one third of the present volume is taken up by the preliminary history of the State of Israel, a subject that has already been treated many times. Professor Sachar's real performance is his detailed, sober and yet very readable account of what followed, up to the aftermath of the Yom Kippur War. The accent is on politics, but economic, social and cultural aspects are not neglected. The absence of specified references is partly compensated by a bibliography of over forty pages.

OTHER BOOKS

NAHAS, DUNIA HABIB. *The Israeli Communist Party.* Croom Helm, London 1976. 113 pp.

EUROPE

HOUTTE, J. A. VAN. *An Economic History of the Low Countries 800-1800.* Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1977. ix, 342 pp. £ 12.50.

This handbook has been especially written for Charles Wilson's *World Economic History* series. The subject is the rise of what are now the Benelux countries to economic pre-eminence in pre-industrial Europe. As to the factors that made for this leading position, the author focuses on demography and geography rather than on social relations or even politics.

Belgium

POHL, HANS. *Die Portugiesen in Antwerpen (1567-1648). Zur Geschichte einer Minderheit.* Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1977. x, 439 pp. Maps. DM 86.00.

The Portuguese "nation" in Antwerp at the time of the Eighty Years' War is the subject of the present monograph. These people, many of whom were of Jewish descent and only superficially catholicized, played an important part in those branches of trade and industry that were not deeply affected by the closing of the Scheldt. The volume is based on a wealth of unpublished sources, and indices of persons, geographical names and subjects are appended.

Eire – Ireland

RUMPF, E. and A. C. HEPBURN. *Nationalism and Socialism in twentieth-*

century Ireland. Liverpool University Press, Liverpool 1977. xvii, 275 pp. Maps. £ 15.25.

The second author has, with the co-operation of the first, updated the original German edition of 1959 (cf. IRSH, IV (1959), p. 327). He has added an interesting chapter on Northern Ireland. As regards Eire, since 1959 "the nationalist style of politics has been increasingly set aside by the politicians of the major southern parties [. . .], just as their predecessors set aside social radicalism."

France

ANDERSON, R. D. France 1870-1914. Politics and Society. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Henley, Boston 1977. viii, 215 pp. Maps. £ 5.95.

This is an excellent introduction and at the same time a "conspectus of current scholarship". A general survey is followed by *capita selecta*. The one on the working-class movement provides the reader with a clear picture of an utterly complicated situation.

BELLET, ROGER. Jules Vallès journaliste du Second Empire, de la Commune de Paris et de la IIIe République (1857-1885). Les Editeurs Français Réunis, Paris 1977. 520 pp. F.fr. 120.00.

In a penetrating and excellently documented study the author evinces a fundamentally positive evaluation of Vallès's qualities as a journalist and a champion of the working class. Contrary to Engels, who in a letter to Bernstein (August 17, 1881) called Vallès a "phrase-monger", the author is of the opinion that Vallès as a member of the Paris Commune was a real exponent of the movement which exerted a lasting influence on him.

BONNET, SERGE, avec la collab. d'Etienne Kagan et Michel Maigret. L'Homme du fer. Mineurs de fer et ouvriers sidérurgistes lorrains. Tome II. 1930-1959. Centre Lorrain d'Etudes Sociologiques, Nancy 1977. 413 pp. Ill. F.fr. 100.00.

The present volume links up with the one noticed in IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 462, and will be followed by a third on the years since 1959 as well as by other publications on the Lorraine iron industry. For the period covered here the compilers have also included a number of interviews. In an interim epilogue Father Bonnet critically deals with the various "bourgeois" images of the iron workers.

BOURDE, GUY. La défaite du Front populaire. François Maspero, Paris 1977. 359 pp. F.fr. 52.00.

"Munich" spelt doom for the Popular Front; the failure of the strike movement of November 1938 prepared, according to the author, the way for Vichy. Although the approach is far from unbiased (Paul Reynaud is the

target of particularly fierce attacks), the volume has its merits in that it offers a very detailed account of the events of the months under discussion and provides an excellent documentation. The omission of an index of names is to be regretted.

CAHM, ERIC. *Politique et société: La France de 1814 à nos jours*. Flammarion, Paris 1977. 446 pp. F.fr. 65.00.

In 1972 the original English version of this work was published under the title *Politics and Society in Contemporary France (1789-1971): A documentary history*. The French edition has been shortened by a small number of texts. Many documents are presented in an unabridged form. The first section is a general approach, concentrating on the effects of the division of opinion caused by the French Revolution. To indicate the broad scale of authors represented we mention de Maistre, Guizot, Proudhon, Blanc, Zola, Millerand, Drumont, Péguy and Philip. The other six sections deal more in particular with special themes and periods. We find here documents on social classes, trade unionism and social legislation, and education (e.g., a poem eulogizing Pétain taught to children in primary schools under the Vichy regime).

CHATELAIN, ABEL. *Les migrants temporaires en France de 1800 à 1914. Histoire économique et sociale des migrants temporaires des campagnes françaises au XIXe siècle et au début du XXe siècle*. Publications de l'Université de Lille III, Villeneuve-d'Ascq n.d. 1220 pp. (in 2 vols.) Maps. F.fr. 160.00.

The late Abel Chatelain made a lifelong study of temporary migration in the French countryside. The above monograph, which but for his death would have been presented as a doctorate thesis, will remain the standard work on the subject for many years to come. Temporary migration could be defined as a kind of slow-motion commutation, e.g., because of seasonal employment in another region. It is to be distinguished from permanent settlement elsewhere, which it may prevent as well as promote. According to the author temporary migration acted as a check upon depopulation until the middle of the nineteenth century, when it began to pave the way for the exodus. In point of fact this type of migration had still other effects, to which the author pays some attention.

COBB, RICHARD. *Tour de France*. Duckworth, London 1976. xxiv, 216 pp. £ 6.95.

The present volume is a sequel to *A Second Identity* (vide IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 502). It contains penetrating book reviews published before in the *Times Literary Supplement* and other periodicals and newspapers, as well as other essays (one on Robespierre stresses the importance of the man's character). There are contributions on the May 1968 revolt and on the evaluation of the Paris Commune of 1871. Throughout, the author's immense knowledge and

wit are evident. In a critical discussion of the now fashionable "history by numbers" he also attacks the widespread use of "dehumanising jargon" and "Teutono-American obscurity".

Les collectivités rurales françaises. Tome I. Etude comparative de changement social. Sous la dir. de M. Jollivet et H. Mendras. Tome II. Sociétés paysannes ou lutte de classes au village? Problèmes méthodologiques et théoriques de l'étude locale en sociologie rurale. Par Michel Dion, Nicole Eizner, Marcel Jollivet [e.a.] Sous la dir. de Marcel Jollivet. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1971; 1974. 223 pp.; 271 pp. Maps. F.fr. 44.60; 79.60.

This work, which is planned to comprise three volumes, has been prepared by the rural-sociology group of the *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique*. The nucleus of Vol. I consists of ten case-studies of French rural villages, with a focus on social change. The seven essays that make up Vol. II are devoted to methodological and theoretical problems; the class struggle is brought in by Mr Jollivet.

GAUTHIER, FLORENCE. La voie paysanne dans la Révolution française. L'exemple de la Picardie. François Maspero, Paris 1977. 241 pp. F.fr. 42.00.

The author, a pupil of Albert Soboul, has made an interesting case-study of fifteen villages near Amiens on the eve and at the time of the French Revolution. The focus is on the struggle for the village commons, first between the peasants and the holders of seigniorial rights, and then between the poor peasants, who wanted to divide them up, and the better-off peasant proprietors, who opposed any form of enclosure. The equalitarianism of the French "peasant masses" is cited as an instance of what Marx called "the really revolutionizing path", a proposition which is hard to square with his famous comparison of those masses to a sack of potatoes.

GUIN, YANNICK. Le mouvement ouvrier nantais. Essai sur le syndicalisme d'action directe à Nantes et à Saint-Nazaire. François Maspero, Paris 1976. 413 pp. F.fr. 55.00.

Dr Guin has collected an impressive amount of source material on the attitudes and views of workers in the Basse-Loire from the French Revolution until 1920. The book, a more popular version (intended for working-class readers as well as others) of a doctorate thesis, is built up around the notion of an age-old opposition between a strong tendency towards direct action and a lagging behind of political consciousness. Throughout the volume, including the final chapter on contemporary developments, the author fully identifies with workers' radicalism.

HELMICH, URSULA. Arbeitskämpfe in Frankreich. Ein Beitrag zur Sozial- und Rechtsgeschichte 1789-1939. Mit einem Vorwort von Iring Fetscher. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1977. ix, 351 pp. DM 65.00.

On the basis of a careful analysis of the economic and social realities of the periods into which the present study is divided (1789-91, 1791-1810, 1810-49, 1849-64, 1864-84, 1884-1936 and 1936-39) the author deals with the relevant laws and legal practice concerning industrial conflicts. Central is the discussion of the anti-association laws (partial repeal of 1864 was expanded in 1884) and the fight against them. The chapter on the Popular Front discusses the strikes of those years and the institutionalization of the right to strike through jurisdiction.

HUPPERT, GEORGE. *Les Bourgeois Gentilshommes. An Essay on the Definition of Elites in Renaissance France.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1977. xii, 237 pp. \$ 18.50.

Professor Huppert discerns in early modern France a distinct class between the hereditary nobility and the commercial bourgeoisie. The new "gentry", prominent in administration and education, aspired at noble rank, but in the author's view this was not a matter of identification with the traditional nobility. Their real aim was a complete take-over, and when they did not succeed the result was a sense of isolation already dealt with, from a Marxist vantage point, by Lucien Goldmann.

LOTH, WILFRIED. *Sozialismus und Internationalismus. Die französischen Sozialisten und die Nachkriegsordnung Europas 1940-1950.* Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1977. 414 pp. DM 38.00.

In this solid study the opinions held in SFIO circles on European unity, the integration of (Western) Germany into a European (eventually Atlantic) community, and the Cold War, just starting then, are set forth in detail. The attitudes of Léon Blum receive special attention. The ambivalence of Socialist positions becomes particularly evident in the "third force" idea, which commanded much support prior to 1948. The work is based on an impressive number and variety of primary and secondary materials.

MER, JACQUELINE. *Le parti de Maurice Thorez ou le bonheur communiste français. Etude anthropologique.* Payot, Paris 1977. 241 pp. F.fr. 54.00.

The many digressions into fields which, considered from the angle of social history, appear to be scarcely relevant to the subject mentioned in the title, give the present study the character of a collection of essays. It is underlined how the PCF and Thorez's charisma were instrumental to a sense of security and identity in an insecure world.

MONATTE, PIERRE. *La lutte syndicale.* Prés. de Colette Chambelland. François Maspero, Paris 1976. 318 pp. F.fr. 45.00.

The editor has made a selection from Monatte's manuscript memoirs as well as from articles written for various periodicals. She has also included the text of his speech held at the Anarchist Congress of 1907 (Amsterdam), which contains one of the best definitions of Syndicalism: the *syndicat* "can

and should be neither Anarchist nor Guesdist, neither Allemanist nor Blanquist", but simply *ouvrier*. The remarkable faithfulness with which Monatte stuck all the rest of his life (1881-1960) to (not so very) Revolutionary Syndicalism is fully borne out by his statements on, for instance, the Russian Revolution and the impact of Stalinism.

SOBOUL, ALBERT. *Problèmes paysans de la révolution (1789-1848)*. Etudes d'histoire révolutionnaire. François Maspero, Paris 1976. 442 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

The well-known Marxist author has brought together fifteen studies (most of them published before) on French agriculture at the end of the *ancien régime*, during the Revolution and in the first half of the nineteenth century. For the purpose of comparison he has added five essays dealing with the situation outside France. The central theme is of course the transition from "feudalism" to capitalism, but issues such as the persistence of the rural community also come up for discussion.

OTHER BOOKS

GOBLOT, JEAN-JACQUES. *Aux origines du socialisme français: Pierre Leroux et ses premiers écrits (1824-1830)*. Presses Universitaires de Lyon, Lyon n.d. [1977.] vi, 109 pp.

Germany

DIPPEL, HORST. *Deutschland und die amerikanische Revolution. Sozialgeschichtliche Untersuchung zum politischen Bewußtsein im ausgehenden 18. Jahrhundert*. Inaugural-Dissertation [. . .] Köln. Köln 1972. xxxii, 654, viii, 209 pp. Not for sale.

— . *Germany and the American Revolution 1770-1800. A Sociohistorical Investigation of Late Eighteenth-Century Political Thinking*. Transl. by Bernhard A. Uhlendorf. With a Foreword by R. R. Palmer. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1977. xxiv, 448 pp. Ill. \$ 19.95.

Not only contemporary German images of, and responses to, the American Revolution are here thoroughly analyzed, but also comments from a later period, when it could be compared with the French Revolution. The author concentrates on the (favourable) response of the "bourgeoisie", who interpreted the phenomenon according to their own lights and needs. The original German edition has a separately paginated special bibliography of *Americana germanica*.

EISNER, FREYA. *Das Verhältnis der KPD zu den Gewerkschaften in der Weimarer Republik*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Köln 1977. 271 pp. DM 28.00.

The author has made use of printed sources such as the minutes of in-

dividual trade-union congresses, and party and union newspapers and periodicals. She discusses the pre-war mass-strike debate and the chances of a real socialization after the revolution. In 1919, the USPD was “the only party capable of pursuing a constructive Socialist policy”, and at that moment its views found a strong echo among trade unionists. The difficulties attending the trade-union policy of the KPD (which prescribed membership of the unions in order to fight the “yellow” leadership without fully taking into account the risks) are discussed in detail, as are the real and the alleged KPD influence within the unions.

GEYER, CURT. *Die revolutionäre Illusion. Zur Geschichte des linken Flügels der USPD. Erinnerungen.* Hrsg. von Wolfgang Benz und Hermann Graml. Mit einem Vorwort von Robert F. Wheeler. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1976. 304 pp. DM 28.00. (Paper: DM 12.80.)

Written more than forty years after the events they describe and comment upon, these very readable reminiscences could not help being coloured by a formidable shift of stance. Until Geyer was ostracized from the KPD in 1921, where the story ends, he had been an enthusiastic member of that party (a stay in the Soviet Union — 1921 — undermined his faith) and, before, an advocate in the USPD of fusion with the Communists, but later he became a right-wing Social Democrat. Moreover, modesty was not a virtue of the late Geyer, who in retrospect magnified his role. Some serious errors of fact are pointed out in the foreword; they are not systematically indicated by the editors. Otherwise the annotation deserves to be praised, also because recent literature has been taken into account.

HALL, ALEX. *Scandal, Sensation and Social Democracy. The SPD Press and Wilhelmine Germany 1890-1914.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1977. ix, 267 pp. £ 9.00.

This is a fascinating account, based on much source material, of the reactions of the Social Democratic press to the endless stream of calumny (the *Kaiser* himself in the forefront), harassment by the police and “Wilhelmine legal niceties” as well as to the public scandals such as those in which Hammerstein, Friedrich Krupp and Philipp Eulenburg were involved: godsend to the party propaganda. The author sheds light on the question how a verbal radicalism inherent in a revolutionary ideology could maintain itself under these specific conditions, in which the party was steadily harried but not suppressed. He points to “the surprising degree of cohesiveness which the party press as a whole manifested”.

HENNING, HANSJOACHIM. *Sozialgeschichtliche Entwicklungen in Deutschland von 1815 bis 1860.* Ferdinand Schöningh, Paderborn 1977. 208 pp. DM 16.80.

—. *Quellen zur sozialgeschichtlichen Entwicklung in Deutschland von 1815 bis 1860.* Ferdinand Schöningh, Paderborn 1977. 160 pp. DM 14.80.

Students of history, political science and economics will find the present synthesis, which starts from the assumption that social history need not be made dependent on economic history, extremely useful. The interrelations of social groups — at the time still orders rather than classes — are dealt with thoroughly and yet in such a way that they are comprehensible to a broader readership. The documentary volume contains carefully selected texts grouped under headings identical with those used in the first-mentioned volume.

HIPPEL, WOLFGANG V. *Die Bauernbefreiung im Königreich Württemberg. Band I. Darstellung. Band II. Quellen.* Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard/Rh. 1977. xiii, 624 pp.; xxvii, 786 pp. DM 340.00.

There is no doubt that these opening volumes of the new series of *Forschungen zur Deutschen Sozialgeschichte*, published under the auspices of the *Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften*, will remain the standard work on the agrarian reforms in Wurtemberg for many years to come. More than half of Vol. I is taken up by a detailed description of the system of *Grundherrschaft* as it existed up to 1817, and this is followed by an equally careful treatment of the abolition and redemption of the various seigniorial rights. The contrast to the "Prussian path" is thrown into proper relief. Vol. II contains over two hundred documents, in part tables. Indices of places, persons and subjects, covering both volumes, are appended to Vol. I.

Im Kampf um den revolutionären Charakter der proletarischen Partei. Briefe führender deutscher Arbeiterfunktionäre Dezember 1884 bis Juli 1885. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1977. 431 pp. M 12.50.

The majority of the 126 letters printed here (in some cases purely private communications have been omitted) are published for the first time or for the first time *in toto*. However, the gist of many of them was already known; these deal with the much-debated attitudes on the steamship bill of the end of 1884, which raised among the Social Democrats the question whether subsidies favourable to the working class should be supported in Parliament (pro: Auer, Dietz, Singer, etc.) or not (the Marxists). The annotation constitutes a mine of information.

Das Judentum in der Deutschen Umwelt 1800-1850. Studien zur Frühgeschichte der Emanzipation. Hrsg. von Hans Liebeschütz und Arnold Paucker. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1977. xiii, 445 pp. DM 98.00.

The nine essays that make up the present volume deal with two groups of subjects: the changes in the relations of Jews and non-Jews during the first half of the nineteenth century, and the concomitant metamorphosis of the Jewish community. The longest contribution, and at the same time the most important from a socio-historical point of view, is Jacob Toury's essay on the entry of the Jews into the German bourgeoisie. A consolidated bibliography as well as name and subject indices are appended.

Die Kabinette Luther I und II. 15. Januar 1925 bis 20. Januar 1926. 20. Januar 1926 bis 17. Mai 1926. Bearb. von Karl-Heinz Minuth. [Akten der Reichskanzlei. Weimarer Republik.] Band 1. Januar 1925 bis Oktober 1925. Dokumente Nr. 1 bis 170. Band 2. Oktober 1925 bis Mai 1926. Dokumente Nr. 171 bis 365. Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard/Rh. 1977. lxxxii, 666 pp.; v, 771 pp. DM 160.00.

These documents are published in the framework of the well-known series of *Reichskanzlei* materials pertaining to the Weimar Republic. One of the main issues with which the governments headed by Hans Luther had to cope was Germany's position between West and East. Under his chancellorship the Locarno Treaty and the Berlin Treaty were successively concluded.

OLBRICH, JOSEF. [Hrsg.] Arbeiterbildung in der Weimarer Zeit. Konzeption und Praxis. Westermann, Braunschweig 1977. 359 pp. DM 30.00.

In Hans Tietgens's thought-stimulating foreword, in the editor's introduction and, though of course not stated in so many words, in most of the documents, the sharpening of the dilemma inherent in "workers' education" as a result of the split in the Socialist movement becomes very clear. That steady dilemma was whether education should have an integrative function or should only serve the purpose of increasing revolutionary consciousness. No less than forty documents are included. Among their authors are Hermann Duncker, Fritz Fricke and Otto Unger.

SAGARRA, EDA. A social history of Germany 1648-1914. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1977. vi, 473 pp. £ 15.00.

Mainly drawing on post-war German socio-historical research, the author, who is Professor of German at Trinity College, Dublin, has written a work of compilation rather than a handbook, let alone a monograph. The bulk of the chapters is devoted to the strata and groups that made up German society during the years under discussion. There are a few annoying errors, such as the statement that Kautsky came from a wealthy Viennese Jewish family.

SKAMBRACKS, HANNES. "Das Kapital" von Marx — Waffe im Klassenkampf. Aufnahme und Anwendung der Lehren des Hauptwerkes von Karl Marx durch die deutsche Arbeiterbewegung (1867 bis 1878). Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1977. 328 pp. M 10.00.

It is "rather probable that only very few workers started to read Marx's work of their own initiative". In the present author's opinion this is not essential: making Marx's and Engels's insights penetrate into the labour movement had to be the work of non-proletarians (Lenin's theory) before the masses could be reached. Therefore the focus is on the leaders such as Bebel, Kautsky and Mehring. Further, other Marxist "classics" which exerted a

wider influence (notably Engels's *Socialism, Utopian and Scientific*) are brought into the picture.

SPEIER, HANS. *Die Angestellten vor dem Nationalsozialismus. Ein Beitrag zum Verständnis der deutschen Sozialstruktur 1918-1933.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1977. 202 pp. DM 28.00.

The original version of this sociological study of white collar in Germany was written on the eve of the Third *Reich*, and could not be published under the circumstances. The belated publication of a revised version is highly welcome. Major aspects that come up for discussion are the various types of employment of the white-collar workers, their social position and self-appraisal, their organizations and their political attitudes.

STEELE, JONATHAN. *Socialism with a German Face. The state that came in from the cold.* Jonathan Cape, London 1977. xiv, 256 pp. £ 6.95.

The present volume consists of a number of *capita selecta* from the history of the German Democratic Republic and its recent developments. Mr Steele, a *Guardian* correspondent, is not a panegyrist of the SED type, yet he tends to gloss over difficulties, tensions and less pleasant aspects of the regime. For him, no problems such as those formulated by Rudolf Bahro.

TOURY, JACOB. *Soziale und politische Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland 1847-1871. Zwischen Revolution, Reaktion und Emanzipation.* Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1977. 411 pp. DM 78.00.

In this pioneering study of the Jews during the decades preceding the German unification the focus is definitely on social history; political history is largely confined to the legislative side of the emancipation process. Population increase, occupational structure, social stratification, assimilation and organizational problems are the principal aspects that come up for very thorough discussion. A wealth of figures is given in the text as well as in the appendices.

VÖLKER, KLAUS. *Bertolt Brecht. Eine Biographie.* Hanser Verlag, München 1976. 448 pp. Ill. DM 34.00.

The present volume is a deeply sympathetic and at the same time sober biography of Brecht, or rather a detailed but not exhaustive essay on the man, his life and his work. The focus is on the playwright, *der Stückeschreiber* as Mr Völker frequently calls him. The underlying idea of an "epic" theatre does not stand out clearly, but there is a good chapter on the strained relationship between Brecht and Lukács.

OTHER BOOKS

EUBANKS, CECIL L. *Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. An Analytical Bibliography.* Garland Publishing, Inc., New York, London 1977. lxii, 163 pp.

FÄHNTERS, WALTER. Proletarisch-revolutionäre Literatur der Weimarer Republik. J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart 1977. viii, 110 pp.

Great Britain

BROCKWAY, FENNER. *Towards Tomorrow. The Autobiography of —.* Hart-Davis, MacGibbon, London 1977. 280 pp. Ill. £ 8.50.

If one had to sum up these memoirs by an almost nonagenarian one could point to their two most salient features. The first is that there is an almost overwhelming amount of details on a host of persons, among them many well-known statesmen. Prominent are Asian and African leaders, and, to give just one other example, De Valera. Interesting observations are made, but it is a pity that there are a lot of minor inaccuracies. The second characteristic of the book is the author's candidness almost to the point of naivety. He "could no longer justify pacifism" — yet he was unable to be wholly consistent — "when there was a Fascist threat." Even in the friendly atmosphere of the House of Lords (described with humour and emotional penetration) he "became more Left every day, convinced that radical participatory Socialism is the only answer to mounting economic ills."

CLARK, PETER. *English Provincial Society from the Reformation to the Revolution: Religion, Politics and Society in Kent 1500-1640.* The Harvester Press, Hassocks 1977. xiii, 504 pp. Maps. £ 17.95.

One of the reasons for choosing Kent as the focus of an examination of an important period in English history was the comparative abundance of source material, as is evidenced in the excellent annotation. The author does not concentrate on any special aspect, but gives throughout a fair share of attention to diverse social problems. This holds true, e.g., for the discussion of the religious turmoil of the 1540's. Very detailed is the account of the crisis of the 1590's and of the helplessness of the authorities to provide relief for the poor. The origins and development of the Puritan movement are set forth clearly. An epilogue outlines mainly the political evolution for the years 1640-1720.

Essays in the Economic and Social History of South Yorkshire. Ed. by Sidney Pollard and Colin Holmes. With an Introd. by Sidney Pollard. South Yorkshire County Council, Recreation, Culture and Health Department, Barnsley 1976. 308 pp. Ill. £ 2.50.

Most of the seventeen essays collected in the present volume deal with nineteenth-century Sheffield and other towns in the county. They are grouped into four sections: "Economic Conditions and Employment" (essays on the rise of trade unionism in the iron and steel industry and on the Yorkshire Miners' Association), "Social Conditions: Housing", "Religion and Culture", and — Part II — "Politics, the Radical Tradition". Here we

should mention, apart from studies on working-class radicalism in Barnsley during the aftermath of the Napoleonic wars and on early Chartism, the contribution by Sheila Rowbotham on the temporary position of strength Anarchists won for themselves around 1890; when their leader, John Creaghe, emigrated to South America in 1893 and other leaders were in jail, the movement petered out. Taken as a whole, the essays – of a commendable scholarly standard – provide arguments for the thesis that South Yorkshire often set the tone for national movements.

HARRIS, JOSÉ. *William Beveridge. A Biography.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, Oxford 1977. viii, 488 pp. £ 9.50.

Although the famous Report of 1942 is central here, the author has taken it upon herself to pay tribute to every single one of the various shifts in Beveridge's views on the economy, social questions and politics, at the risk of making the book quite confusing at times. Beveridge's childhood is ably described, as are his education and intellectual formation (he became a materialist agnostic). His work for the Board of Trade is recorded, and so are his activities as Director of the London School of Economics (appointment in 1919). The documentation is very rich; the Beveridge papers constitute an invaluable source.

HUGGETT, FRANK E. *Life Below Stairs. Domestic servants in England from Victorian times.* John Murray, London 1977. 186 pp. Ill. £ 4.95.

Mr Huggett, a prolific writer on a variety of socio-historical subjects, here deals with the domestic servants of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, their living and working conditions, their mutual relations, and the way they were treated by their masters and mistresses. He is quite critical of the "excessive dependence of the middle-class lady upon others", which he holds to have had detrimental social and economic effects. However, he tends to overrate that dependence, and does not seem to be familiar with the findings of Patricia Branca's *Silent Sisterhood* (vide IRSH, XXI (1976), pp. 140f.). The volume is copiously illustrated.

Industrial Conflict in Britain. Ed. by E. W. Evans and S. W. Creigh. Frank Cass, London 1977. vii, 292 pp. £ 11.00.

The present selection of essays – all published before – on strikes in post-war Britain is preceded by an introduction in which it is questioned whether industrial disputes have any real impact on the economy. This view is not shared by all contributors, of whom we mention, by way of an example, M. Silver, who offers a matter-of-fact account of recent British strike trends, giving many relevant figures.

JONES, CATHERINE. *Immigration and Social Policy in Britain.* Tavistock Publications, London 1977. ix, 291 pp. £ 7.85.

The author compares the interrelationship of three waves of immigration

and the statutory social policy the newcomers were confronted with. The first wave was the early one of the Irish (*circa* 1800-61), the second that of the East European Jews (*circa* 1870-1911), and the third the New Commonwealth immigration (*circa* 1950-71). A general conclusion drawn is that "not only might the nature of the immigration be deemed more challenging from one case to the next, but the nature of the social policy encountered was such as to ensure a progressively more extensive and intensive immigration-social policy debate".

Labour Law Statutes. Ed. by Peter Wallington. Butterworths, London 1977. xii, 493 pp. £ 7.50.

"The purpose of this work is to provide the text of the most important legislation in the field of labour relations as it is now in force, not as it was passed by Parliament before being subjected to amendment." The compiler has aimed at those who are theoretically or practically concerned with industrial relations, not at social historians, and the volume therefore is of limited value to the latter. The new Race Relations Act is included (with omissions).

MEACHAM, STANDISH. *A Life Apart. The English Working Class 1890-1914.* Thames and Hudson, London 1977. 272 pp. Ill. £ 6.95.

The present study, which is both well-written and well-documented, deals with the subculture of the English working class at the end of the Victorian era. The author has very pertinent things to say on the impact of middle-class values such as respectability, which was mainly transmitted by the women, but was not necessarily a matter of aspiring to middle-class status. He also emphasizes the element of fatalism and parochialism in the outlook of the average worker (aversion to abstractions, preference for the concrete and familiar).

MONEY, JOHN. *Experience and Identity. Birmingham and the West Midlands 1760-1800.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1977. viii, 312 pp. £ 9.95.

Though not so spectacular (and, on the working classes, not so hard) as the changes of economic and social conditions and in public opinion in textile-industry centres, the developments Birmingham and its area went through in the last decades of the eighteenth century were none the less significant. The author of this scholarly study concentrates on the evolution of opinions held among the several layers of the population, giving special attention to the rising middle classes and the numerically very strong artisans. The discussion of the import of the Warwickshire election of 1774 is definitely the high point in this many-sided volume.

RYDER, JUDITH [and] HAROLD SILVER. *Modern English Society.* 2nd ed., rev. and with additions. Methuen, London 1977. xvii, 390 pp. Ill. £ 6.75. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

This attractive and successful book was first published eight years ago, and noticed in *IRSH*, XVI (1971), p. 114. In the present edition the second half of the text has been very thoroughly rewritten and updated.

SALGÃO, GĀMINI. *The Elizabethan Underworld*. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd, London; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1977. 221 pp. Ill. £ 5.50.

Making excellent use of, and often quoting from, contemporary sources — there is a helpful glossary of underworld terms —, the author draws a very vivid picture of the life of thieves, highway vagabonds, prostitutes etc., but also of such shady figures as fortune tellers and astrologers. The fears and attitudes of people not living on the seamy side of society also come up for an interesting discussion. There is a great number of really impressive illustrations.

SKELLEY, ALAN RAMSAY. *The Victorian Army at Home. The Recruitment and Terms and Conditions of the British Regular, 1859-1899*. Croom Helm, London; McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal 1977. 364 pp. £ 9.95.

Very interesting source material has been worked up into this study on the rank and file of the British army between the Crimean and Boer Wars. The author deals with the progress made in medical care, the relative backwardness of especially technical education, questions of discipline and insubordination, material conditions, and the recruiting problem. Much information is provided on the social background of the NCO's and the ranks, and also on promotion opportunities within the army (only a small proportion got commissions).

Social Control in Nineteenth Century Britain. Ed. by A. P. Donajgrodzki. Croom Helm, London; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N.J.) 1977. 258 pp. £ 8.50.

One notion from the sociological concept of social control can be, according to the editor, especially profitable to the historian, viz., "its assertion that the cultural forms of the different component parts of social systems are formed in a process of interaction". He is of the opinion "that it will be in the study of the relations between rich and poor that such an approach will have most immediate value". An example of a balanced argument is the contribution by John Stevenson on "Social Control and the Prevention of Riots in England, 1789-1829". A certain measure of one-sidedness is characteristic of the contribution dealing with the social-control function of religion, by Jenifer Hart.

STEVENS, JOHN. *England's Last Revolution. Pentrich 1817. Moorland Publishing Company, Hartington, Buxton 1977. 167 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 5.40.*

After giving a short account of the increased misery of the poor in 1815-17 and of the preparation, through the Luddite system, of people for leader-

ship, the author sets forth in great detail the (unsuccessful) attempt to incite a massive rising, in which some 400 men from Pentrich and other Derbyshire villages were involved. Of the ensuing trial (three people were hanged, fourteen deported to Australia for life) and its aftermath full particulars are given.

STONE, LAWRENCE. *The Family, Sex and Marriage In England 1500-1800*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1977. xxxi, 800 pp. Ill. £ 16.00.

In the present volume the focus is on what, according to the author, are three successive types of English family life: the open lineage family, the restricted patriarchal nuclear family, and the closed domesticated nuclear family. This last, which had superseded its predecessor by 1700, was characterized by intimacy, personal relationships and more permissive attitudes, whereas previously the family had been a "group of replaceable surrogates, both spouses and more particularly children". It is not hard to find evidence that would invalidate at least part of Professor Stone's sweeping argument, but at all events this is very readable, and so is the separate section on sex.

Testaments of Radicalism. *Memoirs of Working Class Politicians 1790-1885*. Ed. and introd. by David Vincent. Europa Publications Ltd, London 1977. vii, 246 pp. Ill. £ 7.00.

In a general introduction the editor makes interesting broad observations on nineteenth-century autobiographies of working men. He has selected five memoirs, each of which is preceded by a special introduction and is expertly annotated. The first is that of Thomas Hardy, founder and secretary of the London Corresponding Society, a typical master artisan (shoemaker), who demanded a radical reform of Parliament and sympathized with the French Revolution. The other authors are the radical publisher (of, among other things, the *Reasoner*) James Watson, Thomas Dunning, John James Bezer and Benjamin Wilson, whose record of radicalism in Halifax stretches from Peterloo to the Third Reform Bill (1885).

THOMIS, MALCOLM I. and PETER HOLT. *Threats of Revolution in Britain 1789-1848*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1977. viii, 147 pp. £ 6.95. (Paper: £ 2.50.)

Commenting on much scholarly work done recently, the authors of this fascinating and timely account of popular movements such as intended by and/or embodied in the London Corresponding Society, the Hampden Clubs and Chartism give cautious answers to pertinent questions. As a rule, the leaders of the movements did not pursue any revolutionary objects; the belief in the effects of parliamentary reform was immense. Stubbornness on the part of the Government, which stuck to an outworn constitution, made those movements yet push ahead, but popular support receded as they really took on revolutionary traits.

WOHL, ANTHONY S. *The Eternal Slum. Housing and Social Policy in Victorian London*. Edward Arnold, London 1977. xxv, 386 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 15.50.

The caption of one of the many well-selected illustrations in the present volume states: "The slum cannot be understood solely in terms of its morbid pathology and physical attributes, but its inner workings, values, sense of itself and social history remain too obscure for a fully balanced view of its complete social reality." Yet the author has managed to write what can safely be called a standard work on the subject. One of the themes is the gradual change in the approach of the government and the middle classes, whose main concern had been for a long time the danger of epidemics. Efforts to ease the situation in the slums by private citizens (e.g., Miss Hill) are described vividly. Prerequisites for amelioration (1863: first underground passenger railway) come up for ample discussion. The readiness of the county authorities to accept a degree of responsibility receives more attention than the role of the national government.

Worker directors speak. By the British Steel Corporation Employee Directors with John Bank and Ken Jones. Gower Press, Farnborough (Hants.) 1977. xiv, 114 pp. £ 5.00.

The seventeen employee directors on the British Steel Corporation divisional boards and one on the main board, appointed by the trade unions, strive after a significant share in the power of decision making. Experiences, dating back to 1968, are related here candidly. The possible conflict of roles (loyalty to the company or loyalty to the union) comes up for discussion. Among the appendices there is a "Syllabus of training course"; the duration of these courses was five weeks.

OTHER BOOKS

HOWELL, DAVID. *British Social Democracy. A Study in Development and Decay*. Croom Helm, London 1976. 320 pp.

MCALLISTER, IAN. *The Northern Ireland Social Democratic and Labour Party*. Foreword by Richard Rose. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1977. xxi, 200 pp.

Greece

VUIDASKIS, VASSILIOS. *Tradition und sozialer Wandel auf der Insel Kreta*. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1977. xii, 500 pp. Maps. DM 80.00.

In this sociological study several widely accepted notions on development are critically examined. The author argues that modernization of Crete can be expected neither from industrialization nor from agricultural reform, as the necessary conditions (for instance, fertility of the soil) are absent or too weak. The process of social change is said to be dependent on the (further)

development of tourism; for this, notably for an understanding of the tourists' culture and attitudes, the co-operation of Cretans who have worked abroad is considered to be essential.

Italy

POULAT, EMILE. *Catholicisme, démocratie et socialisme. Le mouvement catholique et Mgr Benigni de la naissance du socialisme à la victoire du fascisme*. Casterman, Paris 1977. 560 pp. F.fr. 98.00.

The central theme of the present volume is the question how Mgr Umberto Benigni (1862-1934), who during the First World War headed a secret intelligence service of the Vatican, could evolve from a left-wing Roman Catholic, an active representative of the Christian Social movement, into an adherent of Fascism. The author argues that Benigni epitomizes in a way a tendency to be observed in the *Popolari*. Very often he is side-tracked into a variety of other subjects (several within the field of ecclesiastical history).

ROMANO, SALVATORE F. *Le classi sociali in Italia dal Medioevo all'età contemporanea*. 3a ed. riveduta e aum. Einaudi, Torino 1977. xvi, 587 pp. L. 7500.

Compared with the original edition, which was noticed in IRSH, X (1965), p. 523, this useful survey of Italian social history has more than doubled. The new sections deal with the workers' and peasants' movements in the nineteenth century, the years immediately following the First World War, and the Fascist regime. The bibliography has been dropped.

TOGLIATTI, PALMIRO. *Sur Gramsci*. Trad. de l'it. par Béatrice Bretonnière. Préface de Jacques Texier. *Eléments pour une biographie politique de Togliatti* par Jean Rony. Editions Sociales, Paris 1977. 351 pp. F.fr. 50.00.

The writings of Togliatti selected for the present volume date from 1927 onwards. For an insight into his own conception of Communism the most revealing are two contributions on Leninism and Gramsci. Mr Rony's short biographical survey (28 pages) is very fragmentary; it stresses Togliatti's independence of mind as evidenced by his 1935 thesis of the possibility to avoid war.

VENTURI, FRANCO. *Settecento riformatore. II. La chiesa e la repubblica dentro i loro limiti 1758-1774*. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1976. xv, 355 pp. Ill. L. 10000.

This book links up with the same author's *Settecento riformatore. Da Muratori a Beccaria*, which was noticed in IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 309. The subject is the rise of anticlericalism, or rather anti-curialism and anti-Jesuitism, during the pontificate of Clemens XIII and Clemens XIV (the latter suppressed the Jesuits). Due allowance is made for foreign influences and regional differentiation. The volume is aptly illustrated.

The Netherlands

De economische geschiedenis van Nederland. Onder red. van J. H. van Stuijvenberg. Wolters-Noordhoff, Groningen 1977. xvi, 398 pp. Maps. D.fl. 39.50.

The present volume was published on the occasion of the bicentenary of the *Nederlandsche Maatschappij voor Nijverheid en Handel*. Apart from J. A. van Lanschot Hubrecht, who describes the history of the above society, eight economic historians deal with the successive stages of the Dutch economy, and a separate chapter is devoted to colonial activities. As the contributors were allowed a considerable measure of freedom, the result is a series of essays rather than a unified history.

SCHAMA, SIMON. *Patriots and Liberators. Revolution in the Netherlands 1780-1813*. Collins, London 1977. xx, 745 pp. Maps. £ 15.00.

This is an ambitious book, not without flaws, but certainly a landmark in the historiography of the Netherlands. The young English author argues that what the Dutch have generally frowned upon as the *Patriottentijd* and the *Franse Tijd* is an intrinsic part of their history, not a mere by-product or reflection of what happened abroad. The main protagonists are the Dutch reformers and revolutionaries, their revolt against the Orangist oligarchy, their exile, their come-back in 1795, and their awkward relations with the French "liberators". Mr Schama is particularly good at describing their reforms and their plight when, under Napoleon's brother Louis, survival rather than revival became the order of the day. Notably this part of his book is largely based on hitherto untapped source material.

Spain

CARR, RAYMOND. *The Spanish Tragedy. The Civil War in Perspective*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1977. xvii, 336 pp. Maps. £ 10.00.

The present distinctly synthesizing study is remarkable for its balanced treatment of both the Republican and the Nationalist sides. The analysis of the social forces at work deserves notice; for instance, it is argued that small farmers as a rule preferred the Nationalists for fear of higher wages to be paid to their labourers. The author calls it a myth "that it was the government's failure to arm the proletarian militia that allowed the rebellion to succeed". His opinion on the experiments in collectivization is that "the viability of libertarian communism" is neither proved nor disproved. An epilogue deals with the years of Franco's rule (1939-75), a postscript with events since his death.

CUADRAT, XAVIER. *Socialismo y anarquismo en Cataluña (1899-1911)*. Los orígenes de la C.N.T. Prólogo: Casimir Martí. Ediciones de la Revista de Trabajo, Madrid 1976. 682 pp. Ptas 650.

In its discussion of an until recently little investigated period in the history of the Catalan workers' movement this study is all but coextensive with Romero Maura's *La Rosa de Fuego* (vide IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 146), without the two books overlapping one another. Where Romero Maura paid special attention to Lerroux and the influence he exerted, Cuadrat focuses on the relations between the Socialist Party and the CNT. Moreover, the present author writes from a more specific Catalan angle. He has done less work on primary sources, but he does offer a very great amount of factual information, almost in the tradition of Max Nettlau. So it is a pity there is neither an index nor a sound bibliography.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

D'AGOSTINO, ANTHONY. *Marxism and the Russian Anarchists*. Germinal Press, San Francisco 1977. xiii, 279 pp. \$ 8.95. (Paper: \$ 3.95.)

In the present volume of essays the accent is on the attitudes towards Marxism and, in part, on the criticisms of developments in the Soviet Union. The author argues that "the political economy of Marxism – revolving around the idea of the class struggle – was closer to the core of Bakuninism than that of Kropotkinism", Kropotkin's "outlook of communism [being] based much more on communities". Other writers dealt with are Maksimov, Volin, Aršinov and Machajski; the chapter on the last-mentioned (neither a real Anarchist nor a Russian) is almost identical with the article in IRSH, XIV (1969), pp. 54ff.

GRIMSTED, PATRICIA KENNEDY. *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR*. Moscow and Leningrad. Supplement 1. Bibliographical Addenda. Inter Documentation Company AG, Zug 1976. xviii, 201 pp. S.fr. 37.50.

Dr Grimsted's directory of Moscow and Leningrad archives, which was published in 1972 and noticed in IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 494, listed and annotated hundreds of printed catalogues and other finding aids. This bibliographical part could not be complete at the time, and new titles have been appearing ever since. Hence the importance of the above bibliographical supplement, which also includes guides to mediaeval and non-Russian manuscript holdings in the Soviet Union.

LORENZ, RICHARD. *Sozialgeschichte der Sowjetunion*. 1. 1917-1945. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1976. 382 pp. DM 11.00.

This is an excellent guide to the economic and social history of the Soviet Union up to 1945. Politics are discussed factually, in so far as they partly reflected, partly shaped socio-economic conditions. The author, who is ready to recognize positive qualities in "War Communism", accentuates the importance of the course chosen in 1929 as a serious barrier against the development of Socialism in the country. He is critical of the "voluntaristic

industrialization policy”, and provides interesting figures on the relative, and sometimes even absolute, fall in industrial production at the time of the big trials. Sympathy with the position adopted in the later 1920’s by Bucharin, Rykov and Tomskij is quite evident.

PERRIE, MAUREEN. *The agrarian policy of the Russian Socialist-Revolutionary Party from its origins through the revolution of 1905-1907.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1976 [*recte* 1977]. xii, 216 pp. £ 6.75.

A short discussion of earlier populism precedes a systematic account of the immediate origins of the Socialist Revolutionary Party in the 1890’s and its evolution until the time of Stolypin’s reforms. The author concentrates on Černov’s vision of an imminent peasant revolution with a truly Socialist character, on the peasant movements of 1902 and 1905, and on the relationships between the SRP and such organizations as the Agrarian Socialist League. The re-appraisal of the potential role of the peasantry among part of the intelligentsia comes clearly to the fore.

OTHER BOOKS

SCHULZE, PETER W. *Herrschaft und Klassen in der Sowjetgesellschaft. Die historischen Bedingungen des Stalinismus.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1977. 268 pp.

VOROŽEJKIN, I. E. [i] S. L. SENJAVSKIJ. *Rabočij klass – veduščaja sila sovet-skogo obščestva (Voprosy metodologii i istoriografii).* Izdatel’stvo “Mysl”, Moskva 1977. 374 pp.

Yugoslavia

DJILAS, MILOVAN. *Wartime.* Transl. by Michael B. Petrovich. Martin Secker & Warburg, London 1977. x, 470 pp. Ill. £ 7.95.

Largely based on personal recollections, the present volume is a vivid and incisive account of “a war which was national in its inspirations and slogans, and Communist in its core and objectives”. The appeal of Communism in a country where even the “First Proletarian Brigade” was proletarian only “in an ideological sense” was – in the case of Montenegrin peasants (with whose traditions the author has very strong ties) – that it had become linked “with patriarchal justice and sacrifice”. In discussing Tito’s elevation to a position of eminence Djilas explains with remarkable candidness how he came to terms with the regime, in the end “willingly accepting Tito as my ruler, my master, despite my ideal and desire for a world without masters, despite my own integrity and my own vanity”. The political necessity for the Communists to fight even when there was no military necessity is one of the noteworthy themes lucidly discussed.

OTHER BOOKS

BOONZAJER FLAES, ROBERT MARIUS. Macht in overvloed. Ontwikkelingen in het Joegoslavische arbeiderszelfbestuur. Proefschrift [. . .] Universiteit van Amsterdam [. . .]. Samsom Uitgeverij, Alphen aan den Rijn, Brussel 1978. 278 pp.

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

Vilém Kahan is research officer in the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis.

Sheldon Spear is Associate Professor of History, Luzerne County Community College, Nanticoke, Pennsylvania.

Anthony W. Wright is Lecturer in Politics, Department of Extramural Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham.

P. J. Murphy is Lecturer in Sociology, University of Leicester, Leicester.

Maurice Caplan is Part-time Tutor in Social and Economic History, Department of Adult Education, University of Nottingham, Nottingham.