

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

MARQUARDT, FRIEDRICH-WILHELM. *Theologie und Sozialismus. Das Beispiel Karl Barths*. 2. Aufl. Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München; Matthias-Grünewald-Verlag, Mainz 1972. 374 pp. DM 29.50.

The neo-orthodox Protestant theologian Karl Barth proclaimed the end of ideology in matters of faith ("Let God be God!"), but at the same time he was politically on the Left, because in his view God and Jesus were "revolutionaries". The author of the present volume even tries to demonstrate a definite impact of Socialism on Barth's theological thought. Belonging to the *marxisant* New Left he tends to overstate his case, while being a theologian rather than a historian he fails to specify the nature of the Socialist determinant (in Chapter III the emphasis is on Lenin, in Chapter VII on the Anarchist-Utopian tradition).

OTHER BOOKS

ROTH, GERHARD. *Gramscis Philosophie der Praxis. Eine neue Deutung des Marxismus*. Patmos-Verlag, Düsseldorf 1972. 250 pp.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Agrarian Policies and Problems in Communist and Non-Communist Countries. Ed. by W. A. Douglas Jackson. University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1971. viii, 488 pp. \$ 15.00.

The present volume collects the papers and comments read before a symposium that was held at the Far Eastern and Russian Institute of the University of Washington, Seattle, in the summer of 1967. The opening paper is a comparative survey of Communist and non-Communist agrarian systems by Professor Wittfogel, with comments by R. P. Rochlin and Werner Klatt. Four contributions deal with historical, economic and institutional aspects of agriculture in the Soviet Union, and four with the situation in Communist China. Other papers serve comparative purposes, notably those on East and West Germany, by Konrad Merkel, on North and South Korea, by Ki Hyuk Pak, and on Taiwan, by S. C. Hsieh. Taken as a whole the volume meets high scholarly standards; many contributions are illustrated with tables and graphs.

CLEMENZ, MANFRED. *Gesellschaftliche Ursprünge des Faschismus*. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1972. 315 pp. DM 8.00.

The title of this book is utterly misleading: the author does not deal with the social origins of the Fascist movements, but with the socio-political background of their "engagement", in Italy and Germany, by the traditional elites. The historical divergence of the above countries bulks large in Dr Clemenz's "critical-materialist" theory, but at the same time Fascism is said to stand a fair chance in the United States. The rather loosely connected chapters of the book do not bear witness to any detailed historical knowledge; studies such as those by Sarti, Turner, or even Poulantzas, are not so much as mentioned.

DE PALMA, ARMANDO. *Le macchine e l'industria da Smith a Marx*. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1971. 307 pp. L. 1600.

The central theme of the present volume is the genesis of Marx's theory of industrialization up to the first volume of *Capital*. The young author, who is a philosopher rather than an economist, pays much attention to what were, in Marx's view, the social and political aspects of industrialization.

GUTIERREZ GARCIA, JOSE LUIS. *Conceptos fundamentales en la doctrina social de la Iglesia*. I. A-D. II. E-L. III. M-Q. IV. R-Z. Centro de Estudios Sociales del Valle de los Caídos, Madrid 1971. xxix, 520 pp.; xvii, 532 pp.; xvii, 550 pp.; xvii, 513 pp. Ptas 2600.

These four volumes constitute a real concordance of concepts that occur in the social teachings of the Popes since Leo XIII and of the second Vatican Council. The compiler, who presents ample quotations in a Spanish translation, has included not only the "fundamental" concepts but all sorts of catchwords. The latter range from *Marxismo* and *Totalitarismo* – there is no separate entry on Fascism, nor on the Jews, nor on the Indians (cf. above, p. 46) – to *Anemia religiosa*, *Ayuda a países subdesarrollados*, *Turismo*, and *Utopia*.

HALBWACHS, MAURICE. *Classes sociales et morphologie*. Prés. de Victor Karady. Les Editions de Minuit, Paris 1972. 461 pp. F.fr. 36.00.

The present volume reprints seventeen minor contributions of the French sociologist Halbwachs (1877-1945). The main subjects dealt with are class, social psychology, town planning and, last not least, methodology. A bibliography of Halbwachs's (non-political) writings is appended.

HARRINGTON, MICHAEL. *Socialism*. Saturday Review Press, New York 1972. vii, 436 pp. \$ 12.50.

"The peasants and the urban poor are not a substitute for the proletariat; the economy of a backward nation does not provide the material basis for socialism." This sentence may give some impression of the way of thinking and expressing a view which renders this book one of the most readable on the subject. The scope of the latter itself asks for a *capita selecta* approach. The author, himself a Socialist of the school of Norman Thomas, offers, among many other things, an evaluation of Marx, a democrat except for

the years 1848-50, who anticipated democratic Socialism without its bureaucratic fringe. Further, an interesting assessment of *Capital*, and a host of comments on present-day issues. Mr Harrington believes in the possibility of replacing "Socialist capitalism" by true Socialism; for him, Socialism should not be the end but the beginning of a "new history".

LEWIS, JOHN. *The Marxism of Marx*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1972. 266 pp. £ 2.00.

In a way the author belongs to that category of Marxists who believe that today, more than in Marx's own time, "Marxism" is the real clue for understanding and transforming the world. Although he does not neglect the standard issues, his main concern is therefore with such aspects as modernization, and consciousness as a "*sine qua non* of social development". The book is well written.

Man and the Social Sciences. Twelve Lectures delivered at the London School of Economics and Political Science tracing the development of the social sciences during the present century. Ed. by William A. Robson. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1972. xxxvii, 284 pp. £ 5.00. (Paper: £ 1.00.)

The subtitle of this volume gives a fair idea of its contents. The social sciences discussed include (economic) history (M. M. Postan), international relations (G. L. Goodwin), and law (O. Kahn-Freund). An index of names and subjects is appended.

Marxismusstudien. Siebte Folge. *Das Humanum als Kriterium der Gesellschaftsgestaltung*. Beiträge von Helmut Fleischer, Ulrich Duchrow, Vladimír Horský [u.a.] Hrsg. von Heinz Eduard Tödt. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1972. xi, 220 pp. DM 17.20.

Nine essays have been assembled in this volume. H. Fleischer considers that an authentically humanist Socialism is only feasible if the leadership consists of consciously humanist Marxists. The relationship between modern theology, Marxism and the developments in ecumenical thought are discussed by U. Duchrow, V. Horský and H. Simon, while M. Stöhr treats the common responsibility of Christians and Marxists (yardstick: *Praxis*). R. Stavenhagen, L. Niilus and T. Grimm write on Latin America and China. G. Petrović presents a devastating criticism of "bureaucratic Socialism" – a *contradictio in terminis*.

MÉSZÁROS, ISTVÁN. *Marx's Theory of Alienation*. 2nd ed. Merlin Press, London 1970. 356 pp. £ 2.25. (Paper: £ 1.00.)

This book presents us once again with the argument that "alienation" is the central concept in Marx's works, from the early writings down to *Capital*. The author, a former pupil of Lukács, analyzes Marx's relevant statements and applies them in a discussion of the topical question of whether "bourgeois

institutions" have any chance of survival. In his view, capitalism cannot solve the major social problems of our time.

MÜLLER, JOHANN BAPTIST. *Bedürfnis und Gesellschaft. Bedürfnis als Grundkategorie im Liberalismus, Konservatismus und Sozialismus.* Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1971. 175 pp. DM 38.00.

The author here argues that the concept of "need" (*Bedürfnis*) is eminently suitable as a criterion in demonstrating what Liberalism, Conservatism and Socialism have in common, and in what respects they differ. He examines the Communist dictum "To each according to his needs" in its historical origins and its meaning. The evaluation of material progress is a recurrent theme in the book. The majority of authors quoted are Socialists (including Proudhon) and Communists.

MURPHY, ROBERT F. *The Dialectics of Social Life. Alarms and Excursions in Anthropological Theory.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1972. x, 261 pp. £ 3.50. (Paper: £ 1.75.)

Like in many other books, the subtitle of the present volume is more representative of its contents than the pretentious clarion-call of the title. The author is an American anthropologist who, dissatisfied with positivism, functionalism and structuralism, tries his hand at a dialectical approach to social reality. But even his "alarms" are to be taken with a pinch of salt: "The theoretician's search for order leads him to believe that the tendency of the world is to break out of these contradictions, as did Hegel and Marx, but it is better theory to believe, as did Freud and Simmel, that this alienation of man defines his humanity and his social life."

OSSOWSKI, STANISLAW. *La structure de classes dans la conscience sociale.* Trad. du polonais par Anna Posner. Editions Anthropos, Paris 1971. 321 pp. F.fr. 27.00.

A German translation of this important Polish book on class and social stratification appeared in 1962, and was reviewed in *IRSH*, VIII (1963), p. 291. The present French translation has been long in coming. It is of good quality, but it has neither a bibliography nor an index.

SCHÜTTE, HEINZ. *Die Rolle der Genossenschaften bei der Industrialisierung.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH, Hannover 1971. 247 pp. DM 25.00.

A well-balanced evaluation of the role which (industrial) co-operatives could play in the modernization of underdeveloped countries. After a fairly detailed description of efforts in the nineteenth-century Western world (*ateliers nationaux*, for instance) the author concentrates on recent experiments in some African countries South of the Sahara. He argues that industrial co-operatives in a "pure" form have been historically unsuccessful and are today insignificant; yet the fundamental idea is sound, provided it be free from ideological pretensions. He is an advocate of mixed forms as

part of a "mobilizing mechanism", but adds that such undertakings can only function well if experts are not excluded.

SCHUMPETER, JOSEPH A. *Das Wesen des Geldes. Aus dem Nachlaß hrsg. und mit einer Einf. versehen von Fritz Karl Mann.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1970. xxvii, 341 pp. DM 46.00.

During his lifetime Schumpeter neither published nor completed what he himself called his "treatise on Money". The unfinished manuscript has now been carefully edited. The author conceives of money as a "superstructure" of the economy, but one which may well exercise a considerable influence of its own. Indices of names and subjects are appended.

Sowjetsystem und demokratische Gesellschaft. Eine vergleichende Enzyklopädie. Band V. Personenkult bis Sozialpsychologie. Herder, Freiburg, Basel, Wien 1972. viii pp., 1088 columns. DM 148.00.

This is the last volume but one in what amounts to an impressive standard work. It opens with a short but informative article on personality cult by H.-J. Steinberg. From among a wealth of excellent contributions we mention further V. N. Lidtke's article on Revisionism, and Th. Schieder's treatment of Revolution. To the latter, studies of the French Revolution (E. Schmitt) and the revolutions of 1848 (A. Dorpalen) are appended, in which much attention is devoted to the various interpretations put on these events.

HISTORY

A. D. Xenopol. *Studii privitoare la viața și opera sa.* Coord. vol. L. Boicu și Al. Zub. Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România, București 1972. 443 pp. Lei 26.00.

The present volume consists of thirty-nine studies on the great Rumanian scholar Alexandru Xenopol (1847-1920), his work as a historian, an economist and an educationalist, and, above all, his theory of history and science. Several contributors deal with his concept of historical series (or sequence) as a special form of causality. The overall picture is that of a progressist and even "materialist" thinker, though Octavian Buhociu associates Xenopol with American pragmatism. Summaries in French are appended.

Der Anarchismus. Hrsg. und eingel. von Erwin Oberländer. [Dokumente der Weltrevolution, Band 4.] Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg/B. 1972. 480 pp. S.fr. 38.00.

In the series of "Documents on World Revolution" this is the fourth volume. The preceding volumes were noticed in IRSH, XII (1967), pp. 485f., 518, and XV (1970), p. 307. A sober and thoughtful general introduction of 54 pages traces the history of the most important currents in Anarchism, and analyzes the problems with which the Anarchists and their interpreters are confronted. The documents selected are for the most part fairly unknown. Ten appear here for the first time in German: Schwitzguébel, Pelloutier,

Pestaña, our contemporaries Colin Ward and W. O. Reichert, and several others. The translations and annotation are excellent.

ARNHEIM, M. T. W. *The Senatorial Aristocracy in the Later Roman Empire*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1972. xiv, 258 pp. £ 5.25.

It is the central thesis of this book that after centuries of decline, which resulted in the rule of Diocletian, the senatorial aristocracy acquired new forms of economic, social and political control in the Western half of the Empire, notably in the countryside. Since it was centrifugal in nature, this development amounted to the disintegration of the Empire, and even paved the way for mediaeval feudalism. The author corroborates the first part of his thesis with a wealth of personal and institutional data, but the second part is not so original as he seems to claim (cf., for instance, Max Weber's *Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*).

BAUTIER, ROBERT-HENRI et JANINE SORNAY. *Les sources de l'histoire économique et sociale du Moyen Age*. Provence, Comtat Venaissin, Dauphiné, Etats de la Maison de Savoie. Vol. II. Archives ecclésiastiques, communales et notariales. Archives des marchands et des particuliers. Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1971. 775 pp. Maps. F.fr. 129.00.

The opening volume of this guide was noticed in IRSH, XIV (1969), pp. 271f. The materials listed and located in the present volume include archives of ecclesiastical authorities (including monastic orders, fraternities, etc.), municipalities, public notaries, merchants, and private persons. The areas covered are the same (extending roughly between the Lake of Geneva and the Mediterranean).

CLASEN, CLAUD-PETER. *Anabaptism. A Social History, 1525-1618*. Switzerland, Austria, Moravia, South and Central Germany. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1972. xviii, 523 pp. Maps. \$ 17.50.

Drawing upon both published and unpublished materials, Professor Clasen has written a detailed monograph on sixteenth-century Anabaptism in Central Europe. He pays due attention to the religious views and practices of these people, but the term social history in the subtitle is fully justified in that their social background, numerical strength, community life and position vis-a-vis society at large are the main topics dealt with. A special chapter, and the longest at that, is devoted to the Hutterites.

Comparative Development in Social Welfare. Ed. by E. W. Martin. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1972. 247 pp. £ 4.00.

The eight studies that make up this book all have the history of social policy and social welfare for their subject. Asa Briggs deals with general aspects of the British scene, the editor with the history of Poor-Law administration until 1865, James S. Taylor with "The Unreformed Workhouse,

1776-1834", Mark Neuman with the Speenhamland system in Berkshire, and E. C. Midwinter with Victorian social provision (central and local). Developments in the United States are discussed by Blanche D. Coll and Milton D. Speizman, while Brian Abel-Smith presents a comparative history of medical care.

DHOQUOIS, GUY. *Pour l'Histoire*. Editions Anthropos, Paris 1971. 334 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

The author tries to tackle quite a few questions, and in doing so he leaps from one issue to the other. Historical materialism, in his eyes, is the science of history *par excellence*, but in evaluating the various social systems past and present he is heaping a fair share of criticism not only on the usual objects such as neo-imperialism, but on "state capitalism" as well. Mao Tse-tung is singled out for definite, though not jubilating, praise: "The theme of the Cultural Revolution has henceforward a universal meaning."

FEDYSHYN, OLEH S. *Germany's Drive to the East and the Ukrainian Revolution, 1917-1918*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1971. xii, 401 pp. Maps. \$ 15.00.

Drawing upon German and Austrian archival materials, Professor Fedyshyn has written a detailed study on the political relations between Germany and the Ukraine at the time of the Russian Revolution. Unlike Fritz Fischer, the author views German policies in terms of improvisation rather than consistent planning. His argument is not fully conclusive; for a thorough critique we refer to Fritz T. Epstein's article in *The Russian Review*, XXXI (1972), pp. 286ff.

Der Friede von Brest-Litowsk. Ein unveröffentlichter Band aus dem Werk des Untersuchungsausschusses der Deutschen Verfassungsgebenden Nationalversammlung und des Deutschen Reichstages. Bearb. von Werner Hahlweg. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1971. lxxxiv, 737 pp. DM 98.00.

This excellently annotated documentation contains the materials collected by a sub-commission of the *Untersuchungsausschuss der Nationalversammlung und des Reichstages*. They give much insight into the views held among German military men and politicians, on the motives of these leading personalities and, to some extent, on their expectations. The Russians' tactics are less clearly reflected in the documents. The editor's introduction sheds light, among other things, on the work of the parliamentary commission.

HALTERN, UTZ. *Die Londoner Weltausstellung von 1851. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der bürgerlich-industriellen Gesellschaft im 19. Jahrhundert*. Verlag Aschendorff, Münster 1971. vii, 397 pp. DM 64.00.

The author, a pupil of Heinz Gollwitzer, places the Great Exhibition of 1851 in the wide historical context of "bourgeois-industrial society". The preparations, the Crystal Palace, the national commissions and exhibits, the

ideologies bound up with the Exhibition, and its practical results are only a few of the aspects dealt with. The volume is based on contemporary sources including manuscript materials in British, French and (West) German archives.

HODGETT, GERALD A. J. *A Social and Economic History of Medieval Europe*. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1972. x, 246 pp. £ 2.75. (Paper: £ 1.40.)

The second word in the title of this book is rather out of place since social history is here discussed in relation to or in function of economic developments only. As a discussion of the latter aspect of mediaeval society the volume is certainly an informed and useful outline. A bibliography and an index are appended.

HUMBERT-DROZ, JULES. *Mémoires. Dix ans de lutte antifasciste 1931-1941*. A la Baconnière, Neuchâtel 1972. 429 pp. Ill. S.fr. 36.00.

The present third volume of Humbert-Droz's memoirs, which are an invaluable source for the history of Communism, was the last one to be written by the author, who died in 1971. After his work for the Comintern had come to an end, Humbert-Droz led the Swiss CP during the years 1931-41. He describes in detail his struggle for united action with other antifascists. Up to 1935, when the Comintern adopted the same position, his views on this subject brought him into serious conflict with the Russian leadership, notably with Stalin. The description of the vicissitudes of the Swiss CP is interesting; the party had been viewed with growing suspicion by the authorities, and was finally outlawed.

IRVINE, KEITH. *The Rise of the Coloured Races*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1972. x, 646 pp. £ 5.50.

More than half this book consists of a broadly traced, though not amateurish, history of relations among races from Antiquity up to and including colonial times. The slave trade occupies an important place, as do the first and later attempts to abolish slavery (the San Domingo rising of 1791, Toussaint Louverture's short-lived rule some ten years later, the American Civil War). Much attention is paid to the origins of decolonization movements, and detailed accounts are given of some of the many emancipation struggles. The tone is moderate; no culprits are singled out. The ideal is that of a common world culture.

LANE, MARGARET. *Frances Wright and the 'Great Experiment'*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1972; Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa (N. J.). vi, 50 pp. Ill. £ 1.20.

Frances Wright (1795-1852) was an idealistic Scottish woman who won fame (and notoriety) by her Nashoba settlement and other humanitarian enterprises in the United States. The present booklet is a popular biography which does not break new ground, but is written with vividness and sympathy.

LAQUEUR, WALTER. *A History of Zionism*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1972. xvi, 640 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 6.50.

Professor Laqueur, a prominent student of contemporary history, has now written a well-balanced and well-documented account of the Zionist movement up to 1948. The volume makes fascinating reading, but at the same time it may serve as a handbook; a bibliography and a detailed index are appended. The materials upon which the author has drawn include books and periodicals in Hebrew.

LAZITCH, BRANKO and MILORAD M. DRACHKOVITCH. *Lenin and the Comintern*. Vol. I. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1972. xiii, 683 pp. \$ 17.50.

In their account of Lenin's role as founder and leader of the Comintern, the authors have managed to add to our knowledge in many details. A chapter on "proletarian internationalism" precedes an elaborate description focusing on national and colonial questions, on the relations with the French Communists, and especially on those with the German KPD and KAPD. The treatment of the backgrounds of Kun's 1921 mission, to give one example, is very sophisticated. This volume carries the story well into the eventful year 1921, when Lenin and Trockij began to disentangle themselves from Comintern organizational duties and functions as they concentrated on domestic problems and on the relations of the Soviet State with the governments of foreign powers. A second volume will deal with the years up to 1924 (Lenin's death).

LINDENBERG, DANIEL. *L'Internationale communiste et l'école de classe*. Préface de Nicos Poulantzas. Textes all. trad. par E. Leypold. François Maspero, Paris 1972. 398 pp. F.fr. 36.00.

Assuming that errors were committed by the Soviet leaders in the 'thirties also in the field of educational policy, the editor has selected documents emanating from the Comintern and the affiliated parties up to and including 1931. There are two categories of questions, first, the capitalist domination of the schools, and, second, the efforts at creating a new, Socialist type of education, helping to achieve a "cultural revolution". Present-day issues are demonstrated to have deep roots in the past. Each section (the "heritage" - Kautsky and others -, the French and the German CPs on the class nature of both "neutral" and confessionalized schools, and the school reform projects in Russia since the revolution) is preceded by an introduction.

LUXEBURG, ROSA. *Briefe an Leon Jogiches*. Mit einer Einl. von Feliks Tych. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1971. 392 pp. DM 28.00.

The original edition of this correspondence appeared recently in Polish. The editor, Feliks Tych, points out that all available letters are reproduced integrally. Since the criticism of Lenin's views occupies a fairly important place in them, he devotes, in his introduction, some space to the two conceptions of the party. The letters are also of interest for Rosa Luxemburg's

work in and for the Polish party, although – naturally – the Germans come up for discussion as well. The atmosphere of the changing personal relationship between Luxemburg and Jogiches is apparent throughout.

MAHLER, RAPHAEL. *A History of Modern Jewry 1780-1815.* Vallentine, Mitchell, London 1971. xxiii, 742 pp. £ 7.00.

This is the opening volume of an abridged and revised version of a standard work which was published in Hebrew during the 'fifties. The author presents a broad panorama of the Jewish communities in America, Europe, and Palestine; a separate chapter is devoted to Hassidism. He is in sympathy with the emancipation brought about by the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, but not with assimilationism, nor with the Jewish "notables" and the Jewish "bourgeoisie".

OBERMANN, KARL. *Die ungarische Revolution von 1848/49 und die demokratische Bewegung in Deutschland.* Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1971. 70 pp. Ill. \$ 2.60.

About two thirds of this book consist of the text proper, which vindicates the importance and the (relative) ripeness of the Hungarian revolution and its impact on Europe, especially on Germany. The author offers details on German participation in the struggles. The appendix contains several interesting documents, testifying, among other things, to the loyalty of the German-speaking citizens of Hungary and to the social contents of the revolution.

Il pensiero socialista 1791-1848. Testi e note biografiche. A cura di Gian Mario Bravo. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1971. xlv, 1289 pp. L. 6000.

The "Spectre of Communism", says the editor, was not an invention of Marx and Engels, as the early Socialists prove. In this collection, integral texts alternate with extracts. Although some less well-known authors (mostly Italians) are represented, the more renowned ones prevail. Babeuf, Maréchal (*Manifest of the Equals*), Godwin, Saint-Simon, William Thompson, Fourier, Blanqui, Considerant, Owen, Weitling, Blanc, Cabet, Dézamy, Moses Hess – they are all there. But Socialism is conceived broadly enough for Lamennais to be included as well as Mazzini. The Communist League is dealt with in a separate chapter. The editor introduces each chapter by short biographies and elaborate bibliographies.

Population and Social Change. Ed. by D. V. Glass and Roger Revelle. Edward Arnold, London 1972. viii, 520 pp. £ 7.50.

The achievements of historical demography are of great interest from the vantage point of social history as well. The 26 studies collected in this volume deal in part with general subjects, for instance, D. Landes's contribution on the treatment of population in history textbooks, and that by D. M. Heer on economic development and changes in the fertility rate. Other studies

deal with special cases. J. Henripin and Y. Péron discuss the demographic transition in the Province of Quebec, and S. B. Hanley and K. Yamamura population trends and economic growth in pre-industrial Japan. Both here and in other contributions the interrelationship between demographic, economic and social factors receives much attention. A detailed index is appended.

THOMAS, BRINLEY. *Migration and Urban Development. A Reappraisal of British and American Long Cycles.* Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1972. xvi, 259 pp. £ 3.80. (Paper: £ 1.90.)

The greater part of this volume consists of a re-appraisal of the demographic effects of migration on urban development, in particular in the USA. The British cycle in housebuilding is demonstrated to have been inverse to that of America, Canada and Australia, Britain being, in the years under consideration (1860-1913), the main supplier of funds. Other chapters deal with the reverse process of the years since 1945, a century of Negro migration in the USA, and non-white immigration in Britain.

WILLIAMS, ROBERT C. *Culture in Exile. Russian Emigrés in Germany, 1881-1941.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1972. xx, 404 pp. Ill. \$ 14.50.

The scope of the present volume is much wider than that of Volkmann's book on the Russian emigration in Germany, which was noticed in *IRSH*, XII (1967), pp. 132f. This is not only true in a chronological sense, but also in that it covers the whole spectrum from the extreme Left to the extreme Right. Moreover, the author pays special attention to the non-Russian element in the emigration, notably the Germans and the Jews, and to phenomena such as cultural Russophilia and the "Dostoevskij epidemic". The volume contains a wealth of information, which is in part based on manuscript sources.

ZORN, WOLFGANG. *Einführung in die Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit. Probleme und Methoden.* Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1972. 110 pp. DM 8.80.

The subtitle of this booklet should be seen as an essential qualification: far from presenting a history or an historical outline, the author just shows beginners about in the "kitchen" of economic and social history (including the auxiliary sciences). The focus is definitely on economic history; the working class and the workers' movement are even scarcely mentioned. The bibliographical references may be useful even if the selection is not always convincing.

OTHER BOOKS

DIMITRIJEVIC, PAUL. *L'Organisation internationale du Travail. Histoire de la représentation patronale.* Librairie de l'Université Georg & Cie S.A., Genève 1972. viii, 512 pp. Ill.

DOMARCHI, JEAN. *Marx et l'Histoire.* L'Herne, Paris 1972. 271 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

BARBASH, JACK, with the assistance of Kate Barbash. *Trade Unions and National Economic Policy*. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, London 1972. xiv, 206 pp. \$ 8.50.

Selected country cases (Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, West Germany, the United Kingdom and France) are here investigated with regard to trade-union involvement in national economic policies, especially in the 1960's. The chapter on Sweden – the “ideal type” – is the most elaborate. The central theme is “a union undertaking to relate its protective demands in collective bargaining and legislation to specified national policy goals”, and the causes of the (partial) successes and failures which have so far resulted from this conception of the role of the unions. The approach is a general one, and is based preponderantly on materials in English. A concluding chapter discusses implications for the United States.

Family Issues of Employed Women in Europe and America. Ed. by Andrée Michel. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1971. v, 166 pp. Hfl. 42.00.

The studies collected in this volume deal with the problem of working women in relation to their family involvement. The editor contributes a study on “Interaction and Goal Attainment in Parisian Working Wives' Families”: “the wife's employment is not only a resource which permits the wife to remold the traditional allocation of sex roles, but also a resource for the attainment of family goals”. Apart from a chapter on “The Husband Provider Role”, by E. Grønseth, the other contributions in the first part, on Europe, treat of Communist countries. The second part discusses family issues in the USA. We mention R. H. Weller's thoughtful analysis of the impact of female employment upon fertility.

Leaders of the Communist World. Ed. by Rodger Swearingen. The Free Press, New York; Collier-Macmillan Limited, London 1971. xv, 632 pp. Ill. \$ 17.95.

The selection of party leaders in non-Communist countries is explained in the introduction, which makes mention of the fact that the average age of the leaders of the Communist world in 1969 was 63. The first part is devoted to “veteran strategists of the postwar era”: Thorez and Togliatti (portraits by R. A. Wohl), Chruščev (M. Rush), Aidit (J. M. Van der Kroef) and Nosaka (R. Swearingen). Part II deals with leaders of the parties in power. Examples are Liu Shao-ch'i (Mong-Ping Lee), Ulbricht (B. Wilhelm), Gomulka (R. F. Staar), Ceausescu (“Rumania's Conservative Nationalist” – S. Fischer-Galati), and Tito (F. W. Neal). The third part – key figures in “critical” non-Communist countries – contains descriptions of Waldeck Rochet (P. Delain), Longo (W. S. Caldwell) and others. The competence of the authors is obvious throughout.

LENDVAI, PAUL. *Anti-Semitism Without Jews*. Communist Eastern Europe. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City (N.Y.) 1971. vii, 393 pp. \$ 7.95.

In spite of the protestations of the Communists and their fellow-travellers that they are merely "anti-Zionist" and that antisemitism "ne saurait exister dans une société sans classe" (Sartre), Eastern Europe has been the only scene of a collusion between endemic antisemitism and official policy since Hitler. This is fully borne out in the present volume, which focuses on Poland and Czechoslovakia. However, the author also discusses the surprising exceptions of Hungary and Rumania, two countries with a much larger Jewish population. Communism and antisemitism are neither mutually exclusive nor coextensive.

MARTINET, GILLES. *Les cinq communismes: russe, yougoslave, chinois, tchèque, cubain*. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1971. 253 pp. F.fr. 15.50.

In the author's opinion "we live in a time in which it is possible to get rid of private capitalists but not yet to suppress the relationships emanating from the capitalist mode of production". He is therefore inclined to stress the rise of new elites (bureaucracies) in the countries under consideration. The latter are treated in a rather elementary form. Notable are the many comparisons made between them. As to the future, the author expects a rejuvenation of Marxism in the West, the Communist bureaucracies having managed to suppress free thought.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

CHILCOTE, RONALD H. *Emerging Nationalism in Portuguese Africa. Documents*. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1972. lxvi, 646 pp. Maps. \$ 25.00.

Nationalism is defined here "as a complex of concepts valued among people who not only honor the symbols of nationality inherent in patriotism but accept the nation as the supreme arbiter of human activities". Nine types (indigenous, traditional, religious, humanitarian, liberal, bourgeois, integral or totalitarian, Jacobin and technological) of nationalism in general are relevant for six types of nationalism in Portuguese Africa, including Portuguese nationalism. The documents cover the years 1945-65 and reflect the Portuguese Government's position, and that of the opposition in Portugal itself as far as the colonies are concerned, as well as the views of the various insurrectionist movements in the colonies. It is an impressive collection, well introduced and annotated, and presented in an excellent arrangement. United Nations and other international and African organizations' reports and resolutions are included.

SILLERY, ANTHONY. *Africa. A Social Geography*. 2nd ed. Duckworth, London 1972. xii, 251 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 4.75.

The present edition of Dr Sillery's book, which was originally published in 1961, has been completely revised and updated. Within a relatively short

compass the richly illustrated volume contains a wealth of information on the physical characteristics and the population of the continent and the separate countries, much attention being paid to the historical background.

Egypt

EL KOSHERI MAHFOUZ. *Socialisme et pouvoir en Egypte*. Préface de Maurice Duverger. Introd. de Boutros Boutros Ghali. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, Paris 1972. 292 pp. F.fr. 42.00.

This study was finished in November, 1967. More recent events, and notably the slowing down of economic growth in consequence of the war effort, could therefore not be taken into consideration. Nevertheless, the book is interesting enough, giving a full account by a sympathizer of the evolution of what is called – in broad definition – “a national Socialism”. Intra-party conflicts as well as the ideological and political struggles among the representatives of different regimes in the Arab world receive much attention, as does “solidarity with the progressive forces of the Third World”.

Ghana

PEIL, MARGARET. *The Ghanaian Factory Worker: Industrial Man in Africa*. Cambridge University Press, London 1972. x, 254 pp. Maps. £ 5.20.

Among the countries in West Africa, Ghana comes second (after the Ivory Coast) as regards the proportion of its population engaged in wage labour; nevertheless, factory workers constituted only a fractional part of the nine per cent of the population engaged in manufacturing in 1960. The author has conducted many interviews in order to procure the data worked up in this informative book, which deals with several features of the workers' lives, conditions of work, mobility, and so on. She concludes that the “Ghanaian factory worker is becoming modern while maintaining many aspects of his traditional culture”.

South Africa

KINLOCH, G. C. *The Sociological Study of South Africa: An Introduction*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1972. xvi, 180 pp. Ill. £ 5.00.

The plan of this book is that of an introduction to sociology with – on the large majority of its pages – application of sociological concepts to South African history. The author argues that the society's “high degree of social and cultural pluralism” is an element of stability notwithstanding the very obvious, and sometimes frustrating, social control by the whites.

WILSON, FRANCIS. *Labour in the South African Gold Mines 1911-1969*. Cambridge University Press, London 1972. xviii, 218 pp. Ill. £ 4.60.

The social history of the gold mining industry, which served as a model for *apartheid*, is here recounted in detail. The central problem discussed is

the determination of wages for the black and the white workers. According to the author, who considers a reduction of the black-white earnings gap to be in the interest of the country and its whole population, Africans' wages may be even lower now than they were in 1911. The study is of a high standard and the documentation is excellent.

AMERICA

GUINCHARD, MARIE-THERESE. *Le Macho et les Sud-Américaines*. Denoël/Gonthier, Paris 1972. 159 pp. F.fr. 15.00.

El Macho is the South American male of Iberian stock, of whom here an almost grotesque picture is drawn: 90,000,000 men are said to oppress 100,000,000 women, who long for the day of their emancipation. "Machism" is treated for a number of countries, such as Brazil, Uruguay, Chile and Peru. Of the Venezolan woman it is said that she has come nearest to abolish the secular yoke.

The Jewish Experience in Latin America. Selected Studies from the *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*. Ed. with an Introd. by Martin A. Cohen. American Jewish Historical Society, Waltham (Mass.); Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York n.d. [1972.] 2 vols. lxxxiii, 497 pp.; vi, 374 pp. \$ 29.50.

The present volumes contain most of the contributions on Latin American Jewry originally published in the above periodical and in its sequel, the *American Jewish Historical Quarterly* (since 1961). The focus is on the colonial period and on the attendant hardships, such as those caused by the Inquisition. The introduction includes some critical notes and a short bibliography.

Yearbook on Latin American Communist Affairs 1971. Ed. by William E. Ratliff. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1971. xii, 194 pp. \$ 4.50.

R. J. Alexander, in his foreword to this timely work of reference, says that there is by no means unity of purpose among Communists; "they are now split into several competing tendencies, the leaders and members of which frequently concentrate as much or more on attacking each other as they do on trying to bring about the Revolution". A wealth of information is contained in the concise sections, which cover all Latin American countries, including Cuba (for which economic figures as well as other data are produced). A chronology, a bibliography and an index of names and subjects are appended.

Bolivia

MALLOY, JAMES M. and RICHARD S. THORN, Eds. *Beyond the Revolution. Bolivia Since 1952*. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1971. xvii, 402 pp. \$ 11.95.

"This book is the outgrowth of an interdisciplinary seminar on Bolivia initiated at the University of Pittsburgh in 1966." The seminar was followed by a series of discussions, extended over two years. The focus is on the years 1952 to 1964, although several contributions take more recent developments into account. We mention the following: "The United States and the Revolution" (C. Blasier), "Revolutionary Politics" (J. M. Malloy), "The Economic Transformation" (R. S. Thorn), and studies on land reform (W. E. Carter, M. B. and W. Léons, and M. Burke).

Mexico

BRADING, D. A. *Miners and Merchants in Bourbon Mexico 1763-1810*. Cambridge University Press, London 1971. xvii, 382 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 6.50.

Using a wealth of unpublished materials the author sheds new light on the last decades of Spanish rule in Mexico, which were marked by an unprecedented silver boom. One of the sections of the book is devoted to the political reforms connected with the name of José de Gálvez. Another section deals with the entrepreneurs mentioned in the title of the book, but the case study of the mining centre of Guanajuato is perhaps Professor Brading's most important contribution.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM B. *Landlord and Peasant in Colonial Oaxaca*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1972. xiv, 287 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 10.00.

In part because documentary evidence is much more abundant, the eighteenth century is given pride of place in this very thorough study. In Oaxaca conditions of both the white farmers and the Indians (including their – unimpaired – elite) did not correspond with the current *hacienda* model. The author gives very detailed data on the land system, the major categories of landholders, and land use. The picture he draws of Indians defending themselves successfully against Spanish encroachment is of great interest.

Peru

SPAËY, PHILIPPE. *L'élite politique péruvienne*. Editions Universitaires, Paris 1972. 242 pp. F.fr. 39.95.

The deep-lying cause of the military *coup d'état* of 1968 was the failure of the Belaunde administration to reform Peruvian society in any fundamental way. The author deals at length with the origins of the political elite, the significance of the traditional political structure, and the aims of parties, for instance the Aprista movement. He shows that no less than 90 per cent of the political elite is, or was very recently, not prepared to accept the peasant masses as participants in national life.

United States of America

ADELSON, ALAN. *SDS*. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York 1972. xii, 276 pp. \$ 10.00. (Paper: \$ 2.95.)

The "Students for a Democratic Society" are treated here in a rather journalistic way. Though attempts at an interpretation in depth are not lacking, Mr Adelson offers descriptions of incidents, internal feuds and debates rather than a general evaluation. The growing tendency to try and win support from the working class is accentuated. According to the author, the tactical successes achieved by the SDS in this field are not inconsiderable.

CARPENTER, JESSE THOMAS. *Competition and Collective Bargaining in the Needle Trades, 1910-1967*. New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1972. xxi, 910 pp. \$ 17.50.

In preparing this bulky volume the author has explored documentary materials in the research department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and letters in the Paul Abelson papers deposited with the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University. He quotes much other primary material as well. The story begins in 1910, when collective bargaining started to become an accepted procedure in the trade. The book is a mine of information, and deals with such issues as the rise of union shops, the impact of the Roosevelt legislation in the 'thirties, the handling of unauthorized strikes, and the role of labour unions and of employers' associations as "enforcing agencies".

COCHRAN, THOMAS C. *Social Change in Industrial Society. Twentieth-Century America*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1972. 178 pp. £ 2.90.

Professor Cochran gives a commendable synthesis of institutional and social change in twentieth-century USA, as caused by new technologies, demographic developments and the evolution of social thought. Interesting is, for instance, the lucid treatment of the big-business corporation and the interpretation of unionism. Comparisons are made with other countries of the Western world as well as with Latin America.

DANIEL, PETE. *The Shadow of Slavery: Peonage in the South, 1901-1969*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1972. xii, 209 pp. Ill. \$ 7.95.

The case studies included in this volume, which contains several interesting pictures reproduced from contemporary sources such as newspapers, give a description of "peonage" as it existed, and still exists, in the South. Various efforts to tackle the problem, made by both Negroes and whites, are treated. The general purport is that many chances were missed and neglected by local, State, and Federal administrations.

ERICKSON, CHARLOTTE. *Invisible Immigrants. The Adaptation of English and Scottish Immigrants in Nineteenth-Century America.* The London School of Economics and Political Science, London; Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1972. viii, 531 pp. Ill. £ 5.50.

Letters written by twenty-five English and Scottish immigrants in the USA constitute the specific materials for this book, which offers an analysis of motives for emigration and the factors making for successful economic and social adaptation in the new environment. The immigrants represented are farmers, artisans, workers, and people in professional and clerical occupations. Some 350 pages of the book are occupied by their letters, the rest by introductions which offer a general setting and give particulars as to the persons involved.

FORMISANO, RONALD P. *The Birth of Mass Political Parties. Michigan, 1827-1861.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1971. xii, 356 pp. \$ 12.50.

The antebellum party formation in Michigan was determined by conflicts among ethno-cultural and religious groups rather than by attitudes on political economy. The author has used a great deal of material to give a minute and fascinating portrait of the three major parties, the Republicans, the Whigs, and the Democrats. He explains the latter's decline and the former's rise to power from a growing anti-Catholic resentment and an aversion for the problems involved in slavery. For many Protestants, religious and ethnic politics "obviously blended together".

McMILLEN, NEIL R. *The Citizens' Council. Organized Resistance to the Second Reconstruction, 1954-64.* University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1971. xii, 397 pp. \$ 10.95.

Concentrating on the more "respectable" wing of the Citizens' Council movement in the South, the author describes in great detail the legal resistance to the implementation of the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling of 1954, which opened the first phase of the "Second Reconstruction". An objective (though critical) discussion is devoted to the various pro-segregation arguments. The very intricate problems involved in the relations of the Councils with Federal and State politics and politicians are ably analyzed.

Paths of Sociological Imagination. The Presidential Addresses before the American Sociological Association from 1946-1969. Ed. by Daniel Kubat. Gordon and Breach, New York, London, Paris 1971. xi, 584 pp. \$ 12.95.

The present volume collects the twenty-five addresses delivered on retirement by the successive presidents of the American Sociological Association between 1946 and 1969; two were read in the last-mentioned year, due to the untimely death of Arnold M. Rose. Even though they are arranged in topical, not chronological, order the documents in question throw an interesting light on the main trends in American social science since the Second World War.

PIVEN, FRANCES FOX [and] RICHARD A. CLOWARD. *Regulating the Poor. The Functions of Public Welfare*. Tavistock Publications, London 1972. xvii, 389 pp. £ 3.75.

"The argument that relief programs are initiated to deal with dislocations in the work system that lead to mass disorder, and are then retained (in an altered form) to enforce work, is not a familiar one." Nor is this kind of rational approach always convincing, as it must necessarily neglect or minimize the impact of humanitarian motives and generalize the applicability of the observation that old-age pensions were feasible only because the aged did not contribute to production. Comparisons with European countries (France, England, The Netherlands and Sweden, for instance) are fundamentally restricted to the origins, not the further development of social legislation. Yet this book elaborates on remarkable associations, neglected so far, between conditions, especially motives, and insights. In this lies its indubitable value. The focus is on the Depression and the 1960's as periods in which new welfare schemes flourished, and on the 1940's and 1950's, when the function of relief programmes became primarily one of enforcing work.

ROBERTSON, CONSTANCE NOYES. *Oneida Community. The Breakup, 1876-1881*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse 1972. xv, 327 pp. Ill. \$ 9.95.

The first volume on the Oneida Community was noticed in *IRSH*, XV (1970), p. 316. In this second volume, the author critically explores a number of diaries and journals. During the years when the community was heading for dissolution, three currents could be discerned: the Noyesites, loyal to founder John Humphrey Noyes, the anti-Noyesites, led by James W. Towner, and the advocates of conversion of the once-flourishing community into a joint-stock company. Many documents are quoted at length.

Sociology for the Seventies. A Contemporary Perspective. Ed. by Morris L. Medley [and] James E. Conyers. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1972. xvii, 397 pp. Ill. \$ 4.95.

It would be interesting to compare the present reader with the presidential addresses mentioned above on p. 137. Apart from the fact that Messrs Medley and Conyers aim with their selections at an undergraduate readership, they are definitely biased in favour of "activist" anti-establishment sociology; not a single item is taken from the *American Sociological Review*, and the illustrations are in keeping. Sociologists for the seventies include Shirley Chisholm and the self-styled leaders of the Yippie movement.

ASIA

Man, State, and Society in the Contemporary Middle East. Ed. by Jacob M. Landau. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1972. viii, 532 pp. Maps. \$ 13.50. (Paper: \$ 5.95.)

The subject of this collection has been delimited in such a way as to exclude the Maghrib as well as Libya. A brief introduction, in which it is argued that "the essence of government has not changed materially since independence" in the countries concerned, is followed by documents and commentaries of widely different starting-points, origins, and levels. They include Nasser's article "The Egyptian Revolution", published originally in English in *Foreign Affairs* (1955), a speech by Abba Eban from 1968 on Israel's efforts at obtaining a lasting peace, and a both topical and thorough study by D. Lerner on "the lure of extremism" in Syria. The preponderantly political issues and social questions (e.g., minority problems) are represented in fair balance.

Ceylon

EVERS, HANS-DIETER. *Monks, Priests and Peasants. A Study of Buddhism and Social Structure in Central Ceylon*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1972. xii, 136 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 54.00.

The royal temple and monastery of Lankatilaka in Central Ceylon has a preponderating influence on the religious administration, but also on the economy and social organization of a large area. The author presents an analysis of modern *Theravada* Buddhism viewed in historical perspective, and shows its impact on the political structure. He gives very detailed descriptions of the temple personnel and tenants, and explains the meaning of rituals which have a considerable social function.

China

HOWE, CHRISTOPHER. *Employment and economic growth in urban China 1949-1957*. Cambridge University Press, London 1971. xix, 170 pp. £ 3.00.

In the years that have elapsed since they won control over mainland China, the Communists have been confronted with massive migration to the cities. Unemployment was intensified, the housing problems aggravated, and the urgency of the issue of population growth became manifest. The leaders in this period showed a remarkable capacity for imaginative institutional innovation. Among them, various currents competed, which had one thing in common: a lack of trust in spontaneity. Interesting primary sources have been used, such as local newspapers and the publications of the Ministry of Labour.

Popular Movements and Secret Societies in China 1840-1950. Ed. by Jean Chesneaux. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1972. xii, 328 pp. \$ 11.95.

Some papers have been omitted, one paper has been added, and several contributions have been revised in this translation of *Mouvements populaires et sociétés secrètes en Chine aux XIXe et XXe siècles* (Paris 1970). Members of the secret societies came overwhelmingly from the peasant class and socially marginal layers. They reflected dissent from the established order in the

spheres of religion, politics and social relations. But there was a great variety of aims, some societies constituting prayer communities, others criminal gangs. We mention some contributions: "The Secret Societies of Kwangtung, 1800-1856" (F. Wakeman, Jr), "The Anti-Manchu Propaganda of the Triads" (B. Novikov), and "Taiping Relations with Secret Societies and Other Rebels" (C. A. Curwen). Aspects of the revolution of 1911 are dealt with by W. Hsieh and J. Lust.

TOMSON, EDGAR [und] JYUN-HSYONG SU. *Regierung und Verwaltung der Volksrepublik China.* Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1972. 542 pp. DM 76.00.

The documentary part of this book, which presents an account and documentation of the Chinese administrative structure and its evolution since 1949, contains many interesting texts of laws and decrees. Several of these were scarcely known in the West, and most of them were not accessible before in a German translation. The account itself, in part chronologically divided like the documents (1949-54, the 1954 Constitution, the years of the People's Communes, the Cultural Revolution, and the 1970 Constitution), contains a lucid description and an analysis of historical and ideological roots. A special section is devoted to the national minorities.

India

CHANDRASEKHAR, S. *Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1972. 399 pp. £ 5.00.

"The Green Revolution is wonderful. But in itself [...] it will not solve the problems posed by excessive fertility. [...] The battle against hunger may be won but the war against poverty lost", the author, designer of India's anti-natalist population policy, says in a conclusion of one of his brilliant analyses. A historical survey of the period of rapid population growth since 1871 (reduced infant mortality became increasingly important) and of the efforts to raise the standard of living precedes a very full picture of India's family planning projects, in which the author took a leading part during his time in office as Minister of Health and Family Planning.

REVANKAR, RATNA G. *The Indian Constitution. A Case Study of Backward Classes.* Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, Rutherford, Madison, Teaneck 1971. 361 pp. \$ 12.00.

The historical roots of the phenomenon of the "backward classes" based on caste are dealt with in an introductory chapter, which summarizes the socio-religious structure of traditional Hindu society. The bulk of the study is devoted to a full description of the constitutional provisions for the backward classes and the effects they and other measures have had so far in the fields of legislature, the services, education, industry and agriculture. Many particulars are provided, for instance on housing projects.

Indonesia

ANDERSON, BENEDICT R. O'G. *Java in a Time of Revolution. Occupation and Resistance, 1944-1946.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1972. xvii, 494 pp. \$ 15.00.

This is the fullest and best account so far of the genesis of the Indonesian revolution of 1945. The author discusses in depth the history of the nationalist, Islamic, and Marxist parties, throwing much light on the position of Tan Malaka. During the Japanese occupation, and supported by the Japanese authorities, the militant youth organizations formed the hard core of the revolutionary forces which eventually emerged as the centre of resistance against the Dutch and their allies. Their role is scrutinized with great care. Several short biographies of leading persons are appended.

Iran

ZONIS, MARVIN. *The Political Elite of Iran.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1971. xvi, 389 pp. \$ 12.50.

Some 170 politically influential Iranians, including the Shah and several of his opponents, were interviewed for this book by the author, who pays much attention to, for instance, the recruitment of former opposition members (students) into the political elite. Although he does not deny that the prevailing system has its advantages for economic development, he signalizes the "markedly high levels of political cynicism" and mistrust among the leaders as very detrimental to its effectiveness.

Israel

MEDDING, PETER Y. *Mapai in Israel: Political organisation and government in a new society.* Cambridge University Press, London 1972. xi, 326 pp. £ 4.80.

A lucid survey is here given of the history of Mapai and its successor, the Israeli Labour Party, in which *Rafi* and *Achdut Haavoda* co-operated. The author goes especially into the structure and organization of the party, focusing on the years since independence (1948). He analyzes internal party conflicts, links with kibbutzim and changes in policy, and sets forth the various ways in which the party wins public support.

Japan

NOTEHELPER, F. G. *Kōtoku Shūsui. Portrait of a Japanese Radical.* Cambridge University Press, London 1971. x, 227 pp. Ill. £ 5.00.

The conflict between traditional values and Western ideas was particularly trenchant in the life of Japan's foremost leftwinger before the First World War. Kōtoku was executed in 1911 for having taken part in a plot against the life of the Meiji Emperor. Among his country's Socialists he had long been the outstanding protagonist of "direct action" – a course which, under these circumstances, demonstrated the strong element of personal revolt

in the Japanese revolutionarism of the time. As it is argued in this thorough political and personal biography, Kōtoku's main concern was, however, with spiritual values and intellectual purity.

Malaysia

COURTENAY, P. P. *A Geography of Trade and Development in Malaya*. G. Bell & Sons, Ltd, London 1972. xii, 286 pp. Maps. £ 3.00.

In many developing countries the economy is divided into a (near-)subsistence agricultural sector, a raw materials export sector, and a modern industrial sector, which is usually small and not yet sufficiently diversified. A general discussion of these three major sectors provides the starting point for a very precise and detailed study of their present condition, interrelationship and development in Malaya. The result is a very meticulous description of the history of the economic landscape of the country and its recent evolution. The trade function of Singapore is among the subjects included.

Pakistan

SIDDIQUI, KALIM. *Conflict, Crisis and War in Pakistan*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1972. xiii, 217 pp. £ 2.95.

The author looks upon the "civil war in Pakistan" and the armed conflict with India as parts of a continuum, the origins of which should be traced to colonial times. He sketches the history of the Muslim League in a critical appraisal, laying much of the blame for the split at the door of Gandhi and Nehru, but holding the right-wing and capitalist Islamic leaders equally responsible. He considers Yahya's role to have been utterly negative. A plea for a new policy to be directed at internal reinforcement of the country concludes the book.

Turkey

ROOS, LESLIE L., JR., and NORALOU P. ROOS. *Managers of Modernization. Organizations and Elites in Turkey (1950-1969)*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1971. xii, 292 pp. \$ 14.50.

The "ruralizing election" of 1950 spelled defeat for the urban bureaucratic elite. In the first place this formerly powerful group was confronted with a new political elite, and then it was gradually replaced and restricted in its power. Yet an "elite pluralism" arose. Survey data for the years 1956 and 1965 were available for the purposes of comparison, but though they provide focal points, this study is based on a great deal of other material as well. Several sociological methods have been put to the proof. Among the subjects dealt with are promotion chances (mobility), job satisfaction, and relations between politicians and business men.

EUROPE

Le salaire indirect et la couverture des besoins sociaux. Vol. III. La comparaison internationale. Allemagne – France – Italie – Pays-Bas.

[Par] G. Spitaels, D. Klaric, S. Lambert [et] G. Lefevere. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1971. B.fr. 1570.

Indirect wages, which constitute an ever growing proportion of private incomes, are here compared thoroughly for four Common Market countries: the Federal Republic, France, Italy, and the Netherlands. In twenty years of social security, most categories of allowances have not come any nearer to being combined with others. The categories are discussed systematically (family allowances, unemployment insurance, etc.) and, within each category, country by country. The ways in which the various benefits are financed are also dealt with.

Austria

Bibliographie zur Geschichte der Österreichischen Arbeiterbewegung. Band 3: 1934-1945. Zus.gest. von Herbert Steiner. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1970. 170 pp. S 580.

The second volume of this valuable bibliography was noticed in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 112. The present third volume opens with books and pamphlets (including illegal ones) arranged year by year. These are followed by reports and minutes, e.g., of sickness insurance funds. The third section contains newspapers and periodicals of the labour movement, most of them illegal or published abroad. Doctorate theses and prisoner-of-war papers in the USA and Yugoslavia conclude the list.

PELINKA, ANTON. Stand oder Klasse? Die Christliche Arbeiterbewegung Österreichs 1933 bis 1938. Europaverlag, Wien, München, Zürich 1972. 334 pp. Ill. S 280.

The role of the Christian labour movement as a left-wing partner in the authoritarian state is ably set forth in this study, which concentrates on the place occupied by the Catholic unions within the *Vaterländische Front*. These unions advocated, unsuccessfully, a more democratic direction, which would have meant advances towards the oppressed Socialists. They defended Austria as a better vessel of "German" values than Nazi Germany and were, unlike the other Christian Socialists, fiercely opposed to Nazism in their country. Nevertheless, their antisemitism contributed to their acceptance of a regime less inimical towards the extreme "Right" than towards the Left.

Belgium

OPDENBERG, MARIE-LOUISE [et] SIMONE LAMBERT. L'année sociale 1971. Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles n.d. [1972.] 427 pp. B.fr. 430.

SPITAELS, GUY [et] MARIE-LOUISE OPDENBERG, avec la collab. de Jacques Chenoy et d'André Marchal. L'année sociale 1970. Editions de l'Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1971. 313 pp. B.fr. 490.

Both these volumes of the well-known series on social life in Belgium contain sections on social legislation, industrial relations, trade unionism, and employment-unemployment. The volume on 1971 is lower in price because, unlike the previous surveys, it has been mimeographed.

Bulgaria

MEROT, JEAN. Dimitrov. Un révolutionnaire de notre temps. Editions Sociales, Paris 1972. 238 pp. F.fr. 7.50.

Aside from a number of interviews and foreign language publications, no Bulgarian sources have been used in this short and popularly written biography. The author concentrates on Dimitrov's international role, and neglects the part played by his subject when he was a power in his own country. Throughout, the book betrays admiration without detachment; it may serve a politically educative purpose.

Czechoslovakia

GOLAN, GALIA. The Czechoslovak Reform Movement. Communism in Crisis 1962-1968. Cambridge University Press, London 1971. viii, 349 pp. £ 6.00.

A well-arranged synopsis on Czechoslovak Communism in power during the 'fifties precedes a sophisticated treatment of the 1962 Twelfth Party Congress. On the face of it, this congress merely brought the repetition of old formulas, but at the same time it betrayed the existence of some extent of criticism of the past. The 1952 trials were partly revised. The author deals lucidly with the forces urging reform. The "revolt of the intellectuals", the deteriorating economic position, and the nationalism of the Slovak Communists prepared the way for the "liberals", who came to power in 1967. The events from January to September, 1968, are only covered in an epilogue. It is the author's conviction that pluralism would have meant dissolution of Communist power. Her contribution to our knowledge of the years 1962-68 is of fundamental importance.

France

ARON, ROBERT. Nouveaux grands dossiers de l'histoire contemporaine. Nouvelle éd. augmentée d'un chapitre inédit. Librairie Académique Perrin, Paris 1971. 351 pp. Ill. F.fr. 30.60.

The first edition of these essays, which link up with *Les grands dossiers de l'histoire contemporaine* noticed in IRSH, VIII (1963), p. 319, was published ten years ago. The focus is mostly on the Free French and Allied warfare (including the atomic bomb). The additional chapter mentioned in the subtitle is about De Gaulle and the Fifth Republic.

BORY, JEAN-LOUIS. La Révolution de Juillet. 29 Juillet 1830. Gallimard, Paris 1972. 731 pp. Ill. F.fr. 48.00.

In dedicating his book to many categories of artisans and workers, the author writes that they "fought during three very beautiful days [...].

convinced that they were fighting for Freedom, whereas they did so in order that the shares of the Anzin mine could climb from 1,000 francs in 1815 to 150,000 francs in 1834". The author has made much use of Louis Blanc's historical writings and of later historiography, somewhat less of contemporary sources. His book reads as a fascinating story, encompassing not only 1830, but the years 1815-29 and the aftermath and consequences of the essentially bourgeois revolution as well. 1830 meant the rule of money (the author regards the role of banker Lafitte as crucial) instead of that of the military, which had been paramount under the Restoration.

CHAPMAN, GUY. *The Dreyfus Trials*. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1972. xii, 282 pp. Ill. £ 3.00.

In 1955 the late Professor Chapman published his book *The Dreyfus Case*, in which he tried to reconstruct the facts of the Affair beyond both *dreyfusard* and *antidreyfusard* myths and propaganda. The present volume is essentially an abridged version of this book, but some new information has been assimilated.

CHEVALLIER, P. [et] B. GROSERRIN. *L'Enseignement français de la Révolution à nos jours. Tome II: Documents*. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1971. xvii, 485 pp. F.fr. 48.00.

The present collection of 258 documents links up with the historical survey of French education mentioned in IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 502. The focus is on institutional arrangements and political opinions rather than on the actual practice of education. Many laws, decrees and circulars are included.

COBB, RICHARD. *Reactions to the French Revolution*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1972. ix, 310 pp. £ 4.00.

Much material, mainly from archives in the departments outside Paris, has been worked up into this splendid series of case studies concerning the impact of the Revolution, especially during the terrorist phase, on special categories of people. There are biographies of quite ordinary men who turned into professional terrorists – for profit's sake or otherwise. Other chapters illustrate the changes in mentality and behaviour patterns among those who were not actively involved. The last part is devoted to the *Bande d'Orgères* (1790-99), a real bandits' organization which, under the circumstances, escaped justice for a long time. The author shows with admirable clarity that his aversion against the terror is not without justification.

DAWSON, CHRISTOPHER. *The Gods of Revolution*. Introd. by Arnold Toynbee. Appreciation by James Oliver. Sidgwick & Jackson, London 1972. xvii, 173 pp. £ 3.25.

This posthumously published book by the author of *The Making of Europe* is certainly not his best. The subject is the French Revolution, the "revolution of ideas" preceding it, and the post-revolutionary predicament. Although Dawson did not fully subscribe to the traditional Roman Catholic view, his

approach was essentially a religious one, which owed much to a man like Joseph de Maistre. The appended bibliography gives a very dated impression.

DEMOUVEAU, MAURICE et FRANÇOISE SAVOYE. *La scission du Parti Socialiste à Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing (1918-1921)*. Préface de Jean Bouvier. Centre Régional d'Etudes Historiques, Université de Lille, Lille 1971. 163 pp. Maps. F.fr. 23.00.

In the industrial region of the Nord Department, where Socialism occupied a strong position (Guesde called Roubaix its "Mecca"), the party was much affected by the impact of the German occupation and the ensuing problems of reconstruction. The present study, apart from giving a detailed exposé of the debates on the adhesion to the Comintern (rooted in those on the attitude towards the war, at least in part), which reflects much confusion and many expectations, deals also with the SFIO's electoral strength. The appendices contain many maps and tables.

DENHOLM, ANTHONY. *France in Revolution 1848*. John Wiley & Sons Australasia Pty Ltd, Sydney, New York, London 1972. xii, 187 pp. Maps. A\$ 4.95. (Paper: A\$ 2.95.)

The author has succeeded in laying "a readable track through the dense wood of all this revolutionary activity with the assistance of the contemporary sources representing a wide range of political opinion". Among the witnesses and commentators extensively quoted are, of course, Marx and Tocqueville, but also the leading participants, such as Lamartine, Thiers, Falloux and Blanc, and observers, such as William Nassau Senior. This lively account does much to rehabilitate Louis Blanc (not a utopian dreamer) and contains a perceptive analysis of the part played by Lamartine.

DOMMANGET, MAURICE. *Auguste Blanqui. Au début de la IIIe République (1871-1880). Dernière prison et ultimes combats*. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1971. x, 162 pp. F.fr. 29.00.

Quoting lavishly from many contemporary sources, the author conveys a lively picture not only of Blanqui's last ten years, but also of his friends, admirers and allies. The campaigns to have Blanqui released from prison (his last term: November, 1871 – June, 1879), rather differently motivated, are reproduced in full. Yet Blanqui's own biography in a stricter sense is not at all neglected; together with the other volumes by the same author, the book provides the most detailed story of the life of this astonishing revolutionary.

DROZ, J. *Socialisme et syndicalisme de 1914 à 1939*. Centre de Documentation Universitaire, Paris 1972. 171 pp. F.fr. 26.50.

This mimeographed course opens with a short bibliography, and then deals with the Socialist and Syndicalist currents during the First World War. These are followed by some chapters on the main events and tendencies of the period, such as the formation, the decline and the achievements of the

Popular Front. The account includes a concise treatment of such small groups as the one around *Révolution Proletarienne*.

DURAND, CLAUDE. Conscience ouvrière et action syndicale. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1971. 258 pp. F.fr. 28.00.

Interviews conducted before May, 1968, with 1,080 active trade unionists (including the teachers' organization) provided the basic material used in writing this scholarly study. The author gives precise information on the relation and interaction between the factors making for (more or less radical) action: local situation, general atmosphere, mentality and motives of workers and cadres, and entrepreneurial policies are the most important.

ERBES-SEGUIN, SABINE. Démocratie dans les syndicats. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1971. 189 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

On the basis of questionnaires, the author has collected and systematically arranged the data for this discussion of the major French unions of every hue. For all of them, the way in which the problems are approached and formulated has been coloured by the events of 1968, and the author gives a clear description of the motives and demands of the militants. She reviews the structure of the unions and the central organizations from various angles.

HARTLEY, ANTHONY. Gaullism. The Rise and Fall of a Political Movement. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1972. xv, 373 pp. £ 3.25.

"*Gaullien*" Gaullism is the complex of political views held by De Gaulle and his closest associates. It is here excellently described and analyzed, and the story of how Gaullism gradually penetrated France during the German occupation is told with much historical insight. The RPF is discussed fully, as are the origins and history of the Fifth Republic up to De Gaulle's death. An evaluation is given of the differences between his conceptions and those cherished and practised by his successor. This is a thought-stimulating book, written in a readable style, and adequately documented.

JOHNSON, RICHARD. The French Communist Party versus the Students. Revolutionary Politics in May-June 1968. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1972. xix, 215 pp. \$ 8.00. (Paper: \$ 1.95.)

The author bases his discussion of the gap between official Communism and (extreme left-wing) revolutionary thought and action on his own observation of the 1968 events in France and on an examination of sources and literature on the subject. An intelligent analysis is given of the motives of various supporters of the revolutionary rebellion (e.g., the "Althusserites") and of the CP leadership, the "apparatchiki" who for better or for worse stick to their idea of a broad mass movement and realize "that the Latin Quarter and the French nation" are "two very different political entities".

JULLIARD, JACQUES. Fernand Pelloutier et les origines du syndicalisme d'action directe. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1971. 557 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

Fernand Pelloutier went through several political stages before he became the foremost representative of Revolutionary Syndicalism: from middle-of-the-road republicanism he evolved towards radicalism, the Guesdist version of Socialism, and Anarchism. The author gives a very detailed study of that evolution. The story is focused on Pelloutier's last six years (1895-1901), when he was the secretary of the *Fédération des Bourses du travail*. Almost half the volume consists of selected texts from Pelloutier's writings.

MARCELLESI, JEAN-BAPTISTE. *Le Congrès de Tours (Décembre 1920). Etudes sociolinguistiques. Préface de Ernest Labrousse. Avant-propos de Jean Dubois. Le Pavillon, Roger Maria Editeur, Paris 1971. 357 pp. F.fr. 45.00.*

At the Tours Congress, the *Comité pour l'adhésion à la IIIe Internationale* (Cachin, Frossard) carried the day, and the rupture of the Socialist Party became a fact. The currents within the party manifested themselves with exceptional clarity, and politico-ideological evaluations of the Russian Revolution and its supporters in France followed in the wake of the debates. This congress is here the subject of a preponderantly lexical and linguistic approach. The book covers the speeches delivered at the congress as well as reports and comments in the press. The two pages odd of abbreviations have to be consulted regularly, which does not make for easy reading. Methodological issues abound.

MESLIER, JEAN. *Œuvres complètes. Tome II. Tome III. Editions Anthropos, Paris 1971; 1972. 600 pp.; 648 pp. Ill. F.fr. 70.00 per vol.*

In IRSH, XV (1970), p. 504, we announced the appearance of the first volume of Jean Meslier's works. The "high standard of scholarly accuracy" and the usefulness of the annotation which were mentioned then apply fully to the second and third volumes. The second contains Chapters 41-86 of the *Mémoire*, the third the concluding ones (87-97) as well as the *Lettres aux curés*, the *Anti-Fénelon*, and a number of texts and documents. They comprise a short biography, Voltaire's judgment on Meslier, and a speech by Anacharsis Cloots. A very full bibliography and indices are appended. For the history of ideas in eighteenth-century France the present edition is of outstanding importance.

Le mouvement anarchiste à Toulouse à la fin du XIXe siècle. Introd. de Anne-Marie Magnou. Pédone, Paris 1971. 235 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

"Anarchism of the Deed" found some adherents in Toulouse. Moreover, sections of the working class were influenced by Anarchists. Four essays have been included in this volume: N. Amanieu writes on revolutionary propaganda from 1871 to 1885, and J.-M. Poli on the Anarchist group called *Les Vengeurs*, who were active during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. J.-L. Fraisse gives an account of a miners' strike in 1892 in the neighbourhood of Toulouse, the role played in it by the Anarchists, and the miners' final conversion to parliamentarism as represented by Jaurès. Finally, M.-D. Monséguir offers a full account of trials in which Anarchists were involved. Many primary sources have been used.

The Paris Commune of 1871. The View from the Left. Ed. and Introd. by Eugene Schulkind. Jonathan Cape, London 1972. 308 pp. £ 3.50. (Paper: £ 1.50.)

A considerable part of the (translated) materials collected in the present volume consists of documents of *Communard* provenance, such as posters, newspaper articles, letters, etc. These are followed by sympathetic views outside France, March-May, 1871, "First Inquests by the Left, 1871-81", and statements by Engels, Vaillant, Jaurès, Lenin, Kautsky, and Trockij. A selected bibliography is appended, but there is no index.

[PISSARRO, CAMILLE.] *Turpitudes sociales*. Albert Skira, Genève 1972; distr. by Wéber, Genève. 59 pp. Ill. Loose-leaf facsimiles. S.fr. 350.00; F.fr. 490.00.

In 1890 the impressionist painter Camille Pissarro made twenty-eight drawings in which he threw working-class misery and bourgeois depravity into bold relief. These able drawings, presented by the artist himself as *Turpitudes sociales*, are now published for the first time in a *de luxe* edition. The loose-leaf facsimiles are from confidential letters written by Pissarro on the subject.

QUILLIOT, ROGER. *La S.F.I.O. et l'exercice du pouvoir 1944-1958*. Fayard, Paris 1972. xiii, 837 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

This very elaborate study is based on a wealth of contemporary sources, such as the archives of the SFIO party executive. Moreover, the author, who as an active member often sided with the minority (he opposed, e.g., Mollet on the Algerian policy), colours his account with personal recollections. Fundamentally, however, the book offers a scholarly approach and gives an almost day-to-day story. The focus is on the intra-party debates on major issues, as well as on the main lines of French international and domestic policies in the years under discussion. Some documents are appended.

RACINE, NICOLE [et] LOUIS BODIN. *Le Parti communiste français pendant l'entre-deux-guerres*. Armand Colin, Paris 1972. 310 pp. F.fr. 62.00.

This documentary work consists of three major parts, each of which covers a period: the origins of the CP (1920-23), the "Bolshevization" (1923-34), and the Popular Front years (1934-38). Each part is separately introduced; the texts (most of them are extracts) are arranged in a systematic order. For instance, the first part contains an interesting section on the intellectuals and Communism (A. France, H. Barbusse, R. Lefebvre and the periodical *Clarté* are represented). The selections made are very satisfactory, as are the relatively short but instructive introductions.

RAUCH, R. WILLIAM, JR. *Politics and Belief in Contemporary France. Emmanuel Mounier and Christian Democracy, 1932-1950*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1972. xi, 351 pp. Hfl. 49.15.

The author, an American historian, focuses on the relationship of Emmanuel Mounier and the French Christian Democrats. Until his death in 1950 Mounier, himself a Roman Catholic, harassed his "bourgeois" co-religionists from a vantage point that was a curious blend of Nietzschean and leftist ideas, but his influence was not limited to the readership of the periodical *Esprit*. The broader setting of Mounier's "communitarian" personalism is not given much relief; unfortunately Professor Rauch has made no use of Loubet del Bayle's doctorate thesis *Les non-conformistes des années 30* (Toulouse 1968).

RIDLEY, F. F. Revolutionary Syndicalism in France. The direct action of its time. Cambridge University Press, London 1970. vii, 279 pp. £ 4.80.

In this popularly written survey of the ideas and practice of the French trade unions between 1900 and 1914, Syndicalism proper receives most of the attention, but the author includes too many questions in his discussion. He deals, not always in a very satisfactory manner, with all kinds of influences, Proudhon's and Bakunin's as well as Marx's and Bergson's. In his view, Syndicalism is part of a "wider revolt against Reason and democracy". Here, the line Sorel-Mussolini appears to have been projected on a different and more differentiated past.

RIHS, CHARLES. Les philosophes utopistes. Le mythe de la cité communautaire en France au XVIII^e siècle. Editions Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1970. 414 pp. F.fr. 40.00.

In the field of the history of social ideas this study stands out as an original and thoughtful account of the philosophies of eighteenth-century France, which had an enormous impact on later left-wing thought, especially Marxism. The line of filiation from, for instance, "the hesitant *communitaires*" (Rousseau, Mably) and their "revolutionary" contemporaries (Meslier, Morelly) to later Socialist theoreticians is lucidly analyzed. The earlier roots of a social Utopia are traced in a second part of the book. Recent research by many others has been worked up in a remarkable synthesis.

TOURNERIE, JEAN-ANDRE. Le Ministère du Travail (Origines et premiers développements). Préface de Marcel David. Editions Cujas, Paris 1971. 447 pp. F.fr. 80.00.

The history of the Ministry of Labour, founded in 1906, is here traced in minute detail up to 1914. Its forerunners (1848, 1871), and theoreticians on the tasks of such an institution (Louis Blanc, for instance) are closely studied; in fact, the preliminary history – "*L'Utopie*" – occupies about one third of the book. It is interesting to see how many ideas found their way, mostly in modified forms, into reality. The well-documented book is based on much source material.

Voici l'aube. L'immortelle Commune de Paris. Compte rendu analytique du Colloque scientifique international organisé par l'Institut Maurice Thorez (Palais du Luxembourg, 6-9 mai 1971). Editions Sociales, Paris 1972. 458 pp. F.fr. 40.00.

Foreigners as well as Frenchmen, Communists as well as non-Communists (e.g., Guy Mollet) took part in the symposium of the Thorez Institute devoted to the Paris Commune. Most of the contributions are very short indeed, and many of them meet propagandist rather than scholarly standards. All sorts of aspects of the Commune are discussed, but the focus is on both its paradigmatic nature and its shortcomings (e.g., in "The Commune and the Necessity of the Revolutionary Party", by M. Zevin).

ZANFARINO, ANTONIO. Ordine sociale e libertà in Proudhon. Morano Editore, Napoli 1969. 265 pp. L. 3500.

The author presents a clear and well-written interpretation of Proudhon's thought on the reform of society and on human freedom. His systematic approach towards the whole of Proudhon's writings has not obliterated phases and shades in his views. He discusses both social and political questions, bringing into relief, for instance, Proudhon's federalism in an evaluation of his conception of democracy.

OTHER BOOKS

POMPEO FARACOVI, ORNELLA. Il marxismo francese contemporaneo fra dialettica e struttura (1945-1968). Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1972. 284 pp.

WESTRICH, SAL ALEXANDER. The Ormée of Bordeaux. A Revolution during the Fronde. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, London n.d. [1972.] xii, 160 pp.

Germany

BARNIKOL, ERNST. Bruno Bauer. Studien und Materialien. Aus dem Nachlass ausgewählt und zus.gest. von Peter Reimer und Hans-Martin Sass. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1972. xii, 574 pp. Hfl. 98.00.

When Professor Barnikol died in 1968, he left behind a nearly completed monograph on Bruno Bauer. 2,500 pages of text and 1,000 pages of source materials constituted the manuscript basis from which the editors have now made an impressive selection. They have divided it into two sections. The first, "Studies", presents the reader with what amounts to an intellectual biography in the form of *capita selecta* and essays. The second section contains the source materials, such as letters by Bauer, Marheineke, Rehfués, and Altenstein.

CARLSON, ANDREW R. Anarchism in Germany. Vol. I: The Early Movement. The Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen (N.J.) 1972. vii, 448 pp. \$ 12.50.

The text proper of this book is lively, and rather popularly written; the extensive notes contain much information. A *tour d'horizon* is presented of Anarchist currents, including a host of "spiritual ancestors", among whom Börne, Heinzen and, in a way, Richard Wagner. The role played by Most both in and outside the SPD is brought into relief. In the author's argument, the well-known attempts on the life of Emperor William I and the general Anarchist tendency towards violence in the 1880's were among the factors contributing to a political standstill, delaying reform until after 1918. In this way the Anarchists' influence reached farther than their small number itself would have allowed for.

DÖBLIN, ALFRED. *Der deutsche Maskenball von Linke Poot. Wissen und Verändern!* Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg/B. 1972. 321 pp. S.fr. 31.00.

—. *Schriften zur Politik und Gesellschaft.* Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg/B. 1972. 532 pp. S.fr. 56.00.

The present volumes reprint Döblin's critical writings on German politics and society, but also on Marxism. The bulk of these originated during the Weimar Republic, in which the well-known author of *Berlin Alexanderplatz* took a stand of his own: he was a convinced champion of democracy and a socially committed man, but he could not identify himself with the parties of the Left.

DUHNKE, HORST. *Die KPD von 1933 bis 1945.* Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln 1972. 605 pp. DM 72.00.

This is a balanced, readable and learned exposition of the history of German Communism during the years of Hitler's rule. The treatment of the efforts of the emigrant Communists to create a Popular Front is very good. The author convincingly demonstrates the party's complete dependence on Moscow, which became extremely evident after the Nazi-Soviet Pact had been concluded. At the same time he presents an erudite analysis of various tendencies both within the party and among its sympathizers. Besides giving the history of German Communism, the book in fact makes an important contribution to that of the non-Communist Left (*Sopade*, SAP) as well as to the German resistance movement in general.

FLECHTHEIM, OSSIP K. *Le Parti communiste allemand (K.P.D.) sous la république de Weimar.* Postface de Hermann Weber. Trad. de l'all. par Marcel Ollivier. François Maspero, Paris 1972. 343 pp. F.fr. 26.70.

This is a translation of the second edition of Professor Flechtheim's well-known monograph, which was noticed in *IRSH*, XV (1970), p. 151. The author's postface and Mr Weber's introduction have changed places.

HESSE, HORST. *Die sogenannte Sozialgesetzgebung Bayerns Ende der sechziger Jahre des 19. Jahrhunderts. Ein Beitrag zur Strukturanalyse der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft.* Stadtarchiv München, München 1971; distr. by Kommissionsbuchhandlung R. Wölflle, München. 450 pp. DM 19.80.

Until well into the nineteenth century, Bavarian provisions in dealing with pauperism contained such things as rules against frivolous marriage. The author gives a detailed description of the current legislation and of regional and local custom, and traces the roots of the movement aiming at modernization and, in some respects, centralization. He regards the implications of the Liberals' reform measures as being mainly expressions of bourgeois values and interests.

HIMMELMANN, GERHARD. Lohnbildung durch Kollektivverhandlungen. Eine politologische Analyse unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Strategie und Taktik der Gewerkschaften. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1971. 240 pp. DM 48.00.

Konzertierte Aktion, i.e., collective bargaining with participation by the Government in the interest of stability, is one of the themes dealt with in this book. Speaking of the restricted autonomy of the unions, the author expresses his opinion that conflicts are not necessarily unwelcome ruptures in an otherwise smooth evolution. He devotes full attention to the wild-cat strikes of 1969 as a movement which furthered justice for the workers.

HORN, WOLFGANG. Führerideologie und Parteiorganisation in der NSDAP (1919-1933). Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1972. 451 pp. DM 58.00.

One of the distinctive features of the Nazi Party was a curious compound of bureaucracy and personality cult. Dr Horn has written an interesting study on the crystallization of the latter element and its impact on the organizational history of the party up to 1933. In his view the "leadership ideology" was a matter of interaction between Hitler's self-advertisement and the cravings of the rank and file. The secret of the *Führer's* ascendancy lay in his popularity with the common man, thanks to which his authority was not absorbed by the party hierarchy nor fettered to any specific programme. Intentionally or not, this type of authority involved a considerable amount of organizational chaos.

Klassenbuch. Ein Lesebuch zu den Klassenkämpfen in Deutschland. Hrsg. von Hans Magnus Enzensberger, Rainer Nitsche, Klaus Roehler und Winfried Schafhausen, unter Mitarbeit von Helmuth Bauer, Brigitte Melms und Anne Spier. 1. 1756-1850. 2. 1850-1919. 3. 1920-1971. Luchterhand, Neuwied 1972. 240 pp.; 242 pp.; 238 pp. III. DM 7.80 per vol.

These selections on class struggles in Germany are planned as an alternative reader to offset and/or replace "bourgeois" indoctrination in West German secondary schools. As a rule it is the underdogs (preferably class-conscious underdogs) that are allowed to present their point of view, but even when the other side is given the floor (from Frederick the Great banning the Blue Monday to Hitler playing up to the entrepreneurs) the extracts have been chosen so as to put the "ruling class" in an unfavourable light. The volumes may well be fit for political or *agitprop* purposes, but by academic standards

they cannot compare with, e.g., Schraepler's *Quellen zur Geschichte der sozialen Frage in Deutschland*.

KÖNNEMANN, ERWIN [und] HANS-JOACHIM KRUSCH. *Aktionseinheit contra Kapp-Putsch. Der Kapp-Putsch im März 1920 und der Kampf der deutschen Arbeiterklasse sowie anderer Werktätiger gegen die Errichtung der Militärdiktatur und für demokratische Verhältnisse*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1972. 575 pp. Ill. Maps. M 28.00.

In this lavishly illustrated book, which among other things reproduces the texts of scores of appeals and proclamations, the authors argue the significance of the "unity" of those who struggled against the Kapp *Putsch*. They state that their legacy is fulfilled in the GDR. The particulars they give for a great many towns are of more importance than several of their general statements which reflect the party line rather than historiographical accuracy.

LIEBKNECHT, KARL. *Gesammelte Reden und Schriften. Band VII. Januar bis August 1914*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1971. 24*, 460 pp. Ill. M 7.50.

The present volume concludes the East German edition of Karl Liebknecht's works. Apart from the Prussian executive and judiciary the arms manufacturers were his main target during the months preceding the First World War; in his opinion this branch of industry should be nationalized. Another topical subject which comes up for discussion is the practice of arbitrarily confining people into lunatic asylums.

Literatur im Klassenkampf. Zur proletarisch-revolutionären Literaturtheorie 1919-1923. Eine Dokumentation von Walter Fähnders und Martin Rector. Carl Hanser Verlag, München 1971. 238 pp. DM 19.50.

The editors, in their introduction, define the left-wing Communist authors and artists as basically petty-bourgeois radicals, in spite of the undoubted value of their literary efforts. The KPD-affiliated authors, on the other hand, proved more true to their convictions in times of relative tranquillity. Among many others, this collection represents writings by Lukács, Gertrud Alexander, Franz Jung (KAPD), Oskar Kanehl, Rudolf Leonhard, and Piscator. The function of bourgeois culture was ferociously debated, some left-wingers going so far as to deny that the work of such masters as Rubens or Goethe had any value for the proletariat.

MARX, KARL. *Theories of Surplus Value. Part I. Part II. Part III*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1969; 1972. 506 pp.; 661 pp.; 637 pp. £ 1.00; 2.00; 2.00.

The translation of these three volumes has been made from *Theorien über den Mehrwert* (Berlin 1956-62). This edition differs from Kautsky's on various points. The material is arranged in accordance with the second Russian edition of the works of Marx and Engels, and the notes have gener-

ally been adopted from this edition as well. The translation is as literal as possible. Quotations in the text are given in English, but reproduced in the original languages in the appendices.

MAYER, GUSTAV. Arbeiterbewegung und Obrigkeitsstaat. Hrsg. von Hans-Ulrich Wehler. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1972. 192 pp. DM 25.00.

With the exception of such medium-size studies as that on proletarian and bourgeois democracy in Germany during the 1860's, the present volume reprints Gustav Mayer's minor writings. An index of names is appended.

MEYER-LEVINÉ, ROSA. Leviné. Leben und Tod eines Revolutionärs. Erinnerungen. Mit einem dokumentarischen Anhang. Carl Hanser Verlag, München 1972. 297 pp. Ill. DM 24.80.

These memoirs contain loosely knit personal recollections, extracts from speeches and writings, and a picture of Leviné's role in Munich after he had evolved from a romantic dreamer to a Communist leader. The comparison with Lenin at the end of the book is a telling one. The appendix consists of some documents, including Leviné's defence before the court.

NOAKES, JEREMY. The Nazi Party in Lower Saxony 1921-1933. Oxford University Press, London n.d. [1972.] xvi, 273 pp. Maps. £ 4.00.

After the abortive *Putsch* of 1923, the Nazi Party shifted the centre of its support to Northern Germany, and Lower Saxony was one of the fields that proved white to harvest. Drawing upon both party and government files, Dr Noakes has written a pioneering case study of this process. He pays special attention to the organizational and propagandistic gadgets with which the Nazis contrived to win over the (lower) middle class and to dislodge the traditional "bourgeois" parties.

REISBERG, ARNOLD. An den Quellen der Einheitsfrontpolitik. Der Kampf der KPD um die Aktionseinheit in Deutschland 1921-1922. Ein Beitrag zur Erforschung der Hilfe W. I. Lenins und der Komintern für die KPD. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1971. 843 pp. (in 2 vols.) M 27.00.

Protocols, press articles and, in some cases, unprinted sources are the material on which this very detailed but strongly biased exposition is based. The *Märzaktion* and its aftermath, for instance, are dealt with in the KPD propaganda tradition. Much is made both of the pretended independence of the KPD and of Lenin's overwhelming influence on the party's strategic and tactical conceptions. The more than a hundred pages of notes constitute a valuable tool.

RETZLAW, KARL. *Spartakus. Aufstieg und Niedergang. Erinnerungen eines Parteiarbeiters*. Verlag Neue Kritik, Frankfurt 1971. 500 pp. DM 25.00.

The (mimeographed) memoirs have been written in a lively style and contain portraits of several one-time KPD leaders. The author also describes his contacts with a number of Russians, including Trockij; he was expelled from the KPD by Heinz Neumann. After Hitler's rise to power the author was active in the Saarland, where he pleaded for voting against re-unification with the *Reich*. During the war he stayed in England, and afterwards returned within the SPD fold. He criticizes Kurt Schumacher's lack of interest in the restored Socialist International.

SAHNER, HEINZ. *Politische Tradition, Sozialstruktur und Parteiensystem in Schleswig-Holstein. Ein Beitrag zur Replikation von Rudolf Heberles: Landbevölkerung und Nationalsozialismus*. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1972. viii, 144 pp. Maps. DM 28.80.

In the early 1930's, Schleswig-Holstein had more than an average share of National-Socialist voters, whereas the NPD remained weaker here than could be expected – a phenomenon which has been explained by the rather right-wing image of the CDU in this *Land*. Apart from this, the general tendency from the Weimar Republic till now has shown remarkable stability, with the SPD on the march forward. Many facts are given, including technical data. The impact of the refugees from the East appears to have had little effect on voting behaviour.

STONE, GERALD. *The Smallest Slavonic Nation. The Sorbs of Lusatia*. The Athlone Press, London 1972. xiv, 201 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 3.50.

The Sorbs are a Slav minority living in East Germany on both sides of the Spree river. The present volume, written with both knowledge and sympathy, is the first study in English on the subject. The focus is definitely on language and dialects, literature, culture and folklore.

Vom Kaiserreich zur Weimarer Republik. Hrsg. von Eberhard Kolb. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln 1972. 437 pp. DM 28.00.

The aim in this collection of essays and studies on the years 1918-19 in Germany is to present a provisional balance-sheet. Conflicting approaches and viewpoints have been assembled so as to present a good and thought-stimulating account of modern historiography in the field. The introduction sketches the main currents in historiography – currents which by and large run parallel to changes in the political situation and the general interpretation of them. The first section deals with the military set-backs of 1918 (the late Gerhard Ritter) and the gradual formation of a *Reichstag* majority supporting the Max von Baden – Payer Cabinet. The second section is concerned with continuity or discontinuity (including, of course, an evaluation of Ebert's role) as the issue was decided between the November Revolution and the spring of 1919 (E. Kolb, E. Matthias, P. von Oertzen, *et al.*); and the third with the Versailles negotiations. The fourth and last section

contains evaluations of what German historians have said and written on the subject ever since 1918 (K. Fries-Thiessenhusen and H. Grebing), as well as Nos 8-23 of the SED theses of 1958.

OTHER BOOKS

LASCHITZA, ANNELIES [und] GÜNTER RADZUN. Rosa Luxemburg. Ihr Wirken in der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1971. 582 pp.
 Protokoll des Gründungsparteitages der Kommunistischen Partei Deutschlands (30. Dezember 1918 – 1. Januar 1919). Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1972. 359 pp.

Great Britain

AUBREY[, JOHN]. — on Education. A hitherto unpublished manuscript by the author of *Brief Lives*. Ed. by J. E. Stephens. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1972. xi, 204 pp. £ 2.75.

Among the manuscripts left by the English antiquary John Aubrey (1626-97) there is one entitled "Idea of Education of Young Gentlemen". Mr Stephens has now published this, in a re-arranged form, for the first time. The volume sheds an interesting light on education during the reign of Charles II as well as on Aubrey's own preferences – a curious blend of elitist and humanitarian ideas.

BELLAMY, JOYCE M. and JOHN SAVILLE. Dictionary of Labour Biography. Vol. I. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1972. xxv, 388 pp. £ 10.00.

This is the first volume in a project planned on the same lines as the *Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier français*. The project goes back to an initiative by the late Professor Cole. The time span it covers is from about 1790 to the present day; the living are excluded. It is intended to include "everyone who made a contribution, however modest, to any organisation or movement, provided that certain basic details of their career can be established". The list of contributors is impressive. The present volume lays special emphasis on miners and co-operators. It is a most useful tool; the information provided is, within the compass of a dictionary, outstanding.

CLARKE, R. O., D. J. FATCHETT and B. C. ROBERTS. Workers' Participation in Management in Britain. Heinemann Educational Books, London 1972. x, 214 pp. £ 2.80.

Some foreign models – Norway, the German codetermination experiment – come up for brief discussion in this careful examination of various aspects of workers' participation in Britain. The author introduces his subject in a sober summing-up of the issues at stake, for instance, the workers' disposition to participate. He then traces the historical evolution of ideas on participation. His treatment of the present-day machineries and their agents (preponderantly the unions), of workers' influence upon managerial decision-making, and of the expectations for the future, based on an interpretation of the changing form of industrial society, is very perspicuous.

DIGBY, MARGARET. *Das Genossenschaftswesen in Großbritannien. Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse, Frankfurt/M.* 1971. 227 pp. DM 56.80.

In this well-arranged survey the history of the co-operative movement in Great Britain is sketched succinctly. The present-day situation is extensively dealt with. The author concentrates on matters of organization and administration, covering the agricultural no less than the consumers' co-operatives. The political organization affiliated with Labour comes up for special discussion.

DODD, A. H. *Life in Wales.* B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1972. xii, 173 pp. Ill. £ 1.80.

This lavishly illustrated and well-written book gives a bird's-eye view of social life in Wales from the oldest times up to 1914, with an epilogue devoted to the years after. The author has focused his account on such themes as industrialization and its effects, and Chartism, and has traced the roots of national (or regional) consciousness and its impact on politics.

JOHNS, E. A. *The Social Structure of Modern Britain.* 2nd ed. Pergamon Press, Oxford, New York, Sydney 1972. xii, 203 pp. £ 1.80.

The original edition of this useful primer was published in 1965, and noticed in *IRSH*, XI (1966), p. 161. The present volume is a fully revised and in part even rewritten version. The author has brought fresh information to bear on such topics as the *embourgeoisement* thesis, the comprehensive schools, voting behaviour, immigration, and delinquency.

JOHNSTON, H. J. M. *British Emigration Policy 1815-1830. 'Shovelling out Paupers'.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1972. ix, 197 pp. Maps. £ 4.00.

As early as the beginning of the nineteenth century, growing public concern about unemployment and overpopulation led to government-sponsored emigration. The "shovelling out" of paupers was practised on the English and Scots as well as on the Irish. The role played by the foremost advocate of a conscious emigration policy, J. R. Wilmot Horston, Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, is studied in detail on the basis of much primary material. The ideas of Wakefield are reproduced in brief. The book throws a clear light on British policy towards a distinctive and important phenomenon.

KAPP, YVONNE. *Eleanor Marx. Vol. I. Family Life (1855-1883).* Lawrence and Wishart, London 1972. 319 pp. Ill. £ 4.50.

The first part of this impressive biography is full of candid observations on the Marx family. Although the exact nature and scope of the conflict between Eleanor and her father does not become completely clear, the roles played by Mrs Marx and the sons-in-law as well as Aveling's character are described in a way far removed from hagiography. The author has, of necessity, used numerous printed sources as her most important material, but she had

access to the Bottigelli archives and to Russian and East German collections. Thanks to them, she has been able to add, on some points spectacularly, many particulars to the already familiar picture.

The Luddites and Other Essays. Ed. by Lionel M. Munby, with an Introd. by Eric J. Hobsbawm. Michael Katanka (Books) Ltd, London 1971. 281 pp. Ill. £ 3.50.

This book reprints a number of essays which originally appeared in the periodical of the History Group of the CPGB, *Our History*. Some studies by non-Communist authors are included. A number of references have been brought up to date; the section "Songs of the Labour Movement" has been enlarged. The items selected cover roughly one and a quarter century of working-class and Socialist history. R. Watkinson, e.g., writes on Thomas Bewich, and R. Page Arnold on the 1926 General Strike in the North East. Three contributions are on Chartism.

MACDONALD, RAMSAY. —'s Political Writings. Ed. and with an introd. by Bernard Barker. Allen Lane The Penguin Press, London 1972. xii, 259 pp. £ 4.00.

"MacDonald's theory of education is at the core of this argument about industrial change, and constitutes his most significant contribution to political thought." The appeal is to conviction rather than to class interest. The editor has selected lengthy passages from *Socialism and Society* (1905), *Socialism* (1907), *Parliament and Democracy* (1921), and other writings from the years 1905 up to and including 1921. This book is intended to counter-balance the rather negative picture of the 1931 MacDonald.

MAYHEW, HENRI. *Voices of the Poor. Selections from the Morning Chronicle 'Labour and the Poor' (1849-1850)*. Ed., and with an introd. by Anne Humpherys. Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1971. xx, 280 pp. Ill. £ 4.50.

Mayhew has been reprinted once again, this time in an attractive edition of selections, illustrated lavishly with contemporary engravings. The editor, in her introduction, reminds us that Mayhew "shared many of the middle-class attitudes which hampered other nineteenth-century social investigators from the popularizer Charles Knight to the first professional sociologist of the poor, Charles Booth". But she also points to the meticulousness with which Mayhew collected and communicated his data.

NIXON, EDNA. *Mary Wollstonecraft. Her Life and Times*. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd, London 1971. xii, 271 pp. Ill. £ 3.50.

Lavishly quoting Mary Wollstonecraft's letters and published writings, the author presents an easily readable biography. She has put more emphasis on the personal vicissitudes of her subject (the years in France during the Revolution, experience of the Terror) than on the evolution of her ideas. It is true that the ideas are not neglected, but some analyses seem to be lacking in depth. Mary's marriage with Godwin receives ample attention.

Past-into-Present Series. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London.

LANE, PETER. *The Upper Class*. 1972. 96 pp. Ill. £ 1.30.

READER, W. J. *The Middle Classes*. 1972. 96 pp. Ill. £ 1.30.

WRIGHT, CHRISTOPHER. *The Working Class*. 1972. 96 pp. Ill. £ 1.30.

The series in which the above volumes are published is intended for (secondary) education purposes. The reader should not, therefore, expect new vistas of historical scholarship, but the volumes may be of use as a first orientation; they contain short bibliographical notes, and are nicely illustrated at that. The authors present the three main components of the English social fabric in a mellow light.

PLACE, FRANCIS. *The Autobiography of — (1771-1854)*. Ed. with an *Introd. and Notes* by Mary Thale. Cambridge University Press, London 1972. xl, 308 pp. £ 5.60.

The autobiography of Francis Place, one of the major sources of information on social conditions in working-class London at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, is much used, but has never been published. It is reproduced here in print, preceded by a commendable introduction. The annotation is helpful. The book sheds light on the origins of the Reform Movement and the rise and fall of the London Corresponding Society. It contains the text of a number of letters (among the recipients is James Mill).

PRICE, RICHARD. *An Imperial War and the British Working Class. Working-Class Attitudes and Reactions to the Boer War 1899-1902*. [Studies in Social History.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1972. xiii, 279 pp. £ 3.50.

The South African War from 1899 to 1902 is used here as a test case enabling the author to refute, or at least modify, the widely held thesis of enthusiastic support for imperialist ventures on the part of the British working class. Although the war did not meet with fierce resistance among the workers, "the ethos of imperialism which surrounded the Boer War had little impact" on them. Some interesting comparisons are drawn between the readiness among young workers and clerks to enlist for voluntary service.

PRITT, D. N. *Law, Class and Society*. Book 4. *The Substance of the Law*. Lawrence and Wishart, London 1972. 189 pp. £ 2.00.

The first three volumes of *Law, Class and Society* were noticed in IRSH, XVI (1971), p. 283. The author died in May, 1972, when he had just finished correcting the proofs of the fourth. In this, the final volume, he deals with several aspects of the "substantive law", in all of which he sees the hand of the ruling class, "which never fails to serve its own interests".

RICHARDSON, KENNETH, assisted by Elizabeth Harris. *Twentieth-Century Coventry*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1972. xi, 380 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 3.50.

Coventry, internationally known as the "blitz town", had been a boom town even before 1914 (bicycles), and continued to be one after 1945 (motor cars etc.). The present volume is a comprehensive history of this vigorous community since about 1900. The captains of industry are given pride of place, but the role played by labour is by no means neglected.

RITTER, GERHARD A. *Parlament und Demokratie in Großbritannien. Studien zur Entwicklung und Struktur des politischen Systems.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1972. 379 pp. DM 39.00.

Professor Ritter, well-known for his book on the German labour movement in Wilhelmine Germany, focuses here on British parliamentarism in more recent years. He points especially at the flexibility of the British system and the relative rarity of crises in the process of adaptation to the conditions of modern society. His more general observations, which apply to other industrial nations as well, and notably to Germany, contain food for thought.

STONE, LAWRENCE. *The causes of the English Revolution 1529-1642.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1972. xiv, 168 pp. £ 2.00. (Paper: £ 0.90.)

In three updated and expanded essays ("Theories of Revolution", "The Social Origins of the English Revolution", and "The Causes of the English Revolution") Professor Stone presents a comprehensive analysis of the contradictions that culminated in the Great Rebellion. He distinguishes preconditions (1529-1629), precipitants (1629-39), and triggers (1640-42). Much attention is paid to economic change, but the "less tangible factors" are not neglected.

TAWNEY, R. H. —'s *Commonplace Book.* Ed. and with an introd. by J. M. Winter and D. M. Joslin. Cambridge University Press, London 1972. xxiv, 88 pp. £ 2.00.

As in Pascal's *Pensées*, the most interesting entries in this commonplace-book are Tawney's own reflections. Apart from anticipating the books which, unlike the French philosopher, he would live to write, they reveal a deeply moral and intensely religious personality. It would be tempting to quote at some length, but we must restrict ourselves to stressing the author's conviction that Socialism is not a matter of comfort and welfare, but of rights and duties ("the heart of the problem [...] is not economic. It is a question of *moral relationships*").

OTHER BOOKS

THOMPSON, WILLIE and FINLAY HART. *The UCS Work-in.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1972. 95 pp.

Hungary

Revolution in Perspective. Essays on the Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919. Ed. by Andrew C. Janos and William B. Slottman. University

of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1971. x, 185 pp. \$ 10.00.

The studies collected in this volume bear witness to great scholarship. The first-mentioned editor contributes, *inter alia*, a good analysis of some social forces in the Hungarian part of the Hapsburg Monarchy (neglect of the agrarian poor, frustration of Jewish intellectuals). We further mention K. Hitchins's account of the Rumanian Socialists in Hungary at the time of the Soviet Republic, and R. Löwenthal's discussion of the relations between the Hungarian Soviets and international Communism.

Italy

AGOSTI, ALDO. Rodolfo Morandi. Il pensiero e l'azione politica. Editori Laterza, Bari 1971. 484 pp. L. 5000.

This is a pioneering study of a man who, during his short life, played a distinguished role in Italian culture and politics. Originally Morandi was a radical in the tradition of Mazzini, but the opposition to the Fascist regime transformed him into a Marxist who felt fully at home neither in the PCI nor in the PSI. The focus in the present volume is definitely on the years up to 1945.

BELLETTINI, ATHOS. La popolazione delle campagne bolognesi alla metà del secolo XIX. Zanichelli editore, Bologna 1971. xiii, 471 pp. Ill. L. 8000.

In 1847 Pope Pius IX ordered a census to be taken in the Ecclesiastical States along strikingly modern lines. The returns of this census have enabled Dr Bellettini to throw much light on the population of the countryside of Bologna at the time, notably on its professional composition. He has a comparative chapter on the City of Bologna, which is based on other materials. Detailed tables are given both in the text and in the appendices.

BERGWITZ, HUBERTUS. Die Partisanenrepublik Ossola. Vom 10. September bis zum 23. Oktober 1944. Mit einem Vorwort von Edgar Rosen. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1972. 165 pp. DM 28.00.

In the summer of 1944 several "partisan republics" were founded in mountainous areas of Italy; the biggest (also in population) was that of Ossola with its capital Domodossola, which had the shape of a triangle bounded on two sides by the frontiers with the Swiss cantons of Valais and Tessin. The "republic" lasted for scarcely more than one month, as the Nazi and Fascist offensive of October 9 resulted in its collapse. This very detailed study gives a good account of its history, of the partisan movement in the region in general, and of the reprisals after occupation. The author bestows much praise on the administration of Ossola during the days of liberation, and pays great attention to the rise of parties, the press, contacts with Switzerland, and the failure of the Allies to offer substantial help.

I compagni. Scritti e testimonianze. A cura di Enzo Rava. Pref. di Giorgio Amendola. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1971. xx, 544 pp. L. 3000.

The bulk of the present volume consists of recollections of the period between the First World War and 1943 which were recorded at a much later date. The antifascist struggle of the Italian Communists, both at home and abroad, is of course the central theme. The last item is a short document from 1951, which contains the words *Muoio nella fede comunista*.

DE FELICE, FRANCO. Serrati, Bordiga, Gramsci e il problema della rivoluzione in Italia 1919-1920. De Donato, Bari 1971. 395 pp. L. 4000.

The non-Leninist stand represented by left-winger Bordiga is here confronted with Gramsci's views, with which the author is by and large in sympathy. He offers, however, an understanding interpretation of Serrati's position as well. The central problem is indicated in the title of the book; the answers are sought less in the field of workers' consciousness and the "ripeness" of the situation for a revolutionary onslaught than in the ideas cherished and elaborated by some outstanding leaders.

DEL POZZO, FRANCA. Alle origini del P.C.I. Le organizzazioni marchigiane. 1919-23. Argalia Editore, Urbino 1971. 221 pp. L. 2500.

The Marches were an important stronghold of the Socialist Party before the split. The author discusses the position of the region in 1919, then tells the story of the origins of the Communist Party there, and concludes with a description of its attitude towards Fascism until it was suppressed. Interesting documents are appended.

FATICA, MICHELE. Origini del fascismo e del comunismo a Napoli (1911-1915). La Nuova Italia, Firenze 1971. xiv, 527 pp. L. 4000.

Taking Naples as a sample, the author explains the events preceding Italy's entry into the First World War along neo-Marxist lines. Interventionism, whether nationalist or democratic, was prompted by the "objective interests" of big business. In this morass of *fascisti*, *socialmassoni* and *reformisti*, Bordiga and his friends are of course the real heroes. Mr Fatica has worked up a wealth of printed and manuscript materials, but he has fitted these into a rather dogmatic frame.

LEPRE, AURELIO [e] SILVANO LEVRERO. La formazione del Partito comunista d'Italia. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1971. 378 pp. L. 2800.

On the basis of published sources, the authors have written a concise history of the origins of the Communist Party of Italy. They present a clear picture of the positions of the adherents of various currents in the Socialist Party during the First World War and its immediate aftermath. The impact of the October Revolution receives much attention, also because it strongly influenced intra-party debates. Later cleavages within the ranks of the Communists began to show themselves at that time. The story itself ends with the Congress of Leghorn.

NARDONE, GIORGIO. *Il pensiero di Gramsci*. De Donato editore, Bari 1971. 549 pp. L. 4000.

The author strikes a good balance in his interpretation of Gramsci's thought by making use of the early writings as well as, for instance, of the *Lettere dal carcere*. The author, a Jesuit priest, discerns in Gramsci's ideas quite a number of utopian elements. At the same time, however, he discusses Gramsci's conception of freedom in an essentially sympathetic way.

ONNIS ROSA, PIA. *Filippo Buonarroti e altri studi*. Edizioni di Storia e Letteratura, Roma 1971. 562 pp. Ill. L. 8000.

Mrs Onnis Rosa has done a useful piece of work by collecting her studies on Buonarroti, Tanucci (1698-1783), and Mazzini. Those on Buonarroti take up well over half the space; the last section includes a number of letters written by Mazzini to G. J. Holyoake. A bibliography and very detailed indices (also of documents, periodicals, etc.) are appended.

The Netherlands

JONGE, A. A. DE. *Het Communisme in Nederland*. De geschiedenis van een politieke partij. Kruseman, Den Haag 1972. 200 pp. Ill. Hfl. 15.90.

Although it is limited in scope and aimed at a wide readership, the present volume is the first scholarly history of the Dutch CP, which originated as the breakaway *Sociaal-Democratische Partij* in 1909 and is, therefore, one of the oldest Communist parties. Well over half the space is devoted to the years since 1945, for which Dr de Jonge could draw upon participant observation (he acted as a local official until 1964). His intimate knowledge of the grass-roots is a real asset and largely makes up for his having used none but printed materials. An index of names is appended.

PUT, C. A. M. M. VAN DE. *Volksleven in Tilburg rond 1900*. Sociaal-Historische Hoofdstukken. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1971. xx, 283 pp. Hfl. 45.00.

During the period under discussion the population of the industrial town of Tilburg (textiles) roughly quadrupled, and social conditions changed considerably from 1865 to 1918. Housing, health, help to the poor, wages and other items are discussed in great detail. This renders the book an important contribution to social history. It is to be regretted that the style in which it is written does not match the interesting contents. An English summary is appended.

WAL, T. VAN DER. *Op zoek naar een nieuwe vrijheid. Een kwart eeuw arbeidersbeweging in Friesland (1870-1895)*. Universitaire Pers Leiden, Leiden 1972. xi, 435 pp. Hfl. 38.50.

The origins of the Frisian labour movement, including its Protestant component *Patrimonium*, are here dealt with extensively rather than in depth.

Many particulars on the economic situation and the conditions of life pass in review. A central theme is the history of the Frisian People's Party (*Friesche Volkspartij*), which was, in part, a forerunner of Dutch Social Democracy. Labour conflicts, notably strikes, are described in detail.

OTHER BOOKS

HARMSSEN, GER. *Idee en beweging. Bibliografiese aanwijzingen bij de studie en het onderzoek van de geschiedenis van socialisme en arbeidersbeweging in Nederland.* Uitgave SUN, Nijmegen 1972. 101 pp.

Spain

BALCELLS, ALBERTO. *Crisis económica y agitación social en Cataluña de 1930 a 1936.* Instituto Catolico de Estudios Sociales de Barcelona; Ediciones Ariel, Barcelona 1971. 295 pp. Ptas 250.

The subject of this valuable monograph is the impact of the slump on industrial relations and trade-union radicalism in Catalonia during the years preceding the Civil War. The author rates this impact higher than did Vicens Vives and C. Martí in their contributions to *Mouvements ouvriers et dépression économique*, and his argument is based on detailed investigations.

Bibliografia dels moviments socials a Catalunya, País Valencià i les Illes. Dirigida per E. Giralt i Raventós amb la col·lab. de A. Balcells, A. Cucó, J. Termes [i.a.] Editorial Lavínia, Barcelona 1972. xv, 832 pp. Ptas 850.

The present volume lists close on three thousand publications which are of primary or secondary relevance to the social history of Catalonia, Valencia and the Balearic Islands. The period covered is from about 1800 to 1936, and the workers' movement naturally occupies a prominent place. The bulk of the items are annotated, and all of them are provided with a location. The value of this bibliography is still enhanced by an analytical index.

CASTIÑEIRAS MUÑOZ, JAIME [y] JAVIER DOMINGUEZ MARTIN-SANCHEZ. *Un siglo de lucha obrera en España.* Mensajero, Bilbao 1971. 271 pp. Ptas 120.

Aiming at a non-specialist readership the Roman Catholic authors, who are no specialists either, have written an informed history of the Spanish labour movement up to 1936. The subject matter is conveniently arranged, and the treatment is conspicuous for its soberness.

PAZ, ABEL. *Durruti. Le Peuple en armes.* Trad. de l'esp. Editions de la Tête de Feuilles, Paris 1972. 551 pp. Ill. F.fr. 49.00.

With this book Buenaventura Durruti, the well-known Spanish Anarchist, has got his first full biography. The author places him in the tradition of the great libertarian revolutionaries, and emphasizes the heroic aspects of his life. During the Civil War, too, Durruti advocated an integral Anarchism

carrying on the social revolution. This absorbing biography, which deals extensively with the Civil War, the campaign in Aragon and Durruti's death in Madrid, but also with his life and struggle in exile and during the Second Republic, is particularly important because the author has collected and worked up many primary sources (letters, interviews, etc.).

ROBINSON, RICHARD A. H. *The Origins of Franco's Spain. The Right, the Republic and Revolution, 1931-1936.* University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh n.d. [1971.] 475 pp. \$ 9.95.

Supporting his argument with a great variety of sources (including those stemming from the left-wing parties), the author of this scholarly work contends that the breakdown of the democratic system and, therefore, the Civil War must be attributed largely to the errors and stubbornness of the Left. He concentrates on the divisions among the elements of the Right, and maintains that Gil Robles's CEDA was basically a Christian-Democratic party. He sets forth, more specifically, the ideological diversity among the different groups which eventually co-operated under Franco's leadership.

TERMES, JOSEP. *Anarquismo y sindicalismo en España. La Primera Internacional (1864-1881).* Ediciones Ariel, Barcelona 1972. 670 pp. Ill. Maps. Ptas 750.

The present volume is a revised and drastically expanded version of *El Movimiento Obrero en España*, which was published in 1965, and noticed in IRSH, XI (1966), pp. 166f. More than half the volume is taken up by the appendices, which include over a hundred pages of social and political poetry. The documents also include illustrations and stamps used by organizations.

TUSELL GOMEZ, JAVIER. *Las elecciones del Frente Popular en España.* Editorial Cuadernos para el Dialogo, S. A., Madrid 1971. 2 vols. xix, 328 pp.; 404 pp. Ill. Maps. Ptas 125 per vol.

Assisted by four collaborators, the very young Spanish historian Tusell Gómez has made a careful study of the general election of February 1936, including the nominations and the campaign. He is able to explode a number of myths shared by the Communists and the apologists of the present regime, for instance that of the prominent role played by the Comintern. In his view the election was the most democratic ever held in Spain and necessitated by no means the outbreak of the Civil War. The appendices include full details on the contestants and the returns, manifestoes, etc. Professor Seco Serrano has contributed a foreword.

Switzerland

KRATTIGER, URSULA. *Mündigkeit. Ein Fragenkomplex in der schweizerischen Diskussion im 19. Jahrhundert, vor allem zur Zeit der Armennot von 1840 bis 1860.* Herbert Lang, Bern; Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. 1972. 218 pp. S.fr. 50.00.

This study in ideas on socio-political emancipation is fully documented, and offers much insight into such questions as the evaluation of poverty among the lower classes as confronted with the presuppositions of a basically direct democracy. The views of conservatives and traditional liberals (J. Gotthelf, A. Vinet, A.-E. Cherbuliez and others) are not less incisively examined than those held by outspoken radicals (e.g., J. J. Treichler).

SCHAFFNER, MARTIN. *Die Basler Arbeiterbevölkerung im 19. Jahrhundert. Beiträge zur Geschichte ihrer Lebensformen.* Helbing & Lichtenhahn, Basel, Stuttgart 1972. viii, 144 pp. S.fr. 20.00.

In the 1830's Basle became an important centre for the silk industry. This study deals with the geographical and social origins of the textile workers, their conditions of life, adaptation to the new environment (many were of peasant stock), family life, religion, etc. Though the sources are, as could be expected, relatively scarce and in part one-sided, the author presents a convincing and interesting picture. In some cases he makes comparisons with other industrial centres, for instance on the question of the alienation of many workers from the Church.

SISMONDI, J.-C.-L. *Statistique du Département du Léman. Publiée d'après le manuscrit original et prés. par H. O. Pappe.* Alex. Jullien, Genève 1971. xi, 211 pp. S.fr. 30.00.

The manuscript on which Sismondi started to work in 1801 at the age of 28 was discovered only recently. It is printed here *in toto*, except that a number of repetitions have been omitted. Only the introduction and the first chapters were in a shape ready to be printed, but the remainder is no less interesting. It offers insights into Sismondi's intellectual evolution. The book is an important source for economic and social history.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

ISCHBOLDIN, BORIS. *History of the Russian Non-Marxian Social-Economic Thought.* New Book Society of India, New Delhi 1971. 328 pp. Rs 30.00.

The author, an emigrated Russian economist who founded a school of his own ("economic synthesis"), presents a survey of Russian economic thought since the sixteenth century. He has left out the orthodox (though not the "legal") Marxists, but on the other hand he has included a host of social thinkers, from the Slavophiles to the Anarchists, who have little or nothing to do with economic science. The final chapter is an exposé of Professor Ischboldin's own ideas.

LENIN, W. I. *Werke. Ergänzungsband 1896 – Oktober 1917. Ergänzungsband Oktober 1917 – März 1923.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1969; 1971. viii, 650 pp.; vii, 697 pp. M 7.50 per vol.

These supplementary volumes have been translated from Vols 41 and 42 of the fourth Russian edition of Lenin's works. The items included are chron-

ologically arranged. The first volume contains, among many other things, three preliminary concepts on the Paris Commune. The second presents a great many observations on persons (e.g., Stalin) and particular situations (e.g., that of Georgia), which add some relief to a number of documents published earlier in this edition.

MCNEAL, ROBERT H. *Bride of the Revolution*. Krupskaya and Lenin. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1972. ix, 326 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

Since 1956, writings of Lenin's widow have come to the surface which had remained unknown under Stalin's rule. This well-documented biography does not add any fundamentally new insights, but it pinpoints details and offers illustrations. The author goes into Krupskaja's role before 1917, when she worked mainly in the secretarial field. He discusses her relation with Inessa Armand, her austere style of life in the Kremlin, and her unsuccessful struggle for polytechnical education as against merely vocational training. On these and other episodes in Krupskaja's life the author concentrates as much as on her often debated position under the Stalin dictatorship.

MEDVEDEV, ROY A. *Let History Judge. The Origins and Consequences of Stalinism*. Macmillan, London 1972. xxxiv, 566, xviii pp. £ 5.75.

The editor David Joravsky, in his introduction, stresses the authenticity of this record by a Marxist Soviet scholar. Medvedev attributes Stalinism, which he describes with great insight, at bottom to Stalin's criminal character, and tries to refute "bourgeois" and "revisionist" interpretations. Stalin appears as the wicked usurper of power, an adventurer as regards economic policy (collectivization), "the helmsman of the ship of state, clutching its steering wheel with a grip of death". The book is above all interesting as a specimen of historiography which is in a way typical of the Soviet historians' approach, although of course the ticklish subject itself accounts for many remarkable deviations. The manuscript dates from the 'sixties.

Michel Bakounine et ses relations avec Sergej Nečaev 1870-1872. *Ecrits et matériaux*. Introd. et annot. de Arthur Lehning. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1971. lxxix, 492 pp. Ill. Hfl. 152.00.

An introduction of 63 pages, which contains many quotations from contemporary sources and offers a chronology of relevant events, opens the book. Those among the documents which were originally written in Russian are reproduced in that language and in a French translation. Aside from the (partly very interesting) letters by Bakunin and Nečaev to Ogarev, J. Ph. Becker and various other people, there is the text of an appeal to the officers in the Russian forces, which is typical of Nečaev's efforts to rouse several classes and layers of society. The documents in the appendix concerning Nečaev are a valuable supplement to the letters by Bakunin which deal with the rupture between the two men.

PETHYBRIDGE, ROGER. *The Spread of the Russian Revolution. Essays on 1917.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke; St. Martin's Press, New York 1972. xiii, 238 pp. £ 4.50.

These essays "are intended to serve as pointers to various aspects of the Russian revolution which have hitherto been somewhat neglected". The data presented by the author for the months between the February and October revolutions are revealing, and throw light on feelings and views current among common people both in the capital and in the provinces. There are some case studies devoted to economically decisive branches: railways, post and telegraph. The sections on the press, propaganda and political rumours are of great interest. The documentation is excellent.

PODOLINSKY, SERGEJ S. VON. *Rußland vor der Revolution. Die agrar-soziale Lage und Reformen. Mit einer Einl. von Constantin von Dietze.* Hrsg. von Arnold Harttung. Berlin Verlag, Berlin 1971. 239pp. DM 28.00.

S. S. Podolinskij, a cousin of Stolypin who left Russia in 1918, belonged to the landed gentry and also served as an official. His memoirs are rather disappointing; as a rule they do not rise above the level of gossip. The author is critical of the *ancien régime*, but loud in praise of his illustrious cousin.

POTICHNYJ, PETER J. *Soviet Agricultural Trade Unions, 1917-70.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1972. xix, 258 pp. C\$ 12.50.

Though there exists a rich literature in Western languages on Soviet trade unions, this book is, to our knowledge, the first full-fledged study of the agricultural trade unions. These unions came into being on a large scale after the October Revolution, and their rise is discussed in connection with Lenin's agrarian policy. The sections dealing with organization and structure, with the unions' influence on labour conditions, their role as social insurance agencies and the ways in which they serve the interests of the Communist Party are very elaborate and rest on material collected from various sources.

The Trotsky Papers 1917-1922. Ed. and ann. by Jan M. Meijer. II. 1920-1922. Mouton, The Hague, Paris 1971. vii, 894 pp. Hfl. 150.00.

The first of these two complementary volumes was favourably noticed in IRSH, X (1965), p. 184. Editing and annotation, we commented, present models of meticulousness and accuracy; the notes contain very interesting references and communications. The same applies to Vol. II. It should be noted that the "editorial closing date" was January, 1966, and that any publications which have appeared since could as a rule not be used. There are letters and telegrams to and from a host of people, mostly highly placed officials (Lenin, Stalin, Krestinskij, Smilga, etc.). They are for the most part concerned with practical problems of the day.

WALTER, GERARD. *La Révolution russe. Textes de Lénine, Trotski, Staline, Soukhanov, Kérenski, Broussilov, Kautsky, Rosa Luxemburg et Les actes de la Révolution.* Editions Albin Michel, Paris 1972. 622 pp. Maps. F.fr. 39.00. (Cloth: F.fr. 49.00.)

The trilogy which began with the English and continued with the French Revolution is now completed. A calendar of the century, opening with the Boer War and ending with the death of De Gaulle (1970), takes up the first 26 pages. The volume is concentrated on facts and official statements by the Governments since the February Revolution, and on evaluations by those mentioned in the subtitle. The years which get most attention are 1917 up to and including 1920; the Kronstadt rebellion appears in an appendix. The author reproduces a great variety of documents in a French translation, which in fact occupy the bulk of the volume.

WIELENGA, BASTIAAN. *Lenins Weg zur Revolution. Eine Konfrontation mit Sergej Bulgakov und Petr Struve im Interesse einer theologischen Besinnung.* Kaiser, München 1971. xvi, 535 pp. DM 27.00.

The author deals with his subject, to which he opens up an original approach, from a Protestant theological angle. But he stresses the necessity for present-day theology to ask political questions, and asserts that a revolutionary change of political and economic conditions in the West is unavoidable. Especially his treatment of Bulgakov's views deserves attention. As to Lenin, it may be that the author sees him too much in a vaguely Christian perspective: an unconscious tool in God's hand.

WOEHLIN, WILLIAM F. *Chernyshevskii. The Man and the Journalist.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1971. x, 404 pp. \$ 12.50.

Professor Woehrlin, an American historian, has written a full-fledged biography of Černyševskij. Far from confining himself to the latter's career as a journalist, the author pays complete attention to his personality, his marriage, his social and political ideas, and his place in the Russian revolutionary movement. A detailed bibliography and an index are appended.

OTHER BOOKS

BERGER, JOSEPH. *Shipwreck of a Generation. The Memoirs of —.* Harvill Press, London 1971. 286 pp. Ill.

KIR'JANOV, JU. I. *Rabočie Juga Rossii 1914 – fevral' 1917 g.* Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1971. 307 pp.

LOGINOV, V. T. *Leninskaja "Pravda" (1912-1914 gg.).* Izdatel'stvo Političeskoj Literatury, Moskva 1972. 408 pp.

Yugoslavia

BARTSCH, GÜNTER. *Milovan Djilas oder Die Selbstbehauptung des Menschen. Versuch einer Biographie.* Manz Verlag, München 1971. 343 pp. DM 30.00.

This popular biography impresses the reader as being based exclusively on printed sources in other than Yugoslav languages. The fact, if it is one, does not diminish the book's analytical value. Djilas's inspiration from Montenegro and also Serbian traditions looms large throughout the story. The author, very sympathetic towards his subject, shares his democratic Socialist con-

viction, and the book can be read as an evolution, the stages of which gradually approach that position. The biography is useful for a first – and then, not superficial – orientation.

OTHER BOOKS

DEDIJER, VLADIMIR. *The Battle Stalin Lost. Memoirs of Yugoslavia 1948-1953.* The Viking Press, New York 1971. 341 pp.

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