

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE*

LOGUE, JOHN. *Toward a Theory of Trade Union Internationalism*. Kent Popular Press, Kent (Ohio) 1980. 66 pp. \$ 2.95.

According to the present author trade-union internationalism was and is primarily a matter of "short term calculations of economic rationality", not of ideology or sentiment. It is closely related to international labour mobility, and it is bound to decline with the rise of other instruments for safeguarding national trade-union gains.

OSOFSKY, STEPHEN. *Peter Kropotkin*. Twayne Publishers, Boston 1979. 200 pp. \$ 13.50.

"The purpose of this volume is to delve thoroughly and comprehensively into and sift out the essentials of Kropotkin's socioeconomic-political views, to gauge his contribution to anarchist theory and, beyond this, to modern political theory. [. . .] I feel that the unique contribution this book makes to the literature is precisely its elaboration and evaluation of Kropotkin's social thought both in the context of his times and ours." The author, who mildly objects to some aspects of Kropotkin's world-view, stresses his anticipation of present-day critics of the Great Society with approval.

WINDMULLER, J. P. *The International Trade Union Movement*. Kluwer, Deventer, Boston, London 1980. 176 pp. D.fl. 42.00.

This book was originally published as a monograph in the *International Encyclopaedia for Labour Law and Industrial Relations*. The historical part outlines the development of all international trade-union organizations from 1864 onwards, with the exception of the Syndicalist International which existed in the 1920's. Useful and quite detailed information is given on the structure and activities of the present-day international organizations (including trade secretariats and regional organizations such as ORIT). The appended bibliography is totally unsatisfactory.

## *HISTORY*

Aufbruch nach Amerika. Friedrich List und die Auswanderung aus Baden

und Württemberg 1816/17. Dokumentation einer sozialen Bewegung. Unter Mitarbeit von Ingrid Schöberl hrsg. von Günter Moltmann. Rainer Wunderlich Verlag Hermann Leins, Tübingen 1979. 406 pp. Ill. DM 38.00.

In the spring of 1817 Friedrich List, at the time a young official of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, inquired into the motives of poor Swabian people to leave their country. The interviews conducted by the Royal *Commissarius* and his outspoken conclusions (which stressed the lack of freedom) have been edited by Professor Moltmann, together with a considerable number of related contemporary documents. These last partly bear upon the situation in Baden, partly upon the difficult journey, *via* the Kingdom of the Netherlands, to the United States and upon the first experiences in that country. A letter of John Quincy Adams is included. The volume has a very attractive get-up.

Labour and Trade Union Archives — Les archives des syndicats et mouvements ouvriers. [Archivum [. . .] published by the International Council on Archives, Vol. XXVII.] K. G. Saur, München, New York, London 1980. 190 pp. DM 58.00.

The present volume consists of reports on labour and trade-union archives in a great many countries all over the world, but with a strong accent on Europe. The contributions vary as to contents and amount of detail. Some of them are very informative. As the volume gives only national surveys, no particular attention is paid to some specialized institutions like the ILO, the Moscow Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis.

MARWICK, ARTHUR. *Class. Image and Reality in Britain, France and the USA since 1930.* Collins, London 1980. 416 pp. £ 9.95.

In his new book Professor Marwick concentrates on images of class as held in Britain, France and the United States, with the emphasis on three different periods: the 1930's, the years following the Second World War, and the 1970's. Although his analysis of movies and television programmes is interesting, the account yields on the whole few surprising results, despite the author's idiosyncracies in approach (for instance, he professes to be atheoretical and refuses to give a clear definition of class) and style.

*People's History and Socialist Theory.* Ed. by Raphael Samuel. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1981. lvi, 417 pp. Ill. £ 10.95. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

The articles that make up the present volume have their origin in a History Workshop held in December 1979. They cover a wide range of subjects, such as, for instance, local working-class history, the State in Prussia and in colonial Africa, the transition from feudalism to capitalism, and fascism and anti-fascism. Of the contributors, who are from Britain and from countries

like Germany, Denmark and Italy as well, we mention, more or less at random, Dave Douglass (who makes some interesting remarks on miners and their history as they perceive it), Stuart Hall, Tim Mason, Lutz Niethammer (anti-fascism in post-war Germany), and Sheila Rowbotham (who questions the concept of patriarchy). Gareth Stedman Jones offers some thought-provoking comments on the religiosity of the Utopian Socialists, and E. P. Thompson replies to criticisms of *The Poverty of Theory*.

RUDÉ, GEORGE. *The Crowd in History. A Study of Popular Disturbances in France and England, 1730-1848*. Rev. ed. Lawrence and Wishart, London 1981. viii, 279 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 4.50.

Apart from a preface, a few new clauses and notes, and an updated bibliography (without John Stevenson's *Popular Disturbances in England*), this "revised" edition is a facsimile reprint of the original one, which was published in 1964 and noticed in IRSH, X (1965), p. 482.

SCHULZE, WINFRIED. *Bäuerlicher Widerstand und feudale Herrschaft in der frühen Neuzeit*. Frommann-Holzboog, Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt 1980. 344 pp. DM 68.00. (Paper: DM 58.00.)

This is a valuable complement to the volume *Aufbruch und Empörung?*, which was noticed above on pp. 105f. The present author does not provide case-studies; he deals with major trends, which he interprets in an ameliorative sense, in the status and behaviour of the peasantry in Central Europe between the Peasants' War and the French Revolution. Forty-one well-chosen documents and a selected bibliography are appended.

*Städtische Führungsgruppen und Gemeinde in der werdenden Neuzeit*. Hrsg. von Wilfried Ehbrecht. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1980. xx, 453 pp. Loose-leaf map. DM 138.00.

The eleven studies that make up the present volume deal with late-mediaeval and early-modern urban elites and popular protest movements; the area covered stretches from the North Sea to the Vistula. By far the longest contribution is that on the disturbances in Münster, 1450-57, by Karl-Heinz Kirchhoff. Of special interest is the case-study of Calvinist Presbyterianism and representative government in Leyden, by Heinz Schilling. An index of persons and places is appended.

*Three British Revolutions: 1641, 1688, 1776*. Ed. by J. G. A. Pocock. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1980. xiii, 468 pp. \$ 32.50.

"On May 21-22, 1976, the Folger Institute of Renaissance and Eighteenth-Century Studies held, as a contribution to the Bicentennial of American independence, a conference at the Folger Shakespeare Library under the title borne by the present volume." Most of the eleven studies collected here

have their origin in that conference. The three revolutions mentioned in the title are the Great Rebellion, the Glorious Revolution and the American Revolution. With one exception the contributors refuse to interpret these in terms of class conflict. The lone dissenting wolf is the Marxist Christopher Hill, who applies the well-known theory of the bourgeois revolution with or without a bourgeoisie to the Great Rebellion. A composite index is appended.

#### OTHER BOOKS

- Bibliografia degli scritti di Ernesto Ragionieri. Leo S. Olschki Editore, Firenze 1980. 149 pp.
- FERRARI BRAVO, GIULIANO. San Francisco. Le origini del sistema coloniale delle Nazioni Unite. Marsilio Editori, Venezia 1981. 156 pp.
- Formirovanie proletariata. Problemy istoriografii i istočnikovedenija. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1980. 279 pp.
- MCCLELLAN, WOODFORD. Revolutionary Exiles. The Russians in the First International and the Paris Commune. Frank Cass, London 1979. xv, 266 pp. Ill.
- RÜCKERT, JOACHIM [und] WOLFGANG FRIEDRICH. Betriebliche Arbeiterausschüsse in Deutschland, Großbritannien und Frankreich im späten 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhundert. Eine vergleichende Studie zur Entwicklung des kollektiven Arbeitsrechts. Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Las Vegas 1979. 162 pp.

#### CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

##### *AFRICA*

*Africa and International Communism.* Ed. by David E. Albright. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1980. viii, 278 pp. £ 12.00. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

The present volume examines the Soviet involvement in African politics in terms of the global balance of power rather than of social change. The contributions, more or less prompted by the coming to power of the MPLA in Angola and by the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia, trace the history of Soviet-African relations and assess the impact of the various factors in contemporary African politics favouring the Soviets. The contributors include, besides the editor, Colin Legum and Jiri Valenta.

MOHIDDIN, AHMED. *African Socialism in Two Countries.* Croom Helm, London; Barnes & Noble Books, Totowa (N.J.) 1981. 231 pp. £ 12.50.

After gaining independence both Kenya and Tanzania adopted a policy they called "African Socialism". As Dr Mohiddin points out, this term does

not mean the same thing in the two countries, however. The author shows that the Kenyan model, eclectic in theory, boils down to a mere rationalization, and in practice Africanization, of the existing situation. It encourages class divisions and leads to a society based on individualism rather than communalism. The opposite goes for the Tanzanian model, which is also based on the existing situation, but one which is totally different. The latter model truly deserves the name Socialism because it pursues equality in every respect, although it does so at great economic cost since Tanzania, unlike Kenya, is hardly supported by Western capitalism. The study is based on official documents and newspaper reports.

**Slavery in Africa. Historical and Anthropological Perspectives.** Ed. by Suzanne Miers and Igor Kopytoff. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1977. xvii, 474 pp. Maps. \$ 25.00. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

The introductory essay and the sixteen case-studies that make up the present volume all deal with autochthonous forms of slavery in Africa south of the Sahara. What these forms have in common is that they cannot be understood in terms of mere labour exploitation. Slaves were first and foremost in demand for social, political and family purposes, not for economic ones. Nor does the "gun-slave cycle" or any outside influence account for the dynamics of African slavery. A composite index is appended.

#### OTHER BOOKS

GUTKIND, PETER C. W., ROBIN COHEN and JEAN COPANS, Eds. *African Labor History*. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, London 1978. 280 pp.  
*Industrial Relations in Africa*. Ed. by Ukandi G. Damachi, H. Dieter Seibel [and] Lester Trachtman. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1979. xiii, 373 pp.

#### Kenya

KITCHING, GAVIN. *Class and Economic Change in Kenya. The Making of an African Petite Bourgeoisie 1905-1970*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1980. xx, 479 pp. \$ 35.00.

The present author has two aims: first, to examine changes in Kenya's economy and society towards a greater degree of differentiation, and, second, to consider the implications of his findings for the applicability of Marxism to colonial societies. He concentrates on the period 1905-52, which he thinks was decisive. He argues that the pattern of stratification was not at all affected by the Mau Mau movement, and not very much (as he shows in a thorough analysis of the development of Kenya's agriculture) by the post-1952 agricultural revolution, which left large groups untouched; if anything, it meant another opportunity for the petty bourgeoisie to improve

its position. A central role in the rise of this group is played by the State, a subject studied in more theoretical terms in the last part of the book. Here Dr Kitching also propounds that some key concepts of Marxism, like exploitation, are more useful for the study of Kenyan society than class analysis in the elaborated form presented by Marx.

### South Africa

LUCKHARDT, KEN and BRENDA WALL. *Organize or Starve! The History of the South African Congress of Trade Unions*. Lawrence and Wishart, London 1980. 520 pp. Ill. £ 7.95. (Paper: £ 3.50.)

The full history of the SACTU is not offered here, but only that part which the authors deem it safe at present to relate. This implies that they tell hardly anything about the organization's activities from 1964 onwards. However, the period 1955-64 is covered in quite some detail. The SACTU's overt commitment to the political struggle is regarded as even more important than what is, in the authors' view, one of its lasting achievements: the rooting of non-racial unionism. Failures of the organization on the other hand, though noted, are not taken to be crucial, let alone fatal. The present assessment of the Congress's record, then, is diametrically opposed to that by Edward Feit (cf. *IRSH*, XXI (1976), pp. 123f.), whose effort is branded "deliberately malicious". The authors could make use of materials in the possession of the SACTU, which, together with the various forewords, lends an official touch to the volume.

### AMERICA

#### Canada

SALES, ARNAUD. *La bourgeoisie industrielle au Québec*. Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, Montréal 1979. 320 pp. C\$ 14.95.

The underrepresentation of the French Canadians in Quebec's industrial leadership is investigated here on Marxian rather than Weberian lines. The author doubts whether Protestantism ever played an important part here, and looks instead at the role of the big investors, who generally favour the multinational Anglo-Saxon enterprises. He argues that the oppression of Quebec under British colonial rule made the province particularly attractive to the Anglo-Saxons. Autonomy for Quebec would probably alleviate investment problems, but it would not end the sway of the multinationals. Dr Sales bases himself to a large extent on the results of an inquiry held among a great number of industrialists in Quebec.

#### OTHER BOOKS

*The Canadian Worker in the Twentieth Century*. Ed. by Irving Abella and David Millar. Oxford University Press, Toronto 1978. ix, 310 pp.

### United States of America

**Advice Among Masters.** The Ideal in Slave Management in the Old South. Ed. by James O. Breeden. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1980. xxvi, 350 pp. \$ 25.00.

The present volume reprints (parts of) articles from various Southern periodicals, originally published between 1820 and 1860. These materials have not been unknown, as the compiler fully acknowledges. The sources are spread over a great many chapters, covering every aspect of slave holding except its profitableness. On the whole there appears to have been a basic consensus among the planters about management. The introductions are rather short.

**BURT, EVERETT JOHNSON.** Labour in the American Economy. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1980. xvii, 489 pp. £ 15.00.

This textbook falls into four parts dealing with theories and structure of the labour market, the development and organization of trade unions, collective bargaining and its rules, and wages, employment and social security, respectively. It contains, *inter alia*, a good discussion of the dual-market theory. The author exposes his subject very lucidly, but his references to the sources are perhaps a bit meagre.

**CUMBLER, JOHN T.** Working-Class Community in Industrial America. Work, Leisure, and Struggle in Two Industrial Cities, 1880-1930. [Contributions in Labor History, No 8.] Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1979. xiv, 285 pp. Ill. \$ 22.95.

In a comparative study of the shoe workers of Lynn, Massachusetts, and the textile workers of Fall River, Dr Cumbler explains the greater solidarity among the former (also with regard to newly arrived immigrants) from their specific working and living experiences. His argument, however interesting, is not always sustained by sufficient evidence. But then evidence on working-class consciousness, apart from behaviour during strikes, and testimony from common workers are hard to obtain. The author has tried to compensate for this want by conducting interviews with former shoe workers and textile workers who had had some relation to a union. In the first of four appendices he advocates the arrangement of interviews with groups rather than with individuals. The illustrations of the volume are quite instructive.

**KOCKA, JÜRGEN.** White Collar Workers in America 1890-1940. A Social-Political History in International Perspective. Transl. by Maura Kealey. Sage Publications, London, Beverly Hills 1980. xv, 403 pp. £ 17.00. (Paper: £ 7.50.)

The present volume is an abridged and revised translation of *Angestellte*

*zwischen Faschismus und Demokratie*, a comparative social history of the white-collar workers in the United States. For a review of the original edition we may refer to IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 309.

LAURIE, BRUCE. *Working People of Philadelphia, 1800-1850*. Temple University Press, Philadelphia 1980. xiii, 273 pp. \$ 15.00.

This solid study "explores the contours of working-class cultures in antebellum Philadelphia". It is indebted to investigations by Alan Dawley and Paul Faler into the shoe workers of Lynn. Professor Laurie, however, handles three somewhat different categories of workers in his analysis: radicals, revivalists and traditionalists, and he adds religion as a major component of working-class culture. To him the fragmentation of the working class was not in the first place caused by geographical and social mobility or immigration, but rather by "the uneven development of capitalism and the prior experiences of the workforce". Worker deference is seen first and foremost as a result of conceptions of class and attitudes towards work, which both were highly affected by Evangelical Protestantism.

LUNT, RICHARD D. *Law and Order vs the Miners. West Virginia, 1907-1933*. Archon Books, Hamden (Conn.) 1979. 223 pp. \$ 19.50.

The theme of the present investigation is the struggle of the UMW to get rid of the Hitchman injunction (1913), which upheld the individual employment contracts of this mining company. Discussing several strikes, disputes and court cases, the author relates this struggle in great detail, but not always with equal lucidity. The book ends with an account of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act, which at last gave the UMW the opportunity to organize the West Virginian coal fields, leading to the signing of the first Appalachian agreement in 1933. The author bases himself to a considerable extent on manuscript sources in the Justice Department Records.

PRATT, NORMA FAIN. *Morris Hillquit. A Political History of an American Jewish Socialist*. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1979. xiii, 273 pp. Ill. \$ 18.50.

The present author portrays Hillquit first and foremost as an *American Socialist*. She avoids calling her account a biography, but even as a history her study has its limitations. Her discussion of Hillquit's part in the 1919 split in the SPA, for instance, is not very satisfactory, and although Hillquit is called a Jewish Socialist in the subtitle of the book, and some attention is indeed paid to his relations with the Jews, his peculiar kind of nationalism is hardly elaborated. Yet this does not mean that the author has failed to search the available sources, nor that she is uncritical of Hillquit. She rejects in particular his ambivalent attitude towards the workers, his "passive and impersonal" ideological conception of social change, and his negative stance on (Jewish) ethnicity.



## OTHER BOOKS

- FONER, PHILIP S. *Women and the American Labor Movement. From Colonial Times to the Eve of World War I.* The Free Press, New York; Collier Macmillan, London 1979. xi, 621 pp. Ill.
- . *Women and the American Labor Movement. From World War I to the Present.* The Free Press, New York; Collier Macmillan, London 1980. vi, 682 pp. Ill.

## ASIA

- CHATTOPADHYAY, AMAL KUMAR. *Slavery in the Bengal Presidency 1772-1843.* With a Foreword by J. B. Harrison. The Golden Eagle Publishing House, London 1977. xv, 278 pp. £ 4.50.

This is a valuable study, partly based on unpublished source material, of domestic and agricultural slavery in the Bengal Presidency, including the territories annexed in the 1820's. Though slavery was not introduced by the British, various circumstances (including famine) granted it a new lease of life in the 1770's. The author also pays attention to the external slave trade and, of course, to the abolition movement.

## OTHER BOOKS

- LIPPERT, WOLFGANG. *Entstehung und Funktion einiger chinesischer marxistischer Termini. Der lexikalisch-begriffliche Aspekt der Rezeption des Marxismus in Japan und China.* Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1979. xi, 438 pp.

## China

- SCHÜTTE, HANS-WILM. *Marxistische Geschichtstheorie und neue chinesische Geschichtswissenschaft: Aspekte der Periodisierungsdebatte der fünfziger Jahre. Eine Untersuchung der Ausgangspositionen im Hinblick auf die Gesellschaft der frühen Zhou-Zeit.* Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens e.V., Hamburg 1980. xiii, 344 pp. DM 42.80.

This analysis of the Chinese debate of the 1950's concerning the character of the early Zhou period serves to criticize the Stalinist five-stage scheme. Discussing authors who propagated a version of either the slavery thesis or the feudalism thesis, Dr Schütte shows that especially the defenders of the slavery thesis handled the sources very carelessly. To him the historians arguing that the early Zhou period can best be understood in terms of Marx's *altorientalische Sklaverei* catch most characteristics of that period. Categories like slavery, freedom and ownership should only be used with

the greatest discrimination, but a conception like the Asiatic mode of production seems to fit the early Zhou period very well indeed.

TEIWES, FREDERICK C. *Politics & Purges in China. Rectification and the Decline of Party Norms 1950-1965*. M.E. Sharpe, Inc., White Plains (N.Y.); Dawson, Folkestone 1979. xiii, 730 pp. \$ 35.00.

With expert knowledge Professor Teiwes investigates a question of prime importance in post-revolutionary China: the maintenance of party discipline. After elucidating the components and determinants of rectification as perceived by the Chinese Communists, he discusses in detail each of the major rectification efforts from 1950 to 1965. In his view Mao played a pivotal role in the application of the norms he had developed in the 'forties. These norms, though bearing the mark of Leninism, allowed of all sorts of rectification, from persuasion to outright coercion. The author shows that during and after the Great Leap Forward there was a shift from persuasion to coercion. Thus Mao undermined his old norms, but it was not until the Cultural Revolution that he really abandoned them. All the same, the post-1965 period exhibits many of the characteristics which had promoted forcible coercion long before.

WYLIE, RAYMOND F. *The Emergence of Maoism. Mao Tse-tung, Ch'en Po-ta, and the Search for Chinese Theory 1935-1945*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1980. ix, 351 pp. \$ 25.00.

In the present study in ideology the role played by Chen Boda in the development and rise of Mao Zedong's thought is subtly analyzed. The author distinguishes two different periods. The first, running from 1935 to 1940 (*On New Democracy*), is seen as the time of the making of Mao's thought as Sinified Marxism. The second period ends with the Seventh Congress of the CCP and is one of consolidation of Mao's position. Chen Boda is identified as the fountain-head of many of Mao's theoretical achievements. Thus, the very term Sinification of Marxism is found to originate with Chen, who also seems to have had great influence on the draft of the 1945 "Resolution on Certain Historical Questions", the arguments of which, however, "reflect Mao's opinions only in part". For the treatment of this resolution, and in other respects as well, the author bases himself, *inter alia*, on *The Vladimirov Diaries*.

### Indonesia

TICHELMAN, FRITJOF. *The Social Evolution of Indonesia. The Asiatic Mode of Production and Its Legacy*. Transl. from the Dutch by Jean Sanders. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Boston, London 1980. xv, 301 pp. D.fl. 88.40.

"This work has been inspired by another, larger project: the collecting and

editing of source materials for the history of the Social-Democratic Association of the Indies (ISDV) and the early communist movement which was born out of the former." Chiefly depending on the available literature, and indulging in comparative sociology, the author tries his hand at an historical analysis of the social fabric of Indonesia, Java in particular. Although he makes much of the Asiatic mode of production as a determinant, the stress is, to all intents and purposes, on the persistence of vertical relationships of patronage and dependence. Dr Tichelman speaks of a "morass of millen[n]ial stagnation", which Dutch colonialism "froze" rather than revolutionized, and he is anxious for indications of class antagonism and class conflict. The political record of the PKI is severely criticized in the process.

## EUROPE

### Austria

*Bewegung und Klasse. Studien zur österreichischen Arbeitergeschichte. 10 Jahre Ludwig Boltzmann Institut für Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung.* Hrsg. von G. Botz, H. Hautmann, H. Konrad [und] J. Weidenholzer. Mit einem Vorwort von Hertha Firnberg. Eingel. von Karl R. Stadler. Europaverlag, Wien, München, Zürich 1978. 841 pp. Ill. S 650.

The present festschrift commemorates the first decade of the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute, Linz. It contains thirty-five contributions, divided into four groups. The first group consists of biographical studies (including one on Friedrich Adler), the second of regional studies (1918-45), the third of studies on the working-class movement and culture. In the last group, called "Social History", such subjects as living and working conditions and anti-semitism come up for discussion. A few contributions pass the Austrian borders, e.g., "Social Democracy in Britain and Austria", by Melanie A. Sully (in English).

LÖW, RAIMUND. *Otto Bauer und die russische Revolution. Mit einem Vorwort von Eduard März.* Europaverlag, Wien 1980. xiii, 326 pp. S 168.

Dr Löw analyzes constants and changes in Otto Bauer's opinion of Soviet Russia, discussing in detail his writings from 1914 until his death. In general the author subscribes to Norbert Leser's assessment of Bauer, notably concerning his "fatalism" and his deterministic version of Marxism (cf. our notice of Leser's *Zwischen Reformismus und Bolschewismus* in *IRSH*, XIV (1969), pp. 132f.). This objectivism in Bauer's thought not only accounts for his gloomy view of the prospects for the Russian Revolution in the 'twenties, but also for his radical change of mind in the 'thirties, when he solidly defended the course of the CPSU and its policies.

## OTHER BOOKS

- FELDBAUER, PETER. *Kinderelend in Wien. Von der Armenkinderpflege zur Jugendfürsorge 17. – 19. Jahrhundert.* Verlag für Gesellschaftskritik, Wien 1980. 170 pp.
- LANGEWIESCHE, DIETER. *Zur Freizeit des Arbeiters. Bildungsbestrebungen und Freizeitgestaltung österreichischer Arbeiter im Kaiserreich und in der Ersten Republik.* [Industrielle Welt, Band 29.] Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1979. 437 pp.
- RAUSCH, WILHELM [und] MAX LOTTERANER. *Aufbruch in eine bessere Zeit. Die Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte für Oberösterreich 1920 bis 1980.* Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte für Oberösterreich, Linz 1981. 255 pp. Ill.

## France

- GUTTON, JEAN-PIERRE. *Domestiques et serviteurs dans la France de l'ancien Régime.* Aubier Montaigne, Paris 1981. 251 pp. F.fr. 72.00.

Drawing upon a wide variety of sources, Professor Gutton deals with the status and the living and working conditions of domestic-staff members in the widest sense, from *circa* 1500 to 1789. Originally these men and women were supposed to be part of the *domus* (house) or family, but towards the end of the *ancien régime* they tended to become paid employees. Twelve well-chosen documents are appended.

- The Making of Frenchmen: Current Directions in the History of Education in France, 1679-1979.* Ed. by / dirigé par Donald N. Baker and/et Patrick J. Harrigan. Historical Reflections Press, Waterloo (Ontario) 1980. xxi, 646 pp. Maps. C\$ 40.00.

The present volume, simultaneously published as a special issue of the Canadian periodical *Historical Reflections*, consists of thirty-four original studies on the various levels of French school education and on other forms of non-parental education. The authors are American, French or British, and most of the contributions are in French. The problem of working classes and literacy comes up for discussion in several items. A consolidated bibliography is appended.

- PONSON, CHRISTIAN. *Les catholiques lyonnais et la Chronique sociale 1892-1914.* Presses Universitaires de Lyon, Lyon 1979. 379 pp. F.fr. 98.00.

This is a careful and well-documented monograph on the Lyonnese centre of the *Chronique Sociale de France* up to the First World War. The author focuses on its awkward position in the fold of the Church as well as on its specific contribution to the Roman Catholic social movement. The volume is to a considerable extent based on unpublished sources, three of which are appended in extract form.

ROBERT, JEAN-LOUIS. *La scission syndicale de 1921. Essai de reconnaissance des formes*. Publications de la Sorbonne, Paris 1980. iii, 235 pp. Maps. F.fr. 120.00.

The present author subjects the 1921 split in the CGT to a quantitative examination by means of a factor analysis. He distinguishes between federations and departmental unions, which enables him to discuss topics like tradition, organizational strength, and the conduct of the unions and federations during the war with a fair amount of differentiation. This wartime conduct turns out to have been of crucial importance in the voting on affiliation to the Red International of Labour Unions. The author gives quite some attention to the elucidation of sources and method problems.

SEWELL, WILLIAM H., JR. *Work and revolution in France. The language of labor from the old regime to 1848*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1980. x, 340 pp. £ 20.00. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

Dr Sewell, known for his studies on the history of the working class of Marseilles, traces the ideologies and organizations of the French workers from the *ancien régime* to the February Revolution. He analyzes the record of a wide variety of workers' corporations, and shows that in many respects these carried on the concerns, activities and organizational principles of the old-regime corporations. As such they made as big a contribution to the development of French Socialism as did the Socialist theorists. However, though outwardly corporate practices did not change very much after the old regime, by 1848 they had come to stand for something totally different, if only because of substantial changes in French society at large, and particularly in the attitudes of the French authorities towards workers' organizations. The author bases himself mainly on sources available in the United States, but the chapter dealing with workers' corporations in the nineteenth century draws to a large extent upon Dr Sewell's archival investigations into the working class of Marseilles.

#### OTHER BOOKS

CORVISIER, ANDRE. *Sources et méthodes en histoire sociale*. Société d'Édition d'Enseignement Supérieur. Paris 1980. 257 pp.

DALOTEL, ALAIN, ALAIN FAURE [et] JEAN-CLAUDE FREIERMUTH. *Aux origines de la Commune. Le mouvement des réunions publiques à Paris 1868-1870*. François Maspero, Paris 1980. 375 pp.

MAŠKIN, M. N. *Francuzskie socialisty i demokraty i kolonial'nyj vopros 1830-1871*. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1981. 318 pp.

ROLAND, PAULINE, ARTHUR RANC [et] GASPARD ROUFFET. *Bagnes d'Afrique. Trois transportés en Algérie après le coup d'Etat du 2 décembre 1851. Textes ét., annotés et prés. par Fernand Rude*. François Maspero, Paris 1981. 221 pp.

### Germany

**Arbeiter in Deutschland. Studien zur Lebensweise der Arbeiterschaft im Zeitalter der Industrialisierung.** Hrsg. von Dieter Langewiesche und Klaus Schönhoven. Ferdinand Schöningh, Paderborn 1981. 310 pp. DM 38.00.

This is a welcome reader on the living conditions of the German working class from the industrial take-off to the First World War. It consists of thirteen, mostly reprinted and/or shortened, studies and a consolidated bibliography. Among the studies the editorial introduction is very useful as an outline of the *status quaestionis*. The aspects that come up for special discussion include trade-union organization as well as social and geographical mobility.

**Arbeiter-, Soldaten- und Volksräte in Baden 1918/19.** Bearb. von Peter Brandt und Reinhard Rürup. [Quellen zur Geschichte der Rätebewegung in Deutschland 1918/19, III.] Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1980. cxxii, 504 pp. DM 198.00.

The first two volumes of these *Quellen*, noticed in IRSH, XIII (1968), pp. 484f., and XXII (1977), p. 285, could draw on far richer funds of sources than the present one. Yet this gives a fairly detailed view of the organization, activities and growth of the council movement in Baden. The editors have also directed their attention to the setting up of alternative councils, notably by those who thought their interests to be in danger. Here (and elsewhere too) they not only provide manuscript sources, but documents from newspapers as well. The background of the revolutionary events in Baden is dealt with in the introduction, which stresses the causes of their relatively moderate character. According to the editors the upheaval in Baden was an offshoot of revolution in other parts of Germany.

**Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung 1848-1918.** Hrsg. von Peter von Rügen unter Mitw. von Gerhard Beier, Knut Hickethier, Kurt Koszyk, Dieter Schwarzenau und Hans-Josef Steinberg. Büchergilde Gutenberg, Frankfurt/M., Wien, Zürich 1979. 300 pp. Ill.

**Dokumente und Materialien zur Kulturgeschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung 1848-1918.** Hrsg. von Peter von Rügen und Kurt Koszyk. Büchergilde Gutenberg, Frankfurt/M., Wien, Zürich 1979. 323 pp. Ill. DM 58.00. (Paper: DM 36.00.) (Not singly obtainable.)

The present volumes open a series that will be wholly devoted to the cultural history of the German working-class movement. Their subject is not so much workers' (sub)culture as the attempts of the Social Democrats to educate the workers. The first-mentioned volume contains special chapters on *Arbeiterbildung* (Beier), caricatures (Hickethier), workers' autobiographies (Schwarzenau) and workers' theatre (the editor). The bulk of the

other volume consists of programmatic and theoretical statements, but there is also a short comedy by Friedrich Bosse. Both volumes are lavishly illustrated.

**BERS, GÜNTER.** *Katholische Arbeitervereine im Raum Aachen 1903-1914. Aufbau und Organisation des Aachener Bezirksverbandes im Spiegel seiner Delegiertenversammlung.* Einhorn Presse Verlag, Wentorf/Hamburg 1979. iv, 225 pp. Ill. DM 26.00.

The major part of this book consists of reports of the meetings held by the representatives of the Roman Catholic workers' leagues in the Aix-la-Chapelle area. The reports have been taken from various newspapers. The descriptive introduction focuses on organizational matters. Dr Bers censures the interference of the clergy, and also the attitudes of the leagues towards the Social Democrats. However, the sometimes unscrupulous recruiting methods of the latter are equally commented upon.

**BLICKLE, PETER.** *Die Revolution von 1525.* 2., neu bearb. und erw. Aufl. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1981. ix, 326 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 88.00.

The present volume is a considerably expanded version of Professor Blicke's book on the German Peasants' War, the first edition of which was noticed in *IRSH*, XXI (1976), p. 135. The expansion is not only a matter of, e.g., a new chapter on Protestant theology and revolutionary practice, four appendices and well-chosen illustrations, but also of assimilating the literature published after that edition appeared as well as of replying to its numerous critics.

**CREW, DAVID F.** *Town in the Ruhr. A Social History of Bochum, 1860-1914.* Columbia University Press, New York 1979. xiii, 289 pp. \$ 20.00.

— *Bochum. Sozialgeschichte einer Industriestadt 1860-1914.* Ullstein, Frankfurt/M., Berlin, Wien 1980. 315 pp. DM 24.80.

Basing himself on both manuscript and printed sources, the young American historian David Crew has written a pioneering monograph on the rapidly expanding industrial town of Bochum. Three chapters on society and economy, geographical mobility and (much more restricted) social mobility are followed by the longest chapter, which deals with the local entrepreneurs, the *Mittelstand* and company paternalism. Of special interest to readers of this periodical are the final two chapters on the attitudes of the workers. It is argued that, unlike the metal workers, the miners had a basis for their protest in their "occupational community". The account is provided with numerous tables.

**EISENBEISS, WILFRIED.** *Die bürgerliche Friedensbewegung in Deutschland während des Ersten Weltkrieges. Organisation, Selbstverständnis und*

politische Praxis 1913/14-1919. Verlag Peter D. Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Cirencester 1980. 447 pp. S.fr. 65.00.

This doctorate thesis (Erlangen-Nuremberg 1977) falls into two parts. The first contains a thorough description of the various bourgeois peace organizations during the period under survey, while the second focuses on their theoretical and strategic conceptions. The author shows that they did not succeed in enlisting large numbers of new members and that their activities had little result. In part this failure has to be ascribed to the organizations themselves, to their utopianism as well as their elitism, but on the other hand there were strong counteractive forces in Wilhelmine Germany, roughly the same ones as those impeding Socialist reform according to other authors (e.g., Wehler). As to practical guidance, then, the organizations are no great help. But they were productive all right in their theoretical achievements, according to Dr Eisenbeiss, especially in the shape these took after the war.

ELEY, GEOFF. *Reshaping the German Right. Radical Nationalism and Political Change after Bismarck*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1980. xii, 387 pp. \$ 30.00.

The subject of this stimulating book is the rise of nationalist pressure groups such as the Pan-German League and their impact on politics in Wilhelmine Germany. Representing those groups as a spontaneous petty-bourgeois and peasant populism, the author takes issue with scholars like Hans-Ulrich Wehler, who just interpret their actions in terms of a manipulation from above. The argument is to a considerable extent based on unpublished source material.

FRANKE, KONRAD. *Die niedersächsische SPD-Führung im Wandel der Partei nach 1945*. August Lax Verlagsbuchhandlung, Hildesheim 1980. 416 pp. DM 32.00.

On the basis of many primary (printed and manuscript) sources the author analyzes in detail the big programmatic changes of the SPD leadership in Lower Saxony. He thematically examines the period 1945-60, discussing topics like the continuity of the leadership personnel, the deliberations concerning socialization, educational policies and the relations with other, bourgeois, parties. In conclusion Dr Franke explains that the SPD leaders made their programmatic changes mainly because of frustration stemming from the failure to realize specifically Social Democratic goals. Other factors mentioned are the loss of many leaders during Nazi rule, lack of direction in Social Democratic politics, and the different influences of the occupying powers in Germany.

FRERICHS, PETRA. *Bürgerliche Autobiogra[p]hie und proletarische Selbstdarstellung. Eine vergleichende Darstellung unter besonderer Berücksichtigung persönlichkeits-theoretischer und literaturwissenschaftlich-*



didaktischer Fragestellungen. Haag + Herchen Verlag, Frankfurt/M. n.d. [1980.] xix, 635 pp. DM 68.00.

The present author joins Georg Bollenbeck (cf. our notice in *IRSH*, XXIV (1979), p. 138) when analyzing proletarian autobiographies (which she, for one, prefers to call *Selbstdarstellungen*). She not only analyzes most of the autobiographies examined by Bollenbeck, but is alike inspired by Lucien Sève and arrives at roughly the same conclusions as Bollenbeck. She departs from the latter's approach, however, in that she compares these proletarian autobiographies with eighteenth-century bourgeois ones, notably those of H. Jung-Stilling, K. Ph. Moritz and Uli Bräker (which hardly can be called bourgeois). The results of this comparison may be of interest to analysts of literature and to psychologists, but hardly to social historians.

FROMM, ERICH. *Arbeiter und Angestellte am Vorabend des Dritten Reiches. Eine sozialpsychologische Untersuchung*. Bearb. und hrsg. von Wolfgang Bonß. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1980. 315 pp. DM 36.00.

This is a translation of an unpublished American manuscript called "German Workers 1929: A Survey, its Methods and Results", which is based on 584 sets of questionnaire responses rescued from Germany. The questions had been devised, under the auspices of the Frankfurt Institute of Social Research, typically with the view of separating the "radical" sheep from the "authoritarian" goats, allowance being made for a group of "liberal" compromisers in between. One of Dr Fromm's interesting findings is that the personality traits of Socialist and Communist respondents were pretty much at variance with what they should have been in his view. Oddly enough the functionaries turned out to be less authoritarian than the rank and file, and the Communists less so than the Social Democrats. It is to be regretted that the responses should hardly be broken down on blue/white-collar lines.

GUTTSMAN, W. L. *The German Social Democratic Party, 1875-1933. From Ghetto to Government*. George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1981. x, 362 pp. £ 18.50.

Drawing upon a broad range of printed sources, Dr Guttzman sets out to analyze the SPD, and its predecessors as well, as a mass party. He concentrates on structural relations rather than on factual developments, but then he does not claim to have written a full history of German Social Democracy. Indeed there are some striking gaps, such as the record of the SPD during the First World War. On the other hand the author makes quite an effort to throw the party's conduct into proper relief by focusing on its place in German society at large, on the characteristics of its membership, and on the relations between the party leadership and the rank and file. In particular he provides a good discussion of the cultural activities of the party and of the role they played in party life.

HITLER[, ADOLF]. *Sämtliche Aufzeichnungen 1905-1924*. Hrsg. von Eberhard Jäckel zus. mit Axel Kuhn. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1980. 1315 pp. DM 228.00.

Under the auspices of the Munich *Institut für Zeitgeschichte* Professor Jäckel and Dr Kuhn have collected and edited Hitler's statements up to his release in December 1924 in so far as these were directly recorded, in writing or in print, by himself or by others. There are of course numerous speeches (often press reports) and articles, but also notes, letters, interviews (often with foreign newspapers, printed in the language in question) and trial proceedings. Even poems are included, e.g., *Marxerei* (1919): "Man schrieb den Dummen eine Fibel / und sprach: Prolete, – Volk und Rass' / ist saures Bier; nimm diese Bibel / und lern daraus den Klassenhass!" Unlike *Napoléon inconnu* and the MEGA, the present volume is extremely poor in statements made during the first thirty years of the author's life. All the same, it is indispensable to any student of the making of the Nazi movement. It contains many hitherto unknown items and meets high scholarly standards. Separate indices of persons, places and subjects are appended.

KELLER, BERNHARD. *Das Handwerk im faschistischen Deutschland. Zum Problem der Massenbasis*. Pahl-Rugenstein Verlag, Köln 1980. 157 pp. DM 21.00.

Sooner than could have been expected, a Marxist author has arrived at revisionist conclusions regarding the position of small business in the Third Reich, viz., that the handicrafts were able to better themselves in certain respects. Unlike Adelheid von Saldern's monograph, which was noticed in IRSH, XXV (1980), p. 295, the present volume is based on printed sources only.

KLOTZBACH, KURT. *Bibliographie zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung 1914-1945. Sozialdemokratie, Freie Gewerkschaften, Christlich-Soziale Bewegungen, Kommunistische Bewegung und linke Splittergruppen. Mit einer forschungsgeschichtlichen Einl. 3., wesentlich erw. und verb. Aufl., bearb. von Volker Mettig*. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft, Bonn 1981. 394 pp. DM 65.00.

The first edition of this bibliography appeared in 1974, and was noticed in IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 136. Mr Mettig has added more than 1,600 titles published before the end of 1975, while Mr Klotzbach has adapted the introductory outline.

KORSCH, KARL. *Gesamtausgabe. Band 1. Recht, Geist und Kultur. Schriften 1908-1918. Band 2. Rätebewegung und Klassenkampf. Schriften zur Praxis der Arbeiterbewegung 1919-1923*. Hrsg. und eingel. von Michael Buckmiller. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1980. 554 pp.; 701 pp. Ill. DM 79.00; 94.00. (Paper: DM 58.00; 72.00.)

These first two volumes of a planned series of ten do not include all the writings of Korsch from 1908 until July 1923. For the letters are to be published in the last two volumes, and Vol. 2 has been restricted to the political writings for the period 1919-23. The editorial introductions to the volumes examine Korsch's intellectual development at length. They adduce convincing evidence that in 1919 his ideas were essentially still those he held in the free students' movement and after his study of Fabianism. The discovery of new documents called for some reevaluation, notably of Korsch's wartime conduct and his (public) propagation of the USPD's unconditional affiliation to the Comintern. Introductions and annotations have been prepared with great care on the basis of extensive research. Thorough investigations, however, failed to bring Korsch's *Habilitationschrift* to light.

KRAUL, MARGRET. *Gymnasium und Gesellschaft im Vormärz. Neuhumanistische Einheitsschule, städtische Gesellschaft und soziale Herkunft der Schüler*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1980. 203 pp. DM 46.00.

The most interesting part of this doctorate thesis (Hanover 1977) consists of six case-studies, in which the social origins of the pupils of the grammar schools at Recklinghausen, Coesfeld, Minden, Hamm, Treves (the one attended by Marx) and Düsseldorf are quantified. Dr Kraul arrives at the conclusion that the pre-March *Gymnasium* was a comprehensive school (only a minority of the pupils took the full curriculum) rather than an elitist institution.

Das Krisenjahr 1923. Militär und Innenpolitik 1922-1924. Bearb. von Heinz Hürten. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1980. lxiii, 392 pp. DM 148.00.

The present volume links up with *Die Anfänge der Ära Seeckt* (vide IRSH, XXV (1980), pp. 412f.) and completes Dr Hürten's series of documents on the part played by the military establishment in early Weimar politics. For obvious reasons the five months October 1923 – February 1924 are overrepresented here, and the "military government" exercised by the *Reichswehr* at the time (not necessarily a Seeckt dictatorship) is evidenced in considerable detail.

LA VOPA, ANTHONY J. *Prussian Schoolteachers. Profession and Office, 1763-1848*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1980. x, 220 pp. \$ 19.50.

Dr La Vopa, whose account ends where Folkert Meyer's *Schule der Untertanen* (cf. IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 456) began, focuses on the Prussian school-teachers' efforts to get themselves recognized as a *Berufsstand* or professional corporation. In this connection their highly ambivalent relationship with the democratic movement of the 1840's is also discussed at some length.

MAAS, LIESELOTTE. *Handbuch der deutschen Exilpresse / Handbook of the German Exile Press 1933-1945*. Hrsg. von / General Ed.: Eberhard Lämmert. Band/Vol. 3. Nachträge – Register – Anhang / Supplements – Indexes – Appendix. Carl Hanser Verlag, München, Wien 1981. 321 pp. DM 77.00.

The bibliographical part of this handbook appeared in 1976-78 and was noticed in *IRSH*, XXIV (1979), p. 418. Apart from a number of addenda and rectifications, the present volume contains three separate indices to the bibliography. The bulk of the space is taken up by an index of editors' and "authors'" names and pseudonyms, followed by an index of emigrant organizations and one of places of publication. The final volume of the handbook will contain studies on the periodicals in question.

MAEHL, WILLIAM HARVEY. *August Bebel. Shadow Emperor of the German Workers*. The American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia 1980. xv, 560 pp. \$ 20.00.

For this voluminous and well-researched Bebel biography the author has consulted many archives. The result is a detailed account concentrating on Bebel's political career. His strategic considerations, a peculiar kind of gradualism not at variance with Kautskyism, are discussed with lucidity, and the author does not fail to pay attention to Bebel's attachment to Germany. Though given credit for his independence of both Marx and Engels, Bebel is judged to have been a rather mediocre theoretician. This is not to say, however, that the book is full of penetrating analyses, for it tends to be descriptive. The references to the sources are very detailed.

MILLER, SUSANNE [und] HEINRICH POTTHOFF. *Kleine Geschichte der SPD. Darstellung und Dokumentation 1848-1980*. 4., überarb. und erw. Aufl. Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn 1981. 416 pp. Ill. DM 19.80.

The present volume is an updated and slightly re-arranged edition of the *Kleine Geschichte der SPD*, the two separate volumes of which were noticed in *IRSH*, XX (1975), pp. 135f.

*Die Presse der Sozialistischen Arbeiterpartei Deutschlands im Exil 1933-1939. Eine analytische Bibliographie*. Mit einem Vorwort von Walter Fabian. Carl Hanser Verlag, München, Wien 1981. xxxiii, 431 pp. Ill. DM 135.00.

The most important activity of the small SAP in exile seems to have been editing and publishing (irregular) periodicals. This analytical bibliography summarizes, in an alphabetical order, the contents of the periodicals in question by author and/or title of each single contribution. A composite index to the summaries is included.

*Protokolle und Materialien des Allgemeinen Deutschen Arbeitervereins*

(inkl. Splittergruppen). Nachdrucke. Hrsg. von Dieter Dowe. Mit einer Einl. von Cora Stephan und einem Personenregister, Zeitschriften- und Zeitungsregister sowie Ortsregister von Dorothee Dowe. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn 1980. xx, 694 pp. DM 350.00.

This large-size publication assembles, in facsimile reprint, minutes of the general meetings of the ADAV and its most important breakaway groups. Wherever the official minutes have disappeared, the editor has tried to replace them by reproducing the best of the available newspaper reports. Yet not all the general meetings of the organizations are covered. The introduction by Cora Stephan provides in a short outline the organizational history of the Lassalleans, dealing with them as a branch of the German Social Democratic movement. Very detailed and useful indices are appended.

Quellen zur Bevölkerungs-, Sozial- und Wirtschaftsstatistik Deutschlands 1815-1875. Hrsg. von Wolfgang Köllmann. Band I. Quellen zur Bevölkerungsstatistik Deutschlands 1815-1875. Bearb. von Antje Kraus. Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard/Rh. 1980. xii, 348 pp. DM 170.00.

The present volume contains tables on the various *Länder* and provinces of what was to become the German Empire in 1871. The compiler provides per *Land* or province two series of tables. The first of these deals with the number of inhabitants and with migration, while the other breaks down the population according to sex and age. Many lacunae in the original materials are filled up by computations of Dr Kraus herself. In her general introduction she accounts in detail for computing methods and editorial policy, and also makes some remarks on the intricacies of using the tables. In a not too distant future the volume will be followed by a second with social and economic data on the same period.

RATZ, URSULA. Sozialreform und Arbeiterschaft. Die "Gesellschaft für Soziale Reform" und die sozialdemokratische Arbeiterbewegung von der Jahrhundertwende bis zum Ausbruch des Ersten Weltkrieges. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1980. x, 330 pp. DM 68.00.

This is a well-documented study of the first fourteen years of the "Society for Social Reform" and its relationship with the various branches of the working-class movement. A number of non-Socialist trade unions joined the society as corporate members, while the free unions moved between an *ad hoc* alliance with the society as a useful pressure group and loyalty to the "utopian" SPD. Eleven documents and a composite index are appended.

RENZSCH, WOLFGANG. Handwerker und Lohnarbeiter in der frühen Arbeiterbewegung. Zur sozialen Basis von Gewerkschaften und Sozialdemokratie im Reichsgründungs Jahrzehnt. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1980. 260 pp. DM 64.00.

The present study, which breaks new ground in some respects, concentrates on factors favouring or impeding the organization of workers. The author confines himself to the years 1871-78 and examines four branches of industry (mainly in the Berlin area): construction, engineering, tailoring and textile industry, of which the first two were expanding and the other two on the wane. Dr Renzsch concludes that urban workers who had been in paid employment from the very start were the most likely to organize themselves. Traditions from pre-industrial craft organizations, potentially very powerful stimuli, depended on other factors such as the possibility of communication in the workplace and homogeneity of the workforce to take full effect. Survival of trade unions was to a considerable extent determined by the business cycle and by their members' reasons for joining. The author gives an interesting assessment of the question why the tailors flocked into the ADAV while failing to set up powerful unions. The study is essentially based on manuscript materials in both East and West German archives.

SCHORSKE, CARL E. *Die grosse Spaltung. Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie 1905-1917*. Aus dem Amer. von Harry Maör [*recte* Maör]. Olle & Wolter, Berlin 1981. 451 pp. DM 48.00.

More than a quarter of a century after it was first published in the United States Carl Schorske's pioneering monograph on the origins of the party split in German Social Democracy has become available in a good German translation. In spite, or perhaps even in view, of the spate of books and articles on the years under discussion that have appeared since 1955 the author has changed next to nothing in the text and in the notes.

SODER, MARTIN. *Hausarbeit und Stammtischsozialismus. Arbeiterfamilie und Alltag im Deutschen Kaiserreich*. Focus-Verlag, Giessen 1980. 104 pp. Ill. DM 12.00.

This booklet examines the Social Democrat as a male chauvinist. Three aspects of his behaviour come up for discussion: his role at home (the author advocates that one should distinguish between the daily life of women and that of men when dealing with the working class), his joining the Social Democrats (as a *Männerbund*), and the editorial policy of *Der wahre Jacob* concerning family and women. The focus is on structures during the years after the Anti-Socialist Law. Some of the well-chosen illustrations are very instructive. The author bases himself on autobiographies and on contemporary sociological inquiries.

*Das Sozialistengesetz 1878-1890. Illustrierte Geschichte des Kampfes der Arbeiterklasse gegen das Ausnahmegesetz*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1980. 392 pp. Ill. Maps. M 45.00.

The present, richly illustrated, volume relates in detail the experiences of the German Social Democratic Party during the period of the Anti-Socialist Law. The authors address themselves to a broad readership, but did not

omit to delve into the primary sources once more. Much use is made of the memoirs of Hermann Molkenbuhr, and occasionally also of other archive materials kept in both the Federal Republic and the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis.

STEPHENSON, JILL. *The Nazi Organisation of Women*. Croom Helm, London; Barnes & Noble Books, Totowa (N.J.) 1981. 246 pp. £ 11.95.

*The Nazi Organisation of Women* is more or less a by-product of the same author's *Women in Nazi Society*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 286. It is modestly presented as a "brief account of the origins, development and functions of the women's groups associated with the NSDAP from near its beginning until its end". That account is not exactly a success story, for which both the male-chauvinist mentality of the Nazi movement and the authoritarian chaos of the Nazi regime are responsible to a considerable degree. The volume is almost wholly based on unpublished source material.

TAMPKE, JÜRGEN. *The Ruhr and Revolution. The Revolutionary Movement in the Rhenish-Westphalian Industrial Region 1912-1919*. Croom Helm, London 1979. xviii, 209 pp. Ill. £ 11.50.

This study, originally a doctorate thesis presented at the Australian National University (1975), is of special interest to scholars who do not read German. According to the author the Ruhr area was a "seedbed of revolution" even before 1914, and the First World War just created the favourable weather conditions. Unfortunately the account stops short at the end of April 1919.

TENFELDE, KLAUS [und] GERHARD A. RITTER (Hrsg.) *Bibliographie zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterschaft und Arbeiterbewegung 1863 bis 1914. Berichtszeitraum 1945 bis 1975. Mit einer forschungsgeschichtlichen Einl.* Verlag Neue Gesellschaft, Bonn 1981. 687 pp. DM 86.00.

The programme of the *Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung* to cover the history of the German labour movement bibliographically is completed with the present volume, which assembles no less than 7,100 titles of works on the key period 1863-1914. The compilers have confined themselves in general to works written in German, English and French, but they have also included some publications in Italian and Dutch. The introduction gives a critical outline of the development of (German) historiography on the condition and position of the workers and on the labour movement itself. Indices of places and persons (including authors) are appended.

TILLY, RICHARD. *Kapital, Staat und sozialer Protest in der deutschen Industrialisierung. Gesammelte Aufsätze*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1980. 320 pp. DM 78.00.

Of the thirteen essays which make up the present volume two are published for the first time, while six appear in a German translation. The two new

articles deal with the concentration of German industry, 1880-1913, and with recent German literature on economic and social history. The second links up with the *Soll und Haben* article that appeared in the *Journal of Economic History* in 1969; Professor Tilly stresses the lack of theoretical considerations in the literature in question. Of more interest to our readers will be the translation of "Popular Disorders in Nineteenth-Century Germany" and the slightly expanded version of "Social Protest as an Object of Historical Research".

**TROTNOW, HELMUT.** Karl Liebknecht. Eine politische Biographie. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln 1980. 379 pp. Ill. DM 39.80.

In this well-documented political biography Dr Trotnow emphatically combats the current image of Karl Liebknecht as a mere agitator. Nor was the co-founder of the KPD a Marxist in any significant sense, let alone a Marxist-Leninist; even in politics he was an evolutionistic humanist. The author devotes a special chapter to Liebknecht's posthumously published *Studien über die Bewegungsgesetze der gesellschaftlichen Entwicklung*.

**WEHLER, HANS-ULRICH.** Historische Sozialwissenschaft und Geschichtsschreibung. Studien zu Aufgaben und Traditionen deutscher Geschichtswissenschaft. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1980. 409 pp. DM 68.00.

Professor Wehler is the main spokesman of a new current in West German historiography which, in the 'sixties and early 'seventies, seemed to ride the wave of the future; "primacy of domestic politics" and "critical history" were two of its watchwords. In spite of their having been revised the twenty items that make up the present volume are less interesting as contributions to the theory of "societal" history than as landmarks of the crusade waged by Professor Wehler and his clan. Renegades such as Klaus Hildebrand and Thomas Nipperdey are duly reprimanded. Seven studies deal with precursors of the new current like Eckart Kehr, Gustav Mayer and Arthur Rosenberg. Many items were originally published and even reprinted long ago (cf. *IRSH*, XVI (1971), p. 280).

**WITTWER, WOLFGANG W.** Die sozialdemokratische Schulpolitik in der Weimarer Republik. Ein Beitrag zur politischen Schulgeschichte im Reich und in Preußen. Mit einem Geleitwort von Otto Büsch. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1980. 435 pp. DM 98.00.

This solid study relates in considerable detail the failure of the SPD to actualize any of its educational conceptions during the Weimar Republic. As to the why of the matter, the author spares the Socialists and puts most of the blame on other parties in the Republic, notably the *Zentrum*. Whereas the SPD made a lot of concessions concerning its political aims in order to save the constitutional order — so his argument runs —, the other parties took a hard line, particularly on education. But on the other hand the SPD



could not bring itself to adjust its pre-1914 goals to a changed reality. The account is largely based on primary sources.

WUNDERER, HARTMANN. *Arbeitervereine und Arbeiterparteien. Kultur- und Massenorganisationen in der Arbeiterbewegung (1890-1933)*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt/M., New York 1980. 303 pp. Ill. DM 38.00.

The subject proper of the present volume is the system of front organizations that developed round the KPD in the 'twenties. For the purpose of comparison the (sub)cultural organizations round the SPD are reviewed in an opening chapter. Dr Wunderer arrives at the conclusion that as media of Communist propaganda the front organizations were not particularly successful. The volume is in part based on police files. Separate indices of persons and organizations are appended.

#### OTHER BOOKS

KANTZOW, WOLFGANG T. *Sozialgeschichte der deutschen Städte und ihres Boden- und Baurechts bis 1918*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1980. 218 pp.

#### Great Britain

ARMSTRONG, P. J., J. F. B. GOODMAN and J. D. HYMAN. *Ideology and Shop-floor Industrial Relations*. Croom Helm, London n.d. [1980.] 217 pp. £ 12.95.

The highlight in this study is on the "legitimising principles" of both workers and management representatives at shop-floor level. Analyzing various conflict situations, the authors endeavour to elucidate the values and notions of the two groups, with the intention thus to continue the studies inspired by the Donovan Report. The data which have been worked up were collected during an observation stay at three middle-large factories near Manchester in 1978.

BELLAMY, JOYCE M. and JOHN SAVILLE. *Dictionary of Labour Biography*. Vol. V. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1979. xxii, 279 pp. £ 20.00.

The present volume adds some eighty biographies to the *Dictionary of Labour Biography*, compassing entries on such disparate persons as Julius Braunthal, John Burns, Joe Jones and Graham Wallas. An impressively detailed bibliography on agricultural co-operation in Great Britain and Ireland is appended to the entry on Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett. Moreover, the volume provides for the first time three so-called special notes "relating to aspects of general labour history, or movements, which have tended to be somewhat or mostly neglected in historical writing". These have been suitably incorporated into the volume, e.g., the note on the Mosely Industrial

Commission is appended to the entry on William Charles Steadman. The other notes concern the 1917 Club, and the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee and the Joint Labour Recruiting Committee in the First World War. As usual, a cumulative list of entry names and a general index to the present volume are included.

**BENSON, JOHN.** *British Coalminers in the Nineteenth Century: A Social History.* Gill and Macmillan, Dublin 1980. xii, 276 pp. Maps. £ 15.00.

Cautioning against all sorts of generalization concerning miners, the present author falls into the trap himself when stressing that in the existing literature the miner is far too often represented as a thriftless and irresponsible person, a stereotype engendered by lack of knowledge and misunderstanding. Dr Benson shows that the miner had to face extremely difficult circumstances. Working conditions, types of home, wages, size of family, leisure activities and friendly societies are discussed. It appears that as the century proceeded wages rose, while the size of the family was declining, so that there was a general improvement. The author bases himself on many sources, most of them printed.

**CHECKLAND, OLIVE.** *Philanthropy in Victorian Scotland: Social Welfare and the Voluntary Principle.* John Donald Publishers Ltd, Edinburgh 1980. xiv, 416 pp. £ 20.00.

The Victorian philanthropists, most of them driven by Evangelicalism, had their biggest successes in the fields of education and health service, but other efforts on their part, such as to improve working-class housing, were almost in vain. The commitment of the middle classes is evident, and there are also many instances of their achievements. The author refuses to make gratuitous or oversimple statements, though. Her account covers a wide range of philanthropic activities; yet it omits the Roman Catholic charities and is therefore not quite comprehensive. It is thematically rather than chronologically organized, and to a large extent based upon the annual reports of a great many philanthropic societies.

**CLINE, CATHERINE ANN. E. D.** *Morel 1873-1924. The Strategies of Protest.* Blackstaff Press, Belfast n.d. [1981.] x, 180 pp. £ 9.95.

E. D. Morel, who need not be introduced to readers of this periodical, has had to wait for a full-scale study of his career for more than half a century. The present volume is a well-researched political biography, in which the Congo Reform Association and the Union of Democratic Control are of course central topics. The study was completed before publication of Sheldon Spear's "Pacifist Radicalism in the Post-War British Labour Party".

**CRESSY, DAVID.** *Literacy and the Social Order. Reading and writing in Tudor and Stuart England.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1980. x, 246 pp. Maps. £ 12.50.

"This book is a study of the dimensions and value of literacy in pre-industrial England." By means of a quantitative analysis of signatures and marks (of those people who could not write) the author is able to present a rather detailed view of the extent of literacy among the various social classes. He shows that, although illiteracy among males reached 80% and among females was nearly as high as 95% at the time of the accession of Elizabeth I, these figures were considerably lower when George I became King (50% and 75%, respectively). However, it would be wrong to infer from these figures that there was a gradual decline in illiteracy, because its course was much more unpredictable than has been suspected up to now. The problem remains how to explain this movement satisfactorily.

**FAULKNER, PETER.** *Against the Age. An Introduction to William Morris.* George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1980. ix, 193 pp. Ill. £ 12.50.

The present volume is a popular, but informed and well-balanced introduction, based on printed source material, to Morris's life and work. The poet, the craftsman and the critic of capitalism are all thrown into proper relief. The attractive get-up of the volume deserves special mention. A composite index is appended.

**FRANCHINI, SILVIA.** *Sylvia Pankhurst 1912-1924. Dal suffragismo alla rivoluzione sociale.* ETS, Pisa 1980. 294 pp. Ill. L. 10000.

Basing herself on any type of source material she could get hold of, the Italian author describes and analyzes Sylvia Pankhurst's years in the East End of London. This was also the most important period of her public career, during which she broadened her campaign for the vote into a pacifist and revolutionary platform. The pages on her work among the proletarian and subproletarian East End women and those on her relations with the Communists are of special interest.

**FRANCIS, HYWEL and DAVID SMITH.** *The Fed. A History of the South Wales Miners in the Twentieth Century.* Lawrence and Wishart, London 1980. xx, 530 pp. Ill. £ 12.95. (Paper: £ 5.50.)

The present volume is a sequel to the work of R. Page Arnot (cf. *IRSH*, XII (1967), p. 510, and XXII, p. 460) in that it concentrates on the years 1926-47. However, it pays more attention to local and social backgrounds. Its authors can no more than Arnot be accused of underrating the role of the Communists, which is dealt with very interestingly in chapters on the community of Mardy and on the South Wales miners' activities in the Spanish Civil War. Messrs Francis and Smith were less hindered by scantiness of sources than Arnot was, for the archives of the "Fed" appeared to be fairly informative on the years after 1934, and they could also draw upon various other manuscript sources in both public and private custody. Moreover, they have conducted quite some interviews with (former) officials and miners. The illustrations are attractive.

**GARSDIE, W. R.** *The Measurement of Unemployment. Methods and Sources in Great Britain 1850-1979.* Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1980. xiii, 274 pp. £ 19.50.

This very useful introduction to the sources and methods of the study of unemployment in Britain falls into two parts. The first contains an excellent discussion of the various statistical sources, the author giving a description as well as an indication as to their reliability and their coverage of unemployment. The second part examines some problems which arise in the study of the phenomenon. Dr Garside focuses on duration of unemployment, seasonal fluctuations, and occupational and regional differences. Both the notes and the appended bibliography provide details about (primary and secondary) sources.

**HALSEY, A. H.** *Change in British Society. Based on the Reith Lectures.* Oxford University Press, Oxford, Melbourne, New York 1978. xii, 191 pp. £ 4.50. (Paper: £ 1.95.)

The present volume is confined to the twentieth century. The author examines change as well as continuity, focusing upon various aspects of the social history of Britain. These include class divisions, status, political integration, mobility and education. Central to the argument are the three guiding principles of the French Revolution. In the last chapter Dr Halsey propounds his own view of an ideal society in Britain. It is based upon a concept of fraternity that is kept in harmony with some specifically British traditions.

**Housing, Social Policy and the State.** Ed. by Joseph Melling. Croom Helm, London 1980. 233 pp. £ 10.95.

The studies collected in the present volume deal with housing policy as carried out in the years 1880-1939. Some contributors offer case-studies, such as Caroline Bedale's detailed examination of Oldham. Others discuss relations on a national scale, like Jennifer Dale in "Class Struggle, Social Policy and State Structure: Central-Local Relations and Housing Policy, 1919-1939". All articles place housing policy in the context of the class struggle and focus upon the role of the State, but they vary in their appraisal of the latter.

**JENKINS, MARK.** *Bevanism. Labour's High Tide. The Cold War and the Democratic Mass Movement.* Spokesman, Nottingham 1979. xii, 323 pp. £ 12.50.

This book, based on a wide range of primary sources, including interviews with (former) Bevanites, destroys the image of Bevanism as a movement of intellectuals with some links with the trade unions. In point of fact the Bevanites formed a broad though not tightly disciplined group, which opposed the party leadership on many issues. Dr Jenkins places the move-

ment in the context of the developing Cold War, because it is there that lies, as he sees it, the Achilles heel of Bevanism: its “incomprehension of *the permanently and profoundly reactionary character of the Kremlin and its agencies in world politics*, combined with a failure to grasp *the enormous scale and significance for socialists of class and national struggles in Eastern Europe, and their essential unity with western struggles*”.

JONES, GRETA. *Social Darwinism and English Thought. The Interaction between Biological and Social Theory.* The Harvester Press, Brighton; Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands (N.J.) 1980. xiv, 234 pp. £ 22.50.

According to Dr Jones the impact of Darwin's theory of natural selection (and Wallace's theory of the survival of the fittest) on English social thought defies simple formulas. Far from acting as a revolution, Darwinism served as a convenient rationalization of views that had been held long before. Nor was it restricted to ideologies of competitive individualism and racial conflict; thus, many Socialists tried to turn the new biology to good account.

LEVITT, IAN and CHRISTOPHER SMOUT. *The State of the Scottish Working-Class in 1843. A statistical and spatial enquiry based on the data from the Poor Law Commission Report of 1844.* Scottish Academic Press, Edinburgh 1979. x, 284 pp. Maps. £ 7.50.

“This book is based on data embedded in the appendices to the *Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law (Scotland)*, published as a Parliamentary Paper in 1844.” The questionnaire responses published in those appendices constitute the principal source, but for evidence on the large towns the authors have drawn on other types of material from the appendices. The result is a computerized analysis, provided with many tables and maps, of the living conditions of the agricultural and industrial working classes of Scotland in the 1840's.

McHUGH, PAUL. *Prostitution and Victorian Social Reform.* Croom Helm, London 1980. 304 pp. £ 12.95.

The present volume is not so much about prostitution as about its regulation by the Contagious Diseases Acts and, in particular, about the campaign to get these repealed. Dr McHugh provides a careful and well-documented account of the repeal movement, which carried the day in 1886. Josephine Butler and James Stansfeld are given due credit, but the principal focus is on political organization and pressure-group politics. A number of tables contain figures which illustrate the account and corroborate the argument.

MACINTYRE, STUART. *Little Moscows. Communism and Working-class Militancy in Inter-war Britain.* Croom Helm, London 1980. 215 pp. Maps. £ 11.95.

In the inter-war years communities well-known for their radical left-wing stance were called Little Moscow. Three of them (Mardy, Lumphinnans

and the Vale of Leven) are analyzed by the present author. Drawing on a wide range of sources, including interviews, he not only provides a history of each, but also shows many similarities in their social structure, family relations and economic development. The true extent of these similarities, however, is hard to assess, because no comparison is made with other types of working-class community.

**Poverty and Social Inequality in Wales.** Ed. by Gareth Rees and Teresa L. Rees. Croom Helm, London 1980. 279 pp. Maps. £ 11.95. (Paper: £ 5.50.)

The purpose of the present volume is an exploratory one, that is, to lay the foundations for further research. The contributions are grouped into two parts. The first is descriptive and examines various aspects of social inequality in Wales. Discussed here are (besides income) housing, education, health and problems posed by urbanization. The second part tries to develop the best approaches to an explanation of inequality in Wales. Marxist or Keynesian perspectives alternate with contributions which apply models like internal colonialism and the dual-market theory. The role of the State comes repeatedly up for discussion.

**ROBERTS, DAVID.** *Paternalism in Early Victorian England.* Croom Helm, London 1979. x, 337 pp. £ 14.95.

The Victorian paternalist outlook, the subject of this book, is studied from three aspects: how it derived from older ideas revived and amplified by intellectuals, how it operated in villages and factories, and how its concepts influenced politics and legislation. The result is a lucid discussion, in which the author shows that "the essence of paternalism to the early Victorian was not benevolence as much as it was control, guidance, superintendence, and in this respect paternalism throughout the 1840s was, as a mode of social organization, exceedingly functional." Moreover, it is argued that the thesis of Tory paternalism lying at the root of the modern Welfare State is hardly credible. Dr Roberts bases himself on a wide variety of sources.

**RULE, JOHN.** *The Experience of Labour in Eighteenth-Century Industry.* Croom Helm, London n.d. [1980.] 223 pp. £ 13.95.

Dr Rule has written a useful and attractive book on working conditions and industrial relations in eighteenth-century England. Contrary to the accepted view, he questions the measure of discontinuity supposed to have been caused by the Industrial Revolution. There are separate chapters on hours and wages, work and health, apprenticeship, labour exploitation and embezzlement of materials, and trade unionism and industrial disputes. The text is enlivened by well-chosen quotations, including poems (e.g., "From such as would our rights invade / or would intrude into our trade / or break the law Queen Betty made / Libera nos Domine").

**TSUZUKI, CHUSHICHI.** *Edward Carpenter 1844-1929. Prophet of Human Fellowship.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York

1980. x, 237 pp. Ill. £ 15.00.

In Professor Tsuzuki's view Carpenter's Socialism was intensely personal, because it was so closely interwoven with his longing for his own freedom. Also, at times, it came very close indeed to evolutionary Anarchism, since Carpenter was a follower of Owen more than of Marx. His complex ideological make-up is described with lucidity, but as a person he remains somewhat hazy. His relations with other writers (e.g., Walt Whitman, E.M. Forster and D. H. Lawrence), fellow Socialists (Hyndman, Morris and the Sheffield Socialists), women (Edith Ellis, Kate Salt and Olive Schreiner) and other personal friends (George Merrill) are dealt with, but not thoroughly enough for the reader to get any firm grasp of Carpenter's character. However, this biography is well researched, and as such most satisfactory.

#### OTHER BOOKS

HORN, PAMELA. *The Rural World 1780-1850. Social change in the English countryside.* Hutchinson, London, Melbourne, Johannesburg 1980. 331 pp. Ill.

#### Greece

CHARALAMBIS, DIMITRIS. *Gesellschaftliche Klassen, politische Krise und Abhängigkeit. Die politische Strategien der herrschenden Klasse in Griechenland und die innerbürgerlichen Widersprüche (1952-1974).* Verlag Peter D. Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern 1981. x, 804 pp. S.fr. 100.00.

The present volume is professedly not an historical inquiry, but an attempt to examine the political crisis in Greece which paved the way for the 1967 coup. In his – not very factual – account Dr Charalambis provides mainly analytical comments. He focuses on structures, and is clearly inspired by Nicos Poulantzas. The Junta, as he sees it, solved the bourgeoisie's political problems, while keeping the oppressed classes under control. The author's primary sources consist of newspaper reports.

#### Italy

*L'associazionismo operaio in Italia (1870-1900) nelle raccolte della Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Firenze. Catalogo.* A cura di Fabrizio Dolci, con una presentazione di Diego Maltese e uno scritto introduttivo di Franco Della Peruta. Giunta Regionale Toscana, Firenze; La Nuova Italia, Firenze 1980. x, 507 pp. Ill. L. 24000.

This valuable catalogue of the Italian National Library, Florence, lists more than ten thousand publications of workers' associations directly related to the organization (e.g., statutes) and activities (e.g., memorial volumes) of those bodies. Co-operations are excluded, because their publications will be listed in a separate volume. The majority of the associations included here

are, of course, mutual-aid societies. The items have been arranged by place, and the usefulness of the catalogue is still enhanced by several indices.

DI SCALA, SPENCER. *Dilemmas of Italian Socialism: The Politics of Filippo Turati*. The University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst 1980. xii, 209 pp. \$ 17.50.

Dr DiScala describes Turati's political struggles up to 1912, setting his account between the poles of revolution and reform as constituting the fundamental dilemma in Social Democratic politics, without achieving, though, any penetrating analysis. The author argues that Turati's ideas essentially remained the same from 1890 onwards. He emphasizes his skill in political manoeuvring, and pays due attention to the relation between Turati and Kuliscioff. The wider context shows weaknesses when dealing with Marxism and Anarchism. The volume is to a large extent based upon printed (primary and secondary) sources.

GREGOR, A. JAMES. *Italian Fascism and Developmental Dictatorship*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1979. xv, 427 pp. \$ 27.50. (Paper: \$ 9.75.)

In the present volume Professor Gregor once more rides the hobby-horse which he first mounted in *The Ideology of Fascism* (New York 1969), viz., that the Fascist regime was tantamount to a mass-mobilizing developmental dictatorship, and as such in the same class as the Soviet Union. The result is a very one-sided picture, in which the bombastic, domineering and regressive traits of the regime are left out of account.

KERTZER, DAVID I. *Comrades and Christians. Religion and political struggle in Communist Italy*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1980. xxiv, 302 pp. Ill. £ 15.00. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

Dr Kertzer, an American anthropologist, conducted field-work in a working-class quarter of Bologna ten years ago. Thanks to his method of participant observation he has succeeded in drawing a convincing picture of the struggle between the PCI and the Roman Catholic Church at the local level. The typically Italian scene, in which social factors are more important than any type of orthodoxy, is thrown into proper relief.

VENTURI, FRANCO. *Settecento riformatore. III. La prima crisi dell'Antico Regime 1768-1776*. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1979. xvi, 458 pp. Ill. L. 25000.

In this new volume of *Settecento riformatore* most of the space is taken up by dramatic events that took place outside Italy, from the Pugačev revolt to the Boston Tea Party. However, those events are not treated *per se*, but only in so far as they were reflected and commented upon in the contemporary Italian press. Professor Venturi intends to devote a fourth volume to the years 1776-89.



### The Netherlands

**BRUINTJES, GEERT.** *Socialisme in Groningen 1881-1894.* Van Gennep, Amsterdam 1981. 151 pp. Ill. D.fl. 19.50.

Pioneering qualities cannot be ascribed to the present volume, which yet contains a vivid account of the organizational activities of the Social Democratic League in city and province of Groningen. It sheds light on convictions and activities of the rank and file, and on the opinions of the authorities regarding the Socialists. The account is rather summary, especially as for the activities of the *Algemeen Nederlandsch Werklieden Verbond*, the Hoogezand-Sappemeer branch, and the split between the League and the SDAP. The author has used a type of manuscript material that has seldom been used before.

**GOES VAN NATERS, M. VAN DER.** *Met en tegen de tijd. Een tocht door de twintigste eeuw.* Uitgeverij De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam 1980. 324 pp. Ill. D.fl. 41.50.

The present author intended to write an autobiography designed as a normal biography, so as to avoid any apologetic tenor. All the same, his book amounts to no more than a set of (rather idiosyncratic) reminiscences. Discussing his record as parliamentary leader of the Dutch Labour Party (1945-51), Mr Van der Goes sees himself as the fourth in the series Lassalle-Jaurès-Troelstra, and he likes to call himself both a consistent Lassallean and a consistent Marxist. There is quite a lot of information, more continuous this time, on his activities regarding the unification of Europe and his efforts to improve the relations of the EEC with Africa. However, there are also some gaps to be noted. Most conspicuous is the absence of any reference to the foundation of the Dutch Labour Party. The author's war years and his resignation as parliamentary leader are dealt with rather flimsily. Some documents are appended, though not the one concerning Bonger's opinion of Vorrink announced on p. 140.

### OTHER BOOKS

Bibliografie van de geschriften van Nicolaas Wilhelmus Posthumus (1880-1960). Samengesteld door P. C. Jansen en W. M. Zappey. Studievereniging voor Sociaal-economische Geschiedenis, Rotterdam 1981. 31 pp. Ill.

### Poland

**NAIMARK, NORMAN M.** *The History of the "Proletariat": The Emergence of Marxism in the Kingdom of Poland, 1870-1887.* East European Quarterly, Boulder (Colorado) 1979; distr. by Columbia University Press, New York. xvii, 329 pp. \$ 18.00.

Dr Naimark aims at a reconstruction of the history of the first revolutionary workers' organization in Poland, the so-called *Wielki Proletariat*, within the context of the socio-economic development of the country, especially its Russian parts. His main interest is in the "internal" sources of what he calls Polish Marxism, thereby rather meaning a Polish movement whose ideology was influenced by Marx. The well-documented account is on the whole reliable, but the analysis suffers from somewhat unclear concepts. Speaking in one breath of the organization, its "Marxist" ideology and Socialism in general, the author traces all later Polish currents, from Communism to populist nationalism, to the *Proletariat*, whose "crucial failing was its inability to restrict the political struggle to social issues". An appendix contains interesting statistical material on the biographies of 622 "Socialists" who were arrested in Congress Poland during the years 1878-86. Through a comparison of these data with published data on the Russian revolutionary movement during the same period Dr Naimark wants to show "the crucial role of social change in an analysis of the development of both movements".

#### OTHER BOOKS

- KOZŁOWSKI, CZESŁAW. *Zarys dziejów polskiego ruchu robotniczego do 1948 roku*. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1980. 682 pp.
- POLONSKY, ANTONY and BOLESŁAW DRUKIER. *The Beginnings of Communist Rule in Poland*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1980. vii, 464 pp. Ill. Maps.

#### Spain

- CLARK, ROBERT P. *The Basques: The Franco Years and Beyond*. University of Nevada Press, Reno 1979. xvii, 434 pp. Maps. \$ 17.50.

After three chapters on Basque nationalism before 1939 the American author deals with the ways in which the Basques confronted the Franco regime and with their post-1975 problems. He pays a good deal of attention to the high level of industrialization in the Basque provinces and to the growing propensity among the workers to think in terms of class rather than ethnicity. The volume is written in a sympathetic vein and with expert knowledge. A considerable number of tables are included.

#### Switzerland

- STETTLER, PETER. *Die Kommunistische Partei der Schweiz 1921-1931. Ein Beitrag zur schweizerischen Parteiforschung und zur Geschichte der schweizerischen Arbeiterbewegung im Rahmen der Kommunistischen Internationale*. Francke Verlag, Bern 1980. 627 pp. Ill. S.fr. 68.00.

The author of this voluminous study of the Swiss Communist Party bases himself on a rather great number of manuscript sources. In his approach, both historical-descriptive and structural-analytical, the KPS is seen as a subsystem of the Swiss party system as well as of the Comintern. Dr Stettler examines the facts of the party's history in considerable detail and discusses the social composition of the membership of the KPS and its role in Swiss politics, focusing in particular on the topic of integration. He argues that the party met with little success, because with its negative criticism and its revolutionary phraseology it estranged itself from the Swiss people and because conditions in Switzerland were generally unfavourable to revolutionary politics. However, the author follows the French analyst Georges Lavau, who attributed an integrating role to the French CP on the score of its "tribunician" function.

**VOIGT, CHRISTIAN.** Robert Grimm. Kämpfer, Arbeiterführer, Pärtamentarier. Eine politische Biografie. Zytglogge, Bern 1980. 304 pp. Ill. S.fr. 32.00.

This is a commendable biography of the prominent Swiss labour leader Robert Grimm. In spite of the restrictive subtitle the author pays attention to all aspects of Grimm's many-sided personality. He has had good reasons to devote more than one third of the space to the years 1914-18. The account is in part based on Grimm's (largely unpublished) memoirs. Unfortunately there is not any index.

#### **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia**

**CARRERE D'ENCAUSSE, HELENE.** Le pouvoir confisqué. Gouvernants et gouvernés en U.R.S.S. Flammarion, Paris 1980. 327 pp. F.fr. 62.65.

The present volume is an intelligent analysis of the political establishment in the Soviet Union. The post-Chruščev power elite is represented as a self-reproducing oligarchy which first and foremost looks after its own interests, and which, thanks to its pragmatism and its policy of skipping controversial issues, is remarkably stable. In terms of social and societal needs it is not a vanguard but an obstacle to new developments, however, and in the long run its makeshift of a "dynamic" foreign policy will not protect it against pressure from below.

**FARNSWORTH, BEATRICE.** Aleksandra Kollontai. Socialism, Feminism, and the Bolshevik Revolution. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1980. xiv, 432 pp. Ill. \$ 28.50.

This excellent biography, a counterpart to Barbara Clements's work noticed above on p. 130, is less factual than the latter, and gives more analytical insight and evaluation instead. Moreover, Dr Farnsworth could make use of manuscript sources in the Ström collection and in the papers of

Ada Nilsson, which allow of a more detailed coverage of the post-1924 years. She concentrates on Kollontaj the feminist in particular, but does not fail to criticize the underestimate her other activities have received. So she argues, subscribing to Kollontaj's own view, that "none of the men she was close to ever influenced her thinking, but rather that she was the guiding force". Her role in the Workers' Opposition, therefore, is seen as much more important than has hitherto been thought. Regarding Kollontaj's rather Stalinist publications of the late 'thirties and the 'forties the author is unable to find a conclusive explanation. However, it is not these publications, nor Stalin's alleged chivalry, that must account for her survival in the purges, but rather a combination of factors, including Stalin's "refusal to recognize women as important".

MEYER, GERT. *Sozialstruktur sowjetischer Industriearbeiter Ende der zwanziger Jahre. Ergebnisse der Gewerkschaftsumfrage unter Metall-, Textil- und Bergarbeitern 1929*. Verlag Arbeiterbewegung und Gesellschaftswissenschaft, Marburg 1981. 193 pp. DM 28.00.

The present volume provides materials (so far as they have been published in the Soviet Union) from a big inquiry held among factory workers in 1929. Of interest are 53 tables taken from *Sostav fabrično-zavodskogo proletariata SSSR v diagrammach i tablicach* (Moscow 1930). When commenting upon these tables Mr Meyer shows differences between the branches of industry covered as well as between the various industrial areas. Enlightening are his remarks on the extent of illiteracy and on the rate of land tenure among the workers. His comments are based on the elaborations of A. Rašin.

#### OTHER BOOKS

BELLIS, PAUL. *Marxism and the U.S.S.R. The Theory of Proletarian Dictatorship and the Marxist Analysis of Soviet Society*. Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands (N.J.) 1979. xxii, 267 pp.

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