

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

AYA, ROD. *Rethinking Revolutions and Collective Violence. Studies on Concept, Theory, and Method.* Het Spinhuis, Amsterdam 1990. xi, 195 pp. D.fl. 35.00.

In this doctoral thesis (Amsterdam, 1990), parts of which were published before as articles, it is argued “that far more facts about revolutions and collective violence exist on file than we can cogently explain, and that this predicament owes to fallacies of concept, theory, and method – namely, essentialism in defining ‘revolution’, reliance on the volcanic model to explain it, and resort to ‘if I were a horse’ when the evidence runs out – which fallacies they diagnose and attempt to excise”.

The Life and Work of Karl Polanyi. A Celebration. Ed. by Karl Polanyi-Levitt. Black Rose Books, Montréal [etc.] 1990. viii, 264 pp. Ill. \$ 38.95. (Paper: \$ 19.95.)

The twenty-six contributions to this volume deal with the life and work of Karl Polanyi (1886–1964), author of *The Great Transformation*. Among the essays included are: “Karl Polanyi’s Influence on the Budapest School” (Doug Brown), “Karl Polanyi on Socialist Accounting” (Peter Rosner), “Karl Polanyi’s Contribution to Economic Anthropology” (Mihály Sárkány) and “The Japanese Counterpart to Karl Polanyi: The Power and Limitations of Kozo Uno’s Perspective” (Colin Duncan and Makoto Maruyama).

Machiavelli and Republicanism. Ed. by Gisela Bock, Quentin Skinner [and] Maurizio Viroli. [Ideas in Context.] Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 1990. x, 316 pp. £ 30.00.

The fifteen essays in this collection consider Machiavelli’s political thought in the larger context of the European republican tradition and the image of Machiavelli held by other republicans. Among the topics dealt with are: “Machiavelli and Florentine republican experience” (Nicolai Rubinstein), “Machiavelli’s *Discorsi* and the pre-humanist origins of republican ideas” (the second editor), “The Machiavellian moment and the Dutch Revolt: the rise of neostoicism and Dutch republicanism” (Martin van Gelderen) and “Montesquieu and the new republicanism” (Judith Shklar).

PEET, RICHARD. *Global capitalism. Theories of societal development.* Routledge, London [etc.] 1991. xiv, 206 pp. £ 35.00. (Paper: £ 9.99.)

“The purpose of this book is simple indeed. It is intended as an introduction to theories of the development of global society giving particular attention to Marxist

and neo-Marxist theories." The first chapters of the book discuss various theories, like environmental determinism, structural functionalism, modernization theory, dependency and world-systems theories, while the later ones make use of historical materialism in sketching the broad outline of global development since pre-capitalist times.

STELA, DANIELA. *Genesis and Development of Plekhanov's Theory of Knowledge. A Marxist Between Anthropological Materialism and Physiology.* [Sovietica, Vol. 55.] Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht [etc.] 1991. ix, 246 pp. D.fl. 140.00; \$ 89.00; £ 48.00.

The main purpose of this book is "to outline the complex interlacing of events and ideas which constitute the historical and cultural background and the theoretical premises of Plekhanov's theory of knowledge". The author pays much attention to the philosophical and scientific "referents" of Plekhanov's epistemology and concludes that it forms an original synthesis of Western European and Russian cultural trends.

HISTORY

BEININ, JOEL. *Was the Red Flag Flying There? Marxist Politics and the Arab-Israeli Conflict in Egypt and Israel, 1948–1965.* I. B. Tauris & Co Ltd, London 1990. xix, 317 pp. £ 29.95.

This book analyzes the fate of three Marxist political formations in Egypt and Israel from 1948 to the mid-1960s: the communist movement in Egypt (primarily its three major tendencies), the Communist Party of Israel (MAKI) and the United Workers' Party of Israel (MAPAM). By studying the politics of these organizations the author attempts to explain how the proposal to partition Palestine into an Arab and a Jewish state – a solution endorsed by international consensus in 1947–49 – became an obscure and even unthinkable option by the mid-1960s.

CAHM, CAROLINE. *Kropotkin and the Rise of Revolutionary Anarchism 1872–1886.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 1989. xii, 372 pp. £ 35.00.

See Rudolf de Jong's review in this volume, pp. 281f.

Canadian and Australian Labour History. Towards a Comparative Perspective. Ed. by Gregory S. Kealey and Greg Patmore. Australian Society for the Study of Labour History, Sydney, and the Committee on Canadian Labour History, St. John's in assoc. with Australian-Canadian Studies, Nathan 1990. ii, 140 pp. A\$ 12.50; C\$ 12.50.

This book consists of six papers presented to the Australian-Canadian History conference in Sydney 1988: "Australian Labour History" (Robin Gollan), "Canadian Labour in History" (the first editor), "A Comparison of the Development of State Systems of Conciliation and Arbitration in Australia and Canada" (Richard Mitchell), "Voluntarism, Compulsion and the 'Transformation' of Canadian Labour

Law during World War II" (Judy Fudge), "Labour Relations in the NSW Railways before 1914: Some Canadian Comparisons" (the second editor) and "Family Decisions, the Labour Market and Girls' Contributions to the Family Economy" (Bettina Bradbury).

État – révolutions – idéologies. Actes du Colloque de Rennes (21, 22 Avril 1988). [Collection d'Histoire des Idées Politiques, VI.] Presses Universitaires d'Aix-Marseille, Aix-en-Provence 1989. 302 pp. F.fr. 200.00.

The eighteen essays in this collection deal with widely varied subjects, from the introduction of Hegelianism in Italy (Luciano Aguzzi) and Donizetti's opera *Ugo, conte di Parigi* (Marie-Bernadette Bruguière) to the rise of feudal absolutism in pre-Meiji Japan (Makoto Takahashi) and George Orwell (Jacques Georget).

FLORES, MARCELLO. L'immagine dell'URSS. L'Occidente e la Russia di Stalin (1927–1956). Il Saggiatore, Milano 1990. vi, 434 pp. L. 60.000.

This monograph reconstructs the way in which the image of the Soviet Union as it was created in Western Europe and North America during Stalin's rule (1927–1956) developed. The author chiefly makes use of literature in English, French and Italian. An extensive bibliography has been appended.

HAYDU, JEFFREY. *Between Craft and Class. Skilled Workers and Factory Politics in the United States and Britain, 1890–1922.* University of California Press, Berkeley [etc.] 1988. x, 302 pp. \$ 32.50.

See Jonathan Zeitlin's review in this volume, pp. 275ff.

HUGHES, THOMAS P. [and] AGATHA C. HUGHES. *Lewis Mumford. Public Intellectual.* Oxford University Press, New York [etc.] 1990. xii, 450 pp. Ill. £ 30.00.

Lewis Mumford (1895–1990) undoubtedly belongs to the most important historical sociologists of technological "progress" and urban development. His books *Technics and Civilization* (1934), *The Culture of Cities* (1938) and the two-volume *The Myth of the Machine: I. Technics and Human Development* (1967) and *II. The Pentagon of Power* (1970) are widely known. The present collection of sixteen essays deals with various aspects of Mumford's scholarly and political development.

Il mito dell'URSS. La cultura occidentale e l'Unione Sovietica. Scritti di: Ewa Bérard, John Barber, Alexis Berelowitch [e.a.] A cura di Marcello Flores e Francesca Gori. Franco Angeli, Milano 1990. 446 pp. L. 40.000.

The almost thirty essays in the present collection (in Italian, English or French) deal with aspects of myth making about the Soviet Union as a socialist ideal state or as the ultimate form of oppression and exploitation. Among the authors are: John Barber, Robert V. Daniels, François Fejtó, Sheila Fitzpatrick, Len Karpinskij, Moshe Lewin, Alec Nove, Andrea Panaccione and Victor Zaslavsky.

OLIVERI, FILIPPO SALVATORE. *Il pensiero politico di Filippo Michele Buonarroti nell'Europa della prima metà dell'Ottocento. Bibliografia completa del pensiero socia-rivoluzionario moderno. Italo-Latino-Americana* Palma editrice, Palermo 1989. 141 pp. L. 20.000.

This small book contains two extensively annotated essays about radical-democratic and early-socialist European thinkers in the first half of the nineteenth century and about the political thought of Filippo Buonarroti.

POTTS, LYDIA. *Weltmarkt für Arbeitskraft. Von der Kolonisation Amerikas bis zu den Migrationen der Gegenwart.* Junius, Hamburg 1988. 297 pp. Ill. Maps.

— . *The World Labour Market. A History of Migration.* Transl. by Terry Bond. Zed Books Ltd, London [etc.] 1990. viii, 247 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 32.95. (Paper: £ 9.95.)

These are the German and English versions of a theoretical historical essay about the development of the "world market for labour" from 1492. Dr Potts outlines the Spaniards' initial enslavement of the Indian populations of Central and South America and their replenishment by African slaves by means of the transatlantic slave trade. She traces the subsequent transportation, after Abolition, of Indian and Chinese indentured labourers, and examines forced labour and migrant labour. Throughout, the dual exploitation of women is an integral part of the study.

Proletariat und bürgerliche Revolution (1830–1917). Hrsg. von Manfred Kossok und Editha Kross. [Studien zur Revolutionsgeschichte.] Topos Verlag, Vaduz 1990. 342 pp. S.fr. 110.00.

The role of the working class in bourgeois revolutions from 1830 to 1920 is the focal point in the fourteen essays collected in the present volume. Alongside some more or less theoretical contributions by the first editor and Hartmut Zwahr case studies have been included about, *inter al.*, the revolutions in France 1830 (Kurt Holzapfel), Spain 1854–1856 and 1868–1874 (the first editor and Mauricio Pérez), Paris 1871 (Birgit Assmann), Cuba 1895–1898 (Max Zeuske), Russia 1905–1917 (Lutz-Dieter Behrendt and Wolfgang Küttler), Portugal 1910–1911 (Hans Bach), China 1911–1913 (Roland Felber) and Mexico (Friedrich Katz).

Recent Historians of Great Britain. Essays on the Post-1945 Generation. Ed. by Walter L. Arnstein. Iowa State University Press, Ames 1990. x, 207 pp. Ill. \$ 24.95.

This collection of essays by American specialists in British history examines the life and work of eight leading scholars: G. R. Elton (Barrett L. Beer), Joel Hurstfield (M. J. Tucker), Christopher Hill (Cynthia Herrup), Lawrence Stone (Joel Berlat-sky), J. H. Plumb (Robert C. Braddock), E. P. Thompson (Thomas William Heyck), Norman Gash (the editor) and F. S. L. Lyons (Alan O'Day).

WEBER, PETRA. *Sozialismus als Kulturbewegung? Frühsozialistische Arbeiterbewegung und das Entstehen zweier feindlicher Brüder* Marxismus

and Anarchismus. [Beiträge zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien, Band 86.] Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1989. 545 pp. DM 98.00.

See Ahlrich Meyer's review in this volume, pp. 261ff.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

The Colonial Moment in Africa. Essays on the movement of minds and materials, 1900–1940. Ed. by A. D. Roberts. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 1990. vii, 323 pp. £ 30.00. (Paper: £ 12.95.)

This book includes the first five chapters from the *Cambridge History of Africa, Volume 7, 1905–1940*. They deal with “The imperial mind” (the editor), “Aspects of economic history” (C. C. Wrigley), “Christianity” (Richard Gray), “Islam” (C. C. Stewart) and “African cross-currents” (the editor).

Burkina Faso

KABEYA MUASE, CHARLES. Syndicalisme et démocratie en Afrique Noire. L'expérience du Burkina Faso (1936–1988). Inades Edition, Abidjan; Éditions Karthala, Paris 1989. 252 pp. F.fr. 130.00.

In the present book Dr Kabeya Muase narrates the history of the trade-union movement in Burkina Faso (consisting predominantly of state employees) from its beginnings in the 1930s until the present. The author pays attention to the French influences on the development and to the sweeping changes in the political situation that occurred several times (especially national independence in 1966 and the *coup d'état* of 1966).

Egypt

ISMAEL, TAREQ Y. and RIFA'AT EL-SA'ID. The Communist Movement in Egypt 1920–1988. [Contemporary issues in the Middle East.] Syracuse University Press, Syracuse 1990. xii, 218 pp. \$ 37.50.

On the basis of interviews with local communists and of the records and publications of the various communist organizations this book examines the origins, evolution and role of the Communist Party in Egypt. The authors, one of whom played a leading role in the Egyptian communist movement of the 1950s and 1960s, react against the “conspiracy theory” and argue that, although the origins of the communist movement in Egypt are European, “the movement was from the beginning an Egyptian social movement”.

South Africa

PACKARD, RANDALL M. *White Plague, Black Labor. Tuberculosis and the Political Economy of Health and Disease in South Africa.* University of Natal Press, Pietermaritzburg; James Currey Publishers, London 1990. xxii, 389 pp. £ 11.95.

The present monograph traces the history of tuberculosis against the background of changing political and economic forces that have shaped South African society from the end of the nineteenth century to the present. It shows how these forces have generated a growing backlog of disease among black workers and their families and prevented the development of effective public health measures for its control.

Women and Gender in Southern Africa to 1945. Ed. by Cherryl Walker. David Philip, Cape Town; James Currey, London 1990. ix, 390 pp. £ 9.95.

This collection of thirteen essays discusses the position of women in southern Africa from the early nineteenth century to the Second World War. Much of the book is concerned with the interaction between two patriarchal systems, "the one broadly characteristic of the precapitalist Bantu-speaking societies of the region, the other of the colonial states established by the European settlers". Special attention is paid to the "collision of these two systems and the domination, under the unifying forces of colonialism and capitalism, of the settler over the indigenous".

Tanzania

KOPONEN, JUHANI. *People and Production in Late Precolonial Tanzania. History and Structures* [Monographs of the Finnish Society for Development Studies No 23.] Finnish Society for Development [etc.], Helsinki [etc.] 1988. 434 pp. Ill. Maps. S.kr. 180.00.

In this work based on ethnographic and historical sources, Mr Koponen examines the working of Tanzanian societies and the material welfare they provided in the late precolonial period. He argues that these societies must be seen as a result of structural continuity combined with the effects of changes caused by long-distance trade. It is suggested that surpluses were produced but not accumulated in a material sense; instead, they were used to create new and stronger relations between human beings, thus laying a social rather than a material basis for the future.

AMERICA

Barbados

BECKLES, HILARY MCD. *Natural Rebels. A Social History of Enslaved Black Women in Barbados.* Zed Books Ltd, London; Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (NJ) 1989. ix, 197 pp. £ 29.95. (Paper: £ 8.95.)

The present book explores the role of black women in the development of the plantation form of capitalist production in Barbados, and by extension, the Caribbean and plantation America. The author reconstructs "how and why slave traders extracted women from West African labour markets for Caribbean production, and

the manner in which sugar producers [...] organized this enslaved labour". It is contended that black females constituted the main labour source of capital accumulation in the plantation economy of Barbados.

Chile

FERNANDEZ, MANUEL A. *Proletario y salitre en Chile, 1890–1910*. Nueva Historia, Institute of Latin American Studies, London 1988. 88 pp. £ 3.00.

This is a short outline of the lives, work and struggles of Chilean nitre workers in the period 1890–1910. Dealt with are, among other things, the origins of the nitre works and the formation of their labour force, housing and working conditions, wages and cost of living, the emergence of class consciousness and the Great Strike of 1907.

Mexico

SOTO, SHIRLENE. *Emergence of the Modern Mexican Woman: Her Participation in Revolution and Struggle for Equality, 1910–1940*. [Women and Modern Revolution Series.] Arden Press, Inc., Denver 1990. xvi, 199 pp. Ill. \$ 26.50. (Paper: \$ 16.95.)

This work focuses upon women's participation in the Mexican Revolution (1910–1940) and in the Mexican women's rights movement during this thirty-year period. The author distinguishes three phases: in the first period (1910–1920) women succeeded in acquiring some legal rights (divorce, for instance); in the second period (1920–1934) successes were very limited; and in the third period (1934–1940) new steps forward were made, especially in the field of the suffrage. Much attention is paid to Yucatán, where in the years 1915–1924 the most intense struggle for women's rights took place.

Peru

STAPELFELDT, GERHARD. *Verelendung und Urbanisierung in der Dritten Welt. Der Fall Lima/Peru*. [Sozialwissenschaftliche Studien zu internationalen Problemen, Band 147.] Verlag Breitenbach Publishers, Saarbrücken [etc.] 1990. 465 pp. Maps. DM 57.00.

This is a detailed reconstruction of the origins of the extensive shanty towns (*barriadas*) in Lima since about 1940. The author sets this development, which he describes in detail, in a wide international and comparative context.

United States of America

Agriculture and National Development. Views on the Nineteenth Century. Ed. by Lou Ferleger. [The Henry A. Wallace Series on Agricultural History and Rural Studies.] Iowa State University Press, Ames 1990. xxiii, 363 pp. \$ 39.95.

This volume contains twelve essays surveying the significant changes in American agriculture and their impacts on the whole of society from the antebellum period to 1900. Dealt with are: the development of agriculture in the North, the Midwest and

the South. In addition, two contributions on special topics have been included: "Women in Agriculture during the Nineteenth Century" (Elizabeth Fox-Genovese) and "Immigrants in Nineteenth-Century Agricultural History" (Kathleen Neils Conzen).

DEBS, EUGENE V. *Letters of —*. Ed. by J. Robert Constantine. Vol. 1. 1874–1912. Vol. 2. 1913–1919. Vol. 3. 1919–1926. University of Illinois Press, Urbana [etc.] 1990. lxxxvii, 591 pp.; xxix, 560 pp.; xxxi, 642 pp. Ill. \$ 120.00.

The complete correspondence of Eugene V. Debs (1853–1926) was made available on microfilm some time ago (*The Papers of Eugene V. Debs 1834–1945*, 1983). Now a selection of these letters has been published in book-form provided with a careful annotation. The present three volumes contain over 1500 of the 10,000 letters to and from Debs, chronicling his "journey from the Hoosier conservatism of his youth to the committed radicalism for which he is best remembered". The first volume includes a biography.

GLENN, SUSAN A. *Daughters of the Shtetl. Life and Labor in the Immigrant Generation*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca [etc.] 1990. xii, 312 pp. Ill. \$ 29.95.

This portrayal of female Jewish immigrant wage earners in the United States begins with an exploration of women's lives in the *Shtetlekh* of Russia and Poland at the turn of the century, analyzing the transatlantic connections in women's changing work and sex roles as they moved from eastern Europe to America. Examining the significance of these changes for young Jewish women garment workers in the first two decades of this century, the author shows that these young women turned the garment industry upside down with a wave of militant strikes and shopfloor activism and helped build the two major clothing workers' unions.

GÓMEZ-QUIÑONES, JUAN. *Chicano Politics. Reality and Promise, 1940–1990*. [The Calvin P. Horn Lectures in Western History and Culture.] University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque 1990. v, 265 pp. \$ 29.95. (Paper: \$ 15.95.)

This is the second monograph about the Chicano Movement written by an active participant, published within a short period (see IRSH, XXXV (1990), p. 305). Professor Gómez-Quíñones examines the leaders and organizations of the *movimiento*, beginning in the 1940s. He shows how Mexican Americans first "viewed the advocacy process in party politics coupled with the selected use of the courts as effective means to redress problems. But by the mid-1960s, the persistence of discrimination, inequality, and poverty led many to question the so-called gains made through piecemeal reform. A new style of politics, based on wide mobilization and an insistence upon democratic rights, coalesced into an ethnic populism known as the Chicano Movement."

HOMBERGER, ERIC. *John Reed. [Lives of the Left.]* Manchester University Press, Manchester [etc.] 1990; distr. excl. in the USA and Canada by St. Martin's Press, New York. viii, 248 pp. £ 19.95.

In this informative and concise biography of the well known American revolutionary writer John Reed (1887–1920) the author does not hide his deep admiration for his subject. “To see him as a potential Stalinist, or as a cynical, self-seeking defender of the totalitarian system which was established in the Soviet Union, and imposed upon Communist Parties throughout the world, is profoundly to misunderstand Reed.”

Immigration Reconsidered. History, Sociology, and Politics. Ed. by Virginia Yans-McLaughlin. Oxford University Press, New York [etc.] 1990. ix, 342 pp. £ 30.00.

The eleven essays in this collection provide an interdisciplinary perspective on immigration to the United States. Among the contributions are: a survey of the sociology and historiography of immigration (Eva Morawska), European and Asian Immigration in a comparative perspective (Sucheng Chan), “Transplanted Networks” (Charles Tilly), Irish-American ethnicity (Kerby A. Miller), Hispanic minorities (Alejandro Portes), “Subjectivity, Oral Narrative, and Immigration Studies” (the editor), and “The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 in Historical Perspective” (Aristide R. Zolberg).

Norwood, Stephen H. Labor’s Flaming Youth. Telephone Operators and Worker Militancy, 1878–1923. [The Working Class in American history, Women in American history.] University of Illinois Press, Urbana [etc.] 1990. xii, 340 pp. Ill. \$ 32.50.

In the early twentieth century telephone operators protested against their working conditions by organizing the first national labour union led by women. This revised doctoral thesis describes the development from the establishment of the first commercial telephone exchange in 1878 to the collapse of the Telephone Operators’ Union in 1923, comparing the operators’ “woman-centred” organizing strategies to those methods employed by male trade unionists.

PALLADINO, GRACE. Another Civil War. Labor, Capital, and the State in the Anthracite Regions of Pennsylvania 1840–68. [The Working Class in American History.] University of Illinois Press, Urbana. [etc.] 1990. xii, 195 pp. Maps. \$ 26.50.

This narrative history examines draft resistance during the Civil War era in Schuylkill, Luzerne and Carbon counties, Pennsylvania. After three sketches of the development of the mining industry and the working class in the coal regions in the 1840s and 1850s respectively, the author describes the forms of opposition to conscription and of labour organization in the early 1860s and the enforcement of the draft and the suppression of labour unrest by federal troops.

TROTTER, JOE WILLIAM, JR. Coal, Class, and Color. Blacks in Southern West Virginia 1915–32. University of Illinois Press, Urbana [etc.] 1990. xvi, 290 pp. Ill. \$ 44.95. (Paper: \$ 14.95.)

This is a social history of the life and labour of Afro-American miners in nine counties of the south-central section of West Virginia from 1915–1932. The author establishes the prewar parameters of proletarianization; analyzes wartime and postwar patterns

of migration, work and industrial change; explores the impact of proletarianization on race relations, social welfare services and the educational system; and traces the complex interaction between the black working class and middle class of black institutions.

ZUNZ, OLIVIER. *Making America Corporate 1870–1920.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago [etc.] 1990. x, 267 pp. Ill. \$ 28.75; £ 19.95.

This book examines the social characteristics and values of people who participated in the formation of corporate bureaucracies around the turn of the century, focusing on “the corporate middle-level managers who made decisions, devised standardized ways of working, and adopted new living patterns that weakened the significance of geographical boundaries within regions and reduced the de facto cultural autonomy that had characterized many communities”.

ASIA

Afghanistan

GREVEMEYER, JAN-HEEREN. *Afghanistan. Sozialer Wandel und Staat im 20. Jahrhundert.* Verlag für Wissenschaft und Bildung, Berlin 1990. 430 pp. DM 48.00.

This is a social and political history of Afghanistan 1709–1980. The central themes are “the non-compatibility of the establishment of a centralised state with the social segmentation which had existed since the 18th century and the policies of modernisation attempted by the centralized state which resulted in the uprising occurring since 1919”. The author stresses the traditions of segmentary powers, the autonomy of rural collectives and patron-client relationships. An English summary is appended.

China

Beijing Spring, 1989. Confrontation and Conflict. The Basic Documents. Ed. by Michel Oksenberg, Lawrence R. Sullivan [and] Marc Lambert. Introd. by Melanie Manion. [An East Gate Book.] M. E. Sharpe, Inc., Armonk [etc.] 1990. xlii, 403 pp. \$ 15.95.

“This volume presents important documents from the Beijing spring. Together they illuminate several questions: First, how did the populace occupying the public spaces and the political leaders ensconced in state buildings justify their actions? [...] Second, since no political rupture of this magnitude occurs suddenly, what were the long-term causes and origins of the demonstrations and protests? [...] Third, what social, economic, and political forces drove the confrontation toward its tragic end of military suppression and a massacre of several hundred, if not thousands of, Beijing residents?”

BILLINGSLEY, PHIL. *Bandits in Republican China.* Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1988. xviii, 375 pp. Ill. \$ 42.50.

This is a comprehensive history of banditry in Republican China, describing the cycles whereby banditry spread from the impoverished margins, both geographical and social, of late Qing society to encompass whole provinces by the 1920s. The book

considers many elements of bandit gangs, among them: the various forms they could take, the kinds of people who joined them; their formation, structure and operation; and their impact in the 1930s and 1940s on the strategies of the Communists and the Japanese.

The Chinese People's Movement. Perspectives on Spring 1989. Ed. by Tony Saich. M. E. Sharpe, Inc., Armonk (NY) [etc.] 1990. xiii, 207 pp. \$ 29.95. (Paper: \$ 14.95.)

The present collection of seven essays tries to set the Beijing people's movement of 1989 in a broader perspective. Among the subjects dealt with are: "Student Protests and the Chinese Tradition, 1919–1989" (Jeffrey N. Wasserstrom), "The Political Economy Behind Beijing Spring" (Kathleen Hartford), the 1989 Chinese democratic movement (Woei Lien Chong) and "The Changing Role of the Chinese Media" (Seth Faison). Appended are a chronology of the 1989 student demonstrations (Stefan R. Lansberger) and a bibliographical note.

Chinese Society on the Eve of Tiananmen. The Impact of Reform. Ed. by Deborah Davis and Ezra F. Vogel. [Harvard Contemporary China Series 7.] The Council on East Asian Studies/Harvard University; distr. by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) [etc.] 1990. xii, 401 pp. \$ 19.25.

In this volume the twelve authors document the social consequences of the post-Mao economic reforms in case studies. They show that there was a great diversity of social and political outcomes, which altered popular expectations. Among the contributions are "The Fate of the Collective after the Commune" (Jean C. Oi), "Micropolitics and the Factory Director Responsibility System, 1984–1987" (Yves Chevrier), "Urban Private Business and Social Change" (Thomas B. Gold), "The Spiritual Crisis of China's Intellectuals" (Richard Madsen) and "The Impact of Reform Policies on Youth Attitudes" (Stanley Rosen).

Ideas Across Cultures. Essays on Chinese Thought in Honor of Benjamin I. Schwartz. Ed. by Paul A. Cohen and Merle Goldman. Council on East Asian Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge (Mass.) 1990; distr. by Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.). xi, 400 pp. \$ 33.50.

This *festschrift* to honour the sinologist Professor Benjamin I. Schwartz contains ten essays on widely differing subjects like "Yan Fu's Utilitarianism in Chinese Perspective" (Hoyt Cleveland Tillman), "The Moral World of Hebei Village Opera" (David Arkush), "Socialist Revolution and Spiritual Regeneration in Chinese and Japanese Marxism" (Germaine A. Hoston), "Constitutional Alternatives and Democracy in the Revolution of 1911" (Don C. Price) and "The Place of Values in Cross-Cultural Studies: the Example of Democracy and China" (Andrew J. Nathan).

ZARROW, PETER. Anarchism and Chinese Political Culture. [Studies of the East Asian Institute.] Columbia University Press, New York 1990. xi, 343 pp. \$ 45.00.

By examining the origins and influence of anarchism in Chinese political culture, the

present book attempts to demonstrate that anarchism was not an insignificant, marginalized movement, but rather, an important part of mainstream political discourse leading from the dissolution of Imperial Confucianism to new ideologies such as Marxism. "Anarchists stood at the forefront of the radical intelligentsia at the beginning of the twentieth century in China, and their particular concern with dismantling the old culture and the old society made them the first group of Chinese to realize the futility of political reform alone."

India

GORDON, LEONARD A. *Brothers Against the Raj. A Biography of Indian Nationalists Sarat and Subhas Chandra Bose.* Columbia University Press, New York 1990. x, 807 pp. Ill. \$ 75.00. (Paper: \$ 29.00.)

Subhas Chandra Bose (1897–1945) and his brother Sarat (1889–1950) were among the most important and controversial leaders of the Indian struggle for independence from the British and were active from the 1920s through the 1940s. The present book is a comprehensive biography of the Boses, setting them in the context of the Indian struggle for freedom and international politics of the period. Professor Gordon not only uses archival material, but also numerous unpublished letters and 150 interviews with the brothers' political contemporaries and family members.

KOOIMAN, DICK. *Bombay Textile Labour. Managers, Trade Unionists and Officials 1918–1939.* Manohar Publications, New Delhi 1989. viii, 114 pp. Rs. 100.00.

This monograph on the industrial relations in the Bombay textile industry 1918–1939, describes migration and recruitment of labour, the emerging trade unions, Communist influences in these unions and the growing government interference in the field of labour.

Indonesia

ANDERSON, BENEDICT R. O'G. *Language and Power. Exploring Political Cultures in Indonesia.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca 1990. vii, 305 pp. Ill. \$ 44.95. (Paper \$ 14.95.)

This volume brings together eight of Professor Anderson's previously published essays exploring the cultural and political contradictions that have arisen from two critical facts in Indonesian history – that while the Indonesian nation is young, the Indonesian state is ancient, originating in the early seventeenth-century Dutch conquests; and that contemporary politics are conducted in a new language, Bahasa Indonesia, by peoples whose cultures are rooted in medieval times. Analyzing a spectrum of examples from classical poetry to public monuments and cartoons, the author addresses the interaction between tradition and modernity, the mediation of power by language and the development of national consciousness.

Iran

AMID, MOHAMMAD JAVAD. *Agriculture, poverty and reform in Iran*. Routledge, London [etc.] 1990. xii, 177 pp. £ 30.00.

The major purpose of the present study is to provide a detailed economic analysis of the Iranian land reform programme started in 1962 and its economic effects upon the standard of living of the rural poor. The author sketches the pre-reform situation, the three different stages of the reform, the subsequent development of a "bimodal agrarian system" and the reasons why small peasants failed to improve their situation.

CHEHABI, H. E. *Iranian Politics and Religious Modernism. The Liberation Movement of Iran under the Shah and Khomeini*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca 1990. xiv, 342 pp. \$ 32.95.

This is an account of the origins and history of the Liberation Movement of Iran, founded in 1961 and led throughout most of its history by Mehdi Bazargan. The author discusses the political and religious activities of the founders of the party, their relations with both the secular opposition and the pro-Khomeini fundamentalists before the Islamic Revolution of 1978–1979, the party's role in the revolution and during the brief period in 1979 when Bazargan served as the first prime minister of the Islamic republic.

PARSA, MISAGH. *Social Origins of the Iranian Revolution*. [Studies in Political Economy.] Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, London 1989. xiii, 348 pp. \$ 40.00. (Paper: \$ 15.00.)

Combining a structural theory of the state with the resource mobilization theory of collective action, the present book analyzes the factors and conflicts leading up to the overthrow of the Iranian monarchy in 1979 and the establishment of a theocracy in 1981. As the author demonstrates, "the stage was set for conflict by the high level of state intervention in capital accumulation, the undermining of the market mechanism, and the adverse impact of these factors on major social groups and classes. A revolutionary situation was generated by the mobilization and disruption of the social structure by bazaaris, industrial workers, and white-collar employees".

Singapore

TROCKI, CARL A. *Opium and Empire. Chinese Society in Colonial Singapore, 1800–1910*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca [etc.] 1990. xvi, 260 pp. Ill. \$ 39.95.

This reinterpretation of the history of Singapore focuses on opium and the economic role of the group of institutions known as *kongsis*, or secret societies. The author maintains that the British empire east of the Suez Canal was first and foremost a drug cartel and that British influence was spread by the opium trade. While Dr Trocki makes clear that the *kongsis* were inextricably linked to the opium trade, he disputes the widely accepted depiction of the *kongsis* as criminal rings. Rather, he emphasizes their aspirations to brotherhood and mutual profit.

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka. History and the Roots of Conflict. Ed. by Jonathan Spencer. Routledge, London [etc.] 1990. xii, 253 pp. £ 35.00.

"This book is an attempt to shed fresh light on the sources of the political tragedy that has engulfed Sri Lanka in the past decade." It brings up for discussion the dominating idea that the conflict between the majority of the Sinhala population and the minority Tamil population should be the inevitable outcome of centuries of hostility. Among the ten contributions are "The generation of communal identities" (Elizabeth Nissan and R. L. Stirrat), "A compound of many histories: the many pasts of an east coast Tamil community" (Mark P. Whitaker) and "Newspaper nationalism: Sinhala identity as historical discourse" (Serena Tennekoon).

EUROPE

Domestic strategies: work and family in France and Italy 1600–1800. Ed. by Stuart Woolf. [Studies in modern capitalism. Etudes sur le capitalisme moderne.] Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.]; Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris 1991. x, 207 pp. £ 25.00.

The five essays in this volume deal with work and family in preindustrial Italy and France. Their subjects are: "Social relations and control of resources in an area of transit: eastern Liguria, sixteenth to seventeenth centuries" (Osvaldo Raggio), "Family cycles, peddling and society in upper Alpine valleys in the eighteenth century" (Laurence Fontaine), "Three guilds in the same line of production in early modern Bologna" (Carlo Poni), "The Turin tailors' guild in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries" (Simona Cerutti) and "Conceptions of poverty and poor-relief in Turin in the second half of the eighteenth century" (Sandra Cavallo).

GUNN, SIMON. Revolution on the Right. Europe's New Conservatives. [Transnational Institute Series.] Pluto Press, London, with the Transnational Institute, Amsterdam 1989. xiv, 135 pp. £ 7.50.

The "pronounced lurch to the right" in Western society since the late 1970s is the central topic of this monograph. The author examines the social and political origins of the New Conservatism and defends the thesis that the first and most profound effect of this development is "Brazilianisation", that is "the formation of a large, permanent, underemployed and welfare-dependent 'residuum' at one end of the spectrum, and an increasing concentration of wealth at the other, with the bulk of the employed situated more or less precariously in between".

Revolutionäres Potential in Europa am Ende des Ersten Weltkrieges. Die Rolle von Strukturen, Konjunkturen und Massenbewegungen. Hrsg. von Helmut Konrad [und] Karin M. Schmidlechner. [Böhlau Zeitgeschichtliche Bibliothek, Band 16.] Böhlau Verlag, Wien [etc.] 1991. 171 pp. S. 336.

The revolutionary situations in Germany and Austria at the end of the First World War are the subject of the ten essays in this collection. In addition to national surveys (Klaus Tenfelde and the second editor) it contains contributions about, *inter al.*, the developments in Berlin (Detlef Lehnert), Munich (Martin H. Geyer), Vienna (Hans Hautmann) and the Tirol (Elisabeth Dietrich).

Austria

HAUCH, GABRIELLA. *Frau Biedermeier auf den Barrikaden. Frauenleben in der Wiener Revolution 1848.* [Österreichische Texte zur Gesellschaftskritik, Band 49.] Verlag für Gesellschaftskritik, Wien 1990. vii, 269 pp. Ill. S 348.

The activities of women during the revolution of 1848 in Vienna and the male perception of these activities are the subject of this doctoral thesis (Linz, 1990). The author sketches the situation of bourgeois and “other” women during the *Vormärz* and their actions during the “stormy year” and demonstrates that in spite of the socially differentiated behaviour patterns among women the ideas, pretensions and phantasies existing among male commentators were often concerned with their “common gender”.

TURNER, ERIKA. “Nach ’45 war man als ‘Rote/Roter’ auch ein Mensch”. *Der Wiederaufbau der Salzburger Sozialdemokratie nach 1945.* [Materialien zur Arbeiterbewegung, Nr. 53.] Europaverlag, Wien [etc.] 1990. 447 pp. Ill. S 348.

Partly on the basis of a large number of interviews with people who participated, the present monograph describes the (re)establishment of the Social Democratic Party in Salzburg and surroundings in the years 1945–1950. The author sketches the social composition of the electorate, of members and officials, their political consciousness and the struggle for acknowledgement in a provincial region dominated by small enterprises.

WEBER-FELDER, ULRIKE. *Wege aus der Krise: Freie Gewerkschaften und Wirtschaftspolitik in der Ersten Republik.* [Materialien zur Arbeiterbewegung, Nr. 56.] Europaverlag, Wien [etc.] 1990. 346 pp. DM 49.80.

This doctoral thesis (Vienna, 1990) has as its subject the politico-economic ideas of the Austrian Free Trade Unions 1918–1933. Dr Weber-Felder analyzes the development of these ideas and the discussion inside the organizations that accompanied this process. She also demonstrates how from 1931 the unions’ aim of “active economic policies” came into conflict with the ideas defended by the Social Democratic Party and how this antagonism could not even be overcome in the face of the national Socialist danger.

Denmark

HOUMANN, BØRGE og MORTEN THING. *Venskab og revolution. Martin Andersen Nexø og Marie Nielsens venskab og politiske virke 1918–24.* Selskabet til forskning i arbejderbevægelsens historie, København 1990. 277 pp. Ill. D.kr. 250.00.

Ninety-one letters from the years 1918–1941 from and to Marie Nielsen (1875–1951), who started as a social democrat and later became a (dissident) communist teacher, and Martin Andersen Nexø (1869–1954), a prominent socialist author, are the *pièce de résistance* of this source publication.

Eire – Ireland

LARKIN, EMMET. James Larkin. Irish Labour Leader 1876–1947. Pluto Press, London 1989. xxiv, 334 pp. £ 8.95.

This is a reprint of the classic biography of James Larkin, first published in 1965 (see IRSH, X (1965), p. 330).

Ó GRÁDA, CORMAC. Ireland before and after the Famine. Explorations in economic history, 1800–1925. Manchester University Press, Manchester n.d. [1990.]; distr. excl. in the USA and Canada by St. Martin's Press, New York. viii, 179 pp. £ 10.95.

The essays in this volume on the Irish Famine stress “how unlucky the Irish poor were in 1845–1849 and suggests that had the potato famine been delayed for a few decades the economy would have been in a much better position to cope”. Without neglecting the poverty and injustice of the pre-Famine economic regime, this book points to demographic adjustment, economic integration, emigration and improvements in agriculture and communications as features which were already changing Ireland and “would have gradually lifted it out of the morass”.

France

De l'exil à la résistance. Réfugiés et immigrés d'Europe Centrale en France 1933–1945. Sous la dir. de Karel Bartosek, René Gallissot [et] Denis Peschanski. Contributions de Raya Adler-Cohen, Gilbert Badia, Karel Bartosek [e.a.] [Collection Culture et Société, Collection Histoires et Émancipations.] Presses Universitaires de Vincennes, Saint-Denis; Arcantère, Paris n.d. [1989.] 283 pp. F.fr. 140.00.

This collection focuses on the migration from Central Europe to France during the interbellum. The over thirty contributions pay special attention to the arrival and acclimatization in France in the years 1933–1939, the internment camps during the Second World War and the share of the immigrants in the *Résistance* against the German occupying forces.

HANNAGAN, MICHAEL P. Nascent Proletarians. Class Formation in Post-Revolutionary France. [Studies in Social Discontinuity.] Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1989. x, 243 pp. £ 29.50.

In this sequel to his *The Logic of Solidarity* (IRSH, XXVII (1982), pp. 107f.) Dr Hanagan explores the relationship between industrialization, the growth of consciousness and the origins of popular politics in the area around Saint-Etienne (the “Stephanois”), employing a broad conception of class formation. The author shows that “a well-rounded portrait of class formation requires an understanding of migration, fertility behavior, and household employment patterns as well as of political ideology and the logic of class coalitions”.

Idées économiques sous la Révolution 1789–1794. Etudes de C. Bruschi, B. Collin, P. Dockès [e.a.], coordonnées par J.-M. Servet. [Analyse Epistémologie Histoire économiques.] Presses Universitaires de Lyon, Lyon 1989. 484 pp. Ill. F.fr. 185.00.

This volume contains thirteen essays about economic thought during the French Revolution. Among the topics dealt with are: Condorcet and the political economy of black slavery (Pierre Dockès), "Fiscal Reform, Physiocracy and Statistics: The Case of Lavoisier" (Gérard Klotz), the *loi Le Chapelier* (Jean-Pierre Potier), poverty and social laws 1789–1794 (Thierry Vissol), "Economy and Politics in Saint-Just. The Example of Inflation" (Charles-Albert Michalet), "Necker and social inequality" (Henri Grange) and "Charles-Alexandre de Calonne, Paper Money and Taxes" (Bruno Collin).

JENKINS, BRIAN. Nationalism in France. Class and Nation since 1789. Routledge, London (etc.) 1990. x, 225 pp. £ 30.00.

The author, who formerly developed a Marxist-inspired theory of nationalism together with Günther Minnerup in *Citizens and Comrades* (London, 1984), now makes use of this theory for an interpretation of the post-revolutionary period in France. Dr Jenkins argues that French nationalism can be understood only in the context of class antagonism, and that the nationalisms of left and right have profoundly different social and ideological foundations.

KRIEGEL, ANNIE. La Grève des Cheminots 1920. Armand Colin, Paris 1988. 255 pp. F.fr. 149.00.

See Nicholas Papayanis's review in this volume, pp. 282ff.

ORR, LINDA. Headless History. Nineteenth-Century French Historiography of the Revolution. Cornell University Press, Ithaca 1990. xiii, 185 pp. Ill. £ 28.95.

The present book focuses on nineteenth-century French historiographers like Cabet, Madame de Staël, Quinet, Taine, Lamartine, Michelet and Louis Blanc and addresses the major social and historical issues raised by the French Revolution. Dr Orr shows how textual strategies mirror many features of democratic society in postrevolutionary France: they are "headless", reflecting a society creating coherence from the collective social body instead of the symbolic person of the king.

STOVALL, TYLER. The Rise of the Paris Red Belt. University of California Press, Berkeley [etc.] 1990. xvi, 249 pp. Maps. \$ 37.50.

Since the founding of the French Communist party in 1920 the inhabitants of the Paris suburb of Bobigny voted heavily and consistently for the French Communist party. The present study tries to explain this, focusing on the period before World War II, during which the bases of the PCF's local political hegemony were laid. The author explores working-class life and politicization and concludes that the process of urban development in metropolitan Paris and the suburbs provided the most important opportunities for the local establishment of communist influence.

TALHA, LARBI. *Le salariat immigré dans la crise. La main-d'œuvre maghrébine en France (1921–1987)*. [Les Cahiers du C.R.S.M., 22.] Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1989. 266 pp. F.fr 120.00.

This is a structural analysis of the history of working-class migration from the Maghreb to France from the beginning of French colonialism in North Africa, paying special attention to the developments in the period 1962–1982.

ZDATNY, STEVEN M. *The Politics of Survival. Artisans in Twentieth-Century France*. Oxford University Press, New York [etc.] 1990. xi, 257 pp. £ 28.00.

“Following the Great War there appeared in France a self-described movement of independent craftsmen. The *Artisanat*, as it was called, proposed to unite all those who joined manual skill with petty property and to organize their defense against the depredations of plutocracy, collective socialism, and industrial concentration.” In general, the author argues, the class politics of the *Artisanat* emerged from the insecurity of petty production in an industrializing economy, yet the particulars suggest the critical role of ideology (praising the virtues of “smallness” etc.).

Germany

Die Aufstieg der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Sozialdemokratie und Freie Gewerkschaften im Parteiensystem und Sozialmilieu des Kaiserreichs. Hrsg. von Gerhard A. Ritter, unter Mitarb. von Elisabeth Müller-Luckner. [Schriften des Historischen Kollegs, Kolloquien 18.] R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1990. xx, 461 pp. DM 108.00.

The present volume contains the proceedings of a colloquy held in Munich in March 1988 about the rise of Socialist workers' organizations in the German *Kaiserreich*. The contributions focus on organizational and electoral aspects. Among the more extensive studies are: “The franchise and the electorate of Social Democracy in the Kingdom of Saxony 1867–1914” (the editor), “Party organization and election struggles of Social Democracy in Berlin 1871–1918” (Dieter Hertz-Eichenrode) and “The rise of a ‘Social Democratic’ City: Harburg between Prussian annexation 1866–67 and First World War” (Peter-Christian Witt).

CORNI, GUSTAVO. *Hitler and the Peasants. Agrarian Policy of the Third Reich, 1930–1939*. Transl. by David Kerr. Berg, New York [etc.] 1990; distr. excl. in the USA and Canada by St. Martin's Press Ltd, New York. xviii, 303 pp. £ 30.00.

This is the English translation of *La politica agraria del nazionalsocialismo 1930–1939* (Milan, 1989). The book gives a full account of the decisive rural support for the NSDAP between 1930 and 1933 and the partial translation of its ruralist ideology into new land legislation and new marketing arrangements after 1933. It stresses the strong economic constraints which governed Nazi policies.

Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier international. Publié sous la dir. de Jean Maitron. *L'Allemagne.* Sous la dir. de Jacques Droz. [Par] Pierre Ayçoberry, Alain Boyer, Serge Cosseron [e.a.] Mise au point du manuscrit: Marie-Louise Goergen. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1990. 543 pp. F.fr. 320.00.

This is one-volume biographical dictionary of German Socialist and labour militants. An introductory sketch of the history of the German labour movement by the editor is followed by over four-hundred biographies, starting with Wolfgang Abendroth and ending with Arnold Zweig. An index of names is appended.

GELLATELY, ROBERT. *The Gestapo and German Society. Enforcing Racial Policy 1933–1945.* Clarendon Press, Oxford 1990. xvii, 297 pp. £ 35.00.

This book is a case study of the everyday operations of the Gestapo in Würzburg and the surrounding district of Lower Franconia, stressing the three-way interaction between the police, the German people and the enforcement of policy. The first part of the book deals with the evolution of the Gestapo; the second sketches the actual social context in which policing took place; and the third studies the enforcement of racial policy on the basis of Gestapo case-files.

HACHTMANN, RÜDIGER. *Industriearbeit im "Dritten Reich". Untersuchungen zu den Lohn- und Arbeitsbedingungen in Deutschland 1933–1945.* [Kritische Studien zur Geschichtswissenschaft, Band 82.] Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1989. 464 pp. DM 86.00.

See Dieter Eichholtz's review in this volume, pp. 287ff.

HAGEMANN, KAREN. *Frauenalltag und Männerpolitik. Alltagsleben und gesellschaftliches Handeln von Arbeiterfrauen in der Weimarer Republik.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Bonn 1990. 877 pp. Ill. DM 98.00.

Among the women who took part in the struggle for the interests and rights of women in the Republic of Weimar were relatively many working-class women. The present voluminous monograph investigates the motives of predominantly social-democratic women, their working and living conditions and the social restrictions hampering their activities. Making use of extensive archival research and of interviews the author presents a detailed picture of the daily lives, including housing, housework, birth control, wage labour, activities in trade unions, consumer cooperatives, the SPD and the women's movement, mainly concentrating on the city of Hamburg.

IMHOF, ARTHUR E. *Lebenserwartungen in Deutschland vom 17. bis 19. Jahrhundert.* Life Expectancies in Germany from the 17th to the 19th Century. Unter Mitw. von Rolf Gehrmann, Ines E. Kloke, Maureen Roycroft und Herbert Wintrich. VCH, Acta humaniora 1990. 493 pp. DM 148.00.

The present volume contains statistical results of a large research project concerning life expectancies in Germany from 1690 to 1850. The researchers have collected

material about six regions, "each different in terms of geography, economy, confession, culture and inheritance patterns, each with its own characteristic historical development": two in the north (East Frisia and Hartum), two in the middle (Schwalm in Hesse and the Saar region) and two in the south (Herrenberg and Ortenau). About 135,000 individuals have been registered.

KAIENBURG, HERMANN. "Vernichtung durch Arbeit". Der Fall Neuengamme. Die Wirtschaftsbestrebungen der SS und Ihre Auswirkungen auf die Existenzbedingungen der KZ-Gefangenen. Verlag J.H.W. Dietz Nachf., Bonn 1990. 503 pp. Ill. DM 39.80.

The author of this revised doctoral thesis (Hamburg, 1989) reconstructs the history of the KZ Neuengamme, the largest national-socialist concentration camp in northern Germany, chiefly on the basis of interviews. In a probing way Dr Kaienburg describes how the food, clothing and housing of the prisoners continually deteriorated and how the background of this development was the political aim to destroy the *Häftlinge* both physically and mentally.

ORTH-PEINE, HANNELORE. Identitätsbildung im sozialgeschichtlichen Wandel. [Forschungsberichte des Instituts für Bevölkerungsforschung und Sozialpolitik (IBS), Universität Bielefeld, Band 16.] Campus Verlag, Frankfurt [etc.] 1990. 376 pp. DM 75.00.

Largely on the basis of Habermas' theory of socialization and the use of autobiographical material the present revised doctoral thesis (Bielefeld, 1985) tries to reconstruct how – against the background of important social changes – the acquisition and formation of a personal identity developed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

OSERTAG, HEIGER. Bildung, Ausbildung und Erziehung des Offizierkorps im deutschen Kaiserreich 1871 bis 1918. Eliteideal, Anspruch und Wirklichkeit. [Europäische Hochschulschriften, Reihe III, Band 416.] Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. [etc.] 1990. DM 97.00; S.fr. 88.00; \$ 70.80.

The social position, composition and the self-image of the officers' corps during the *Kaiserreich* are the subject of this doctoral thesis (Freiburg, 1989). The book focuses on the sociology (everyday life, career patterns etc.), the politico-social socialization of officers, their military training and their collective mentality.

SCHÄFER, MICHAEL. Heinrich Imbusch. Christlicher Gewerkschaftsführer und Widerstandskämpfer. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1990. 424 pp. Ill. DM 34.00.

This is a scholarly biography of Heinrich Imbusch (1878–1945), one of the most prominent christian labour leaders of the Weimar Republic. Before the first world war he was already one of the spokesmen of the christian trade unions and during the fourteen years of the Republic he was a member of the *Reichstag*, representing the *Zentrum*. After having gone into exile in 1933 and returned to his wife and family in Essen illegally in 1942, he died a few weeks before the end of the war.

WEITZ, ULRICH. *Salonkultur und Proletariat. Eduard Fuchs – Sammler, Sittengeschichtler, Sozialist.* [Kulturwissenschaftliche Bibliothek, Band 2.] Verlag Stöffler & Schütz, Stuttgart 1991. vi, 514 pp. Ill. DM 68.00.

The subject of this beautifully illustrated monograph is the life and work of the socialist art-collector and editor of the *Illustrierte Sittengeschichte*, Eduard Fuchs (1870–1940). The author focuses on the period up to 1920 and pays attention to the influence of Fuchs on the labour movement and on artists who were not organized in it.

ZOLLITSCH, WOLFGANG. *Arbeiter zwischen Weltwirtschaftskrise und Nationalsozialismus. Ein Beitrag zur Sozialgeschichte der Jahre 1928 bis 1936.* [Kritische Studien zur Geschichtswissenschaft, Band 88.] Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1990. 320 pp. DM 64.00.

The working class offered much less resistance to National Socialist dominance than was expected by many people (including the Nazis themselves). In the present monograph (doctoral thesis, Freiburg/Br., 1986) the causes of this passivity are examined on the basis of case studies of four enterprises and branches: IG Farben, Krupp, Siemens and mining in the Ruhr area. The author demonstrates that the experiences with the economic crisis from 1929–1930 were the crucial factor.

Great Britain

BEHAGG, CLIVE. *Politics and Production in the Early Nineteenth Century.* Routledge, London, New York 1990. x, 273 pp. £ 30.00.

See Neville Kirk's review in this volume, pp. 277ff.

BELCHEM, JOHN. *Class, Party and the Political System in Britain 1867–1914.* [Historical Association Studies.] Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1990. vi, 102 pp. £ 4.95.

“Between the Second Reform Act and the First World War, the patterns and codes of political behaviour in Britain changed decisively. The nature of these changes, however, is hotly debated. Historians are widely at odds in their interpretations of electoral sociology and party performance between 1867 and 1914. This short study is designed to introduce students to some of the more complex and controversial issues in the political history of late-Victorian and Edwardian Britain and seeks to elucidate the impact of class and the role of party in local, constituency, Westminster and national politics.”

CANNADINE, DAVID. *The Decline and Fall of the British Aristocracy.* Yale University Press, New Haven [etc.] 1990. xvi, 814 pp. Ill. \$ 35.00; £ 19.95.

This voluminous study reconstructs the fragmentation and decay of “the interlocking, interrelated, and interacting élites of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, which had come into being as a supra-national territorial entity during the period from the 1780s to the 1830s, which had survived and prospered during the half-century that followed”. Recreating the vanishing world of the aristocracy Professor Cannadine recounts the process by which the notables and nobles lost their wealth,

power and prestige, and describes the breakup of large landed estates and the erosion of the traditional system of titles and honours.

DEAN, MITCHELL. *The constitution of poverty. Toward a genealogy of liberal governance.* Routledge, London [etc.] 1991. viii, 248 pp. £ 10.99.

The present monograph challenges the orthodox interpretation of the changing nature of the relief and administration of poverty, from the seventeenth century to the reform of the poor law in England in the mid-nineteenth century. The author locates "constitution of poverty" in the debates on pauperism which took place at the end of the eighteenth century, arguing that this event marks a transformation in modes of government: the police of the poor, of which the Tudor poor laws are a unique English version, is displaced by a liberal governance of poverty.

LANE, TONY. *The Merchant Seamen's War.* Manchester University Press, Manchester [etc.] 1990; distr. excl. in the USA and Canada by St. Martin's Press, New York. viii, 287 pp. Ill. £ 22.50.

Through a close study of seafarers' attitudes and behaviour in the Second World War Dr Lane shows that few seamen understood or had any interest in the politics of war and that the British, far from becoming united in a "people's war", actually became more divided. "As key workers in the front-line, merchant seamen suffered proportionately greater losses than any of the armed services. But officers and crews were as much at odds as they had always been and ratings were fined and imprisoned on a scale without peacetime parallel. Indian and Chinese seamen, who made up one quarter of crews, engaged in unprecedented strikes and mass desertions."

The Politics of Hope. The Origins of Socialism in Britain 1880–1914. Ed. and introd. by Edmund and Ruth Frow. Pluto Press, London 1989. xx, 234 pp. Ill. £ 16.50.

This volume contains fourteen texts on Socialism published in the years spanning the period from 1880 to the outbreak of the First World War. The selection has been made in order to present a cross-section of views and styles as well as to cover the whole of the period. Included are texts by the Social Democratic Federation, James Leigh Joynes, Annie Besant, Sidney James Webb, George Bernard Shaw, William Morris, Tom Mann, Robert Blatchford, the Socialist Group of the London Society of Compositors, Henry Mayers Hyndman, Isabella Ford, H. G. Wells and James Connolly.

SQUIRES, MIKE. *Saklatvala. A Political Biography.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1990. x, 227 pp. £ 19.95.

Shapurji Saklatvala (1874–1936) was Labour's first black MP, elected in Battersea, South London, in 1922. He represented the area, with one short interlude, until 1929, standing as a Communist after 1924. Born into the wealthy Tata dynasty, Saklatvala spent the first half of his life in India, working for the family firm, and the second half in Britain as a full-time revolutionary. The present book is his political biography.

WEINBERGER, BARBARA. *Keeping the Peace? Policing Strikes in Britain, 1906–1926*. Berg, New York [etc.] 1991; distr. excl. in the US and Canada by St. Martin's Press, New York. ix, 229 pp. £ 27.50.

This book deals with changes in the influences on the policing of strikes from the Trade Disputes Act 1906, through the prewar strikes 1910–1912, the industrial unrest during the First World War, the strikes of 1919, up to and including the General Strike “at which point the narrative and police involvement with industrial disputes ends, in the latter case for nearly fifty years”.

WRIGLEY, CHRIS. *Lloyd George and the Challenge of Labour. The Post-War Coalition 1918–1922*. Harvester Wheatsheaf, New York [etc.] 1990. viii, 326 pp. \$ 80.00.

The way in which Lloyd George's post-war coalition government handled the upsurge of labour unrest after the end of the First World War is the subject of this book. Dr Wrigley shows how the former leading radical in British politics became associated with reactionary forces, both in industrial relations and in such matters as intervention in Russia and Irish policy. The author demonstrates how skilful Lloyd George was in defusing situations – such as the miners' unrest – which disturbed the social order.

Greece

STINAS, A. *Mémoires. Un révolutionnaire dans la Grèce du XXe siècle*. Préface de Michel Pablo. Prés. et trad.: Olivier Houdart. La Brèche-PEC, Montreuil 1990. 379 pp.

These memoirs of Agis Stinas, a Greek communist who developed into a Trotskyist in the 1930s and subsequently into an adherent of *Socialisme ou Barbarie* are concerned with the years 1912–1950 and describe the eventful history of the Greek revolutionary movements in this period marked by war and oppression.

Hungary

SIPOS, PÉTER. *Die Sozialdemokratische Partei Ungarns und die Gewerkschaften 1890–1944*. [Studia Historica, Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, 193.] Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1991. 150 pp. \$ 19.00.

This is a concise narrative history of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party (Magyarországi Szociáldemokrata Párt, MSZDP) and the trade unions associated with this party from the first MSZDP-congress in 1890 to the end of fascist rule. Dr Sipos sketches the structural relations, the complicated links of memberships and the leading organs of the two wings of the labour movement. The author pays much attention to the advantages and disadvantages of the organic unity of party and trade union movement.

Italy

CHERUBINI, DONATELLA. *Giuseppe Emanuele Modigliani. Un riformista nell'Italia liberale*. Prefazione di Gaetano Arfè. Franco Angeli, Milano 1990. 438 pp. L. 44.000.

Giuseppe E. Modigliani (1872–1947) is usually considered a “minor” personality compared to other Italian reformists from the same period (Turati, Treves, Bissolati, Bonomi). The present part-biography (until 1912), however, tries to demonstrate that Modigliani made a very original contribution to the development of the Socialist Party.

Spain

HEYWOOD, PAUL. *Marxism and the failure of organised Socialism in Spain, 1879–1936*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [etc.] 1990. xv, 265 pp. £ 30.00.

This study focuses on the role of Marxist theory in the Partido Socialista Obrero Español prior to the outbreak of the Civil War in 1936. The author stresses the intellectual poverty of this aspect of left-wing politics in Spain and argues that it was this poverty which set the parameters within which the PSOE formulated its strategy for socialism. “Based on mistaken analyses of Spanish society and socio-economic development, the PSOE’s Marxism was a vital factor leading to political confusion within the party and ultimately contributing to its defeat during the Civil War.”

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

The Culture of the Stalin Period. Ed. by Hans Günther. [Studies in Russia and East Europe.] Macmillan, Basingstoke 1990; in assoc. with the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London. xxi, 291 pp. £ 52.50.

The fifteen essays in the present volume are concerned with special issues in different spheres of Stalinist culture. For instance: “Stalinism and Popular Culture” (Régine Robin), “The Birth of Socialist Realism from the Spirit of the Russian Avant-Garde” (Boris Groys), “Education and Conversion: The Road to the New Man in the Totalitarian *Bildungsroman*” (the editor), “Moscow in the 1930s and the Emergence of a New City” (Vladimir Paperny) and “The Annexation of History: Eisenstein and the Ivan Grozny Cult of the 1940s” (Bernd Uhlenbruch).

HUSBAND, WILLIAM B. *Revolution in the Factory. The Birth of the Soviet Textile Industry, 1917–1920*. Oxford University Press, New York [etc.] 1990. ix, 227 pp. £ 25.00.

This study of the textile industry of Russia’s Central Industrial Region between February 1917 and the end of 1920 holds that the workers and their representatives “displayed strong support as a group for the revolution *as they perceived it* but a much lower degree of class solidarity than is presently attributed to the workers’ movements of Petrograd and Moscow, particularly prior to the October Revolution. While class unity coalesced in 1917 and then disintegrated after October in the capitals, it never significantly transcended localism in the outlying regions of the Central Industrial Region, where the unskilled and less politically conscious predominated”.

KATZER, NIKOLAUS. *Maksim Gorkijs Weg in die russische Sozialdemokratie*. [Veröffentlichungen des Osteuropa-Institutes München, Reihe: Ge-

schichte, Band 58.] Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1990. 259 pp. DM 84.00.

This revised doctoral thesis (Frankfurt/M., 1983) reconstructs the literary and political development of Maksim Gorkij (Peshkov) during the years 1883–1907. Unlike the standard opinion the author concludes that Gorkij did not experience a straightforward political and ideological development, which “logically” led him to Social Democracy. Rather, one might speak of “jumps” and “breaks”, which “did not necessarily depend on newly acquired convictions. Whatever he brought forward as ideological thought during the revolution of 1905 had not ‘grown’ but was ‘selected’”.

MAIER, ROBERT. Die Stachanov-Bewegung 1935–1938. Der Stachanovismus als tragendes und verschärfendes Moment der Stalinisierung der sowjetischen Gesellschaft. [Quellen und Studien zur Geschichte des östlichen Europa, Band 31.] Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 1990. 441 pp. DM 80.00.

See Leo van Rossum’s review in this volume, pp. 284ff.

Nikolai Ivanovich Bukharin. A Centenary Appraisal. Ed. by Nicholas N. Kozlov and Eric D. Weitz. Praeger, New York [etc.] 1990. xviii, 169 pp. £ 34.50.

In this volume six essays about Bukharin (1888–1938) have been collected: about Bukharin’s contribution to the analysis of the world economy (Marc W. Herold), his theory of the state (John Willoughby), his theory of the transition to socialism (the first editor), “Bukharin, Eugen Varga, and the Comintern Debate on the Stabilization of Capitalism” (the first editor), “Bukharin and ‘Bukharinism’ in the Comintern, 1919–1929” (the second editor) and “The Bukharin Delegation on Science and Society: Action and Reaction in British Studies of Science” (Val Dusek).

PETHYBRIDGE, ROGER. One Step Backwards, Two Steps Forwards. Soviet Society and Politics in the New Economic Policy. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1990. xii, 453 pp. £ 48.00.

To a certain extent the present monograph is a sequel to the author’s *The Social Prelude to Stalinism*, noticed in IRSH, XIX (1974), pp. 483f. Relating local problems directly to changing ideological views during the crucial early years of the Soviet state, Professor Pethybridge examines four Russian and minority localities in 1922, near the outset of the NEP, and again at its height in 1926 and analyzes the workings of Bolshevik control mechanisms and the means of communication between the centre and the periphery in this period.

READ, CHRISTOPHER. Culture and Power in Revolutionary Russia. The Intelligentsia and the Transition from Tsarism to Communism. Macmillan, Basingstoke 1990. xii, 266 pp. £ 45.00.

This book is largely devoted to demonstrating that, “contrary to impressions derived from examining military/political and economic processes in the civil war, party policy on culture moved towards *greater* organisation and control as the civil war ended”. Consequently, the author thinks that in these years “certain foundations of ‘Stalinism’ were laid”.

Russica. Studi e ricerche sulla Russia contemporanea. A cura di Alberto Masoero e Antonello Venturi. Franco Angeli, Milano 1990. xiii, 509 pp. L. 50.000.

The fifteen essays in the present volume deal with a variety of aspects of the history of Russia/the USSR in the period from the middle of the nineteenth century up to the Second World War. Included are contributions about, among other subjects, the evaluation of Russian agriculture after 1861 by the Valuev Commission (Sergio Bertolissi), agrarian statistics in the first few years after the Revolution (Alessandro Stanziani), V. V. Lesivich and the reception of Empirio-Criticism in Russia (Daniela Steila), new directions in the historiography of the Old Believers (Pia Pera) and the movement of workers' correspondents in the 1920s (Maria Ferretti).

VON HAGEN, MARK. *Soldiers in the Proletarian Dictatorship. The Red Army and the Soviet Socialist State, 1917–1930.* [Studies of the Harriman Institute.] Cornell University Press, Ithaca [etc.] 1990. xviii, 369 pp. Ill. \$ 32.95.

This social and institutional history of the Red Army from 1917 until the collectivization drive of 1929–1930, focuses on soldiers as a social group and on an important aspect of the soldiers' political culture which the author refers to as "militarized socialism". Particular attention is paid to the regime's attempt to use the army as a "school of socialism".

Yugoslavia

SCHIERUP, CARL-ULRIK. *Migration, Socialism and the International Division of Labour. The Yugoslavian experience.* [Research in Ethnic Relations Series.] Avebury, Aldershot [etc.] 1990. xii, 339 pp. £ 35.00.

"The central aim of this book is [...] to investigate the concrete historical conditions circumscribing the development of unique systems of labour relations in Yugoslavia and their specific forms of articulation with a changing international division of labour." The author pays special attention to the problem of labour migration, describing the backgrounds to emigration and the development of modern Yugoslavian migration policy.