

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Alienation. Concept, Term, and Meanings. Ed. by Frank Johnson. Seminar Press, New York, London 1973. xiv, 402 pp. \$ 14.00.

A number of psychiatrists and sociologists, but also representatives of other disciplines (including the historian David Herlihy and a theologian) elucidate the various concepts and aspects of alienation from their points of view. Notably the editor is critical of the fashionable rhetoric of alienation, which in his opinion has replaced the traditional rhetoric of sin. Author and subject indices are appended.

Beiträge zu einer Theorie der Sozialpolitik. Festschrift für Elisabeth Liefmann-Keil zum 65. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Bernhard Külpe und Wolfgang Stützel. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1973. 379 pp. DM 76.00.

The themes discussed in the present volume cover a wide field. We mention economic theory (E. Sohmen gives a critical analysis of Marx's theory of value, which is said not to yield any useful insights) and social problems. The latter section includes a study by O. von Nell-Breuning, who especially investigates the legal aspects of strikes. Other essays are concerned with the problems arising from the conflict of economic growth and environmental requirements.

Biologismus im 19. Jahrhundert. Vorträge eines Symposiums vom 30. bis 31. Oktober 1970 in Frankfurt am Main. Hrsg. von Gunter Mann. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1973. viii, 163 pp. DM 40.00.

Darwinism and "Social Darwinism", racial theories (Gobineau, Lapouge), and evolutionary thought in theology are among the subjects treated in the papers collected here. The authors' general tendency is to lay bare the historical roots of such phenomena as Nazism (see, for instance, the editor's contribution on "racial hygiene" and Social Darwinism). Although there is some emphasis on Germany, developments in other countries (especially France) are also considered.

BROWN, BRUCE. Marx, Freud, and the Critique of Everyday Life. Toward a Permanent Cultural Revolution. Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1973. 202 pp. \$ 7.50.

In the view of the author of this well-written book, the struggle for a "cultural revolution" in the world of "bureaucratic consumer capitalism" is only of use as "a cumulative project" besides the economic and political revolution. In his description of the views of various prophets of the New Left he goes especially into Wilhelm Reich's "Freudo-Marxism" as a method towards reconciling the personal and the political, and towards making the revolution, which in Russia bogged down in voluntarism and economism, complete and universally liberating.

COLLETTI, LUCIO. From Rousseau to Lenin. Studies in Ideology and Society. Transl. by John Merrington and Judith White. Monthly Review Press, New York, London 1972. vii, 240 pp. \$ 8.50.

"Socialism is not a national process"; there are countries that are no longer capitalist and not yet socialist; Socialism is "a world process", and that is today "above all the disintegration of the world capitalist system". These are some of the salient statements in one of the essays here collected. The author, a member of the PCI from 1950 to 1964, is now an independent "leftist". Among the studies he presents are re-assessments of the "Marxism" of the Second International and of Bernstein's revisionism, a critique of Marcuse's romantic rebellion against the industrial society, and a paper (from 1958) on "Marxism as a Sociology".

DEMO, PEDRO. Herrschaft und Geschichte. Zur politischen Gesellschaftstheorie Freyers und Marcuses. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1973. ix, 229 pp. DM 36.00.

The Brazilian author compares the social theories of two thinkers who both ended in pessimism, although their starting-points were worlds apart: Hans Freyer and Herbert Marcuse. Dr Demo, for one, is an optimist; in his opinion power is something which cannot be abolished, but is subject to the laws of the dialectic. It is to be regretted that this interesting book bristles with orthographic and/or typographic errors.

Fabbrica e società. Autogestione e partecipazione operaia in Europa. A cura di Pietro Bellasi, Michele La Rosa e Giovanni Pellicciari. Franco Angeli Editore, Milano 1972. 523 pp. L. 8000.

After a very *marxisant* introduction by the editors, 28 authors shed their lights on workers' management and codetermination, both as these are practised in Europe (East and West), Israel and Algeria, and as a theoretical issue. The volume has its origin in a symposium convened by the Institute of Sociology of the University of Bologna during the academic year 1969-70.

ISRAEL, JOACHIM. Alienation: From Marx to Modern Sociology. A Macro-sociological Analysis. Allyn and Bacon, Inc., Boston 1971. x, 358 pp. \$ 7.95.

— Der Begriff Entfremdung. Makrosoziologische Untersuchung von Marx bis zur Soziologie der Gegenwart. Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1972. 434 pp. DM 8.80.

The author, who published this study in Swedish in 1968, himself made an English version, which in turn was translated into German by Marga Kreckel. The first seven chapters are an outline (and, as regards Marx, an analysis) of what a number of authors, from Rousseau to contemporary social theorists and social scientists, have contributed on the subject of alienation. After a short chapter on alienation in the so-called Socialist countries, Professor Israel presents his own theory of reification, a concept which he definitely prefers.

MCINNIS, NEIL. *The Western Marxists*. Alcove Press, London 1972. 230 pp. £ 2.95.

In this curious critical essay, which might greatly enliven the discussion and fruitfully contribute to it, precursors and witting or unwitting stimulators of a kind of "Pop Marxism" are treated as re-mystifiers of Marx. The turning away from the proletariat as the *primum mobile* of revolution and the transition, to all intents and purposes, to an "idealistic" interpretation of Marxism (Lukács, but also, in a sense, Gramsci, Marcuse, etc.) are sharply analyzed. The author investigates the myth-building elements in New-Left conceptions in a very lively style. Particularly acute is, for instance, his criticism of the role of Lukács as an indefatigable defender of Leninism, even in its Stalinist interpretation.

POGGI, GIANFRANCO. *Images of Society. Essays on the Sociological Theories of Tocqueville, Marx, and Durkheim*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1972; Oxford University Press, London. xvi, 267 pp. \$ 8.95.

The nine chapters that make up the present volume are indeed no more than essays. Rather than treating Tocqueville, Marx and Durkheim in their own right, the author avails himself of them to expound what, in his view, contemporary sociological theory is or should be. "I have thus made it my business [. . .] to indicate what Marx would have made of the central problem in Parsons' *Structure of social action*", etc.

Population and Industrialization. The evolution of a concept and its practical application. Ed. and with an Introd. by N. L. Tranter. Adam & Charles Black, London 1973. 296 pp. £ 4.20.

One of the conclusions drawn in the introduction to this anthology is that it is not "surprising that modern scholars have made only slow progress towards a more accurate understanding of the nature of the interaction between demographic and industrial change during the early stages of the Industrial Revolution". The volume consists in about equal proportions of contemporary texts (most of them in extract form) dealing with the Industrial Revolution in Britain, and modern interpretations. Among the latter is the United Nations publication *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends* (1953); these items, in fact, range over more countries than Britain alone.

SCHRÖDER, HANS-CHRISTOPH. *Sozialistische Imperialismusdeutung. Studien zu ihrer Geschichte.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1973. 136 pp. DM 8.80.

The author's aim has been to describe certain fundamental lines of thought in the Socialist interpretation of imperialism. He gives a useful survey of, mainly, views within the German Social Democracy (Bernstein, Hilferding, Kautsky, Luxemburg), and critically assesses Lenin's theory of imperialism. In an account of the present discussions on the subject, the author points out that traditional formulas of exploitation no longer fit the facts.

Soziologie. Sprache, Bezug zur Praxis, Verhältnis zu anderen Wissenschaften. René König zum 65. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Günter Albrecht, Hansjürgen Daheim, Fritz Sack. Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1973. 836 pp. DM 125.00.

The 51 studies which make up this festschrift for the well-known Cologne sociologist René König have been divided into the following sections: general theoretical problems, social change and modernization (including several contributions on social indicators), sociology and other symbolic systems, sociology and jurisprudence, sociology and economics, sociology and political science, sociology and medicine, sociology and psychology, and applied sociology. Together they represent a wide variety of subjects and approaches.

Soziologie und Sozialgeschichte. Aspekte und Probleme. Hrsg. von Peter Christian Ludz. [Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, Sonderheft 16.] Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1973. 623 pp. DM 48.00.

Sociologists and historians here state their positions in theoretical and methodological matters, while other papers are important sociological-historical and socio-historical studies in German and European history from 1780 to 1900. We mention the editor's paper on the relation between sociologists and social history, W. Fischer's exposition of the boundary lines and links between economic and social history, a comparative study by P. N. Stearns on the social attitudes of French, British and German entrepreneurs in the early stages of industrialization, G. L. Ulmen's analysis of Wittfogel's theory of society ("positivist" interpretation of Marxism), and the historical case study by H. Volkmann on the revolt at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1830 as a manifestation of the conflict between economic structural change and the traditional social pattern. A selected bibliography is appended.

WILSON, WILLIAM J. *Power, Racism, and Privilege. Race Relations in Theoretical and Sociohistorical Perspectives.* The Macmillan Company, New York; Collier-Macmillan, London 1973. xi, 224 pp. \$ 7.95.

"This book develops a theoretical framework with a historical and comparative focus and then applies it to race relations in the United States and South Africa." The author presents much information on developments in both

countries, laying bare the historical roots of racial attitudes. The decrease of "biological racism" in the USA demonstrates one of the great differences between the situations in the two countries.

HISTORY

ARRU, ANGIOLINA. *Classe e partito nella Prima Internazionale. Il dibattito sull'organizzazione fra Marx, Bakunin e Blanqui (1871-1872)*. De Donato, Bari 1972. 188 pp. L. 2300.

Although the Paris Commune accelerated and intensified the stream of debate within the International (notably within some of its sections), the issues – limited to "economic" struggle and accentuation of political activities, including parliamentary political ones – remained the same. The author, who takes a Marxist stand, enters deeply into the views of Marx, Bakunin and Blanqui, and into those of their followers. The Proudhonists in the International are not discussed, which may be explained from the fact that the central subject is the preliminary history of the conflicts argued out at the Hague Congress. More than one third of the volume consists of documents in an Italian translation.

Autour d'Alexandre Herzen. Documents inédits publiés par Marc Vuilleumier, Michel Aucouturier, Sven Stelling-Michaud et Michel Cadot. Librairie Droz, Genève 1973. vi, 347 pp. S.fr. 45.00.

The documents published here stem from the papers of Nicolas, grandson of Alexander Herzen. The major part consists of Herzen's correspondence, painstakingly edited, annotated and introduced by Vuilleumier, with Italian patriots (Mazzini, Spini, etc.), Carl Vogt, and some others such as James Fazy, for many years the most influential man in the Canton of Geneva. The correspondence with Vogt occupies more than 150 pages; letters from Herzen that have already been published elsewhere are included for easy reference (with corrections). Herzen's correspondence with Polish emigrants, his father and Ogarev is edited by Aucouturier, that with Ch. G. Leland and Carlyle by Stelling-Michaud. Although the letters do not essentially alter the image of Herzen, they contain rich details. An index of names is appended.

CERRETI, GIULIO. *Con Togliatti e Thorez. Quarant'anni di lotte politiche*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1973. 387 pp. L. 3800.

The author of these lively memoirs played a prominent role in the PSI and the PCI, left his country for France in 1927, and became a member of the Central Committee of the PCF. For years he maintained close relations with Thorez and Togliatti, whose personalities he sketches here. The formation of the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War and Togliatti's break with his Stalinist past form interesting chapters. For a part of the war years the author lived in the USSR; he has a curious description of the life of the Italian Communists in Moscow.

CHILDS, DAVID. *Marx and the Marxists. An Outline of Practice and Theory.* Ernest Benn Ltd, London; Barnes & Noble Books, New York 1973. 367 pp. £ 3.75.

The present volume is a simply written synopsis for the general reader. By Marxists, the author understands mainly the successful, that is, the leaders of Communist parties in office, although he also discusses trends outside this category (for instance, Bernstein's revisionism, Trockij's critique of Stalinism). Apart from Russia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia receive ample attention. The informative value of the book is only slightly lessened by the occurrence of some inaccuracies.

FERRO, MARC. *The Great War 1914-1918.* Transl. by Nicole Stone. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1973. xi, 239 pp. £ 3.50. (Paper: £ 1.60.)

The original edition of this vividly written book appeared in 1969. The present English translation contains some new material produced by the author. He gives a colourful description of the origin, character and course of the war that, as they said in the beginning, "liberated men's energies". Special attention is devoted to economic problems, social strife and the growing resistance against the war, as well as the increasing fear of revolutionary developments (notably in the Hapsburg Monarchy).

FONER, PHILIP S., Ed. *When Karl Marx Died. Comments in 1883.* International Publishers, New York 1973. 272 pp. \$ 10.00. (Paper: \$ 3.25.)

Brief introductions precede the sections of this book, containing contemporary comments on the importance of Marx. There are: Engels's first communications after his friend's death, his funeral oration, and Eleanor Marx's biographical sketch. Other items show the response from sympathizers in the USA (various newspapers and periodicals, the Cooper Union Memorial Meeting, which was impressive in its number of participants as well), and reactions in various European countries. The final section contains some elaborate essays and articles by F. Domela Nieuwenhuis, A. Loria, and others.

The Great Depression Revisited. Essays on the Economics of the Thirties. Ed. by Herman van der Wee. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1972. x, 290 pp. D.fl. 45.25.

The editor states in his preface that the present prosperity in the industrial countries of the West owes a great deal to "the lessons from the past". The studies and essays here collected are written partly from this perspective. We mention M. Eyskens's contribution on the influence of the Great Depression on economic theory (the "Keynesian Revolution", but also the critiques of liberalism and capitalism by such economists as Mrs Robinson). In his study of agriculture in the Great Depression, M. Tracy discusses the intervention and protection policies of a number of European countries. Japan's

inter-war years are dealt with by K. Yamamura. Some of the contributions treat of the position of the trade-union movement, the Russian reactions to the slump, and the influence of the latter on world politics in general.

Identifying People in the Past. Ed. by E. A. Wrigley. Edward Arnold, London 1973. vii, 159 pp. £ 3.25.

It is said in the introduction to this book that "nominal record linkage, for all its technical trappings, is a means of discovering things about the lives of ordinary men which would otherwise remain obscure". Fiscal records and other relevant sources have been used in the various contributions (by, *inter al.*, Ian Winchester, Yves Blayo, and Mark Skolnick) to discuss computer techniques and problems of nominal record linkage.

KATZ, JACOB. *Emancipation and Assimilation. Studies in Modern Jewish History.* Gregg International Publishers Ltd, Farnborough 1972. xii, 293 pp. £ 5.75.

Professor Katz has here brought together eleven short historical studies, most of them dating from the 'sixties, plus his doctorate thesis *Die Entstehung der Judenassimilation in Deutschland und deren Ideologie* (Frankfort 1935), which is reprinted in facsimile. As an Israeli he has a sharp eye for the limits of emancipation and assimilation; time and again he adduces the relationship of Jews and Freemasons (cf. IRSH, XVI (1971), p. 73). "The Jewish National Movement: A Sociological Analysis" and "The Concept of Social History and Its Possible Use in Jewish Historical Research" are of special interest for readers of this periodical.

KRUEDENER, JÜRGEN Freiherr von. *Die Rolle des Hofes im Absolutismus.* Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1973. xiii, 148 pp. DM 38.00.

The author has used a great deal of numerical material and other data to highlight the instrumental role played by the courts of the principalities in the German countries, including Austria, but also by the court at Versailles, in the transition to Absolutism, which attained its greatest height at the time of the Baroque. As the courts grew in importance financially and economically, and employed more and more people, the ties between them and the nobility were a major factor in a development that increasingly touched their unprivileged subjects as well.

LAZITCH, BRANKO, in collab. with Milorad M. Drachkovitch. *Biographical Dictionary of the Comintern.* The Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1973. xlii, 458 pp. \$ 15.00.

The subjects of these (roughly 750) short biographies were either members of the Executive Committee or delegates to and lecturers at congresses, *apparatchiki*, leaders of cover organizations, etc. Years of collecting material have resulted in a valuable tool. The subsequent careers of those who resigned membership or were expelled are included in brief. In such a work, which covers most of the countries of the world, some inaccuracies are practically unavoidable.

LUTAUD, OLIVIER. *Des Révolutions d'Angleterre à la Révolution Française. Le tyrannicide & Killing No Murder* (Cromwell, *Athalie*, Bonaparte) (Essai de littérature politique comparée). Martinus Nijhoff, La Haye 1973. xvi, 463 pp. Ill. D.fl. 91.00.

The pamphlet *Killing No Murder*, originally directed against Cromwell in 1657, was again and again translated and reprinted as a kind of multi-purpose weapon, which was last aimed at Napoleon III. The present volume is a circumstantial account of the origin and the Odyssey of this curious pamphlet; the original English edition and the first French translation are printed as an appendix. The author raises a great many loosely connected subjects, e.g., the Athaliah motif. Unfortunately there is no index.

MUNDY, JOHN H. *Europe in the High Middle Ages 1150-1309*. Longman, London 1973. xvi, 611 pp. Maps. £ 3.95.

This is a systematic, not a chronological, history of Europe during the period mentioned in the title. There is a special section on the economy, one on society and its component parts (including the relationship of men and women), and one on political organization. Religion is not separately dealt with, but relatively much attention is paid to heresies and utopian ideas.

Stalin und Hitler. Pakt gegen Europa. Hrsg. und eingel. von J. W. Brügel. Europaverlag, Wien 1973. 349 pp. S 248.

Unlike Professor Fabry, whose new book on the Nazi-Soviet Pact was critically reviewed in IRSH, XVI (1971), p. 250, Dr Brügel definitely tends to overdo the "objective" support of Hitler's war by the Communists up to June 22, 1941. As a matter of fact he has unearthed a wealth of hitherto unknown materials, mostly of German provenance, but his selection and his comment are biased. On the other hand he has missed such a gem as the plagiarism of Hitler's Appeal to the German People of September 3, 1939, in *The Communist International* of February, 1940.

War and Society. Historical essays in honour and memory of J. R. Western 1928-1971. Ed. by M. R. D. Foot. Paul Elek, London 1973. xiv, 349 pp. £ 5.75.

Most of the seventeen short studies that make up this memorial volume deal with the relationship between war and society, from the settling of legionary veterans in Southern Etruria to the beginnings of the civil history of the Second World War in Britain. We draw special attention to Victor Kiernan's treatment of the conscription system as an adjunct of capitalism, and Penry Williams's "Rebellion and Revolution in Early Modern England".

OTHER BOOKS

ALEKSANDROV, V. V. *Lenin i Komintern. Iz istorii razrabotki teorii i taktiki meždunarodnogo kommunističeskogo dviženija*. Izdatel'stvo Mysl', Moskva 1972. 528 pp.

- NAJDUS, WALENTYNA. SDKPiL a SDPRR 1893-1907. Zakład Narodowy imienia Ossolińskich, Wydawnictwo Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Wrocław, Warszawa, Kraków 1973. 367 pp.
- La Première Internationale et le Jura. [2e colloque du Cercle d'études historiques de la Société jurassienne d'Emulation sous la présidence d'André Bandelier.] Cercle d'études historiques de la S.J.E., Pensier 1973. 78 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

MARKO, KURT. Pragmatische Koexistenz – Partnerschaft von Ost und West? Der Staatssozialismus im Wandel von der Reformutopie zum Defensivrealismus. Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1973. 110 pp. DM 10.80.

The present volume is another essay by Dr Marko on the struggle between "reform" Communism and Moscow-oriented orthodoxy. The former is exemplified in the so-called Richta report (mentioned in IRSH, XIV (1969), pp. 275f.), which is severely criticized for its naivety. The now prevailing orthodoxy is certainly more sophisticated, but it is a realism of the cynical kind. The author once more warns against illusions about a convergence or a partnership between East and West.

World Communism. A Handbook 1918-1965. Ed. by Witold S. Sworowski. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1973. xv, 576 pp. \$ 25.00.

"This *Handbook* [...] provides the background information for the Hoover Institution's *Yearbook on International Communist Affairs*", which has been regularly noticed in this Bibliography since 1967. The present handbook contains succinct information on international organizations (e.g., the Communist Information Bureau, the International Union of Students, the World Federation of Trade Unions) and on the Communist parties (including Maoist, and – occasionally – Trotskyist formations) of individual countries. Excellent contributions are written by, *inter al.*, the editor, O. K. Flechtheim on Germany, W. Kendall on Great Britain, J. S. Reshetar, Jr, on the USSR – there are separate articles on the Union Republics –, and Th. Draper on the USA. The chapter on the Dutch CP, on the other hand, contains some annoying errors.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

LANGLEY, J. AYODELE. Pan-Africanism and Nationalism in West Africa 1900-1945. A Study in Ideology and Social Classes. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1973. x, 421 pp. £ 6.50.

The present volume is announced as "mainly a work of re-interpretation on the basis of new material on the subject". Among this material there are

documents that highlight the contribution of French-speaking Africans to political Pan-Africanism. The differences and similarities between their endeavour and the efforts of such Afro-Americans as Garvey and Du Bois are elucidated, as are the views of the intelligentsia in a number of separate areas. The French colonial possessions are treated as a single area. The stress is on the regional approach, which – for instance in the person of Nkrumah – eventually won general acceptance.

Algeria

DUPRAT, GERARD. *Révolution et autogestion rurale en Algérie*. Armand Colin, Paris 1973. 486 pp. Maps. F.fr. 98.00.

The author treats his subject to a large extent as an ideological problem in the framework of the interdependence of national (unity party) politics and manifestations of self-activity. The book is not easily readable and is characterized by a somewhat irregular composition. It does, however, contain a very elaborate picture of the successive stages in the appreciation of self-management and the agrarian policy of the Government. The focus is on the *Charte d'Alger* (1964) and the modifications of policy under Boumedienne.

South Africa

DUGGAN, WILLIAM REDMAN. *A Socioeconomic Profile of South Africa*. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1973. xviii, 182 pp. \$ 15.00.

In this excellent investigation into South Africa's society, economy and policy, the author, who served as a US Consul General in Durban, presents a great deal of material. He sharply analyzes the position of the various racial categories, and is especially critical of the systematic banishment and imprisonment of "all responsible non-White leadership". Much attention is paid to the movement within the churches against government policy. The Western countries are told that their policy regarding South Africa should consist of "a combination of carrots and sticks".

A M E R I C A

BRIDENBAUGH, CARL and ROBERTA. *No Peace Beyond the Line. The English in the Caribbean 1624-1690*. Oxford University Press, New York 1972. xxii, 440 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 15.00.

The focus in the present volume is on the lives of ordinary people, both white and black, as they could be reconstructed from a variety of sources, largely contemporary maps, engravings and sketches. Part I is devoted to white men's plantations in the years 1624-50, Part II to black men's plantations in the second half of the seventeenth century. The (reasoned) judgments are sometimes harsh: "Good manners and sound morals simply did not exist for the generality of the colonists." The authors have gathered a great deal of material on the Negro slaves, though less than on the whites – plantation workers as well as slave-owning planters, merchants, etc.

Trinidad and Tobago

RYAN, SELWYN D. *Race and Nationalism in Trinidad and Tobago: A study of decolonization in a multiracial society.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1972. xv, 509 pp. Ill. Maps. C\$ 15.00.

Trinidad's population of approximately one million includes people of African, Indian, European and Chinese extraction; the latter two ethnic groups form only a few per cent. A brief account of the old colonial order is followed by a well-documented discussion of the – mainly political – history from 1919 onwards. The emphasis is on the formation of the nation as a political process, which has made great strides, particularly since the rule of E. Williams and his People's National Movement, despite the tensions between Negroes (almost fifty per cent) and Indians.

United States of America

Die große Krise in Amerika. Vergleichende Studien zur politischen Sozialgeschichte 1929-1939. Mit Beiträgen von Willi Paul Adams, Ellis W. Hawley, Jürgen Kocka [u.a.]. Hrsg. von Heinrich August Winkler. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1973. 243 pp. DM 34.00.

The introduction to this collection of studies contains the statement that "economic challenges that are in principle identical may find diametrically different political responses", as a comparison between Germany and the USA shows. Although the individual contributions are concerned with the American situation and problems, the comparison aspect is evident. We mention P. Lösche's excellent study of the integration of the trade unions in "organized capitalism", and that by the editor on anti-New-Deal movements.

HOERDER, DIRK. *People and Mobs: Crowd Action in Massachusetts during the American Revolution, 1765-1780.* Inaugural-Dissertation [...]. Berlin. Publ. by the author [John F. Kennedy-Institut, Freie Universität] Berlin 1971 [*recte* 1973]. ix, 701 pp. DM 50.00.

—. *Society and Government 1760-1780: The Power Structure in Massachusetts Townships.* John F. Kennedy-Institut, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin 1972. vii, 200 pp. DM 15.00.

The subject of Dr Hoerder's doctorate thesis is the phenomenon of riots and mass action in Massachusetts, which were directed against the British authorities and the Tories, but also against the local Whig elite. *Society and Government* is a case study of local government in Boston and four lesser Massachusetts towns. In spite of democratic provisions, the office-holders formed in fact an oligarchy. Both volumes are extremely well documented; the latter has the most detailed bibliography.

MADDOX, ROBERT JAMES. *The New Left and the Origins of the Cold War.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1973. ix, 169 pp. \$ 7.95.

Professor Maddox presents a devastating critique of seven authors who have laid the responsibility for the Cold War at the door of the United States: Williams, Fleming, Alperovitz, David Horowitz, Kolko, Clemens, and Gardner. His forte is falsification in the Popperian sense. He exposes the almost poetic licence with which these authors have used the available source material: a staggering record of misreading, misquoting, and misdating.

PEASE, JANE H. and WILLIAM H. PEASE. *Bound with Them in Chains. A Biographical History of the Antislavery Movement.* Greenwood Press, Inc., Westport (Conn.) 1972. xvii, 334 pp. \$ 12.50.

The authors argue that there is a broad diversity in motivation, policy desiderata and aims among those persons and groups that usually come under the heading of "anti-slavery movement". A number of biographies makes it clear that ethical motives existed side by side with economic and political ones. There is, for instance, an interesting portrait of Samuel Eli Cornish, a typical "Negro Conservative", who tried to identify fully with the authorities in power. In their concluding "reflections" the authors arrive at a re-assessment of what, in the last analysis, is still a common heading: bondage, however differently they thought about its "manner", was considered by all to be a severe reality.

SCHNAPPER, M. B. *American Labor. A Pictorial Social History.* Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1972. 575 pp. Ill. \$ 15.00.

Aiming at a wide readership, the president of the Public Affairs Press tells the story of the workers in the United States. His written account depends heavily on what professional historians have published on the subject, and no less on the pictures and facsimiles which he has been collecting for many years. Living and work conditions, the labour movement and industrial disputes receive almost equal shares of attention. An index of names and subjects is included.

ASIA

Ceylon

JAYAWARDENA, VISAKHA KUMARI. *The Rise of the Labor Movement in Ceylon.* Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1972. xvi, 382 pp. \$ 10.75.

The period treated here covers more than fifty years: it runs from about 1850 to the early 1930's. An outline of the living conditions of rural and urban workers is followed by an interesting study of the importance of the – mainly middle-class and non-Christian – religious revival movements, especially the Buddhist one, for the workers' leaders (the emphasis was on political issues, notably the struggle against imperialism). The beginnings and development of trade unionism, and later the part played by labour in the Ceylon National Congress, are the book's central subject. The author has worked up a great deal of hitherto neglected source material in her sound and illuminating study.

China

Authority, Participation and Cultural Change in China. Essays by a European Study Group. Ed. and with an introd. by Stuart R. Schram. Cambridge University Press, London 1973. viii, 350 pp. £ 5.50. (Paper: £ 1.70.)

The subject of the present volume is the background and the impact of the Cultural Revolution. A long introduction by Professor Schram is followed by six contributions in which the social, economic, educational and cultural aspects are discussed, and in which the tension between elitism and democracy is a central theme. Christopher Howe deals with labour organization and incentives in industry. A detailed index is appended.

BAO RUO-WANG (JEAN PASQUALINI) [and] RUDOLPH CHELMINSKI. Prisoner of Mao. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, Inc., New York 1973. 318 pp. \$ 8.95.

The first-mentioned author, the son of a French (Corsican) father and a Chinese mother, spent seven years in Chinese prisons and labour camps. The description of his experiences, though appalling, does not add much to our existing knowledge. Hunger rations, mental torture (obligatory self-accusations) and permanent indoctrination are appropriate catchwords. The Chinese labour camp system is depicted as being economically profitable: low costs, relatively high output.

India

MIES, MARIA. Indische Frauen zwischen Patriarchat und Chancengleichheit. Rollenkonflikte studierender und berufstätiger Frauen. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim/Glan 1973. xiv, 266 pp. DM 52.00.

As a *Goethe-Institut* teacher of German, the author worked for five years in India (from 1963 to 1967 in Poona). After a detailed survey of the traditional role of women in India, she deals with the emancipation problems as they manifest themselves especially in the middle classes. The third section is devoted to "role conflicts" confronting female students and professional women. Here the author is able to draw upon the rich experience she gained during her stay. An interesting finding is, for instance, that the motives for pursuing a university education are significantly different for men and women. Another subject that she has investigated with great care is the influence of the educated women on family life (nuclear instead of joint family).

Indonesia

DAKE, ANTONIE C. A. In the spirit of the Red Banteng. Indonesian communists between Moscow and Peking 1959-1965. Mouton, The Hague, Paris 1973. xvi, 479 pp. Ill. D.fl. 48.00.

An extensive treatment of the Indonesian domestic and foreign policies (gradual shift to a wholly pro-Chinese course), and especially of the parts

played by the PKI and Sukarno, leads up to an account of the "30 September Movement" and the Untung *Putsch*. The report, dated a few months after the events of September-October 1965, of the interrogation of Colonel Widjanarko, Sukarno's aide-de-camp, is accorded much relief. The book leaves little doubt that the PKI actively participated in the plans to cut out the army – plans originally inspired by Sukarno. Sukarno's dropping Aidit as soon as the latter became a liability after the failure is not inconsistent with the author's noteworthy interpretation.

Iran

RAVASANI, SCHAPOUR. Sowjetrepublik Gilan. Die sozialistische Bewegung im Iran seit Ende des 19. Jh. bis 1922. Distr. by Basis Verlag, Berlin n.d. 638 pp. DM 19.80.

A large part of this mimeographed study is devoted to the economic and social situation of the country, while its history from Antiquity onward is also given in outline. The part played by British and, to a lesser extent, Russian imperialism, and the beginnings of resistance against these in the form of strikes are discussed. They form the background of an investigation into the importance of the first Socialist groups. In a part of Northern Persia, the new Communist Party was in the ascendancy in 1920 and 1921, owing to support from Baku. The author quotes various sources to substantiate his thesis that the downfall of "Gilan" was due to Lenin's treating with the Government in Teheran.

Japan

LARGE, STEPHEN S. The Yūaikai. The Rise of Labor in Japan 1912-19. Sophia University, Tokyo 1972. xi, 218 pp. Y 3000; \$ 10.00.

The *Yūaikai* (Friendly Society), the precursor of the *Sōdōmei* (Federation of Labour), was founded by "ethical intellectuals" who made the awakening of the workers their object, and played an essential part in the emergence of a modern labour movement. The author also studies the backgrounds, such as the impact of Marxism and Anarcho-Syndicalism, although these did not alter the pragmatic approach of the Yūaikai leadership. Conflicts in the organization, resulting from regional rivalry and other causes, are discussed in detail.

EUROPE

Austria

KOLLMAN, ERIC C. Theodor Körner. Militär und Politik. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1973. 468 pp. Ill. DM 44.00.

Although analytically this biography is not very strong, it contains a wealth of material essential for a detailed picture of the life and work of the Colonel in the Imperial Austrian Army who came to Social Democracy in the

'twenties. The years of the First World War, Körner's inspectorship of the new Republican Army, his mayoralty of Vienna, and his last years as President are described at length. There is also an interesting description of Körner's relation to the *Schutzbund*.

Belgium

OPDENBERG, MARIE-LOUISE. *L'année sociale 1972*. Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1973. 266 pp. B.fr. 485.

This (printed) survey contains the same sections as those mentioned in our review of the two preceding volumes, *vide* IRSH, XVIII (1973), pp. 143f.

Czechoslovakia

GOLAN, GALIA. *Reform Rule in Czechoslovakia. The Dubček Era 1968-1969*. Cambridge University Press, London 1973. vii, 327 pp. £ 5.80.

The present volume is a sequel to *The Czechoslovak Reform Movement*, which was favourably noticed in IRSH, XVIII (1973), p. 144. As, in that work, the events of 1968 were briefly recalled, so the present study contains a recapitulation of the period extending from 1962 to Dubček's appointment as highest party leader. The subject matter has been arranged systematically. Separate chapters are devoted to discussions of such topics as the attitudes of students and workers; the latter, who before 1968 had been distrustful of reform endeavours and wishes, now constituted a powerful body of support for Dubček. The stubborn efforts, in the first months following the invasion, to preserve what had been achieved are described in detail.

A History of the Czechoslovak Republic 1918-1948. Ed. by Victor S. Mamatey and Radomír Luža. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1973. xi, 534 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 22.50. (Paper: \$ 9.75.)

This book consists of seventeen studies written by American and German scholars, the former being mostly of Czech descent. Taken together the separate contributions constitute what may be called a good political and economic history of Czechoslovakia during the first three decades of her existence. A selected bibliography, compiled by the second editor, and a detailed index are appended.

Eire - Ireland

CONNOLLY, JAMES. *Selected Political Writings*. Ed. and Introd. by Owen Dudley Edwards and Bernard Ransom. Jonathan Cape, London 1973. 382 pp. £ 2.25.

The editors have made a selection from Connolly's numerous articles and pamphlets; the volume opens with the chapter on William Thompson in *Labour in Irish History*. The various elements in Connolly's political position – Socialism, trade unionism, nationalism, Roman Catholicism – are well represented. Apart from an introductory essay, each of the 32 items is separately introduced.

OTHER BOOKS

LEVENSON, SAMUEL. James Connolly. A Biography. Martin Brian & O'Keeffe, London 1973. 349 pp.

France

DUCLOS, JACQUES. Mémoires. [VI.] Et la lutte continue. . . 1959-1969. Du début de la Ve République à la campagne présidentielle. Fayard, Paris 1973. 504 pp. Ill. F.fr. 32.00.

In this final volume of his memoirs, Duclos ends the story with an account of the presidential election campaign of 1969; in the introduction he enters briefly into the years up to 1972. He devotes much attention to the Algerian War and to the events of May-June, 1968, judging harshly of the student leaders of the extreme Left. Although he enlarges several times upon the relations with other Communist parties, he fails to express an opinion on the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Images du peuple au dix-huitième siècle. Colloque d'Aix-en-Provence 25 et 26 octobre 1969. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1973. 360 pp. Ill. F.fr. 95.00.

A number of scholars here discuss the ways in which the common people were represented and appreciated (or depreciated) in several quarters of literate French society, from Meslier to Bonald. The words "*Peuple*, [. . .] nom collectif difficile à définir" in the *Encyclopédie* are indicative of the problems involved, and several contributions serve semasiological purposes. A few others deal with the question how the lower classes actually lived, and what they read.

LE RAMEY, JEAN [et] PIERRE VOTTERO. Mutins de la mer Noire. Préface de François Billoux. Introd. de Jean Gacon. Editions Sociales, Paris 1973. 236 pp. Ill. F.fr. 20.00.

The introduction signalizes not only the circumstances leading directly to mutiny in the French fleet that intervened in South Russia, but also cases of revolt in the French army during the First World War. The "testimonies" of two men who were involved in the events of 1919 (Vottero also describes his imprisonment from 1919 to 1922, to which he was condemned for his part in the mutiny) are followed by a *Dossier* consisting of contemporary documents (newspaper articles, etc.).

MACKRELL, J. Q. C. The Attack on 'Feudalism' in Eighteenth-Century France. [Studies in Social History.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1973. xiii, 215 pp. £ 4.95.

"The abolition of feudal and seigniorial rights during the Revolution probably owed nothing to the literary attack on 'feudalism'. The real destroyers of the remnants of 'feudalism' were the peasants". Nevertheless, the debate

on feudalism in the eighteenth century is of great interest. The author describes the points of view of forgotten historiographers, jurists and moralists, and arrives at some noteworthy conclusions, for instance, that "historiography made more progress in the eighteenth century than almost any other discipline". This very well documented book is an important contribution to the knowledge of the history of ideas in the eighteenth century.

PERROT, MICHELLE. *Enquêtes sur la condition ouvrière en France au 19e siècle. Etude – Bibliographie – Index.* Microéditions Hachette, Paris 1972. 105 pp. Ill. F.fr. 46.00.

This useful booklet consists of three sections: a critical outline of nineteenth-century research into the French working class, a bibliography of official and non-official publications, and an aggregate index to these writings. Most of the 122 items pertain to living conditions, but the workers' movement is also covered.

SAINT-JUST, FRANÇOIS DE. *Chronique intime des Garnier d'Ardres 1767-1824.* Préface de M. le duc de Castries. Avant-propos de Louis Trénard. Librairie R. Clavreuil, Paris 1973. 373 pp. Ill. F.fr. 39.00.

Extensive extracts from family documents constitute the core of this book. They concern the fortunes of the Garnier family, whose members lived in the small town of Ardres (Pas-de-Calais). The diary of Jean-Baptiste Garnier, which runs from 1792 to 1824, deserves special mention. This Garnier, who became Mayor of Ardres under Napoleon, was a royalist. Notably his (often oblique) comments on the repercussions of national events at the level of local relationships are interesting. Facsimiles and pictures illustrate the text.

SCHNERB, ROBERT. *Deux siècles de fiscalité française XIXe-XXe siècle. Histoire, économie, politique.* Recueil d'articles de Jean Bouvier, Gérard Dehove, Maurice Flamant [e.a.], prés. par Jean Bouvier et Jacques Wolff. Mouton Editeur, Paris, La Haye 1973. 323 pp. F.fr. 38.00.

The history of French finance in the nineteenth century has had few students after Robert Schnerb. The importance of Schnerb's fiscal studies is underlined in a foreword, and five of them are included in the present volume, for example those on land tax, on the men of 1848 and taxation, and on the fiscal policy of Thiers. This core of the book is flanked by methodological studies by G. Dehove and P. Lalumière (Part I), and contributions by the editors and M. Flamant (on changes in the composition of the total tax revenue during the past fifty years), and F. Trévoux (deformation of the fiscal system by inflation).

SILVESTRE, JEAN-JACQUES. *Les salaires ouvriers dans l'industrie française.* Bordas, Paris, Bruxelles, Montréal 1973. 416 pp. F.fr. 70.00.

Both in the text and by means of tables the author gives a detailed survey of the development of wages in the various branches of industry in the period 1953-68. The competitive and structural explanations offered for noticeable trends (reduction or enlargement of the distance between wage levels) are methodically investigated, and it becomes clear that the author prefers the view that the most essential explanation of wage developments is provided by the labour market.

TIERSKY, RONALD. *Le mouvement communiste en France (1920-1972)*. Préface de Annie Kriegel. Trad. de l'amér. par André Chassigneux en collab. avec l'auteur. Fayard, Paris 1973. 423 pp. F.fr. 45.00.

In its relationship with the established French society, the PCF is, as Mrs Kriegel remarks in her foreword, at the same time "within" and "without". The author emphasizes that he has not written a history of the party but rather a sketch of the phenomenon of its striving both after power within the French body politic and after "revolution". The ensuing stress relation is excellently analyzed and substantiated in a continuous account of the years from 1920 to the early 'seventies. The French Communists today are further than ever removed from "Bolshevization", nor have they found an answer to the problems inherent in their essentially ambivalent position.

WYLIE, LAURENCE, FRANKLIN D. CHU and MARY TERRALL. *France: The Events of May-June 1968. A Critical Bibliography.* Council for European Studies, Pittsburgh [218 Oakland Av.] 1973. v, 118 pp. \$ 5.00. (Abroad: \$ 5.50.)

The present volume is a useful annotated bibliography of primary and secondary materials on the spectacular events of 1968. It includes not only articles in periodicals, but also collections such as the tapes in the Harvard Center for West European Studies.

OTHER BOOKS

- KESSLER, HELMUT.** *Terreur. Ideologie und Nomenklatur der revolutionären Gewaltanwendung in Frankreich von 1770 bis 1794.* Wilhelm Fink Verlag, München 1973. 195 pp.
- MINCES, JULIETTE.** *Les travailleurs étrangers en France. Enquête.* Editions du Seuil, Paris 1973. 476 pp.
- VOLGUINE, V.** *Le développement de la pensée sociale en France au XVIIIe siècle.* Editions du Progrès, Moscou 1973. 415 pp. [Cf. IRSH, XI (1966), p. 313.]
- ZAKARIAN, RICHARD H.** *Zola's "Germinal". A Critical Study of its Primary Sources.* Librairie Droz, Genève 1972. iv, 198 pp. Ill.

Germany

BARTSCH, GÜNTER. *Anarchismus in Deutschland. Band I. 1945-1965. Band II-III. 1965-1973. Dokumentation.* Fackelträger-Verlag, Han-

nover 1972; 1973. 319 pp.; 424 pp. Ill. DM 25.00; 29.00. (Paper: DM 16.00; 18.00.)

Vol. I contains an outline of the various Anarchist currents that manifested themselves in Germany after the Second World War, most of them as continuations of groups that existed before 1933. We meet the names of R. Rocker, O. Reimers, A. Weiland and many others. Some of them – more than the author suggests – were not Anarchists in the true sense, but Council Communists. The adherents of S. Gesell are also mentioned (Liberal Anarchism). The author makes a clear distinction between “anti-political” ex-Anarchists and *Anarchos*, the leftist radicals under a more or less Anarchist flag. The latter are dealt with in Vol. II: elements in the SDS (the anti-authoritarians), “anarchoid” Maoists, etc. Among the other interesting subjects is the disagreement between the *Anarchos* and the old-time Anarchist Souchy on the importance of the Tupamaros and other recent revolutionary movements. Very many documents – often rare – are reproduced, notably in the *Dokumentation* volume.

BOSL, KARL. Die Grundlagen der modernen Gesellschaft im Mittelalter. Eine deutsche Gesellschaftsgeschichte des Mittelalters. Anton Hiersemann, Stuttgart 1972. x, 418 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 140.00.

While the subject proper of this monograph is covered by the subtitle rather than by “The Foundations of Modern Society in the Middle Ages”, the latter formula well reflects the drift of Professor Bosl’s argument. Admitting no sharp caesura around the year 1500, the author traces a number of modern elements in the High Middle Ages, and several remnants of archaic feudal society in modern times. As a matter of fact he has worked up many findings of his essay volume *Frühformen der Gesellschaft im mittelalterlichen Europa* (vide IRSH, XI (1966), p. 128). The focus is on Germany, but the European context (and the origin of the German divergence) is not neglected. Indices of persons, geographical names and subjects are appended.

Deutsche Geschichte seit dem Ersten Weltkrieg. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1971; 1973. 3 vols. 844 pp.; 790 pp.; 366 pp. DM 180.00.

Five of the eight sections of which this “German History Since the First World War” consists were originally published as separate volumes in the *dtv-Weltgeschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts*. Thus, in Vols I and II, Helmut Heiber’s political history of the Weimar Republic, Martin Broszat’s institutional history of the Third Reich and Thilo Vogel’s account of the two Germanies since 1945 coexist with Hermann Graml’s survey of international relations up to 1939, Lothar Gruchmann’s history of the Second World War, and Dietmar Petzina’s newly written essay on the German economy up to 1945. The coexistence is certainly a peaceful one (all authors are researchers in the Munich *Institut für Zeitgeschichte*), and the individual contributions (notably Broszat’s) meet high standards, but taken together they lack the qualities of balance and fulness characteristic of a handbook. The two sections that make up Vol. III, both prepared by Wolfgang Benz, are more satisfactory in this respect. The first is an annotated survey of institutes,

libraries, archives and collections pertaining to twentieth-century Germany, the second a selected bibliography. The name and subject indices appended to this volume refer to Vols I and II only.

GEISS, IMANUEL [und] BERND JÜRGEN WENDT (Hrsg.), unter Mitarbeit von Peter-Christian Witt. Deutschland in der Weltpolitik des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts. Bertelsmann Universitätsverlag, Düsseldorf 1973. 596 pp. DM 59.00. (Paper: DM 38.00.)

Most of the 29 studies that make up this festschrift for Fritz Fischer on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday are in the fields in which that well-known revisionist historian has broken new ground. We mention, for the benefit of our readers, some contributions whose subject is not world politics. Walter Grab deals with German revolutionary movements and their repression between 1792 and 1832, Theodore S. Hamerow with "The Origins of Mass Politics in Germany 1866-1867" (in English), the late Georg Eckert with Wilhelm Liebknecht's view of President Lincoln, and John A. Moses with Carl Legien.

Gespräche mit Marx und Engels. Hrsg. von Hans Magnus Enzensberger. Mit einem Personen-, Elogen- und Injurienregister sowie einem Quellenverzeichnis. Insel Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1973. xii, 771 pp. DM 40.00. (Paper, in 2 vols: DM 16.00.)

Mr Enzensberger has collected all possible comments made by persons whose encounters with either Marx or Engels, or both, have appeared in print. There is therefore no question of "conversations" in the proper sense of the word. Among the authors we mention – to give an impression – Arnold Ruge, Freiligrath, Karl Heinzen, Carl Schurz, E. von Müller-Telling, F. A. Sorge, Bakunin, E. Aveling, and Marx's wife and daughters. The index of eulogies and insults (see title) refers to observations by Marx and Engels regarding the authors here represented.

HOFFMANN, LUDWIG [und] DANIEL HOFFMANN-OSTWALD. Deutsches Arbeitertheater 1918-1933. 2. erw. Aufl. Henschelverlag Kunst und Gesellschaft, Berlin 1972. 2 vols. 399 pp.; 475 pp. Ill. M 35.00.

The "workingmen's theatre" – from Erwin Piscator's Berlin *Proletarisches Theater* to small, local amateur groups – is here discussed in detail. Although there were many others, the Communist and directly related companies, who dominated the scene, are practically the only ones to be described. As compared with the first edition (1961) there are a number of alterations. The authors deal extensively with political and social backgrounds. Vol. 1 comprises the years 1918-29, Vol. 2 the depression years up to the beginning of 1933. A large number of illustrations are included.

JAEGGI, URS. Kapital und Arbeit in der Bundesrepublik. Elemente einer gesamtgesellschaftlichen Analyse. Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1973. 406 pp. DM 5.80.

The present volume is a greatly enlarged and thoroughly revised new edition of *Macht und Herrschaft in der Bundesrepublik* (1969). The author's Marxist principles are very much in evidence. The existence of a polarization between "labour" (not only the industrial workers!) and "capital" receives much stress. Considerable attention is paid to the class struggle, and particularly to the September strikes of 1971. The author advocates working within the trade unions and the SPD, and warns against an unfounded revolutionary optimism. The relation between *Praxis* and *Theorie* is of course in the foreground.

Jahrbuch des Instituts für Deutsche Geschichte. Hrsg. und eingel. von Walter Grab. 2. Band, 1973. Universität Tel-Aviv, Fakultät für Geisteswissenschaften, Forschungszentrum für Geschichte, Institut für Deutsche Geschichte, Tel-Aviv 1973; distr. by Nateev Ltd, Tel-Aviv. 371, xv pp. I£ 68.00. (Paper: I£ 48.00.)

The opening volume of this new yearbook was noticed in IRSH, XVII (1972), pp. 766f.; as new features the present volume carries documents and detailed book reviews. Among the fifteen contributions, we mention the study on servants' incomes, by Rolf Engelsing, that on the German revolutionary Karl Clauer, by Hans-Werner Engels, and two essays on the descent of Marx, by Heinz Monz. Shlomo Na'aman's article treats of Otto Dammer and the ADAV (1862-64, with documents), and Kurt Nemitz's of the neo-Malthusianist Julius Moses and the *Gebärstreik* debate of 1913.

Die Kabinette Marx I und II. 30. November 1923 bis 3. Juni 1924, 3. Juni 1924 bis 15. Januar 1925. Bearb. von Günter Abramowski. [Akten der Reichskanzlei. Weimarer Republik.] Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard/Rh. 1973. lxiv, 1406 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 160.00.

This is a selection, published in the framework of the well-known series of *Reich* Chancellery documents, from the materials relating to the first two Marx cabinets, the minority government (DDP, DVP and *Zentrum*) which initiated the better days of the Weimar Republic. A few documents on the London Conference of 1924 as well as name and subject indices are appended.

LICHTENSTEIN, ERWIN. Die Juden der Freien Stadt Danzig unter der Herrschaft des Nationalsozialismus. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1973. xiii, 242 pp. DM 59.00.

Although the author played a leading role in the Jewish community of Danzig, the present volume is no mere memoir; as a matter of fact it is based on a number of important documents, not a few of which are printed as an appendix. With some delay, the Nazi policy of discrimination was introduced into the "Free City", and only a handful of Jews survived Hitler's war. In Dr Lichtenstein's account, Rauschning and Burckhardt compare favourably with Greiser and Forster.

MARX, KARL. *Grundrisse. Foundations of the Critique of Political Economy (Rough Draft)*. Transl. with a Foreword by Martin Nicolaus. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1973. 898 pp. £ 1.00.

In his long foreword, Martin Nicolaus extols the merits of the seven notebooks known as the *Grundrisse*, of which he writes that they "offer a perspective unequalled by any published work of Marx's". The translation "aims at a tight fit to the original, including the roughness of grammar etc." Undoubtedly, the task confronting the editor-translator was extremely difficult, and it would seem that he has acquitted himself of it meticulously.

MONZ, HEINZ. *Karl Marx. Grundlagen der Entwicklung zu Leben und Werk (zugleich wesentlich erw. 2. Aufl. des Buches "Karl Marx und Trier")*. NCO-Verlag Neu & Co., Trier 1973. 458 pp. Ill. DM 29.50.

In comparison with *Karl Marx und Trier* (*vide* IRSH, IX, (1964), pp. 533f.) this new edition is about twice the size of the old one. As regards the contents, there is a notable emphasis on the lives of Marx's parents and ancestors, and a deeper probing into intellectual life in the Treves of his youth. There, Marx gained impressions that were to be decisive in his life and work, owing partly to what is called *die Aggressivität der Verhältnisse*. The distressed situation of the working population in the town is discussed at length. Marx's later life and the lives of those who surrounded him are dealt with in so far as there are connections with Treves. The treatment of ticklish problems in the sphere of family life is not without polemic importance.

MUCKERMANN, FRIEDRICH. *Im Kampf zwischen zwei Epochen. Lebenserinnerungen*. Bearb. und eingel. von Nikolaus Junk. Matthias-Grünewald-Verlag, Mainz 1973. xviii, 667 pp. DM 88.00.

The Jesuit priest Friedrich Muckermann (1883-1946) was no doubt quite a personality. Before winning international fame by his fight against Nazism, he made his mark as a protagonist of Roman Catholic culture in Weimar Germany. He was neither a liberal (let alone an orthodox antifascist) nor a profound thinker, but he had ingenuity, worldly wisdom and, above all, the courage of his convictions. The present memoirs were dictated in Vichy France, when the author was in great danger. They make fascinating reading, for Muckermann had an eventful life as well as a taking style. The chapter on the years after 1933 is disproportionately short, but contains a very interesting portrait of the Jesuit General Ledóchowski. An index of names and (selected) subjects is appended.

NOWKA, HARRY. *Das Machtverhältnis zwischen Partei und Fraktion in der SPD. Eine historisch-empirische Untersuchung*. Carl Heymanns Verlag KG, Köln, Berlin, München 1973. xii, 167 pp. DM 39.00.

A brief survey of the relationship between party presidium, committees and the rank and file on the one hand, and the parliamentary party (particularly in the *Reichstag*) during the Second Empire and the Weimar Republic opens the book. Then follows a more detailed treatment of the years 1945-71, in

which some attention is also paid to the *Länder* and their parliaments. The stress is especially on the internal conflicts within the SPD concerning the *Notstandsgesetze* and the formation of the Great Coalition of 1966. The increased independence of the parliamentary party as compared with the earlier stricter commitment to the party presidium is regarded as a change to the good.

POLLMANN, KLAUS ERICH. *Landesherrliches Kirchenregiment und soziale Frage. Der evangelische Oberkirchenrat der altpreußischen Landeskirche und die sozialpolitische Bewegung der Geistlichen nach 1890. Mit einem Vorwort von Walter Bußmann. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1973. xii, 329 pp. DM 112.00.*

Basing himself upon both printed and manuscript materials, Dr Pollmann examines the relationship between the authorities of the Established Church in the old Prussian territories and the Christian social movement during the reign of William II, notably during the years 1890-96. The author argues that the *Pastorensocialismus* came to nothing not only because the Church was tied down by the State, but also because its energies were absorbed by internal strife.

THIENEL, INGRID. *Städtewachstum im Industrialisierungsprozess des 19. Jahrhunderts. Das Berliner Beispiel. Mit einem Vorwort von Otto Büsch. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1973. xiv, 504 pp. Loose-leaf maps. DM 84.00.*

This thorough and detailed study is of special importance for social historians in so far as it throws light on, for instance, (views on) building policy in such one-time small, mainly rural, towns as Rixdorf and Moabit, which were to become industrial suburbs of Berlin. The numerous tables give precise information on demographic evolution, housing, distances between house and work, etc. The author has employed a socio-ecological method of research.

TJADEN-STEINHAEUER, MARGARETE und KARL HERMANN TJADEN. *Klassenverhältnisse im Spätkapitalismus. Beitrag zur Analyse der Sozialstruktur unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der BRD. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1973. xii, 282 pp. DM 39.00.*

The authors make a distinction between the *marxistische Klassentheorie* and the *bürgerliche Schichtungstheorie*. They trace the evolution of both, with an emphasis on recent publications. For the German Federal Republic they present much material on economic growth since 1945, and on the shifts in absolute and relative numbers of workers, white-collar employees, managers, etc. The authors' stand becomes especially clear when they hold the trade-union leaders responsible for insufficient mobilization of the workers against the *Notstandsgesetze*.

WOODWARD, DAVID. *The Collapse of Power. Mutiny in the High Seas Fleet. Arthur Barker Ltd, London 1973. 240 pp. £ 3.00.*

Against the background of the war at sea, which is given pride of place, Mr Woodward tells the story of the German naval mutinies of 1917 and 1918. As a matter of fact he stresses the non-employment of the High Seas Fleet as a principal cause of discontent. Apart from this, no new perspectives emerge from this popular book.

OTHER BOOKS

- BUSS, HANS-JOACHIM. Dreimal Stunde Null. Gewerkschaft am Schienenstrang. Aufstieg und Wandlungen 1897-1972. Hauptvorstand der GdED, Frankfurt/M. 1973. 187 pp.
- MAYER, EVELIES. Theorien zum Funktionswandel der Gewerkschaften. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1973. 160 pp.
- SCHWARZ, MAX. Seit 1881. Bibliographie des Verlages J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Berlin, Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1973. 178 pp. Ill.

Great Britain

- ANSTRUTHER, IAN. The Scandal of the Andover Workhouse. Geoffrey Bles, London 1973. 176 pp. Ill. £ 3.50.

Much of what is said in this instructive study of the Poor Law Commission and the Union Workhouse at Andover in Hampshire applies to other similar institutions in the South of England as well. An important part of the book consists of sources (letters, etc.), which have been incorporated in the text. For thirteen years, the Commission heartlessly made the Workhouse the terror of the poor, and the sustained action of *The Times* and its owner, John Walter, whose attacks on the Commission achieved results in 1847, makes interesting reading.

- CLARK, G. KITSON. Churchmen and the Condition of England 1832-1885. A study in the development of social ideas and practice from the Old Regime to the Modern State. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1973. xxi, 353 pp. £ 4.50.

The present volume covers much the same ground as *The Idea of the Victorian Church* by Desmond Bowen, which was reviewed in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 306, but Dr Kitson Clark has succeeded in making a valuable contribution of his own. The focus of his account is on the actual role played by the Church of England, and notably by the parish priest, in the social fabric during each of the three phases distinguished here: the "old regime", the years from 1832 to 1865, and the rise of democracy and collectivism. There is a separate chapter on the Church's attitudes vis-a-vis the agricultural workers' movement.

- Class and conflict in nineteenth-century England 1815-1850. Ed. by Patricia Hollis. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston 1973. xxvii, 372 pp. £ 4.50. (Paper: £ 2.10.)

The many documents (most of them in extract form) that have found a place in this book are presented in three sections. The first is devoted to the analysis of the concept of class as well as to the description of social contrasts and of privileges based on power positions and exploitation (a shift from aristocracy to bourgeoisie). There are texts by Colquhoun, Cobbett, Owen, O'Brien and many others. The second section is concerned with class conflicts and action. An important place is here occupied by articles from the *Northern Star*. The third section contains texts (by W. Allen, F. D. Maurice, Cobden, J. S. Mill and others) which have been assembled under the heading of attempts at "conciliation".

DAVIDOFF, LEONORE. *The Best Circles. Society, Etiquette and the Season*. Croom Helm, London 1973. 127 pp. Ill. £ 3.50.

The period covered in this richly illustrated book extends from about 1820 to 1950. The author deals especially with the social mechanisms that governed mobility within the upper and middle classes. The focus is on the position and role of woman, the function of balls and other events of "the season", and on the persistent influence of customs at court and among the landed aristocracy, which impeded the emergence of a distinctive urban and bourgeois style of life among the members of the middle class.

EVERSLEY, DAVID. *The Planner in Society. The Changing Role of a Profession*. Faber and Faber, London 1973. ix, 360 pp. £ 4.75.

Interesting reflections on the historical backgrounds of modern town-planning and "the utopian tradition" precede a critical analysis of "planning today". The shortcomings in the training of the planner are studied, and the growing resistance against the post-war building methods are discussed in a balanced way. The planner's role is defined as "that of the master-allocator of the scarcest resources". He must "recognise that planning necessarily means a redistribution of real incomes, and that the direction of this process must be towards greater equality".

HINTON, JAMES. *The First Shop Stewards' Movement*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1973. 352 pp. £ 5.95.

Among the sources used for this excellently documented study, the archives of the Ministry of Munitions occupy an important place. The militancy of the engineers, who lost their privileged position due to the circumstances of war, was the cause of the rapid rise of the shop-stewards' movement in the metal industry (Glasgow, Sheffield, Tyne, Birmingham and other cities) during the First World War. The author, who makes no secret of his sympathies for this movement, also investigates the influence of the Soviet idea; several shop-stewards became leaders of the CPGB in 1920.

KERRIDGE, ERIC. *The Farmers of Old England*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1973. 180 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 4.35. (Paper: £ 2.50.)

This is a very readable book on English agriculture and country life during the two centuries preceding the Industrial Revolution. The author, who has

already two pioneering studies on the subject to his name (*vide* IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 126, and XIV (1969), p. 304), has now aimed at a wide readership; a basically optimistic appraisal (the enclosure movement was a good thing, etc.) and an attractive picture of old England are neatly rolled into one. The volume is well illustrated.

MORRIS, WILLIAM. *Political Writings*. Ed. and with an *Introd.* by A. L. Morton. Lawrence and Wishart, London 1973. 246 pp. £ 1.00.

A selection has here been made from the more political writings of Morris, "who can properly be called the first English Marxist" (the editor). With a few exceptions, the complete items are presented. Among these are the first of Morris's public lectures in 1877, letters, and a short autobiography from 1894

MORTIMER, J. E. *History of the Boilermakers' Society*. Vol. 1. 1834-1906. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1973. 228 pp. Ill. £ 4.00.

The author hopes that this book will be read by working men, and has expressly left out any specified references. His work is nonetheless a sound piece of historiography. The Boilermakers' Society arose out of the Society of Friendly Boiler Makers (founded in Manchester, 1834) and, as an organization of skilled workers, was of great importance for the early trade-union movement. Much information is presented both on living and work conditions and on aspirations and ideals among the rank and file.

NIGHTINGALE, BENEDICT. *Charities*. Allen Lane, London 1973. xii, 372 pp. £ 3.50.

Mr Nightingale takes a close look at the charitable institutions registered by the Charity Commission. He approaches his subject critically, though not in a destructive manner; his documentation is excellent. Charities may tend to become an end in itself, and most of them may be inefficient in terms of economics and/or human relations, but the institution as such has not been rendered out of date by the Welfare State. The author's sympathy is with quasi pressure groups such as Shelter. A useful index is appended.

Nineteenth-century society. Essays in the use of quantitative methods for the study of social data. Ed. by E. A. Wrigley. Cambridge University Press, London 1972. vii, 448 pp. £ 8.00.

Census volumes and enumerators' books formed the most important sources for the studies collected here; for the nineteenth century they are already amply available in all economically advanced countries. We mention the contribution on family structure, by M. Anderson, who investigated, for instance, the data on employment of the occupied population for England and Wales.

Politics, Religion and The English Civil War. Ed. by Brian Manning. Edward Arnold, London 1973. vii, 272 pp. £ 4.00.

The title does not express that the subject matter of the six studies that make up the present volume is as much social history as politics and religion. The part played by the Puritans is examined by R. C. Richardson and the editor (the latter emphasizing their "middle-rank" class consciousness), and J. C. Davis deals with the Levellers. There is another contribution by the editor, viz., "The Aristocracy and the Downfall of Charles I". Keith Lindley discusses the position of the Roman Catholics, and Patricia Higgins the reactions of women, notably women petitioners. A select bibliography and indices are appended.

Radicals, Reformers and Socialists. From the Fabian Biographical Series. Ed. by Michael Katanka. Introd. by Margaret Cole. Charles Knight & Co Ltd, London 1973. viii, 270 pp. £ 3.80.

The biographies included in this volume originally appeared, with eight others, in the *Fabian Biographical Series* (1912-55). The subjects of the present studies, which were written by Kingsley Martin, G. D. H. Cole, Margaret Cole and others, are Thomas Paine, Francis Place, Robert Owen, William Lovett, Keir Hardie, John Burns, and the Webbs. The remaining biographies will be collected in a second volume. Mrs Cole, in her introduction, gives an interesting account of the way in which the "tracts" came to be written, and of the impulses that made continuation of the series over a long period possible.

ROWBOTHAM, SHEILA. Hidden from History. 300 Years of Women's Oppression and the Fight Against It. Pluto Press, London 1973. x, 182 pp. £ 3.30. (Paper: £ 1.50.)

The author, who confines her account to England and ends it with the early 1930's, is a "feminist socialist". She offers some comments on early capitalism, a number of radical Puritans, and the first seventy years of the eighteenth century, but concentrates on the "agricultural and industrial revolution", followed up by the history of the nineteenth century and the first third of the twentieth. The volume is an interesting contribution to social history, partly because the author has investigated (sometimes in detail) the social impact of changes in the production methods in so far as they touched the status of woman. Her study comprises the struggle for birth control (Stella Browne and others) and revolutionary tendencies (Sylvia Pankhurst), but also anti-Socialist feminism. The many-sidedness of the subject matter is perhaps responsible for the fact that the volume is in effect a collection of *capita selecta*.

SILVER, ERIC. Victor Feather, TUC. Victor Gollancz Ltd, London 1973. 226 pp. Ill. £ 3.50. (Paper: £ 1.00.)

Victor Feather was born in Bradford in 1908 as the son of a worker who played a very active part in the local ILP. He began his career in the co-operative movement, but joined the TUC organization department in 1937. In 1969 he became General Secretary. This life, a *biographie engagée* rather than an analysis in depth, contains a very detailed discussion of Feather's conflict with Barbara Castle (*In Place of Strife*: a reform of industrial relations) and Wilson.

STONE, LAWRENCE. *Family and Fortune. Studies in Aristocratic Finance in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1973. xviii, 315 pp. Ill. £ 4.50.

This study is a complement to *The Crisis of the Aristocracy 1558-1641*, which was very favourably noticed in IRSH, X (1965), p. 347. In the present volume once again a strikingly exhaustive use has been made of the available source material. The arrangement is completely different from that of the preceding volume: this time it is a number of aristocratic families that are investigated one by one in terms of their changing fortunes. Among these families are the Cecils of Salisbury (1590-1733) – great building patrons at the time of their rise and when they were at the height of their prosperity –, the Earls of Rutland (1460-1660), and the Lords Berkeley.

THOMPSON, ALLAN. *The Dynamics of the Industrial Revolution.* Edward Arnold, London 1973. x, 174 pp. £ 2.75.

The author gives closely argued critical comments on the weaknesses in many of the recent economic-historical studies of the Industrial Revolution, notably those on Britain. One shortcoming is the neglect of an element which is essential for understanding: that of the dynamic interactions between the economic, social and cultural factors operative in the economic and social changes. A number of basic features of the British Industrial Revolution are examined, including the developments in agriculture and the importance of entrepreneurship for the process of capital formation. There are frequent comparisons with other countries in similar stages of economic progress.

WHITAKER, WILFRED B. *Victorian and Edwardian Shopworkers. The struggle to obtain better conditions and a half-holiday.* David & Charles, Newton Abbot 1973. 222 pp. £ 4.95.

Shop assistants had to wait much longer than the industrial workers for reforms to improve their condition. The author, who presents an extensive account of their struggle for shorter working hours and a weekly half-holiday, does not in the first place hold the employers in the retail trade responsible for the time-lag. He ascribes it rather to the middle-class population at large, to whom support for industrial reforms came easy because these did not affect their own pattern of life, while acceptance of closing-times for shops entailed personal sacrifice. However this may be, the volume is an interesting report of the efforts which were needed to bring about a regulation prescribed by law, and which after all received a measure of co-operation from different strata of society; they were successful in 1911.

OTHER BOOKS

- BAUMAN, ZYGMUNT. *Between class and elite. The evolution of the British labour movement. A sociological study.* Transl. by Sheila Patterson. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1972. xiii, 334 pp.
- HUGGETT, FRANK E. *A Day in the Life of a Victorian Factory Worker.* [Victorian Day Series, 2.] George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1973. 80 pp. Ill.

Trends in British Society since 1900. A Guide to the Changing Social Structure of Britain. Ed. by A. H. Halsey. Macmillan, London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1972. xxvi, 578 pp.

Greece

IATRIDES, JOHN O. Revolt in Athens. The Greek Communist "Second Round", 1944-1945. With a Foreword by William Hardy McNeill. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1972. xiv, 340 pp. \$ 11.50.

The author of this analytic study is taking part in an extended research project dealing with United States policies toward post-war Greece. He here investigates the background of the struggle that flared up in Athens in December 1944 between the Papandreou Government, supported by the British, and the Left. As documentary evidence now available makes it clear that London was informed about Moscow's decision not to intervene in Greek affairs, the role played by Churchill gets more relief. A good insight is provided into the internal contrasts, which had been sharpened by war, occupation and hunger.

Hungary

ROBINSON, WILLIAM F. The Pattern of Reform in Hungary. A Political, Economic and Cultural Analysis. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1973. xx, 468 pp. \$ 21.50.

"In Hungary a unique situation has arisen. This is the first state belonging to the Soviet alliance system [...] that has undertaken, and is continuing to pursue and to expand in detail, genuine economic and substantial political reform on a society-wide basis." This is one of the general conclusions in this very important work, which may be regarded as the best comprehensive study of the Kádár regime and its domestic policy. The author begins his excellently documented account at Stalin's death. He emphasizes the attempts to bring about a qualitative change in the Party control system (for instance, in the cultural sphere) and the pragmatic approach toward economic reforms. The latitude allowed by Moscow is carefully analyzed.

Italy

ALLUM, P. A. Politics and society in post-war Naples. Cambridge University Press, London 1973. xvi, 410 pp. Maps. £ 11.00.

Naples and its hinterland (the Naples-Caserta constituency), situated as they are on the boundary between "European" and "Mediterranean" styles of life, form an interesting subject for a sociological study of parliamentary politics. The author, who uses Tönnies's models, especially illuminates the "incongruence which exists in the South between the *Gesellschaft* norms of the state system and the predominantly *Gemeinschaft* values of local society". The dominant configuration in the Neapolitan political situation is the *clientela*. About ninety per cent of the population belongs to the "apathetic", who are not politically active, but who support the dominant values. The

author has collected a wealth of data on the party system (long-continued strong position of the Monarchists: 21.5 per cent in 1953) and voting behaviour.

BOCCA, GIORGIO. Palmiro Togliatti. Editori Laterza, Bari 1973. v, 753 pp. L. 4500.

In this valuable political biography, written by a non-Communist, Togliatti is described as an out-and-out politician, who put forth his intellectual capacities in a cause he served for many decades under widely varying circumstances. The well-documented study enters deeply into Togliatti's relations with Gramsci, his role in the Spanish Civil War and the way in which he mentally digested Stalinism, as well as into the development of his thought after 1953, and particularly 1956. Numerous issues are critically assessed, for instance the retouching of the earliest party history, which resulted in minimalization of Bordiga's role.

DAL PANE, LUIGI. Industria e commercio nel granducato di Toscana nell'età del Risorgimento. Vol. I. Il Settecento. Vol. II. L'Ottocento. Casa Editrice Prof. Riccardo Pàtron, Bologna 1971; 1973. xvi, 277 pp.; ii, 329 pp. L. 7000; 5650.

Professor Dal Pane, who has already several studies in the economic history of Tuscany to his name, has now written a detailed account of trade and industry during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Social history is scarcely touched upon, but as a monograph the two-volume work excels by its pioneering qualities.

The Netherlands

BORRIE, G. W. B. Pieter Lodewijk Tak (1848-1907). Journalist en politicus. Van Gorcum & Comp. B.V., Assen 1973. xii, 327 pp. Ill. D.fl. 49.00.

After his Wibaut biography (cf. IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 491), Dr Borrie now presents a biography of Wibaut's friend and political associate P. L. Tak, the "gentleman in red trousers", superior journalist, or rather chronicler and essayist, who came to an eclectic socialism *via* leftist liberalism. The author thoroughly studies, for example, Tak's position (and mediating role) between Troelstra and the "Marxists". Although Tak, also as an able politician on the municipal level, was essentially far removed from Marxism, the Marxists appreciated him more than Troelstra did. The book is extensively documented and is an important contribution to the history of Social Democracy as well as to political history.

Portugal

FONSECA, CARLOS DA. A origem da 1a. Internacional em Lisboa. O centenário da Federação Portuguesa. Editorial Estampa, Lisboa 1973. 216 pp. Edos 60.

In writing this succinct study the author had to pioneer, for the Portuguese section of the First International was till now *terra incognita*. The focus is on the distribution of the International in Portugal (geographically and by occupations), and on the relation between the International and the existing movement of workers' associations. The appendices occupy the largest part of the book; among them are thirty short biographies of militants, documents, and an extensive bibliography.

Spain

LIDA, CLARA E. *Antecedentes y desarrollo del movimiento obrero español (1835-1888)*. Textos y documentos. Siglo Veintiuno de España Editores, SA, Madrid 1973. xv, 499 pp. Ptas 400.

This collection of documents is a companion volume to *Anarquismo y revolución en la España del XIX* (vide IRSH, XVIII (1973), pp. 492f.). The texts are presented in nine sections, mostly chronologically arranged (one group comprises prose and poetry). The regulations and statutes of the *Mano Negra* are included; the other documents have largely been taken from the contemporary Spanish workers' press. Some documents are here published for the first time. The volume has an elaborate introduction, for the rest the texts are scarcely annotated.

Sweden

TINGSTEN, HERBERT. *The Swedish Social Democrats. Their Ideological Development*. Transl. by Greta Frankel and Patricia Howard-Rosen. Introd. by Richard Tomasson. Bedminster Press, Totowa 1973. xxxii, 719 pp. \$ 18.00.

The present translation comes almost a third of a century after the publication of the original in 1941. The period covered runs roughly from 1880 to 1940. R. F. Tomasson, in an introduction, gives an outline of the later developments in so far as they are relevant to the issues raised by Tingsten. The book, though not much documented, is an excellent history of Swedish Social Democracy from the "Marxist" beginnings, strongly inspired by the German example, to the breakthrough of a highly pragmatic Reform Socialism with its own approaches to the meaning of co-operation and the abatement of the Depression. Unfortunately there is no index.

Switzerland

JOST, HANS ULRICH. *Linksradikalismus in der deutschen Schweiz 1914-1918*. Verlag Stämpfli & Cie AG, Bern 1973. 206 pp. S.fr. 38.00.

A number of widely different trends (Anarcho-Syndicalist, religious-socialist, Marxist), which had already been formed before 1914, put their stamp on the leftist radicalism of the war years (mainly among the young Socialists). In the author's opinion, however, these radicals were less consistently revolutionary than is generally accepted. The volume is rich in material, but rather fragmentary in composition. The (biographical) details (Platten, Brupbacher, Trockij, Herzog, Münzenberg) are its strongest feature.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

The Anarchists in the Russian Revolution. Ed. by Paul Avrich. Thames and Hudson, London 1973. 179 pp. Ill. £ 2.75.

In a brief, popularly written introduction, the editor points at the perceptiveness of the Russian Anarchists' "criticisms of authoritarian socialism" and at the present relevance of their ideas. Of the more than fifty documents here published, most of them for the first time in an English translation (by the editor), complete items and substantial excerpts have been included as much as possible. The many good illustrations are a striking feature.

AVRICH, PAUL. *Russian Rebels 1600-1800.* Schocken Books, New York 1972. x, 309 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

Four revolts are here described and carefully analyzed: those of Bolotnikov, Razin, Bulavin, and Pugačev. All four are, in fact, "extremely complicated episodes with many disparate features that cut across social and political lines". The revolts, which on the one hand "anticipated the great social upheavals of the twentieth century", were on the other hand rearguard actions fought by groups – Cossacks, tribesmen from the Urals, peasants – against the growing power of the State as embodied in the nobility and the bureaucracy. A curious role was played by religious notions and social myths, which were rooted in a roseate image of freedom and natural order.

BRÜGMANN, UWE. *Die russischen Gewerkschaften in Revolution und Bürgerkrieg 1917-1919.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1972. 285 pp. DM 35.00.

After the February Revolution of 1917 many trade unions were founded. The author, who is mainly concerned with developments in Petrograd and Moscow, places this occurrence against the background of the prevailing Russian conditions. He gives a good survey of the months before and after the October Revolution, and devotes much attention to the relation between trade unions and factory committees. The process of the trade unions' submission to the state and party apparatus is extensively dealt with.

DAY, RICHARD B. *Leon Trotsky and the Politics of Economic Isolation.* Cambridge University Press, London 1973. vii, 221 pp. £ 3.40.

Professor Day has especially studied the period of War Communism and the middle 'twenties. He adduces a wealth of material to refute the myth that the "permanent revolution" occupied a central position in Trockij's thought. On the contrary, in the War Communism period Trockij adopted an isolationist point of view, but in 1925 he advocated a form of integration in the world economy coupled with large foreign investments in Russia by the capitalist West. This startling realignment should be understood as a striving for Socialism in One Country, as contrasted to what is called Stalin's policy of Socialism in a Separate Country. The main thesis of this thought-stimulating book is ably argued.

LIEBMAN, MARCEL. *Le léninisme sous Lénine*. 1. La conquête du pouvoir. 2. L'épreuve du pouvoir. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1973. 334 pp.; 398 pp. F.fr. 35.00 per vol.

The author, who wishes to view his subject as a political problem and approaches it as a Socialist, especially stresses the interaction of social and political conditions on the one hand and theory on the other, which gave an impulse to far-reaching decisions. The context of the changing Russian reality explains both the Bolshevik organization model – pre-eminently Lenin's creation – and the (partial) rehabilitation of proletarian spontaneity in 1905 and in 1917 (*The State and Revolution*), as well as the sectarianism that Lenin carried to extremes in the years of revolutionary ebb after 1907. Liebman, who mainly bases himself on the last French edition of Lenin's works, underlines the latter's consistently international stand and rejects the thesis of Stalinism as a legitimate continuation of Leninism: Lenin never was "a dictator".

MICKIEWICZ, ELLEN. [Ed.] *Handbook of Soviet Social Science Data*. The Free Press, New York; Collier-Macmillan, London 1973. xxvi, 225 pp. \$ 14.95; £ 7.50.

In his foreword to this handbook, Karl W. Deutsch says that "as editor and contributor, Dr. Mickiewicz, together with her fellow contributors, has given us a fundamentally important work of a kind and quality that have not been available before in the field of Soviet studies". The book is a guide to the relevant Soviet sources. Each chapter consists of an introduction and a wealth of tables. We mention the chapters on demography (W. W. Eason), agriculture (R. D. Laird), housing (H. W. Morton), and elite recruitment and mobilization (the editor).

Revolution and Politics in Russia. Essays in Memory of B. I. Nicolaevsky. Ed. by Alexander and Janet Rabinowitch with Ladis K. D. Kristof. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1972. xii, 416 pp. Ill. \$ 12.75.

Originally planned as a festschrift to be presented to Nicolaevsky on his eightieth birthday, this tribute was transformed into a memorial volume after his death in 1966. Two of the sixteen essays of which it consists are devoted to Nicolaevsky's formative and American years (L. K. D. Kristof and the late Ph. E. Mosely, respectively). Most of the other essays deal with the history of the workers' movement. I. Getzler discusses the dilemma of Marxist revolutionaries in "backward" countries such as Germany and Russia, J. Frankel voluntarist and maximalist traits in the *Osvoboždenie Truda* group, W. Sablinsky the Railroad Union and the beginning of the General Strike in October, 1905, B. Kalniņš the Social Democratic movement in Latvia, and A. Rabinowitch the part played by the Petrograd garrison in the Bolshevik seizure of power. The volume further includes an essay on the relations between the three Internationals in the early 'twenties, by W. Sukiennicki, a case study of the so-called Kaminsky Brigade, by A. Dallin, and a contribution on the rehabilitation of Pokrovskij, by J. L. H. Keep.

Last but not least, Anna M. Bourguina has prepared a selected bibliography of Nicolaevsky's writings.

- TROTSKY, LEON. — on Britain. Introd. by George Novack. Monad Press, New York 1973; distr. by Pathfinder Press, Inc., New York. 334 pp. \$ 8.95. (Paper: \$ 3.45.)
- . Problems of Everyday Life and other writings on culture & science. Monad Press, New York 1973; distr. by Pathfinder Press, Inc., New York. 352 pp. \$ 8.95. (Paper: \$ 3.45.)
- . Writings of — [1932-33]. Pathfinder Press, Inc., New York 1972. 364 pp. Ill. \$ 8.95. (Paper: \$ 3.45.)
- . Writings of — [1933-1934]. Pathfinder Press, Inc., New York 1972. 379 pp. Ill. \$ 8.95. (Paper: \$ 3.45.)
- . Writings of — [1934-35]. Pathfinder Press, Inc., New York 1971. 362 pp. \$ 8.95. (Paper: \$ 3.45.)
- . Writings of — [1935-36]. Pathfinder Press, Inc., New York 1970. 152 pp. Ill. \$ 2.95.
- . Writings of — [1937-38]. Pathfinder Press, Inc., New York 1970. 184 pp. Ill. \$ 2.95.
- . Writings of — (1938-9). Merit Publishers, New York 1969. 152 pp. Ill. \$ 2.95.

The volume on Britain contains both instances of *Kuda idet Anglija?* (1925-26) and materials in which the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Committee is severely criticized. Trockij's wild speculations about an "inevitable" war between Britain and the United States, which were echoed by Stalin and even by Hitler, are not included. *Problems of Everyday Life* reprints articles of an educational nature, most of them dating from the 'twenties, such as "Civility and Politeness as a Necessary Lubricant in Daily Relations" and "Alas, We Are Not Accurate Enough!". The *Writings* series, which covers the years 1929-40, was started in 1969 (cf. IRSH, XIV, p. 522) and is not yet complete; the format has been changed in the course of publication. The volumes consist of articles, letters and interviews, with copious notes. They do not include books and materials that are currently in print (cf., e.g., IRSH, XVII, pp. 771f., and XVIII, p. 327).

- TUCKER, ROBERT C. Stalin as Revolutionary 1879-1929. A Study in History and Personality. W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York 1973. xxi, 519 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 12.95.

Although it opens no fundamentally new vistas, this political biography (a second and a third volume are in preparation) is highly valuable on account of its optimal use of the available source material. There are several interesting features, such as the character analysis, which suggests a great need of identification with Lenin, and the scrupulous evaluation of the conflict with Trockij. There is, further, a workmanlike analysis of the rewriting of history, notably that of the October Revolution, the Civil War, and foreign intervention.

OTHER BOOKS

- GIMPEL'SON, E. G. "Voennyj kommunizm": Politika, praktika, ideologija. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl", Moskva 1973. 296 pp.
- KULYŠEV, JU. S. [i] V. I. NOSAČ. Partijnaja organizacija i rabočie Petrograda v gody graždanskoj vojny (1918-1920 gg.). Lenizdat, Leningrad 1971. 320 pp. Ill.
- SKIRDA, ALEXANDRE. Les anarchistes dans la Révolution russe. Editions Tête de Feuilles, Paris 1973. 186 pp.
- VALENTINOV, N. Maloznakomyj Lenin. Librairie des Cinq Continents, Paris 1972. 197 pp.

Yugoslavia

- DJILAS, MILOVAN. Memoir of a Revolutionary. Transl. by Drenka Willen. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., New York 1973. vii, 402 pp. \$ 12.00.

In the present volume of his memoirs (it was preceded by *The Stone and the Violets*) Djilas describes his life as a student in Belgrade (1929-31) and the ten years afterwards, a large part of which he spent in prison as a leading Communist. He gives a very detailed account of the internal party debates, which took place to a great extent within the prison walls. The later top figures (Tito, Kardelj, Ranković) come up for discussion, but also numerous people who afterwards fell into disgrace with the party or left it. The author has successfully avoided back projection of later insights.

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