

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

LIEBICH, ANDRÉ. *Between Ideology and Utopia. The Politics and Philosophy of August Cieszkowski*. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Boston, London 1979. vii, 390 pp. D.fl. 105.00.

When noticing Professor Liebich's selections from the works of Cieszkowski (*vide above*, p. 106) we have already said something about his view of the Polish philosopher. In the present intellectual biography the author not only intends to give a comprehensive treatment of Cieszkowski's ideas, but also to analyze him as a representative of a certain mode of thought prevalent in the period 1830-48. He examines Cieszkowski's major works and his links with important philosophical and socio-political movements in Germany, France and Poland. He also deals with the question of whether his thought can be defined in Mannheim's terms of ideology and utopia. According to Professor Liebich Cieszkowski's would be a case "of seeking utopian goals through ideological means", thus revealing a flaw in Mannheim's theory, which denies the possibility of such a combination.

### *SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE*

GANDY, D. ROSS. *Marx and History. From Primitive Society to the Communist Future*. University of Texas Press, Austin, London 1979. ix, 190 pp. \$ 14.95.

Among the several English and American books that have lately been published on Marx's theory of economic and social development, the above volume is conspicuous for its lack of pioneering qualities. It is an outline that skips some important problems, but may be of value as a first introduction. The author quotes Engels in so far as he is not at variance with Marx; the references are to the *Werke* edition.

KRADER, LAWRENCE. *A Treatise of Social Labor*. Van Gorcum, Assen 1979. ix, 513 pp. D.fl. 85.00.

"The present work expands upon the foregoing, *Dialectic of Civil Society* [cf. IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 137], to which it stands as *Dialectic of Civil*

Society II, having the same themes as the earlier work". The new volume is essentially high-level theorizing on Marxist lines. It is definitely above such things as the sociology of work, and also above ordinary social history.

PREYER, GERHARD. *Untersuchung zu Voraussetzungen und zur Systematik der "Kritik der politischen Ökonomie" von Karl Marx*. Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Las Vegas 1977. 228 pp. S.fr. 39.00.

This analysis of the *Critique of Political Economy* has two aims: first, to examine Marx's criticism of idealist philosophy, and second, to detect shortcomings in *Capital* on the basis of linguistics. In a not very readable style the author argues that Marx's claim to have disposed of German idealism is untenable, because he did not really dissociate himself from this idealism in his argumentation. As to the structure of *Capital*, Mr Preyer points to some inconsistencies, but his criticism is not fully convincing. The quotations are often insufficiently marked as such.

SKOCPOL, THEDA. *States and Social Revolutions. A Comparative Analysis of France, Russia, and China*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1979. xvii, 407 pp. £ 19.50. (Paper: £ 5.50.)

According to the author present social-scientific theories of revolution are not adequate, and she therefore intends to offer a more suitable model. This is based on a comparison of the French, Russian and Chinese (1911-50) revolutions, which, in her opinion, show striking similarities. Important in the argument are the attention paid to the international context and to class relations in the countryside, and the view of the State being more autonomous than Marxist theory would have it. The thought-provoking study concludes that "revolutionary political crises, culminating in administrative and military breakdowns, emerged because the imperial states became caught in cross-pressures between intensified military competition or intrusions from abroad and constraints imposed on monarchical responses by the existing agrarian class structures and political institutions". Revolutions ought to be examined in a structural perspective with a focus on State organizations, according to Dr Skocpol. She limits the validity of her model; it would not always be applicable, in particular not to post-colonial countries.

### HISTORY

The Anarchist Reader. Ed. by George Woodcock. Harvester Press, Hassocks; Humanities Press, Atlantic Highlands (N.Y.) 1977. 383 pp. £ 13.50.

The average length of the sixty-three selections brought together in the present volume is less than five pages, while the longest item takes up ten. "Having decided to exclude all Godwin's forbears, I still find myself with between thirty and forty anarchist writers who, it seems to me, *must* be

heard”, the editor says in his “Note on the Text”. Apparently he has found himself with himself, for unlike Reclus and Pestaña he is amply represented in the selections, not to mention his historical introduction.

**BOLLEREY, FRANZISKA.** *Architekturkonzeption der utopischen Sozialisten. Alternative Planung und Architektur für den gesellschaftlichen Prozeß.* Heinz Moos Verlag, München 1977. 243 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 28.00.

This book concentrates on the architectural conceptions of Owen and Fourier, though quite some attention is paid to other Utopians and their experiments, e.g., to Godin’s *familistère* at Guise. It is informative on architecture, but the same cannot be said of the introductory and more general sections, in which the author takes a superficially and rigidly Marxist position. She is not alive to the fact that the English word mill cannot always be rendered by *Mühle*. The volume is marred by typographical errors. It is richly illustrated, but the reproductions are too contrasty.

**KAEUBLE, HARTMUT.** *Historische Mobilitätsforschung. Westeuropa und die USA im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert.* [Erträge der Forschung, Band 85.] Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1978. viii, 199 pp. DM 31.50. (For club members: DM 21.00.)

Professor Kaelble presents a useful introduction to the history of social mobility. He does not discuss geographical mobility, and mostly confines himself to the literature from and about the principal Western countries, like the United States, Britain, France and Germany. East European studies and studies about Eastern Europe are not taken into consideration, with the notable exception of the work of Hartmut Zwahr. In an appendix the value of some indicators is treated concisely.

**KOSELLECK, REINHART.** *Vergangene Zukunft. Zur Semantik geschichtlicher Zeiten.* Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1979. 389 pp. DM 36.00.

Most of the fourteen (reprinted) studies that make up the present volume are a kind of by-product of the handbook *Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe*, of which the author is one of the editors. However, historical semantics primarily serves as a means here, notably of understanding “subjective” time, including the future, as it has been experienced since the end of the Middle Ages. Indices of subjects and names are appended.

**LUTZ, ROBERT HERMANN.** *Wer war der gemeine Mann? Der dritte Stand in der Krise des Spätmittelalters. Mit einem Vorwort von Ferdinand Seibt.* R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1979. v, 122 pp. DM 34.00.

This is a semantic inquiry into the meanings of the term *gemin man* in the Southern German language area at the end of the Middle Ages. The author’s most conspicuous thesis is that those who applied the term to themselves in a sociological sense were either *ratsfähig* artisans or well-to-do

peasants, and corresponded to the *gens de tiers et commun état* in France and to the *comuneros* in Spain.

LUXEMBURG, ROSA. *The Letters of —*. Ed. and with an Introd. by Stephen Eric Bronner. With a Foreword by Henry Pachter. Westview Press, Boulder (Colorado) 1978 [*recte* 1979]. xii, 259 pp. Ill. \$ 18.50. (Paper: \$ 8.50.)

The use of the definite article in the above title is, to all intents and purposes, a rather shameless publicity trick. Apart from his own "Reflections on Rosa", Dr Bronner just presents a popular anthology of 142 translated letters. Jogiches and Diefenbach are among the principal addressees. The annotation has been restricted to a minimum, and there is no index whatever.

MANUEL, FRANK E. and FRITZIE P. MANUEL. *Utopian Thought in the Western World*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1979. viii, 896 pp. Ill. £ 19.50.

Assuming (but not defining) a "utopian propensity" in man, the authors trace the various manifestations of what they call the myth of paradise in a secular translation. After three chapters on "The Ancient and Medieval Wellsprings", seven clusters or "constellations" of Utopian thought, round More, Comenius, Rousseau, Restif, Fourier, Marx and Morris, come up for a detailed discussion. Marx is not the only writer discussed who would seem a stranger in Utopian paradise. Hobbes, Kant, Sade, Comte and Sorel are all declared to be Utopians "by sovereign fiat", but on the other hand Cabet is hardly mentioned (there is no room for "applied utopistics"). The handsome volume is extremely well written. Moreover, it bears witness to a sound knowledge, not only of the Utopian writings that are analyzed, but also of the secondary literature. An index of names is appended.

MOMMSEN, HANS. *Arbeiterbewegung und Nationale Frage. Ausgewählte Aufsätze*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1979. 429 pp. DM 78.00.

Sixteen studies are republished in the present volume, one of them in a revised and another in an expanded version. As the title suggests, they deal with problems of nationalism, the nationalities question (notably in the Hapsburg Monarchy), and the working-class movement, particularly in so far as these have a bearing on each other. An index of names is appended.

NOLTE, ERNST. *Was ist bürgerlich? und andere Artikel, Abhandlungen, Auseinandersetzungen*. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1979. 258 pp. DM 28.00. (Paper: DM 18.00.)

The same fields are covered in Professor Nolte's previous volume, noticed in IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 436, and in the present items. These range from the historic role played by the entrepreneurial bourgeoisie (the theme of the author's next *magnum opus*) to contemporary issues such as the new East-West conflict.

Over Buonarroti, internationale avant-gardes, Max Nettlau en het verzamelen van boeken, anarchistische ministers, de algebra van de revolutie, schilders en schrijvers. Voor Arthur Lehning. Red.: Maria Hunink, Jaap Kloosterman [en] Jan Rogier. Het Wereldvenster, Baarn 1979. xii, 527 pp. Ill. D.fl. 54.50. (Paper: D.fl. 39.50.)

These sixteen items of very unequal length were offered to Arthur Lehning on the occasion of his eightieth birthday; the first is a somewhat expanded translation of his own study of Buonarroti originally published in *IRSH*, II (1957), pp. 266ff. The contributions of the first two editors excel both in quantity and in quality; they deal with Nettlau's library and with Bakunin's "Reaction in Germany", respectively. Unfortunately all the contributions are in Dutch. An index of names and periodicals is appended.

Staat und Gesellschaft im politischen Wandel. Beiträge zur Geschichte der modernen Welt. Hrsg. von Werner Pöls. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1979. x, 554 pp. DM 138.00.

Three of these twenty-two studies in honour of Walter Bussmann may be expected to be of interest to readers of our periodical. Lothar Gall deals succinctly with modern state intervention, and Gerhard A. Ritter contributes more than fifty pages on the German working-class parties during the years 1918-20. The editor discloses, from German source material, the semi-official contacts which a Russian secret society round Count Pavel Šuvalov had with the German Government in 1881-82 in order to fight Nihilism.

ULBRICH, CLAUDIA. *Leibherrschaft am Oberrhein im Spätmittelalter*. [Veröffentlichungen des Max-Planck-Instituts für Geschichte, 58.] Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1979. 327 pp. DM 70.00.

The present author has made a number of case-studies of personal bondage in South-West Germany and North-West Switzerland about the end of the Middle Ages. The status of the bondsmen not only varied from area to area, but was also subject to change. As the late-mediaeval agrarian crisis deepened, the lords tried to recover their economic losses from their bondsmen, but at a later stage this curious form of feudalism did not survive the rise of territorial sovereignty.

#### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

BOUCHIER, DAVID. *Idealism and Revolution. New Ideologies of Liberation in Britain and the United States*. Edward Arnold, London 1978. ix, 190 pp. £ 9.50.

The major aim of this book is "to emphasize those neglected factors affecting the transformation and containment of radical ideologies in advanced societies which are internal (and unique to) the ideologies themselves", and

which operate in large measure independently of external constraints. The radical movements studied are those that are labelled as such by society at large. The author analyzes their ideologies in the tradition of Mannheim, whose notion of ideology is adopted as well as his concept of "generational units". Examining the Students for a Democratic Society in the United States and the International Marxist Group in Britain, plus feminism and counter-cultures in both countries, Dr Bouchier analyzes the relation of their ideas to society. He contends that radical idealism can work in societies where "the dominant ideologies are liberal and marginally fluid".

**CHALIAND, GERARD.** *Revolution in the Third World. Myths and Prospects.* Foreword by Immanuel Wallerstein. The Harvester Press, Hassocks 1977. xxii, 195 pp. £ 9.50. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

"Above all, I have tried, using comparative methods in the light of historical, sociological, and cultural factors, to restore *political* considerations to their rightful place in the study of the Third World — that is, to the number one place." Mr Chaliand has witnessed many revolutions in the Third World, and focuses here on three aspects: armed struggle, the nature of national revolutions that proclaim themselves Socialist, and the nature of national or social revolutions called Communist or Socialist. From this analysis he draws conclusions regarding the feasibility of Socialism and independence, the possible emergence of bureaucracy, etc. In general, "the conjunction of national objectives with a tradition on the whole favorable to change and to the prolonged effort required and, last but not least, a modernizing revolutionary ideology" seems decisive of the success of national liberation movements. The book was originally published in 1976 in French under the title *Mythes révolutionnaires du tiers-monde*.

**FREEMAN, GARY P.** *Immigrant Labor and Racial Conflict in Industrial Societies. The French and British Experience 1945-1975.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1979. xiv, 362 pp. \$ 20.00.

"This study traces the efforts of decision makers and elites, in the government and out, to learn about race and immigration, to adjust their expectations and beliefs to new realities, to react in ways designed to realize their goals in this and other policy arenas." A comparative analysis of the French and British experiences not only shows a remarkable convergence of policies in the 'seventies, but also reveals some persistent differences. The most striking of these is the British reluctance to treat immigration as a component of manpower policy. Factors determining the conduct of politicians are not only found in economic, demographic and historical data, but also in their own role perceptions. This lucid discussion is based on printed sources.

**PIORE, MICHAEL J.** *Birds of passage. Migrant labor and industrial societies.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1979. x, 229 pp. £ 8.95.

The present volume contains a strong argument against the way "conventional" economists approach the problem of migration, especially against their habit to have income differentials account for migration. Instead Professor Piore proposes to root "human behavior in general and migration in particular in the social context out of which it springs". He deliberately ignores income when explaining why Western economies need the jobs migrant workers usually get and why native workers reject these jobs. As to the relation between industrialized and developing nations, the author maintains that the migration problem is generated by industrialization, not by underdevelopment. He bases himself on case-studies of various migration processes in both the United States and Western Europe, and contends that his theory therefore applies to a wide range of migrations. Concerning the USA he puts forward some amendments to current immigration policy, which are intended to lessen restrictions to migration. He would prefer to curtail the immigration of highly qualified manpower and reduce the sector of the low-paid, secondary, jobs.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

### *AFRICA*

**ANANABA, WOGU.** *The Trade Union Movement in Africa. Promise and Performance.* With a Foreword by Omer Becu. C. Hurst & Co., London 1979. xiii, 248 pp. £ 9.00.

The first part of this book is a useful survey of the activities, since 1961, of the African trade unions, including continental organizations. In two case-studies, dealing with Lesotho and Liberia, the author elucidates circumstances accountable for the weakness of the organizations. In the second part the position of the unions and governmental repression in many states are analyzed more generally. Mr Ananaba criticizes the governments for not allowing the unions to be internationally affiliated. Problems concerning foreign aid also come up for discussion here. In general the author recommends the unions to improve the organization of the workers and to pay more attention to the interests of their members.

**PERRINGS, CHARLES.** *Black Mineworkers in Central Africa. Industrial strategies and the evolution of an African proletariat in the Copperbelt 1911-41.* Heinemann Educational Books, London, Ibadan, Nairobi 1979. xvii, 302 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 10.50.

The present volume analyzes the proletarianization of the labour-force in the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia and the Zairean province of Shaba. The author rejects a simple connection between the elimination of the peasantry and the proletarianization of African workers. Instead he stresses the importance of the requirements of the production process in the mines.

This production process is analyzed in great detail, so as to show differences between the Rhodesian and the Zairean mines. The author draws heavily on unpublished material, among which the archives of the Tanganyika Concessions Ltd and the *Union Minière du Haut Katanga* are important. The photographs illustrating the volume have been taken from the latter archive.

### Guinea

RIVIERE, CLAUDE. *Classes et stratifications sociales en Afrique. Le cas guinéen*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1978. 296 pp. F.fr. 110.00.

The author stresses the limited value of models based on Western experience to those who intend to study the stratification of African countries, like here Guinea. On the other hand he criticizes those who tend to see formerly colonial countries in terms of imperialist exploitation. He shows that there were situations of conflict between groups in Guinea itself during the period under survey (1958-70). However, the bourgeoisie-proletariat dichotomy does not apply to Guinea, because the elites that can be discerned do not possess the means of production, but only hold control over them. Their power base is first and foremost political. As to the weak group of industrial workers, Dr Rivière explores the causes of the lack of resistance among them. He further notices a gap between the city and the countryside, and argues that peasants live beyond the grip of the State apparatus and, therefore, of the emerging politico-bureaucratic bourgeoisie.

### AMERICA

#### Argentina

SOCOLOW, SUSAN MILDEN. *The Merchants of Buenos Aires 1778-1810. Family and Commerce*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1978. xv, 253 pp. £ 12.50.

This is an interesting and well-researched study of the social origins, the social position and the social roles of the wholesale merchants of Buenos Aires towards the end of the colonial period. In a sense the volume is a collective biography of a group which was not conspicuous for its longevity, for that matter. The author emphasizes the importance of the marriage pattern of the merchant families.

WALTER, RICHARD J. *The Socialist Party of Argentina 1890-1930*. Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, Austin 1978; distr. by University of Texas Press, Austin. xviii, 284 pp. \$ 14.95. (Paper: \$ 5.95.)

Professor Walter has written a history of the Argentine Socialist Party which is brim-full of factual information, but does not lack an analytical dimension. The organizational history of the party and its largely unsuccessful



attempts to win the support of the (predominantly foreign-born) proletariat are two of the main aspects that come up for discussion. The party's performance in various elections is specified in a number of tables.

### Canada

COPP, TERRY. *Classe ouvrière et pauvreté. Les conditions de vie des travailleurs montréalais 1897-1929*. Trad. de l'anglais par Suzette Thiboutôt-Belleau et Massüe Belleau. Boréal Express, Montréal 1978. 213 pp. Ill. C\$ 9.75.

This comprehensive and concise analysis of the working and living conditions of the working class in Montreal during the first three decades of the twentieth century is entirely based on printed sources. Although Montreal shared in Canada's economic growth during the period, its workers remained in a very precarious position indeed. Comparing Montreal with Toronto, Professor Copp concludes that cultural differences between French- and English-speaking Canadians do not account for this poverty, but that it was due to the free-market economy. The volume has the same illustrations as *The Anatomy of Poverty* (Toronto 1974), of which it is a fine translation.

### Surinam

SIWERSAD, J. P. *De Nederlandse regering en de afschaffing van de Surinaamse slavernij (1833-1863)*. Bouma's Boekhuis, Groningen; Bert Hagen, Castricum 1979. xxi, 299 pp. Ill. D.fl. 38.00.

The present volume is a reliable, if somewhat superficial, investigation into the decision-making process concerning the abolition of slavery in Surinam. Using unpublished sources, the author focuses on the views of the various Dutch Ministers of the Colonies, and on the impact of the opinions of J. C. Baud in particular. He also analyzes the activities of pressure groups. A plausible and many-sided explanation of the relatively late moment of abolition fails to take into full account the precarious economic position of the colony. An assessment of the effects of racialism would have been welcome. There is a summary in English.

### United States of America

*Class, Sex, and the Woman Worker*. Ed. by Milton Cantor and Bruce Laurie. [Contributions in Labor History, No 1.] Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1977. ix, 253 pp. \$ 14.95.

Most of the essays collected here were originally presented as papers at various conferences. They deal with themes like the early Lowell factory workers, the experiences of immigrant women, the role of ethnicity in the

workforce, and women and trade unions (e.g., the Women's Trade Union League). The essays are very ably introduced by Caroline F. Ware. Many of them were published before, but appearing here for the first time are an essay by Lise Vogel on New England factory workers in the early nineteenth century, "Italian Women and Work: Experience and Perception", by Virginia Yans-McLaughlin, and "Imperfect Unions: Class and Gender in Cripple Creek, 1894-1904", by Elizabeth Jameson.

DEBENEDETTI, CHARLES. *Origins of the Modern American Peace Movement, 1915-1929*. KTO Press, Millwood (N.Y.) 1978. xvi, 281 pp. \$ 15.00.

The present volume is a survey of the various American peace organizations which were active between 1915 and 1929. This peace movement is called modern because it combined for the first time arguments for international peace with a radical social critique. On the whole the modern peace movement tried to prevent war by means of international agreements. In this it failed, to a large extent because of "internal division, antipathy in Washington, enmity on the Right, and apathy in the general electorate". Its achievements, however, are not negligible in the eyes of the author, who points to the staying-power of its organizations and its penetrating critiques of Washington's foreign policy. The volume is essentially based on unpublished source material. The bibliographical essay deserves mention.

*Essays in Southern Labor History. Selected Papers, Southern Labor History Conference, 1976*. Ed. by Gary M Fink and Merl E. Reed. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1977. xv, 275 pp. \$ 15.95.

These essays deal with a wide range of topics. They start in the 1880's with a discussion of the attitudes of the Southern Knights of Labor towards the racial question. Then union activities in various branches of industry (like textile, coal, oil and transportation) are examined. The concluding part deals with the repressive policy of Governor Eugene Talmadge against the textile workers in 1934 and with the influence labour unions had in Southern politics.

FEHRENBACHER, DON E. *The Dred Scott Case. Its Significance in American Law and Politics*. Oxford University Press, New York 1978. xii, 741 pp. \$ 25.00.

The Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (which found against the former, a born Negro slave who claimed to be free) played a conspicuous part in the preliminary history of the Civil War. Professor Fehrenbacher, a leading authority in the field, holds the view that the decision is less important as a turning-point than because of its revelatory value. "Studied in breadth and depth, the Dred Scott decision becomes a point of illumination, casting light upon more than a century of American history." Studied in breadth and depth it is indeed, not only in its political and social aspects, but also in its relevance to judicial and constitutional developments.

FONER, PHILIP S. *American Socialism and Black Americans. From the Age of Jackson to World War II.* Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1977. xiv, 462 pp. \$ 22.95.

Professor Foner traces here, mostly for the first time in American historiography, the relations between Socialists and the American Negroes. Going back as far as the 1850's, he starts with a discussion of the opinions of various German Socialist immigrants, like Weitling, Weydemeyer and the much less well known Adolph Douai. The Socialist Party of America receives the greatest attention, and the author shows in detail the discrepancies between its equalitarian theory and its discriminatory practice. A good analysis is given of the New York *Messenger*, and the author does not conceal his criticism of the magazine's conduct regarding Marcus Garvey. There is, however, no assessment of the role played by the *Messenger* group in the SPA itself. The volume is first and foremost based on an analysis of a great many Socialist periodicals and newspapers, and secondly on unpublished material. The author intends to write a second volume on the attitude of American Communism towards the Negro problem. After that he will give his own opinion on the matter in full.

GREEN, JAMES R. *Grass-Roots Socialism. Radical Movements in the Southwest 1895-1943.* Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, London 1978. xxiv, 450 pp. Ill. \$ 24.95.

This is an important, comprehensive, study of the history of the Debsian movement in Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. The author shows in a detailed account that the strong support to Socialism in the area was rooted in various forms of class conflict, class being taken in the meaning given by E. P. Thompson. He is able to identify poor cotton tenants, indebted farmers, isolated communities of miners, sawmill workers and railroad hands as the most important voters of the Socialist Party of America. To a large extent the class struggle was an autonomous phenomenon in the Southwest. The SPA simply politicized it, and when after 1916 the party was on the wane this did not mean the end of class conflict. Not only State repression and migration of farmers account for the decline of the SPA, but also internal divisions over many questions, such as race and organization. The volume is based on extensive research in archives. The arrangement of the references in the footnotes is inconvenient, and this is still aggravated by the absence of a bibliography.

KLEHR, HARVEY. *Communist Cadre. The Social Background of the American Communist Party Elite.* Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1978. xvi, 141 pp. \$ 9.95.

The present volume is an interesting quantitative analysis of a sample of 212 persons who were members of the CPUSA Central Committee during the years 1921-61. The author draws a number of conclusions concerning their careers, the impact of the ethnic composition of the party, and other issues.

He runs counter to some traditional opinions. Thus, Harold Cruse's charges against Jews are dealt with in an exposé which shows that it took more time for a Jew to become a member of the Central Committee than for a black. An important factor in the selection process was the image of the CPUSA being largely dominated by foreigners. Therefore, blacks and non-Jewish whites were preferred as members. The author bases himself, *inter alia*, on FBI documents, notably the Bridgman-convention records.

Labor Unions. Ed.-in-Chief: Gary M Fink. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1977. xiii, 520 pp. \$ 27.50.

"This book contains historical sketches of more than two hundred national unions and labor federations that have been part of the American labor movement." Not all unions are included. Criteria of selection were, e.g., longevity, historical significance, size and economic power. The authors have tried to characterize most minority groups, trades and industries, ideological movements and time periods. The volume is valuable because of the suggestions for further reading given in each sketch.

McLAURIN, MELTON ALONZA. *The Knights of Labor in the South*. [Contributions in Labor History, No 4.] Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1978. xi, 232 pp. \$ 16.95.

Professor McLaurin gives a fairly comprehensive view of the organizational strength and the activities of the Knights of Labor in the South. Here the Knights reached their height in the years 1885-87. It is shown that they had penetrated into every Southern industry. The appeal of the Knights had many causes, e.g., the depression of 1882, the 1885 strike against the Jay Gould railway system, and ideology and structure of the order. The members, however, made the order a rallying point for their own claims, which went further than the leadership was inclined to go along with. A description of some strikes and boycotts shows that after some initial success the endeavours of the Knights turned out to be abortive. This was one factor in the waning of their influence, but race relations also played a role. Finally, the considerable following of the Knights seems to be in flat contradiction with the view that Southern workers were passive and content. The volume is in part based on unpublished sources, among which the private papers of Terence V. Powderly.

RAMIREZ, BRUNO. *When Workers Fight. The Politics of Industrial Relations in the Progressive Era, 1898-1916*. [Contributions in Labor History, No 2.] Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1978. viii, 241 pp. \$ 17.50.

The present volume attempts to examine industrial relations in the United States (and Canada) during the period 1898-1916 through focusing on collective bargaining as one model for attaining industrial peace. The author deals with the practice of collective bargaining in the coal industry,

and with Taylorism and “welfarism”, which both undermined the collective-bargaining model. These are, to him, long-term factors in the fast decline of collective bargaining after 1918.

REEVE, CARL and ANN BARTON REEVE. *James Connolly and the United States. The Road to the 1916 Irish Rebellion*. Humanities Press, Inc., Atlantic Highlands (N.J.) n.d. [1979.] xvi, 307 pp. \$ 16.00.

“This book focuses chiefly on Connolly’s important American years”, and in this respect it is welcome. The authors have made good use of the extensive Connolly-Matheson correspondence in the Connolly archives. They pay much attention to the differences between Connolly and De Leon, taking the side of Connolly on the whole. Similarities between the opinions of Connolly and Lenin are pointed out. The last part of the volume is devoted to Connolly’s activities and discussions in Ireland after 1910.

SERETAN, L. GLEN. *Daniel DeLeon. The Odyssey of an American Marxist*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1979. ix, 302 pp. \$ 14.00.

Rather than trying his hand at a political biography of De Leon, the present author has concentrated on his personal and intellectual development. He attempts to explain this in terms of the Wandering Jew motif, which De Leon is supposed to have adopted, consciously or unconsciously, from Eugène Sue. Whatever one may think of this interpretation, the author has brought to light a number of hitherto unknown facts, notably regarding De Leon’s early years.

SPIVEY, DONALD. *Schooling for the New Slavery. Black Industrial Education, 1868-1915*. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1978. xii, 162 pp. \$ 14.95.

“Industrial education was a major force in the subjugation of black labor in the New South. This study focuses on the *whys* of that schooling, with special attention to race relations, the interests of Northern industrialists, and leadership within the African-American community.” The author is very critical of the “Armstrong, Booker T. Washington rhetoric of self-help”, which in his view ran counter to the interests of the Negroes in every respect. There is a short chapter on the reception of the industrial-education movement in Africa.

WIENER, JONATHAN M. *Social Origins of the New South. Alabama, 1860-1885*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, London 1978. xiv, 247 pp. \$ 14.95.

The main thesis of Professor Wiener is that the old planter class in five adjacent counties in the Western half of the Alabama black belt did not

decline after the Civil War. It defended its hegemony successfully well into the 1890's. Dr Wiener subtly shows how this class managed to cope with the aspirations of the new freedmen, and of genuinely bourgeois classes such as the rising merchants and the Birmingham industrialists. Thus the planters were able to determine the economic development of Alabama, so that it took what the author, following Barrington Moore, calls the "Prussian Road". Southern development consequently was of a type different from that of the North due to planter hegemony. In part the argument is based on a quantitative analysis of the manuscript schedules of the Censuses of 1850-80. An appendix contains a discussion of this source.

#### OTHER BOOKS

HAREVEN, TAMARA K. and RANDOLPH LANGENBACH. *Amoskeag. Life and Work in an American Factory-City in New England*. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1979. xiii, 397 pp. Ill.

### ASIA

#### Japan

Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier international. Publié sous la dir. de Jean Maitron et Georges Haupt. III. Japon. Ouvrage collectif rédigé sous la dir. de Shiota Shōbei. Tome 2. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1979. 429 pp. F.fr. 200.00.

For a general impression of these two volumes devoted to Japan we refer to our notice of the first in IRSH, XXIV (1979), p. 264. Although a considerable variety of social movements are represented, men who played a preponderant role in the Communist Party tend to get a comparatively greater part of the space. The appendices include a list of the most important organizations (Japanese names with a translation).

#### Viet Nam

LÊ THÀNH KHÔI. *Socialisme et développement au Việt Nam*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1978. 323 pp. F.fr. 120.00.

A general survey is given here of the development of Socialist Viet Nam. The author provides many facts, and regularly inserts passages from studies and messages of Vietnamese leaders and scientists. He stresses the interconnection between the revolution in the relations of production, in science and technology, and in culture. Progress is being made in many fields, but the Vietnamese have also had to cope with great difficulties. In his account Dr Lê Thành Khôi does not shy away from critical comments, which, however, do not seem to transcend the views of the Vietnamese CP.

*EUROPE***Austria**

**HÄUSLER, WOLFGANG.** *Von der Massenarmut zur Arbeiterbewegung. Demokratie und soziale Frage in der Wiener Revolution von 1848. Jugend und Volk, Wien, München 1979. 560 pp. Ill. S 598.*

In this rich and comprehensive investigation into the revolution of 1848 in Vienna a distinct accent falls on the relation between the democratic intelligentsia and the early workers' movement. A second intention of the author is to trace the development of the views of the democrats on the "social question". He shows in great detail that the Viennese democrats understood relatively late that without a social reconstruction this question could not be solved. Towards the end of August the democrats changed their somewhat paternalistic attitude towards the workers, for, since the conservatives kept hold of the bureaucracy and the army, a joint organization seemed the only way to reach their goals. The activities of Marx and Engels (the *Forderungen* of March and Marx's speeches in Vienna) had a great impact on the development of the opinions of the Viennese workers and democrats. The volume, which is based on many primary sources, is abundantly illustrated.

**KARNER, STEFAN.** *Kärntens Wirtschaft 1938-1945. Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Rüstungsindustrie. Mit einem Nachwort von Albert Speer. Magistrat der Landeshauptstadt Klagenfurt, Klagenfurt 1976. xxiii, 384 pp. Ill. Maps. S 300.*

Drawing upon an impressive number of unpublished sources, the present author has written a detailed study on the integration of Carinthia (including the Yugoslav territory annexed in 1941) into the German war economy. The region was released from its backwardness and isolation in the process, and the standard of living of the industrial workers improved. Some attention is paid to the Slovenian minority in Southern Carinthia and to the activities of the anti-fascist partisans in the area. There are several appendices, as well as indices of places, persons and subjects.

**ROSENKRANZ, HERBERT.** *Verfolgung und Selbstbehauptung. Die Juden in Österreich 1938-1945. Herold Druck- und Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H., Wien 1978. 399 pp. S 480.*

Dr Rosenkranz, who was born in Vienna but left the country in 1938, has made a very thorough study of the persecution, emigration and deportation of the Austrian Jews during the Nazi regime. The reactions and the general behaviour of the Jews are brought out in full relief, and the Jewish protagonist Josef Löwenherz is mentioned even more frequently than the notorious Adolf Eichmann. Subjects, persons and geographical names are listed in separate indices.

### Belgium

MAN, HENDRIK DE. *A Documentary Study of —, Socialist Critic of Marxism*. Compiled, ed., and largely transl. by Peter Dodge. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1979. v, 362 pp. \$ 20.00.

Most of these eighteen selections have been taken from newspaper articles and speeches, not from De Man's major works. Anyhow, the volume conveys a good impression of De Man's brand of Socialism and of his social and political thought. Dr Dodge, who published a monograph on "the faith and works of Hendrik de Man" fourteen years ago (cf. *IRSH*, XII (1967), p. 148), has provided a general introduction as well as introductory headnotes.

### Czechoslovakia

BLOOMFIELD, JON. *Passive Revolution. Politics and the Czechoslovak Working Class 1945-1948*. Allison and Busby, London 1979. 290 pp. £ 10.00. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

In the present volume a good account is given of the political developments in Czechoslovakia prior to the revolution of 1948. According to the author this revolution was not the outcome of a masterly strategy of the Communist Party, nor was it a Communist coup brought off against the wishes of the masses. Instead it was a "passive" revolution, of which the working class was "a largely willing accomplice", but not the driving force. Determining factors were the international situation and the belief of the Communist Party that in the given circumstances it was best to join forces with the Soviets. Mr Bloomfield stresses the desire of the Communists to get everything under control, thus obstructing spontaneous actions of the masses. But for this argument to be convincing the author should have paid attention to local developments, and he may well have underestimated the support to the party. His account is in part based on some material from the archive of the Czech trade unions in Prague.

### Finland

HAMALAINEN, PEKKA KALEVI. *In Time of Storm. Revolution, Civil War, and the Ethnolinguistic Issue in Finland*. State University of New York Press, Albany 1979. xvii, 172 pp. \$ 40.00.

The subject of this monograph is the way in which, during the years 1917-18, the conflict between Left and Right, between the Reds and the Whites, was influenced and complicated by the issue of bilingualism in Finland. Although notably the Civil War was marked by a primacy of the socio-economic struggle, both sides had to reckon with ethno-linguistic data and susceptibilities. The volume is to a considerable extent based on unpublished material.



## France

BAYARD, JEAN-PIERRE. *Le Compagnonnage en France*. Payot, Paris 1978. 477 pp. Ill. F.fr. 90.00.

Although it was accepted as a doctorate thesis by the University of Rennes in 1977, the present volume is a long-winded panegyric on the *compagnons* past and present rather than a scholarly inquiry. The focus is on the rites and symbols as well as on the "spirit" of the *compagnonnage* movement. The author does not hesitate to recommend its elitist tenets to his contemporaries.

CAZALS, REMY. *Avec les ouvriers de Mazamet dans la grève et l'action quotidienne 1909-1914*. François Maspero, Paris 1978. 350 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 70.00.

A detailed account of the big strike the workers of Mazamet in Languedoc were waging in 1909 for nearly four months is the core of this study. It was not a strike in which the workers applied a syndicalist theory, but one in which they drew on their experience accumulated since 1789. The strike united the unions and led to their joining the CGT. United they were able to win the strike, and then to improve their working conditions. A remarkable characteristic at Mazamet was, according to the author, the militancy of the workers, which proved to be compatible with a conservative voting behaviour. The unions, therefore, were explicitly non-political until 1912, when a split occurred because of the political commitment of one of the leaders. Dr Cazals has used a lot of unpublished sources, but he scarcely gives any references. The volume is well illustrated.

*Images of the Commune — Images de la Commune*. Ed. by James A. Leith. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, London 1978. xxv, 349 pp. Ill. C\$ 22.50.

"The core of this collection consists of papers delivered at a bilingual centennial conference held at Queen's University, but we have added papers delivered elsewhere or specially commissioned." In more than one respect the volume looks like a Canadian counterpart to *Revolution & Reaction*, which was noticed in *IRSH*, XIX (1974), pp. 467f. (one contribution to the latter, that by Monty Johnstone on Marx, even re-appears in an expanded version). Here too the reactions abroad are dealt with in several papers. However, the longest and perhaps most important item is "The War of Images surrounding the Commune", by the editor, which is richly illustrated.

JOUANNA, ARLETTE. *Ordre social. Mythes et hiérarchies dans la France du XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle*. Hachette, Paris 1977. 252 pp. F.fr. 56.00.

The present volume is an abridged version of the author's doctorate thesis called *L'Idée de race en France au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle et au début du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle*

*siècle* (Lille 1976). Although the early-modern word *race* must not be understood in terms of twentieth-century racism, the idea that social inequality is ordained and sanctioned by nature itself, and transmitted by heredity, is something of a stock theme in the writings of Montaigne and his contemporaries.

KNAPP, HEINZ-WILHELM. *Die französische Arbeiterdichtung in der Epoche der Julimonarchie. Eine literatursoziologische Untersuchung.* Bouvier Verlag Herbert Grundmann, Bonn 1978. 418 pp. DM 68.00.

Dr Knapp gives a comprehensive analysis of poems written by French workers and early French Socialists during the years 1830-48. His approach is that of a literary sociologist. The career of an imaginary worker poet, based on an examination of some real careers, shows that the worker poet distanced himself from the working class. By writing poetry he tried to rise above his condition, and his poems therefore show the influence of bourgeois models. On the other hand Socialist poets with a bourgeois background deliberately attempted to be different from bourgeois poets. The impact of bourgeois standards on worker poets is in part explained from the low social and cultural barriers in contemporary French society. The volume is to a large extent based on manuscript sources.

WAGNER, NICOLAS. *Morelly, le méconnu des lumières.* Librairie Klincksieck, Paris 1978. 404 pp. F.fr. 170.00.

Although it is modestly presented as an *ébauche d'un programme morellien d'histoire littéraire*, this study is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the *philosophe* from Vitry-le-François. Regarding his biography much remains uncertain, and Mr Wagner is even of the opinion that the *Basiliade* may well not belong to the canon. However, in the main part of his book he examines the whole corpus with which Morelly is usually credited, its sources and its contemporary reception. Later responses to, and studies of, Morelly are discussed in the last three chapters. A detailed bibliography is appended.

#### OTHER BOOKS

BILIS, MICHEL. *Socialistes et pacifistes. L'intenable dilemme des socialistes français (1933-1939).* Editions Syros, Paris 1979. 370 pp.

#### Germany

*Die Allgemeine Deutsche Arbeiterverbrüderung 1848-1850. Dokumente des Zentralkomitees für die deutschen Arbeiter in Leipzig.* Bearb. und eingel. von Horst Schlechte. Hermann Böhlau Nachfolger, Weimar 1979. xxv, 595 pp. M 66.00.

The present volume contains the very interesting correspondence of the *Centralcomité für die deutschen Arbeiter* in Leipzig, which was the leading

committee of the *Allgemeine deutsche Arbeiterverbrüderung*. Most of the 335 documents (predominantly letters) are published here for the first time and give an impression of the various affiliated local organizations. The documents are arranged according to the organizations which sent them (in an alphabetical order). They are from several archives in the GDR and the Federal Republic. In a lengthy introduction the editor primarily investigates the relations of the Communist League with the organizations affiliated to the *Arbeiterverbrüderung*, and attributes to them an importance which is not confirmed by the documents. The edition of the latter is meticulous, however. Indices of persons, geographical names and subjects are appended.

**Beiträge zur Soziologie der Gewerkschaften. Mit Beiträgen von Joachim Bergmann, Walther Müller-Jentsch, Wolfgang Streeck [u.a.] Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1979. 440 pp. DM 16.00.**

Ten of the thirteen essays collected here discuss the conditions under which the German trade unions have to work nowadays. They particularly focus on the period 1970-77 and treat themes like militancy, union democracy, the impact of the recession, and the relation of the unions to the Social Democrats as well as to the policy of the State. Three concluding essays deal with American, British and Italian unions in contradistinction to the German ones. In the eyes of the authors (among whom Rainer Deppe, Richard Herding and Dietrich Hoss) unions are pragmatically operating organizations representing the interests of the workers, though taking full account of the interests of capital.

**BENDELE, ULRICH. Sozialdemokratische Schulpolitik und Pädagogik im wilhelminischen Deutschland (1890-1914). Eine sozialhistorisch-empirische Analyse. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1979. 279 pp. DM 36.00.**

Dr Bendele deals with aspects of the Social Democratic policy concerning upbringing and education before 1914. His disjointed account shows that pedagogy and education were of secondary importance to the Social Democrats, who first of all paid attention to economic questions and to improvements in working and living conditions. Therefore, the pedagogical insights of some Social Democrats (like Rühle) were not sufficiently brought to bear on the actual Social Democratic policy concerning education. This policy was highly defensive and tended to lose sight of its Socialist perspective. Throughout his book the author pays considerable attention to the views of Social Democratic women, like Käthe Duncker, Clara Zetkin and Luise Zietz.

**BÖLLING, RAINER. Volksschullehrer und Politik. Der Deutsche Lehrerverein 1918-1933. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1978. 306 pp. DM 48.00.**

Given the loss of the archive of the *Deutscher Lehrerverein*, the present author has yet succeeded in providing a thorough account of the activities of this teachers' organization during the Weimar Republic. The *Lehrerverein* represented about three quarters of all male elementary-school teachers, and a large (though unspecified) number of female teachers. Dr Bölling offers a fairly convincing explanation of the support the organization gave to the NSDAP at the end of the Weimar period. He shows that most of the teachers had always been supporters of the DDP, rather than of the SPD, and that they shared the political convictions of other middle-class groups. Moreover, contrary to its expectations most of the proposals of the *Lehrerverein* did not materialize after 1918. The crisis of 1929 and the traditionally strong adherence of the teachers to the State ultimately caused them to support the Nazis.

DEPPE, RAINER, RICHARD HERDING [und] DIETRICH HOSS. Sozialdemokratie und Klassenkonflikte. Metallarbeiterstreik – Betriebskonflikt – Mieterkampf. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1978. viii, 301 pp. DM 26.00.

The authors start from the observation that the writings of Abendroth, Flechthelm and Narr on the function of the SPD do not explain the fact that even in times of sharpening class conflict (1966-74) ever new groups of workers voted SPD. In their view the role of trade unions and works councils, institutions controlled by Social Democrats, is important as that of intermediaries between the voters and the SPD. In three case-studies the role of those institutions is further explored. These studies focus on the strike of the metal workers in Baden-Wurtemberg in 1971, and on the attitudes of the SPD towards conflicts in a big motor-car factory and towards actions of house tenants in Frankfurt. A general conclusion is that the above institutions played their mediatory role also because their very existence was at stake in the conflict situations under survey.

FISCHER, FRITZ. Bündnis der Eliten. Zur Kontinuität der Machtstrukturen in Deutschland 1871-1945. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1979. 112 pp. DM 19.80.

Both the main title and the subtitle of this little book are misleading. The subject is Professor Fischer's well-known thesis of a continuity of German imperialism from 1866 (not 1848!) to 1945. The phenomenon is reduced to the sectional interests of the traditional and entrepreneurial elites, which are hardly treated as such or in their mutual relations. Nothing is said about the specific elitism of the Nazi leaders and the chauvinistic ground swell of their rank and file. There are too many typographical and other errors.

FRIEDBERGER, WALTER. Die Geschichte der Sozialismuskritik im katholischen Deutschland zwischen 1830 und 1914. Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M., Bern, Las Vegas 1978. 370 pp. S.fr. 55.00.

In this study of the Roman Catholic critique of Socialism in Germany the author concentrates on ideas. He shows that before 1848 there were no systematic statements on Socialism. In fact the Catholics only started on a consistent anti-Socialist campaign after 1869. An examination of popular literature reveals to some extent how far this campaign went. Engels's *Anti-Dühring* and Bebel's *Die Frau und der Sozialismus* were important stimuli for Catholic critics. The author does not discuss any potential impact of the Commune. He attributes to the *Rerum Novarum* encyclical programmatic qualities. The contributions of Cathrein and Pesch to the subsequent development of a Catholic anti-Socialist doctrine receive favourable comment. The policy of the Church was in many ways conservative, which was inherent in the nature of an absolutist institution. Though this conservatism had some positive aspects in the author's eyes, its negative ones were aggravated by the fact that many anti-Socialist Catholic philosophers lacked any socio-economic training.

Geheime Gesellschaften. Hrsg. von Peter Christian Ludz. Verlag Lambert Schneider, Heidelberg 1979. 461 pp. DM 66.00.

The present volume consists of sixteen studies on various types of secret society that were active in the German lands during the eighteenth and the first decades of the nineteenth centuries. Several contributions, for instance those by Eberhard Schmitt and the editor, convey valuable insights into the sociological and socio-historical dimensions of the subject. Hans Grassl introduces, *pace* Walter Grab, the concept of an Illuminist-Jacobin tradition of propaganda.

The German Peasant War of 1525 — New Viewpoints. Ed. by Bob Scribner and Gerhard Benecke. George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1979. x, 206 pp. £ 7.95. (Paper: £ 3.50.)

"In the absence of a modern general history of the Peasant War in English, this collection is designed to give the reader some idea of the variety and extent of the Peasant War, with articles on aspects of its development in Alsace, Swabia, Franconia, Saxony, the south German lands under direct Habsburg rule, and the remote north-east area of Samland." All but one of the fourteen studies have been published in German before. However, the authors include not only East and West German historians, but also Americans such as John Stalnaker.

KRITZER, PETER. Wilhelm Hoegner. Politische Biographie eines bayrischen Sozialdemokraten. Süddeutscher Verlag, München 1979. 480 pp. III. DM 38.00.

The present biography is a welcome addition to the one by Montgelas and Nützel published in 1957. The author has made a good use of the Hoegner collection in the Munich *Institut für Zeitgeschichte*. He keeps a critical distance from the Bavarian politician who died on March 5, 1980, though he

states that he likes him as a person. Of interest is the part dealing with the years 1933-45, for which the author has drawn on, *inter alia*, the correspondence between Hoegner and Breitscheid. This part also contains information on the political views of Hilferding at the time. Equally interesting is what is told about the relations between Hoegner and the Americans during and after the war. An appendix reprints a speech against racialism delivered by Hoegner in 1926.

**Legitimationskrisen des deutschen Adels 1200-1900. Mit Beiträgen von Leslie Adelson, Henning Fühler, Dietrich Gerhard [u.a.] Hrsg. von Peter Uwe Hohendahl und Paul Michael Lützel.** J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart 1979. xviii, 336 pp. DM 38.00.

Apart from a few historical contributions such as the one by Professor Gerhard, these eighteen studies focus on the changing representation of nobility and noble values in the German *belles-lettres* since the Middle Ages. They show that there has never been a real consensus, nor a lack of arguments pro and con. Egon Schwarz aptly compares Thomas Mann's picture of nobility with what Hedwig Courths-Mahler had to say on the subject. The studies have their origin in a symposium held at St Louis, Missouri, in 1978.

**LEUSCHEN-SEPPEL, ROSEMARIE. Sozialdemokratie und Antisemitismus im Kaiserreich. Die Auseinandersetzungen der Partei mit den konservativen und völkischen Strömungen des Antisemitismus 1871-1914.** Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn 1978. 347 pp. Ill. DM 72.00.

The present author makes it sufficiently clear that Reinhard Rürup's view of a Social Democratic rank and file that was almost totally immune to antisemitism has to be modified. But on the other hand she disagrees with Edmund Silberner over the antisemitic tradition in Socialism (her repetitive criticism is a bit exaggerated, not to mention the misleading quotation on p. 11, note 13). It is shown that Marx's *Zur Judenfrage* (found to be not antisemitic in character) did not have any significant impact on the developing opinion of the Social Democrats after 1877, nor had the agitation methods of the Lassalleans and the antisemitic feelings of some party theorists (Mehring). The stance of Social Democracy was far more determined by the conditions prevailing in Germany after 1880. As antisemitism was in the view of the leaders (Bebel 1893) a product of capitalism in crisis, they directed their strategy towards defeating capitalism. This strategy made it possible for certain anti-Jewish prejudices yet to slip in, which is very interestingly shown in an examination of the Social Democratic popular press, especially *Der wahre Jacob*. In an appendix thirty-two drawings from this press are reproduced. The study is to a large extent based on official publications and on an analysis of the press.

**MAEHL, WILLIAM HARVEY. Germany in Western Civilization. The University of Alabama Press, University 1979. x, 833 pp. Maps. \$ 25.00.**

Half-way this new handbook of German history the reader has left 1848 behind him; the seventy-four years of national unity are heavily overrepresented. Bismarck and Bethmann-Hollweg fare remarkably well at the author's hands. The focus is on political history throughout, and information on cultural developments etc. is provided in a somewhat encyclopaedical way. The volume is not without the drawbacks of most large-scale handbooks written by one man, but as a work of reference it has its merits. The index is susceptible of improvement.

Mannheim in Plakaten 1900-1933. SVA, Mannheim 1979. 254 pp. Ill. DM 48.00.

The 118 posters that are reproduced and commented upon in the present volume are preponderantly in the field of political propaganda. However, several types of advertisement, including that catering for tourists, are also represented. As a whole the volume sheds an interesting light on political and cultural developments in and round Mannheim during the first decades of the twentieth century.

MÜLLER, WERNER. Die KPD und die "Einheit der Arbeiterklasse". Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1979. ix, 432 pp. DM 46.00.

The author investigates the efforts of the German CP after 1945 to establish a united front with the SPD. Various stages can be discerned, all testifying, according to Dr Müller, that the KPD did not seek unity for its own sake. Rather the party tried to get hold of the executive power in Germany and, therefore, strove at gaining control over the Social Democrats by means of unification of the two parties. Given this Communist objective the refusal of the Social Democrats cannot be called an instance of their anti-Communism. By the same token the policy of the United States is not considered to have been anti-Communist. The author has used archives in Germany and in Washington, but concerning the Communists he relies on printed sources.

NA'AMAN, SHLOMO. Gibt es einen 'Wissenschaftlichen Sozialismus'? Marx, Engels und das Verhältnis zwischen sozialistischen Intellektuellen und den Lernprozessen der Arbeiterbewegung. Mit Diskussionsbeiträgen von Michael Buckmiller, Alexander Brandenburg, Eckhard Dittrich [u.a.] Hrsg. und eingel. von Michael Vester. SOAK Verlag, Hannover 1979. vii, 128 pp. DM 9.50.

In this lecture, which was given in Hanover in 1978 and followed by a lively discussion, Professor Na'aman criticizes the "scientific" brand of Socialism as it was introduced by Marx and Engels into the German working-class movement. Their "unscientific" rivals are rehabilitated to a certain extent in the process.

Protokolle der Landesversammlungen der Unabhängigen Partei Sachsens

1919-1922. Im Anhang: Protokolle der Landeskonferenz der U.S.P. Badens und des Bezirksparteitages der U.S.P. des Niederrheins 1919. Mit einer Einl. von Hartfrid Krause und einem Personen-, Zeitschriften- und Zeitungs- sowie Ortsregister von Max Schwarz (†). Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn 1979. xxviii, 136, 8, 85, 151, 48, 31, 48, xix pp. DM 135.00.

Apart from an introduction and three cumulative indices, the present volume contains facsimile reprints of the seven reports listed on p. 478 of David Morgan's work *The Socialist Left and the German Revolution* under "USPD, Regional". This rare source material sheds an additional light on the grass-roots of the party.

SALDERN, ADELHEID VON. *Mittelstand im "Dritten Reich". Handwerker – Einzelhändler – Bauern*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1979. ii, 401 pp. DM 38.00.

The present volume is a pioneering monograph on the position of small business, including agriculture, during the Nazi regime. The generally accepted picture of a triumph of big business over the Nazi rank and file and its economic ideology is seriously questioned by Professor v. Saldern. In her view the relatively viable branches of small business did profit by the regime and the corporate organizations that were established at the time. The volume is based on unpublished source material to a considerable extent. A subject index is appended.

Thomas Müntzer. Hrsg. von Abraham Friesen und Hans-Jürgen Goertz. *Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1978. ix, 536 pp. DM 74.00. (For club members: DM 49.00.)*

This Vol. CDXCI of the *Wege der Forschung* series reprints fourteen post-1950 studies on Müntzer. The emphasis is on the theologian, and Manfred Bensing is the only Marxist historian to be given the floor. The editors have contributed two studies, especially written for the purpose, on the interpretation of Müntzer and its problems. There is neither bibliography nor index.

WALTER, HANS-ALBERT. *Deutsche Exilliteratur 1933-1950. Band 4: Exilpresse*. J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart 1978. xiv, 842 pp. DM 68.00.

The first edition of Mr Walter's work on German emigrant literature will remain a torso of three volumes (1, 2 and 7), published as paperbacks in 1972 and 1974. The present volume, the first to appear of a wholly new version, gives the impression of a handbook by its very format. However, the treatment of the anti-Hitler press is restricted to twelve not specifically political periodicals, including *Aufbau* and *Orient*. This is not to say that the political options of the periodicals in question are ignored. In point of fact



they are analyzed at considerable length, and commented upon from a New Left vantage point.

WEISBROD, BERND. *Schwerindustrie in der Weimarer Republik. Interessenpolitik zwischen Stabilisierung und Krise*. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal 1978. 552 pp. DM 60.00.

Chronologically, the present volume links up with Gerald Feldman's *Iron and Steel in the German Inflation*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 158. Basing himself largely on private archives, the author examines how the magnates of the West German iron and steel, and to a less extent the coal, industry served their economic and political interests during the years 1923-30. It is shown that even during these years of stabilization heavy industry tried to undo the concessions it had had to make to labour, and was in a position to veto a number of political developments. The first part, which focuses on the economic fabric, contains quite a number of figures.

ZIMMERMANN, RÜDIGER. *Der Leninbund. Linke Kommunisten in der Weimarer Republik*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1978. 307 pp. DM 64.00.

The rise and fall of the *Leninbund*, a leftist secession from the KPD in which Maslov and Ruth Fischer participated at first, is described here with expert knowledge. According to the author the *Leninbund* never was in a position to gain any influence on the political scene of the Weimar Republic because of its Bolshevik legacy. This legacy also made the *Leninbund's* critique of the KPD ineffective, an ineffectiveness still aggravated by the fact that the KPD had a swiftly changing and relatively young membership. A central theme in the book is the sometimes hostile relationship between the *Leninbund* and Trockij; the former was much more in sympathy with Zinov'ev. The author has made good use of police files, and is thus able to give an impression of the strength and social composition of the *Leninbund* in the years 1927-28. The meticulous footnotes deserve special mention.

#### OTHER BOOKS

Russkie knigi v bibliotekach K. Marksa i F. Engel'sa. Izdatel'stvo Političeskoj Literatury, Moskva 1979. xviii, 277 pp. Ill.

VOSSBERG, HENNING. *Studentenrevolte und Marxismus. Zur Marxrezeption in der Studentenbewegung auf Grundlage ihrer politischen Sozialisationsgeschichte*. Minerva Publikation, München 1979. xxv, 648 pp.

#### Great Britain

ARNOT, R. PAGE. *The Miners: One Union, One Industry. A History of the National Union of Mineworkers 1939-46*. George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1979. xiv, 212 pp. Ill. £ 10.00.

This is more or less a companion volume to *The Miners in Crisis and War* by

the same author, which was noticed in IRSH, VI (1961), pp. 513f. Almost half of the book is taken up by an account of the Parliamentary discussion of the various bills for nationalization of the mines. The striving of the federated unions for unification is treated in relation with this discussion. The volume is, more than the previous ones in this series on the history of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, conspicuous for its extensive quotations.

**BATSTONE, ERIC, IAN BORASTON [and] STEPHEN FRENKEL.** *The Social Organization of Strikes.* Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1978. xviii, 236 pp. £ 10.00. (Paper: £ 4.50.)

The present volume is a "spin-off", as the authors call it, from their previous *Shop Stewards in Action*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXIII (1978), pp. 455f. The same data have been used here for a detailed and useful contribution to the study of strikes. The authors focus on what the parties in a strike do to mobilize or manage discontent among the workers. Most attention is paid to the role played by the unions, and the authors stress the power of vocabulary in particular. The analysis of a "near-strike", which takes up the second part of the volume, is very rewarding in this respect. Another conclusion is that strikes typical of the plant under study and of British industry more generally are only a marginal element in the development of class-consciousness.

**BIRKE, ADOLF M.** *Pluralismus und Gewerkschaftsautonomie in England. Entstehungsgeschichte einer politischen Theorie.* Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1978. 258 pp. DM 58.00.

The author traces the socio-juridical origins of the theory of political pluralism. He concentrates on the special position of the trade unions as unincorporate bodies in the nineteenth-century English State. He shows how the development of the unions, especially after the Taff Vale case and the subsequent Free Church of Scotland and Osborne cases, inspired F. W. Maitland. The influence of German jurists (notably v. Gierke) on Maitland is seen as important for the development of pluralism. This development is demonstrated by means of an analysis of a number of British authors, e.g., Figgis, Cole, Barker and Laski. The volume is in part based on unpublished material. There is no English summary.

**BLACKBURN, R. M. and MICHAEL MANN.** *The Working Class in the Labour Market.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1979. x, 369 pp. £ 12.00. (Paper: £ 5.95.)

This study analyzes the labour market at Peterborough. It is based on observations and on interviews with almost a thousand "non-apprenticed male manual workers". The aim of the authors is to examine processes in the market and, more particularly, the experiences of the workers. In their findings and conclusions they differ from those who follow the Weber

tradition or see the labour market as a dual market (e.g., M. J. Piore). The workers in this case appear to be a fairly homogeneous group, though sex and ethnicity are divisive elements. The authors also warn against over-emphasizing the orderliness of the market, because the processing of the workers through this market is hard to predict. However, a strong job orientation and seniority to some extent affect individual careers, for the management does not honour skill but a co-operative attitude. The labour market allows little choice, yet this is accepted by the workers, who think that there is a fair range of possibilities. The authors of this important inquiry contend that their findings have a broad relevance.

**EDWARDS, JILL.** *The British Government and the Spanish Civil War, 1936-1939.* Foreword by Hugh Thomas. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1979. xiv, 280 pp. £ 15.00.

The present author argues that the British policy of non-intervention in the Spanish Civil War was designed to serve two interests. The British Government wanted to maintain good relations with whatever party would win the war and, secondly, to prevent Mussolini from joining Hitler. Economic concerns played a secondary role in defining this policy, while those of the Admiralty were dominant. Due attention is paid to the French factor in the practice of non-intervention. Dr Edwards bases herself to a large extent on documents from the Public Record Office and on the private papers of some important British politicians.

**EMSLEY, CLIVE.** *British Society and the French Wars 1793-1815.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1979. viii, 216 pp. Ill. £ 8.95. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

"Indeed, if there was a common experience shared by all Britons in the last decade of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth centuries, it is to be found less in the changes resulting from the industrial revolution and more in the demands of war." The impact of the wars on the British people is shown here both comprehensively and in great detail. The account is chronological and deals with subjects such as the effects of taxation, radical agitation and local conditions. The author bases himself on a wide variety of unpublished sources.

**HAMMOND, J. L. and BARBARA HAMMOND.** *The Skilled Labourer.* With general introd. and bibliographical note by John Rule. Longman, London, New York 1979. xxxiv, 328 pp. £ 9.95. (Paper: £ 5.75.)

*The Skilled Labourer* is the last, and least known, volume of the Hammonds' trilogy on the English working class during the Industrial Revolution. The subject is the sweated outworker rather than skilled labour, and there are separate chapters on Luddism. Dr Rule's introduction is a valuable appraisal in the light of subsequent research.

**HARDY, DENNIS.** *Alternative Communities in Nineteenth Century Eng-*

land. Longman, London, New York 1979. ix, 268 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 9.95. (Paper: £ 5.95.)

The author describes various nineteenth-century attempts to establish alternative communities. The founders of these communities were inspired by Utopian Socialism, agrarian Socialism, religious convictions or Anarchism. Two founding waves can be discerned, the 1840's and the 1890's, with predominantly (Tolstoyan) Anarchists as communitarians in the latter period. Each of the communities is described in detail as a social and political experiment. The author also treats the ideological outlook of the participants. No single explanation is given of the failure or survival of a community. In one instance deviation from pure communism proved essential to continuation. According to the author the strategy of the communities to reform society (obviously) did not ensure total victory, but neither did it necessarily lead to total defeat. The volume is richly and admirably illustrated.

HAYTER, TONY. *The Army and the Crowd in Mid-Georgian England*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1978. xi, 239 pp. £ 8.95.

This study on the relation between the army and the crowd is, according to the author, "best described as a study in administrative history". The period under discussion runs from the middle of the eighteenth century to the time of the Gordon Riots. The crowd is not studied here from a socio-historical point of view, but as a problem of public order. Hence riots are classified according to predictability, duration and intensity. Some clashes are analyzed, and the concluding chapter examines the tactical methods of crowd control, which were less successful than the general strategy of the War Office.

HOLLIS, PATRICIA. [Ed.] *Women in Public 1850-1900. Documents of the Victorian Women's Movement*. George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1979. xix, 336 pp. £ 8.50.

The present volume "attempts to reflect the range of women's public activity from around 1850, when the movement began, to around 1900". In addition to the growing number of studies on the history of the women's liberation movement, the editor has made a thorough selection from primary sources, which is fairly comprehensive, comprising statements pro and con. The various parts of the book are concisely introduced, with additional suggestions for further reading.

LEES, LYNN HOLLEN. *Exiles of Erin. Irish Migrants in Victorian London*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1979. 276 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 11.50.

This is an inspiring study of the Irish immigrants in mid-nineteenth-century London. The author bases herself on a systematic sample from the manuscript census schedules of 1851 and 1861 for London. Very important is a quantitative analysis of these schedules, which makes up the greater part of

the book. It deals with family size (much smaller than traditionally thought), occupation and marriage. The discussion of cultural bonds and of politics is of a more uneven quality. To round off Professor Lees states: "The Irish move from country to city cannot be described as a shift from a stable, cohesive, 'traditional' community into an impersonal urban society. Both elements of this common stereotype are inaccurate." There are some instructive illustrations in the volume.

**LOGUE, KENNETH J.** *Popular Disturbances in Scotland 1780-1815*. John Donald Publishers Ltd, Edinburgh 1979. ix, 278 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 8.00.

In the present contribution to the study of the crowd in history the author analyzes, on a broad basis of unpublished material, several kinds of disturbance. The period 1780-1815 was "a watershed between pre-industrial and industrial society"; industrial action has deliberately been left out of account. The author corroborates the findings of Rudé and others in some respects, e.g., on the subject of the social composition of the crowd. On other points he differs, as for instance on the question of patterns of leadership in disturbances. Dr Logue's general conclusion is that "crowds organised themselves and provided their own leadership where and when required". The author also disagrees with Rudé's view that women played no significant roles in riots other than bread-and-butter ones. Thompson's idea of a "moral economy" of the crowd is supported.

**MAKEY, WALTER.** *The Church of the Covenant 1637-1651. Revolution and Social Change in Scotland*. John Donald Publishers Ltd, Edinburgh 1979. vii, 216 pp. £ 12.00.

The subject of the present volume is the final breakdown of feudalism in Scotland and the part played by the Calvinist churchmen therein (another important factor was inflation). From a socio-historical point of view the various tables specifying the social origins of the ministers and presbyters of the Church of Scotland deserve special mention. To a large extent the author has drawn on manuscript sources.

**MORRIS, R. J.** *Class and Class Consciousness in the Industrial Revolution 1780-1850*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1979. 79 pp. £ 1.75.

This is a concise and critical, yet very informative survey of the various interpretations that have been given of class and class-consciousness during the Industrial Revolution. The author, who prefers Weber to Marx and his followers, is of the opinion that class formation was a slow process, which took much more time than the seventy years mentioned in the title.

**SEABROOK, JEREMY.** *What Went Wrong? Working People and the Ideals of the Labour Movement*. Victor Gollancz Ltd, London 1978. 286 pp. £ 8.50. (Paper: £ 2.95.)

Jeremy Seabrook has conducted a lot of interviews with ordinary people

of all ages in order "to explore a feeling of pain and resentment which remains in working-class communities, in spite of the considerable material improvements of the past thirty years or so". He sketches a very compelling and gloomy picture of circumstances in different cities (Nottingham, Blackburn, Coventry and London). There he finds frustrated veterans of the working-class movement, growing racialism, the generation conflict and unemployment. But he also touches on some promising examples of worker militancy, like the Combined Committee at Lucas Aerospace Ltd.

**The Search for Wealth and Stability.** Essays in Economic and Social History presented to M. W. Flinn. Ed. by T. C. Smout. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1979. xx, 291 pp. £ 12.50.

From the thirteen essays that make up this festschrift we mention "The Middle Class and the Property Cycle during the Industrial Revolution", by R. J. Morris, a contribution by Michael Cullen on Charles Booth's poverty survey, and Roger Davidson's discussion of the experiences with the Conciliation Act in British industrial relations. Rosalind Mitchison, Stephanie Blackden and Ian Levitt deal with various aspects of the Scottish Poor Law.

**WALTON, JOHN K.** *The Blackpool landlady. A social history.* Manchester University Press, Manchester n.d. [1979.] x, 229 pp. Ill. £ 5.95.

Dr Walton's social history of the Blackpool landladies concentrates on the period 1870-1920. In dealing with several aspects of their life and social background he shows that the landladies did not necessarily answer to the stereotype portrayed in many jokes and caricatures, some of which are reproduced in the volume. A separate chapter discusses the changes that resulted from an increase in working-class guests at Blackpool. The author aims at a general readership, and his account is in part based on unpublished material. Apart from the caricatures many drawings and photographs illustrate this well-written book.

**WELLENREUTHER, HERMANN.** *Repräsentation und Großgrundbesitz in England 1730-1770.* Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1979. 419 pp. DM 98.00.

The central problem with which the present volume is concerned is the relation between the electorate and the House of Commons in the eighteenth century. The author has confined himself to an examination of the power of two members of the aristocracy, viz., John Russell, fourth Duke of Bedford, and John, first Earl Gower. An analysis of estate papers has enabled him to give a very balanced and differentiated picture of the relationship between patron and voters. He shows that by no means did the relation proprietor-lessee alone determine voting behaviour. The relationship between patron and voters should be seen as a relation of mutual obligations, the interests of the voters in national affairs (e.g., duties) being a factor of its own. The author cautiously suggests that his findings might have broader applicability. There is no summary in English.

**Working-Class Culture. Studies in history and theory.** Ed. by John Clarke, Chas Critcher and Richard Johnson. Hutchinson, London 1979. 301 pp. £ 10.00. (Paper: £ 3.95.)

These studies are grouped in three parts. Part 1 discusses some trends in the study of the subject, Part 2 contains case-studies, and Part 3 recommends certain lines of approach. According to the editors, Marxist analysis in particular should bear in mind that working-class culture is not a simple unity. Most interesting is Part 2, which deals with a wide variety of subjects ranging from radical education and working-class culture (1790-1848) to "Shop floor culture, masculinity and the wage form". Some of the studies are based on MA theses, and some others have already been published in a different version.

#### OTHER BOOKS

HILLS, R. I. *The General Strike in York, 1926.* [Borthwick Papers, No. 57.] University of York, Borthwick Institute of Historical Research, York 1980. iv, 34 pp.

MILLAR, J. P. M. *The Labour College Movement.* N.C.L.C. Publishing Society Ltd, London n.d. [1979.] viii, 311 pp. Ill.

WALVIN, JAMES. *Beside the Seaside. A Social History of the Popular Seaside Holiday.* Allen Lane, London 1978. 176 pp. Ill.

#### Hungary

MOLNÁR, MIKLÓS. *A Short History of the Hungarian Communist Party.* Westview Press, Boulder (Colorado); Dawson, Folkestone 1978. vii, 168 pp. \$ 16.50.

The historical chapter of the present volume is rather over-short, as Professor Molnár treats of such important topics as Stalinism and the post-1956 Kádár years too summarily here. This is all the more to be regretted because the author does not supply these deficiencies in the other chapters of his book, which is the first comprehensive history of the Hungarian CP in any Western language. These other chapters deal with role and organization of the CP and with foreign affairs. Dominant themes are the question of a new class, the gap between party and society, and the freedom allowed by the Soviet Union.

#### OTHER BOOKS

HAJDU, TIBOR. *The Hungarian Soviet Republic.* Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1979. 172 pp. Ill. Maps.

Szabó Ervin levelezése 1893-1904. Kossuth Könyvkiadó, Budapest 1977. 695 pp. Ill.

Szabó Ervin levelezése 1905-1918. Kossuth Könyvkiadó, Budapest 1978. 1039 pp. Ill.

### Italy

La FIOM dalle origini al fascismo 1901-1924. A cura di Maurizio Antonioli e Bruno Bezza. De Donato, Bari 1978. 815 pp. L. 28000.

The present opening volume of a new series called *Archivio del Movimento Sindacale* reprints what is historically important, and still available, of the proceedings of the national congresses and conferences of the Italian Federation of Metal Workers from 1901 to 1924. The editors have provided detailed introductions on the years 1898-1914 and 1915-25, respectively, and they have appended several types of agreement in which the FIOM was a party. Indices of names and subjects are included.

ROBERTS, DAVID D. *The Syndicalist Tradition and Italian Fascism*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1979. x, 410 pp. \$ 22.50.

In this investigation, which focuses on ideas, the relations between Revolutionary Syndicalism and Fascism are examined. The author concentrates on such theorists as Lanzillo, Olivetti, Orano and Panunzio. He finds that their socio-political programmes contain proposals to modernize Italy, and considers that this feature contrasts with the reactionary nature of the Nazi solutions for German problems. Apart from the effects of Italy's backwardness, the failure of Marxism to cope with the Italian situation accounts for the shift of Syndicalists towards "Left Fascism". "Left fascism was not a cause, but a symptom, of the disarray and breakdown of the old Marxism." The author convincingly shows that the ideas of the Fascist Left played an important role throughout the period of Mussolini's dictatorship.

### The Netherlands

ENGELS, JACQ. *Zestig jaar socialistische beweging*. Van Gennep, Amsterdam 1979. 244 pp. D.fl. 34.50.

The title of the present volume does not correspond to its contents. Though Mr Engels has been a member of many Socialist or Communist organizations in his life, he says relatively little about them. He uses most of the space for reviewing articles written by himself for many periodicals. Much of this reviewing amounts to a sort of self-justification, which stresses the author's unflinching consistency of political views and conduct. At times the account contradicts itself, and it is not always accurate. Special mention deserve the informative notes added by the editors, who have also provided a ten-page list of the periodicals to which Engels contributed.

GIELE, JACQUES. *Arbeidersleven in Nederland 1850-1914*. Socialistiese Uitgeverij Nijmegen, Nijmegen 1979. 320 pp. Ill. D.fl. 29.00.

Aiming at a wide readership, Mr Giele has brought together worker autobiographies, poems and budgets, as well as interviews. Only statements by workers are included, and no other criteria of selection are mentioned. The



volume gives a vivid impression of the living and working conditions of the Dutch working class during the period mentioned in the title. To the researcher it shows the value of sources hitherto rarely used, such as the interviews conducted by the Parliamentary and State Commissions of 1886 and 1890. The general introduction is good on the problem of consciousness and political organization, but more details on the quantitative side of industrialization (size of factories in different branches) would have been welcome. The introductory headnotes to the selections (many of which have been taken from the above interviews) are very informative and reveal the compiler's intimate knowledge of the period. Special mention deserve the photographs, which are reproduced from a wide variety of sources, as are some of the selections.

TERPSTRA, PIETER. *Opkomst en strijd van de arbeidersbeweging in Friesland*. Uitgeverij M. A. van Seijen, Leeuwarden n.d. [1978.] 598 pp. Ill. D.fl. 125.00.

The present author is a Frisian potboiler whose very manysidedness is at odds with quality. His history of the working-class movement in Friesland is no more than a compilation without any scholarly value; the appended bibliography shows some astonishing lacunae. The illustrations (at least those which have a contemporary origin) and facsimiles strewn in are not without interest, however.

### Spain

FRASER, RONALD. *Blood of Spain. The Experience of Civil War, 1936-1939*. Allen Lane, London 1979. 628 pp. Maps. £ 15.00.

During the declining years of Franco Mr Fraser made a collection of tape-records of spoken reminiscences of the Civil War, principally in Spain but also in France. On the basis of this material he has attempted to recall the "atmosphere" of what happened more than forty years ago. He tends to play down the specific distortions of oral history, although he admits that this is not a substitute for, but an adjunct of, traditional historiography. However this may be, the volume is of value as a supplement to Rafael Abella's *La vida cotidiana durante la guerra civil*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 134. An index of the interviewees (including Manuel Cruells and Dionisio Ridruejo) and a general index are appended.

### Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

ENTEEN, GEORGE M. *The Soviet Scholar-Bureaucrat. M. N. Pokrovskii and the Society of Marxist Historians*. The Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park, London 1978. xii, 236 pp. \$ 16.50.

The present volume is not so much a historiographical introduction to the work of Pokrovskij as an excellent analysis of the impact the events after

1928 had on the Soviet historian. This perspective enables the author to give a penetrating assessment of some major changes in Soviet historiography at the time, and on the other hand to uncover new aspects of Stalin's ascendancy to undisputed power. Concerning Pokrovskij's conception of historical materialism Professor Enteen criticizes him for having an incoherent view of the interaction between basis and superstructure, which resulted in an "indecipherable" notion of cause. His ideas were always in a state of flux, according to the author. Because of limited access to primary sources some parts of the book remain hypothetical.

**HILDERMEIER, MANFRED.** *Die Sozialrevolutionäre Partei Russlands. Agrarsozialismus und Modernisierung im Zarenreich (1900-1914).* Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1978. xviii, 458 pp. DM 98.00.

In this important study of the Socialist Revolutionary Party the author gives his main attention to programmatic, tactical and organizational developments. A broad basis of primary sources (notably the archive of the Central Committee of the SRP in the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis) has enabled him to treat these aspects in great detail, e.g., activities and extent of the local organizations in the period 1905-07. Equally interesting is the chapter on the social composition of the party. Of central concern to the author is the investigation of the long-term causes of the paradoxical defeat of the SRP after 1917. For an explanation Dr Hildermeier points to the forces of industrialization and modernization, which made the programme of the party increasingly utopian and thus caused controversies about tactics with subsequent party splits. In addition to this "objectivistic" view he states that the SRP paid too little attention to organizational aspects and did not succeed in enlisting the peasants in the overall revolutionary waves in Russia.

**MEDEM, VLADIMIR.** *The Life and Soul of a Legendary Jewish Socialist.* [Ed. and transl. by] Samuel A. Portnoy. Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York 1979. xxxvi, 583 pp. Ill. \$ 20.00.

Medem's memoirs end in 1915, after he has described at some length his stay in various Russian and Polish prisons since 1913. They were originally written in Yiddish and published in 1923 under the title *Fun mayn lebn*. The present translation is welcome, because it not only contains much information about the *Bund*, but also about the RSDRP. There are graphic portraits of many Russian Socialists, like Lenin ("a crafty Russian grain dealer"), Trocki, Plechanov, Kremer and Slavek. Very interesting is the part dealing with Medem's stay in Vilna during the revolution of 1905. Professor Portnoy has written a concise introduction, but his footnotes to the text sometimes amount to small essays. A composite index is appended.

**POMPER, PHILIP.** *Sergei Nechaev.* Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1979. x, 273 pp. \$ 18.00.

Professor Pomper's interesting biography of Nečaev attempts to explore the psychology of the Russian revolutionary and, through him, of Nechaevism. Therefore, not every aspect of his life (e.g., his relations with Balkan revolutionaries) is treated. The authorship of the "Catechism of a Revolutionary" is dealt with briefly, the author only presenting the results of an older, already published, analysis by himself. Suffice it to say that he sees the document in question as the result of a close co-operation between Nečaev and Bakunin, in which the latter contributed more than just his editorial skills. Nečaev's theories are found to be akin to those of Černyševskij and Lavrov, and even the type of revolutionary he represents is considered to be unique only to a limited extent. For, although the "sadistic and masochistic impulses" in Nečaev's "ego-defensive strategy" were idiosyncratic, Nechaevism, which constitutes "a striking lesson in the disastrous possibilities of revolutionary politics", was also practised by twentieth-century revolutionary movements. It "is in miniature the expression of a vast human problem", which, we would add, has not such an exclusively psycho-political nature as presented here. Among the wide variety of primary material used by Professor Pomper are sources in Soviet custody.

#### OTHER BOOKS

- BUSLOV, K. P. Social'no-istoričeskoe razvitie klassov v SSSR. "Nauka i tehnika", Minsk 1979. 344 pp.
- JURGANOV, O. B. [i] N. A. POLJAKOV. Avtoportret bez retuši. Psiholog kommentiruet dnevnik rabočego. "Belarus", Minsk 1979. 192 pp.

---

#### NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

- M. J. Daunton* is Lecturer in Economic History, University College, London.
- Karl Obermann*, Sterndamm 37, Berlin-Johannisthal.
- Andrew H. Yarmie* teaches British and European history at Cariboo College, Kamloops, Canada.
- A. J. Heesom* is Lecturer in Modern History, University of Durham, Durham.