

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

ZAPATA, RENE. *Luttes philosophiques en U.R.S.S. 1922-1931*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1983. 335 pp. F.fr. 195.00.

The texts gathered together in the present volume pertain to the strife among several philosophical currents in the Soviet Union during the 'twenties, which later resulted in Stalin's version of dialectical materialism. Attention is paid in particular to the debate in *Pod Znamenem Marksizma*, which since its inception in 1922 served as an arena for philosophical conflicts. The annotation is excellent. Similar texts appeared before in the volumes *Kontroversen über dialektischen und mechanistischen Materialismus*, by Nikolaj Bucharin and Abram Deborin (Frankfort 1969), and *Scienza, filosofia, politica in Unione Sovietica, 1924-1939*, by Silvano Tagliagambe (Milan 1978), so that by now the most important material from the pre-1931 period has become accessible to a Western readership.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

BEAUD, MICHEL. *Le socialisme à l'épreuve de l'histoire 1800-1981*. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1982. 317 pp. F.fr. 79.00.

Without formulating a preconceived model of Socialism, this book intends to strike a balance of more than one hundred and fifty years of Socialist endeavours, failures and achievements. The author introduces the terms *bureoisie* (the employees in the offices etc.) and *techno-bureoisie* (the leading part of the *bureoisie*), and then argues that the countries that call themselves Socialist (e.g., the Soviet Union) are in fact state-collectivist and dominated by a *techno-bureoisie*. In his opinion the hope of a genuine Socialism is embodied in the leftist democratic reform movements.

BROCK, DITMAR [und] HANS-ROLF VETTER. *Alltägliche Arbeiterexistenz. Soziologische Rekonstruktionen des Zusammenhangs von Lohnarbeit und Biographie*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1982. 543 pp. DM 75.00.

The introduction of new type-setting techniques in newspaper concerns serves as a starting-point in this Marxist-inspired sociological study for investigating how technological innovations affect the lives of the workers involved. Pivotal in the authors' theory building is not the class concept, but the fact that labour power is a commodity. This enables them to connect analytically societal constraints and the individual's need of a purpose in the workers' daily lives. On the basis of extensive empirical research (biographical interviews, observation in the workplace, case-studies of plants and talks with experts) the authors then arrive at two conclusions, which they think plausible, but as yet insufficiently corroborated: the traditional incentives to work (moral, religious or instrumental) are no longer so important owing to cultural changes, and the growth of the Welfare State has lessened the sheer necessity of wage earning as a means of subsistence. Therefore, wage labour is seen not so much as enforced by economic need as dictated by social and material spurs. These theses will undoubtedly provoke controversy and further discussion.

COHEN, JEAN L. *Class and Civil Society: The Limits of Marxian Critical Theory*. Martin Robertson, Oxford 1982. xiii, 264 pp. £ 16.50.

Inspired by the work of divergent thinkers like Touraine, Habermas, Offe and Castoriadis, Professor Cohen advances an assessment of the Marxian and Marxist theories of class. She concentrates on the antinomies of method and assumptions which pervade Marx's writings. In this she traces his intellectual development, in which she distinguishes four periods: the critique of civil society prior to 1844, the first critique of political economy in 1844, the theory of historical materialism, 1845-57, and the "systemic" theory of capitalist development in the *Grundrisse* and *Capital*, 1857-83. Through an immanent critique the author intends to show that each new period can be grasped as an attempt to develop solutions or alternatives to problems arising in previous formulations of the critique of civil society. Her conclusion is that nowadays Marx's theory is still relevant, but does not sufficiently account for the multiplicity of institutions, structures of stratification or forms of social contestation around which society is both reproduced and challenged.

FEHÉR, FERENC, AGNES HELLER and GYÖRGY MÁRKUS. *Dictatorship over Needs*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1983. xiv, 314 pp. £ 22.50.

The authors of this essay, who were dismissed from their academic posts in Hungary for political reasons and left the country for Australia in 1977, give their view of Soviet-type societies in a carefully constructed argument. Dissociating themselves from the traditional Marxist approach, which designates these societies as degenerated workers' states, instances of state capitalism or manifestations of the Asiatic mode of production, the authors dissect the power relations and the structural (ir)rationalities at great length, and finally opt for the term "dictatorship over needs", meaning a social order which is "completely different from any that has existed in European

or world history to date”, and which has nothing to do with Socialism taken in whatever sense.

MARX, KARL. *Produktivkräfte und Produktionsverhältnisse. Entstehung, Funktion und Wandel eines Theorems der materialistischen Geschichtsauffassung.* Hrsg. von Helmut Reichelt und Reinhold Zech. Ullstein, Frankfurt/M., Berlin, Wien 1983. 348 pp. DM 24.80.

The present collection brings together a number of previously published texts by Marx and Engels on the connection between productive forces and relations of production, and in addition a series of fragments from other eighteenth- and nineteenth-century writers, viz., Ferguson, Millar, Smith, Ricardo, Babbage, Ure, Schulz and Liebknecht. The texts are preceded by detailed editorial introductions. Mr Zech contributes a survey of “Productive Forces and Relations of Production in the Critique of Political Economy”, and Mr Reichelt, in a stimulating essay “On the Dialectic of Productive Forces and Relations of Production: An Attempted Reconstruction”, states that Marx retained the hypothesis on the dynamics of history which in his youth he developed in the wake of Feuerbach only against his own better judgment in a later stage.

MUKERJI, CHANDRA. *From Graven Images. Patterns of Modern Materialism.* Columbia University Press, New York 1983. xv, 329 pp. Ill. \$ 30.00. (Paper: \$ 12.00.)

These loosely connected studies focus upon materialism (taken in a very broad sense) as a cultural determinant of capitalism. Professor Mukerji makes much of an early-modern hedonistic culture of mass consumption, and in this respect her book might be called a sociological counterpart to *The Birth of a Consumer Society*, which is noticed below, pp. 124f. Her professional background is not without its drawbacks. Thus, the very first chapter opens with a howler concerning potato consumption. The volume is nicely illustrated.

OPP, KARL-DIETER. *Die Entstehung sozialer Normen. Ein Integrationsversuch soziologischer, sozialpsychologischer und ökonomischer Erklärungen.* J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1983. xiv, 240 pp. DM 98.00.

Starting from the utility construct that is used in economics, the present author sets out to draw a model explaining the origin of social norms which can also be applied in sociology and social psychology. Norms are taken to be “expectations voiced by individuals to the effect that something should be or must be the case”. Whether norms are accepted and also internalized depends on their net utility; the net utility of an action is – as compared with that of other actions – greatest when this action is expected with a relatively large measure of certainty to yield relatively many favourable consequences.

PATTERSON, ORLANDO. *Slavery and Social Death. A Comparative Study.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1982. xv, 511 pp. \$ 30.00.

This voluminous book, written by an American sociologist, is an impressive study of slavery in all its manifestations, wherever and whenever. Professor Patterson approaches the phenomenon in cultural and symbolic terms rather than in terms of property or labour exploitation. Alienation and dishonour are seen as the distinctive features of slavery. The volume is based on wide reading and will no doubt make its mark as a classic on the subject. A composite index is appended.

Social structure and network analysis. Ed. by Peter V. Marsden and Nan Lin. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, London, New Delhi 1982. 319 pp. \$ 25.00. (Paper: \$ 12.50.)

Over the past two decades, and particularly during the 1970's, an approach to the study of social structures has been developing which is known as network analysis. This approach focuses on relationships between actors rather than on attributes of actors or their group membership. The present volume – containing the papers submitted to the Albany Conference on Contributions of Network Analysis to Structural Sociology, 1981 – offers a good insight into how far network analysis now has got, and into the possibilities of this approach in the study of questions like stratification, occupational mobility, belief systems, etc. Although network analysts have an imposing apparatus of sociometrical and mathematical techniques at their disposal, they have as yet very little furthered the understanding of society, their achievements being at times quite commonplace.

WILSON, MICHAEL. *Das Institut für Sozialforschung und seine Faschismusanalysen.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1982. 221 pp. DM 39.00.

This is a careful analysis of the way in which the Institute of Social Research coped with the challenge of Nazism up to 1942, notably in the *Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung*. Fromm's *Escape From Freedom* and Neumann's *Behemoth* are also discussed, albeit as rival interpretations. The author shows that the *Zeitschrift* avoided public discussions and polemics, and was, moreover, unable to provide a unified interpretation of Nazism, so that the crisis of Marxism was reflected rather than overcome.

OTHER BOOKS

HALLER, MAX. *Theorie der Klassenbildung und sozialen Schichtung.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1983. 223 pp.

HISTORY

Archives de Jules Humbert-Droz. II. Les partis communistes des pays latins et l'Internationale communiste dans les années [sic] 1923-1927. Publié sous la dir. de Siegfried Bahne. Textes ét., annotés et préfacés par Bernhard Bayerlein, Eugen Kretschmann, et Reiner Tosstorff. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht, Boston, London 1983. 1, 703 pp. D.fl. 252.00.

The first volume of this series appeared fourteen years ago, and was noticed at some length in IRSH, XV (1970), p. 484. The 331 documents that make up the present volume provide valuable glances into the political kitchen of international Communism after the fade-out of Lenin. In particular they contain fresh information on the early history of the Communist parties in France, Italy and Portugal, as well as their gradual bolshevization. A number of related documents, a copious annotation and two separate indices are appended.

Gerontologie und Sozialgeschichte. Wege zu einer historischen Betrachtung des Alters. Beiträge einer internationalen Arbeitstagung am Deutschen Zentrum für Altersfragen, Berlin, 5.-7. Juli 1982. Hrsg. von Christoph Conrad und Hans-Joachim von Kondratowitz. Deutsches Zentrum für Altersfragen e.V., Berlin 1983. vi, 523 pp. Ill. DM 11.00 plus postage.

The present volume comprises the results of a conference on "Gerontology and Social History" which was convened in West Berlin in 1982 by the German Centre of Gerontology. In a multi-disciplinary approach hypotheses and data are proffered on aging, life course, family structure, etc., in particular in Central Europe since the seventeenth century. Attention is paid to the following sets of problems: the integration of various disciplines, such as ethnology, sociology and demography, in the analysis of old age; case-studies of the connection between life story and socio-cultural background, notably based on "ego documents"; the living conditions (e.g., consumer habits) of old people over the centuries; and the effects of socio-political intervention on the shaping of the last phase of life.

History and Class. Essential Readings in Theory and Interpretation. Ed. by R. S. Neale. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1983. x, 318 pp. £ 19.50.

This is a companion to Professor Neale's *Class in English History 1680-1850* (cf. IRSH, XXVII (1982), p. 120), and gathers together views on questions of class and class-consciousness of longer standing and held to be still relevant. The first part collects studies and fragments by Asa Briggs, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Gareth Stedman Jones and Craig Calhoun, all reflecting on the language, perceptions and concepts involved. The second part is more

descriptive and offers extracts and treatises by E. P. Thompson, Harold Perkin, Peter Laslett, John Foster, Gertrude Himmelfarb and the editor. In a thorough epilogue Professor Neale urges a well-considered use of the class concept, and more in general propagates his conviction "that a theoretical path *is* the only path to historical knowledge".

KAELBLE, HARTMUT. *Industrialisierung und soziale Ungleichheit. Europa im 19. Jahrhundert. Eine Bilanz.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1983. 237 pp. DM 39.00.

The present volume sets out to assess recent research into the correlation between industrialization and social inequality, as it is to be found in scholarly works in English, French and German. The author defines social inequality as the uneven "distribution of scarce material and immaterial commodities and services within a society", and investigates its several forms, such as inequality in the field of income and wealth, in the workplace, in schooling and housing, vis-a-vis illness and death, and with regard to social stratification. The survey of the aspects under discussion leads to the tentative conclusion that social inequality increased during the actual industrial revolution, to come to a standstill and/or to lessen towards the end of the nineteenth century.

Old Age in Preindustrial Society. Ed. by Peter N. Stearns. Holmes & Meier Publishers, Inc., New York, London 1982 [*recte* 1983]. vii, 280 pp. Ill. \$ 29.75.

According to many gerontologists pre-industrial times were something like the golden age of old age. The essays that make up the present volume, and which deal with the condition and the status of the aged in pre-industrial Europe and in India, point a different way, especially in so far as the lower orders are concerned. There is also a (reprinted) contribution on "Historical Change in the Household Structure of the Elderly in Economically Developed Societies", by Daniel Scott Smith.

The Pursuit of Urban History. Ed. by Derek Fraser and Anthony Sutcliffe. Edward Arnold, London 1983. xxx, 482 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 35.00.

This collection of essays, deriving from a conference held in memory of H. J. Dyos in 1980, is, according to the editors, "an attempt to take the pulse of urban history in the early 1980s". The 23 chapters are spread over three "books", each of them again comprising two or three parts. Books I ("Defining the Urban") and III ("In Pursuit of Urban History") are especially concerned with methodology and theory, but the middle one offers material that is of immediate socio-historical interest. Its eight chapters deal with, *inter alia*, the working-class household in the Victorian city (M. J. Daunton), "The Middle Class and British Towns and Cities of the Industrial Revolution, 1780-1870" (R. J. Morris), and "Urban Society and the Petty Bourgeoisie in Nineteenth-Century Britain" (Geoffrey Crossick).

Sex and Class in Women's History. Ed. by Judith L. Newton, Mary P. Ryan and Judith R. Walkowitz. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1983. ix, 270 pp. Ill. £ 4.95.

The essays that make up the present volume all initially appeared in the American *Feminist Studies*, and deal with widely divergent subjects. Freud's classic "Fragment of an Analysis of a Case of Hysteria" is re-interpreted by Maria Ramas, who argues that in his analysis of the hysteric "Dora" (the woman behind the name was Ida Bauer, the sister of Otto Bauer) Freud partly drew the wrong conclusions, because his thinking was patriarchal. Other contributions treat of themes like "Servants, Sexual Relations and the Risks of Illegitimacy in London, 1801-1900" (John R. Gillis) and "Class and Gender in Victorian England" (Leonore Davidoff). More theoretical are "Examining Family History" (Rayna Rapp, Ellen Ross and Renate Bridenthal), in which, among other things, an illuminating distinction is made between the concepts household and family, and "The Doubled Vision of Feminist Theory", in which Joan Kelly argues that it is the simultaneous operation of relations of class and of sex/gender that perpetuates both patriarchy and capitalism.

TODOROV, NIKOLAI. *The Balkan City, 1400-1900*. University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1983. xxvii, 641 pp. Ill. \$ 30.00.

This is an English translation of a study which was originally published in Bulgarian in 1972, and has also appeared in Russian and French versions. Basing himself primarily on original Ottoman sources, the author traces the development of the city in the former Balkan provinces of the Ottoman Empire, with the exclusion of Walachia, Moldavia and the Western parts of the peninsula. So many data have been collected that they had to be processed statistically. They afford a remarkably good insight into property relations and social stratification. Against this background it also becomes clear how gradually a class differentiation between merchants and artisans was taking form.

WALLERSTEIN, IMMANUEL, Ed. *Labor in the World Social Structure*. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, London, New Delhi 1983. 256 pp. \$ 25.00.

The present volume is based on the First US-USSR Colloquium on World Labor and Social Change, held at Binghamton, New York, in 1980. Contrary to what might be gathered from the title the essays collected refer to only part of the world social structure, viz., developed and underdeveloped capitalism. The three very short Soviet contributions (by Timur Timofeev, Aleksandr Galkin and Dimitrij V. Kučerenco) are non-committal and impeccably Marxist-Leninist, but can hardly be called interesting. Melvyn Dubofsky's "Workers' Movements in North America, 1873-1970: A Preliminary Analysis" deserves attention indeed. He arrives at the conclusion that "the impact of war and its aftermath – economic, social, and political – is the factor (perhaps even the independent variable) most

closely correlated with rises in union membership, strike rates, and all forms of worker militancy." The importance of the war factor to the development of the workers' movement is also underlined in Mark Selden's essay on "The Proletariat, Revolutionary Change, and the State in China and Japan, 1850-1950". Enlightening is also "The Formation of an Industrial Proletariat in Southern Africa: The Second Phase, 1921-1949", by John Higginson, but "The Labor Movement in Twentieth-Century Western Europe", by Giovanni Arrighi, does not evince a good factual grounding and is too hasty in its generalizations.

WIENAND, PETER. Der "geborene" Rebell. Rudolf Rocker. Leben und Werk. Karin Kramer Verlag, Berlin 1981. 479 pp. Ill. DM 49.80.

Several smaller studies have already been devoted to the eventful life of the Anarchist activist and writer Rudolf Rocker (1873-1958). The present volume differs from these earlier attempts in that it is larger and more detailed. Basing himself on extensive research, including the Rocker papers in the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, Mr Wienand succeeds in sketching a lively portrait of this German of working-class parents who, a Social Democrat at first, took a radical turn, was exiled more than once and remained faithful to his ideals. The author tends to let admiration override critical judgment and often loses sight of the broader social context.

Women, the Family, and Freedom. The Debate in Documents. Ed. by Susan Groag Bell [and] Karen M. Offen. Vol. I. 1750-1880. Vol. II. 1880-1950. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1983. xiv, 561 pp.; xiii, 474 pp. \$ 32.50; 30.00. (Paper: \$ 14.95; 13.95.)

This collection of 263 primary source documents gives an idea of the public debate on the role of women in Western society, which has been raging ever since the Enlightenment. In the discussions there were clearly two conflicting themes. The first was the realization with a steadily growing number of women that the men's fight for individual and political freedom, waged against State and Church, bore directly upon their own subordinate situation in the patriarchal family. The second was the explicit concern of men in positions of political and intellectual authority to maintain the allotted roles of the sexes. The stubborn character of the two themes is brought out very well in the documents. The whole is divided into six parts, corresponding to the usual partition of modern history. The texts (many of them translated into English for the first time) are preceded by informative introductions and headnotes.

ZAGORIN, PEREZ. Rebels and rulers, 1500-1660. Vol. I. Society, states, and early modern revolution. Agrarian and urban rebellions. Vol. II. Provincial rebellion. Revolutionary civil wars, 1560-1660. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1982. viii, 280 pp.; vii, 231 pp. £ 20.00; 18.00. (Paper: £ 6.95; 5.95.)

In the present two volumes Professor Zagorin, who rejects the Marxist theory of bourgeois revolution as being inadequate, evolves his own classification of early-modern revolutions. He distinguishes five types, four of which he subjects to a closer historical-structural investigation: urban rebellion, either of plebeian and lower-order groups against urban elites and governments or of urban communities against external royal and state authority (France, Naples and Spain); agrarian rebellion of peasants and others against landlord and/or state authority (German Peasants' War, Kett's rebellion and French disturbances); provincial, regional and separatist rebellion of provincial societies or dependent territories against their monarchical state centre (*inter alia*, Portugal, Scotland and Ireland); and full-scale civil war against monarchies rallying round noble and aristocratic leadership, and involving the entire society: the Dutch Revolt (1566-1609), the French rebellions (1562-98 and 1648-53), and the Great Rebellion in England.

OTHER BOOKS

- LASLETT, JOHN H. M. *Nature's Noblemen: The Fortunes of the Independent Collier in Scotland and the American Midwest, 1855-1889*. Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles 1983. ix, 87 pp. Maps.
- WOLFE, BERTRAM D. *A Life in Two Centuries. An Autobiography*. Introd. by Leonard S[c]hapiro. Stein and Day, Publishers, New York 1981. 728 pp. Ill.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AMERICA

Canada

- KEALEY, GREGORY S. [and] BRYAN D. PALMER. *Dreaming of what might be. The Knights of Labor in Ontario, 1880-1900*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1982. xv, 487 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 30.00.

The authors of this quite readable study set out to apply the insights and modes of investigation elaborated by recent labour history from below to the Knights of Labor in Ontario. Though failing, for all their intentions, to analyze the development of the workplace, they still manage to give a fairly comprehensive picture of the "Noble and Holy Order". Structure, rise and fall of the organization are well brought out, and the many rituals and symbols it used are explained in an interesting manner. It is shown convincingly that the Knights of Labor did not deviate from a supposed standard of North American labour development, but are to be seen as the outcome of considerable structural changes that took place between 1860 and 1890.

Peru

BLANCHARD, PETER. *The Origins of the Peruvian Labor Movement, 1883-1919*. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1982. xx, 212 pp. \$ 23.95.

The present study describes the history of the Peruvian labour movement from the end of the War of the Pacific up to January 1919, when the eight-hour working day was introduced by governmental order. Dr Blanchard sketches how the first organizations of artisans came into being (mutual-aid societies, but also Church-directed confraternities and workers' brotherhoods), often to enter into bonds with the State apparatus, so that they increasingly lost their hold. It also becomes clear how the recovery of certain sectors of the Peruvian economy that were dependent on export engendered a new workers' movement inspired by Anarchism and Syndicalism, which manifested itself, among other things, in the first general strike of April 1911. The study is rather conventional as to its method, but offers a great deal of information.

United States of America

Down & Out in the Great Depression. Letters from the "Forgotten Man". Ed. by Robert S. McElvaine. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1983. xvii, 251 pp. Ill. \$ 23.00. (Paper: \$ 8.95.)

By the early months of 1933 thirteen or fourteen million people were out of work in the United States — about a quarter of the total number of workers. The newly elected President Franklin D. Roosevelt inspired many of the depression victims with great confidence, and so innumerable letters were addressed to him in which the "down and out" wrote of their problems, hopes and desires. Some 15,000,000 of these letters have been preserved. Of the 15,000 examined by Professor McElvaine a small selection of two hundred letters are included in the present collection. They reveal the moods of the unemployed far better than any scholarly treatise possibly could.

EISENSTEIN, SARAH. *Give us bread but give us roses. Working women's consciousness in the United States, 1890 to the First World War*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1983. v, 207 pp. £ 5.95.

This stimulating book contains fragments from a study on attitudes of American working women that was never finished because of the untimely death of its author. Mrs Eisenstein has used, among other things, books of advice for girls and women entering the labour market, and shows how the ideologies were structured which at the time conditioned the self-perception of female wage earners. The fragments are placed within the context of the present-day debate on working-class women by Harold Benenson in an introductory essay and by Nancy Cott in an epilogue.

FRIEDMAN, LAWRENCE J. *Gregarious Saints. Self and Community in American Abolitionism, 1830-1870*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1982. xi, 344 pp. £ 20.00.

The present author has confined himself to the radical or "immediatist" wing of the abolitionist movement and, moreover, to those who took up the cause during the 1830's. He is especially interested in the psychological make-up of these men and women, which in his opinion moved between the poles of "the fellowship of collectivity" and "the piety of individuality".

A History of the American Worker. Ed. by Richard B. Morris. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1983. vi, 271 pp. Ill. \$ 27.50. (Paper: \$ 7.95.)

The contributions to the present volume, which was published on the occasion of the Bicentennial, offer a bird's-eye view of the struggle and the attempts at organization of the American workers since the eighteenth century. Six successive periods are dealt with in short by different authors. The editor discusses the colonial era, and then follow outlines of the early Republic up to and including the Civil War (Edward Pessen), the Knights of Labor (David Montgomery), the early AFL and – to a less extent – the IWW (Philip Taft), the workers' movement in depression and war (Irving Bernstein), and the post-war developments (Jack Barbash). A seventh contribution is devoted to the system of collective bargaining in the USA, which is considered to be unique (John T. Dunlop). The whole is rounded off with a glossary and a chronology.

KEIL, HARTMUT and JOHN B. JENTZ, Eds. *German Workers in Industrial Chicago, 1850-1910: A Comparative Perspective*. Northern Illinois University Press, DeKalb 1983. viii, 252 pp. Ill. \$ 22.50.

Though it is well-known that German immigrant workers played an important part in the early American labour movement, they have only got scant attention from scholars, and so these thirteen essays (originating from a symposium held in Chicago in 1981 and organized by the Chicago Project based at the America Institute of the University of Munich) are innovating if only because of the questions they raise. They deal with four themes concerning the place of German immigrant workers in American urban society (occupational patterns, cultural systems), industrialization and the transformation of work (job-control conflicts, union formation), neighbourhood and everyday life, and politics and culture (municipal culture, radicalism, etc.).

KIRP, DAVID L. *Just Schools. The Idea of Racial Equality in American Education*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1982. xiii, 374 pp. \$ 19.95.

The Supreme Court's 1954 decision, in *Brown v. Board of Education*, that officially maintained that racial separation is unconstitutional, led to a

fundamental transformation of the idea of racial justice. The original demand that segregation should be taken seriously as a problem was converted into the objective of district-wide desegregation together with reform of the educational programme. The experiences in five Bay Area cities (San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond and Sausalito) serving as illustration, Professor Kirp demonstrates that the intended overturn in racial relations at school has only been achieved on a limited scale. He concludes his argument with some proposals for further reform.

Labor in New Mexico. Unions, Strikes, and Social History since 1881. Ed. by Robert Kern. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque 1983. x, 349 pp. Ill. \$ 24.95.

The present collection of eight essays constitutes the first more detailed study of the labour history of New Mexico. In this state the pioneer unionists were the railway workers – organized within the Knights of Labor –, to whom Robert W. Larson devotes a contribution. The early miners, whose attempts at unionization did not come off very well up to World War I, though they did go on strike several times, are noticed only in passing by the editor. The famous “Salt of the Earth” strike of the miners at Hanover (October 1950 until January 1952), on the other hand, gets a great deal of attention in the longest essay (by Jack Cargill). Other contributions deal with, *inter alia*, the position of farm women and the development of the labour legislation. For all its heterogeneous composition the collection is still very useful.

MAJKA, LINDA C. [and] THEO J. MAJKA. Farm Workers, Agribusiness, and the State. Temple University Press, Philadelphia 1982. xi, 346 pp. \$ 24.95.

The authors of this study, who worked briefly as boycott organizers for the United Farm Workers during the mid 1970's, dissect the history of the farm workers in California since the 1870's in a theoretically sophisticated manner. They are quite convincing when demonstrating that the agricultural growers systematically tried to keep wages to a minimum by playing ethnic groups off against each other and by obstructing all efforts at unionization, in which on the whole they were supported by the actions and policies of the State. By analyzing the farm workers' resistance the authors arrive at the conclusion that it is no longer possible to maintain the often heard allegation that unskilled workers are mostly concerned about wage questions: “Instead, we have found that nonwage, qualitative issues have a prominence at least equal to that of wages in many farm worker strikes.”

MANN, RALPH. After the Gold Rush. Society in Grass Valley and Nevada City, California 1849-1870. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1982. xv, 300 pp. Ill. \$ 25.00.

The present study deals with the early history of the two largest Californian

mining towns. The author bases himself upon the manuscript schedules of the 1850-70 Censuses, which supplied information on occupations, ethnicity, household size and composition, and real and personal property holding, and upon source materials such as newspapers and town directories. He pictures two boom towns, initially peopled with men only, who resided in one or the other of the two town districts dependent on their livelihood (they were either miners or shopkeepers) and kept to different styles of living. It is shown that at a later stage with the arrival of women and children the social composition of the two places altered, and that Grass Valley became more affluent and therefore more saddled with social conflicts than Nevada City. A notable shortcoming of the study is that the reader does not get a good notion of the property relations. Demographical, social and economic data are to be found in an appendix, which makes the book easier to read.

NASH, MICHAEL. *Conflict and Accommodation. Coal Miners, Steel Workers, and Socialism, 1890-1920.* [Contributions in Labor History, No 11.] Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1982. xix, 197 pp. \$ 27.50.

Central in this study is the failure of American Socialism. Basing himself on a quantitative analysis of the electoral behaviour of coal miners and steel workers, fighting fierce conflicts with their bosses between 1894 and 1916, the author arrives at the conclusion that strikes, it is true, led temporarily to a radicalization of the workers and to a sharp increase in Socialist and Populist votes, but that nevertheless the Democratic and Republican parties regained control before long. The author cannot account satisfactorily for this "dialectic of conflict and accommodation", which he thinks is typically American.

ASIA

Japan

CRUMP, JOHN. *The Origins of Socialist Thought in Japan.* Croom Helm, London, Canberra; St. Martin's Press, New York 1983. xxiv, 374 pp. £ 15.95.

This mimeographed book, intended as the first part of a longer work, offers, apart from a number of illuminating sketches of the societal development in Japan from the Meiji Restoration to the end of the Great Rice Riots in 1918, a detailed description of how various Socialist ideologies were received and elaborated. It appears that Social Democratic ideas prevailed until the end of the Russian-Japanese War, while Anarchism seized the initiative in the period immediately following. The strong influence exerted by European, American and Russian currents is unmistakable in all stages.

*AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA***Australia**

WATERS, MALCOLM. *Strikes in Australia. A sociological analysis of industrial conflict.* George Allen & Unwin, Sydney, London, Boston 1982. xii, 239 pp. A\$ 22.95. (Paper: A\$ 11.95.)

The present volume is above all a quantitative analysis of the development of the "strike volume" in Australia. This is split into three components, viz., frequency, size and duration, which are nicely visualized as the three dimensions of a number of parallelepipeds. Dr Waters is a sociologist who is interested in helping to moderate industrial conflict, but who has not done any historical research of his own. Nor does he seem to be familiar with the relevant studies by Frank Farrell (cf. *IRSH*, XXVII (1982), p. 249).

EUROPE

Europäische Arbeiterbewegungen im 19. Jahrhundert. Deutschland, Österreich, England und Frankreich im Vergleich. Mit Beiträgen von John Breuilly, Dieter Dowe, Heinz-Gerhard Haupt, Jürgen Kocka, Helmut Konrad [und] Sidney Pollard. Hrsg. von Jürgen Kocka. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1983. 169 pp. DM 18.80.

With one exception the contributions collected in this volume are papers delivered at a conference of historians in Münster in 1982. Their primary aim is to elucidate the history of the German workers' movement — and in particular the division into "bourgeois" and "proletarian" democracy, which here took place at a relatively early stage — by means of contrasting it with other labour movements (France, Britain) and examining various types of evolution within the German-language movement itself. Apart from a lucid introductory essay by the editor there are contributions by Sidney Pollard (Britain), Heinz-Gerhard Haupt (France), Dieter Dowe (the Rhineland and Wurtemberg), Helmut Konrad (Austria), and John Breuilly (Britain and Germany).

GEARY, DICK. *European Labour Protest 1848-1939.* Methuen, London 1984. 191 pp. £ 4.25.

—. *Arbeiterprotest und Arbeiterbewegung in Europa 1848-1939.* Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1983. 203 pp. DM 38.00.

The first-mentioned volume is a cheap facsimile reprint of a book which first appeared in 1981, and was critically noticed at some length in *IRSH*, XXVII (1982), p. 250. The second volume is a very apt translation by Holger Fließbach. In the latter the author has slightly expanded the text and worked in some of the recent literature, but unlike the English original this has no index.

KONRAD, HELMUT (Hrsg.) *Die deutsche und die österreichische Arbeiterbewegung zur Zeit der Zweiten Internationale. Protokoll des bilateralen Symposiums DDR-Österreich vom 30.9. bis 3.10.1981 in Linz.* Europaverlag, Wien 1982. vii, 154 pp. S 128.

The present volume contains the papers submitted to the second bilateral symposium of social historians from Austria and the GDR, which was held at Linz University in 1981. Four of the six contributions deal with German-Austrian relations: at the governmental level (Konrad Canis), in the field of political organization (Jutta Seidel), and in that of ideology (the editor and Harald Koth). Then there is an outline of the nascent workers' movement in the Trentino by Gerhard Oberkofler, and a detailed review essay by Josef Ehmer, devoted to the working-class family in a comparative perspective, 1850-1930, rounds off the collection.

Late Marx and the Russian Road. Marx and 'the peripheries of capitalism'. A case presented by Teodor Shanin (ed.). Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Melbourne, Henley 1983 [*recte* 1984]. x, 286 pp. £ 12.95.

Apart from a couple of earlier published Marx texts on the Russian road to Socialism, the body of which consists of the well-known letters and drafts from the correspondence with Vera Zasulič, the present volume contains a number of writings by Černyševskij, documents and writings from the *Narodnaja Volja*, and a few other texts. The concluding essay by the editor on the relation between Marxism and the vernacular revolutionary traditions is most fertile of ideas. While the Japanese discussions on the subject are duly taken notice of in a contribution by Haruki Wada, the very large German research is apparently unknown territory to the other contributors. Not only Harstick's Kovalevskij studies (cf. IRSH, XXIII (1978), pp. 451f.) are ignored, but also other extremely relevant works, such as Geierhos's monograph on Vera Zasulič (cf. *ibid.*, p. 174) and Ziemke's *Marxismus und Narodničestvo* (cf. IRSH, XXVI, pp. 131f.).

Austria

BUNZL, JOHN [und] BERND MARIN. *Antisemitismus in Österreich. Sozialhistorische und soziologische Studien. Mit einem Vorwort von Anton Pelinka.* Inn-Verlag, Innsbruck 1983. 298 pp. S 320.

Austria is one of the countries with the most blatant antisemitic traditions, and therefore it is very satisfactory that two Austrian intellectuals should have tackled this question. The first essay in the above volume is by Dr Bunzl (cf. IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 280) and deals with history. He places the two major manifestations of antisemitism, as to be found with the German nationalists and the Christian Socials, against the background of the very large nineteenth-century petty bourgeoisie. After the First World War these two varieties did not change, but their influence was growing. In the period

1934-45 matters came to a head. After World War II antisemitism was “re-privatized” according to the author, and so came to be a “mass internalized taboo”. The second and larger part of the volume contains four sociological contributions by Mr Marin, all referring to this new antisemitism. One is a textual analysis of a series of articles in the *Kronen-Zeitung* of 1974 on the Jews in Austria, and another offers a survey of the results of opinion polls on antisemitism, 1946-82. On a more general plane the author discusses the after-effects of Nazism and “antisemitism without antisemites”.

PERFAHL, BRIGITTE. *Marx oder Lassalle? Zur ideologischen Position der österreichischen Arbeiterbewegung 1869-1889. Mit Beiträgen von Helmut Konrad und Hermann Kepplinger.* Europaverlag, Wien 1982. ix, 327 pp. S 188.

The present author tries to apply the quantitative content analysis of texts current in sociology to a random sample of Viennese Social Democratic periodicals. She poses the following problem: “Did Marxism become the dominant ideology as Austrian Social Democracy was developing during the period 1869-89, or was it at the time unable to prevail against other ideological currents?” It turns out that at this stage vital elements of notably the ideas of Lassalle (e.g., the conception of the State) held good and exerted great influence. Dr Perfahl is seconded by Messrs Konrad and Kepplinger, who place the textual analysis in a wider political and economic context.

Belgium

PUISSANT, JEAN. *L'évolution du mouvement ouvrier socialiste dans le Borinage.* Palais des Académies, Bruxelles n.d. [1982.] 696 pp. Maps. B.fr. 1200.

The twofold aim of this circumstantial study is to give a descriptive account of the history of the workers' movement in the Borinage up to the Second World War, and to put the movement in a wider context of economic and social development. After a survey of the spontaneous strikes in the period 1830-65 the first difficult attempts at organization are related; these started in 1868-69 and led to definitive results after 1885. Dr Puissant traces the later events up to the 1930's with precision, and also carefully analyzes the development and transformations of the organizational structures.

Eire – Ireland

GREAVES, C. DESMOND. *The Irish Transport and General Workers' Union. The Formative Years 1909-1923.* Gill and Macmillan, Dublin 1982. ix, 363 pp. £ 15.00.

Right at the beginning the author states that he has prepared his book with the average trade-union activist in mind. Indeed the result is not exactly

a scholarly work. The making of the ITGWU is largely, though not exclusively, seen in terms of "giants": "The ITGWU in its early days flourished under the influence of some of the most dynamic characters of western European Labour history. Larkin was the most spectacular of these, and Larkinism is the name of the ill-defined syndicalist tendency that died at the hands of its creator". Mr Greaves has not used any sources of police or governmental provenance. In spite of all this the volume may be said to supply a want, notably as regards the years after Connolly's death.

Irish Peasants. Violence & Political Unrest 1780-1914. Ed. by Samuel Clark [and] James S. Donnelly, Jr. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison; Manchester University Press, Manchester 1983. xiii, 454 pp. Maps. \$ 35.00; £ 19.50.

These ten original essays take up some slightly neglected questions from Irish agrarian history, such as the impact of taxation, rural sectarianism, agrarian politics in Ulster, and agricultural labourers. Subjects that have been better researched, such as the Tenant League and the land war, hardly come up for discussion. There are three main themes: the nature of traditional rural collective action during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the distinctive patterns of collective action in Ulster, and rural collective action in its various facets during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The studies, for the greater part founded on primary source materials, show how the opposition between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Ulster consolidated by the end of the eighteenth century, to ease off for a while after 1870 owing to the land question and to become acute again in the mid 1880's. In an excellent introduction the editors put the Irish peasants' resistance in an international comparative framework.

France

BRUNET, JEAN-PAUL. *Histoire du Parti communiste français (1920-1982).* Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1982. 128 pp. F.fr. 18.50.

This is another brief outline of the history of the PCF to be marketed by the same publishing house (cf. *IRSH*, XXVIII (1983), p. 364). The present author, who has never been either Communist or anti-Communist, provides an informed and matter-of-fact account, which has the additional advantage of being conveniently organized.

CROSS, GARY S. *Immigrant Workers in Industrial France. The Making of a New Laboring Class.* Temple University Press, Philadelphia 1983. x, 297 pp. \$ 29.95.

The present study is mainly concerned with the exertions of the French authorities to regulate the supply of immigrant workers during the inter-war years. After 1918 there was an influx of foreign labour, also because of the

demographic hole created by the war and declining birth rates, and this resulted in a system of immigration control, which clearly prefigures the government-stimulated immigration as it was to become fairly normal in Western Europe from the 1950's onward. Although socially committed, the author has kept his account matter-of-fact.

DESBROUSSES, HELENE. *Instituteurs et Professeurs*. Préface de Pierre Vilar. EDIRES, Roubaix 1983. 465 pp. F.fr. 66.00.

This study concentrates on the distinction, usual in France, between teachers in primary education (*instituteurs*) and those in secondary and university education (*professeurs*). The author uses a theoretical framework that bears the stamp of Marxism to investigate the nascence of higher education in the Middle Ages, the rise of public education and the *instituteur* in the wake of the French Revolution, and the interaction of the two systems since then, considered in the light of the struggles and compromises between social classes.

Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier français. Publié sous la dir. de Jean Maitron. Tome XVI. Tome XVII. Tome XVIII. Tome XIX. Tome XX. Tome XXI. Quatrième partie: 1914-1939. De la Première à la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Introduction. A. Ba à Berm. Bern à Bore. Bore à By. Ca à Cesa. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1981; 1982; 1983; 1984. 509 pp.; 380 pp.; 428 pp.; 444 pp.; 427 pp.; 364 pp. F.fr. 200.00 per vol.

The fourth series of the DBMOF is going to comprise well over twice the number of volumes and articles of the three preceding ones put together. The introductory Vol. XVI begins by listing by Department those to be included, and further mentions the delegates at the successive CGT, CGTU and SFIO congresses, the members of the *Commission Administrative Permanente*, etc. In Vols XVII-XXI Léon Blum has been allotted over seventeen pages, while the Communists Aragon, Billoux and Cachin have got about eleven pages each. Along with a host of minor activists marginal figures such as Breton and Camus are also included, and so are "renegades" like Barbé, Belin and Célor.

ESTEBE, JEAN. *Les ministres de la République 1871-1914*. Préface de Maurice Agulhon. Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1982. 255 pp. Maps. F.fr. 120.00.

This well-researched and well-written monograph, a considerably abridged version of the author's State-doctorate thesis, is a pioneering analysis of the French governing elite between 1871 and 1914. With the exception of the Ministers of the armed forces most of these men were self-made parliamentarians from the provinces, who remained in close contact with the grass-roots of their constituency and thus greatly contributed to the stability of the Third Republic, in spite of its notorious personnel turnover. The

volume is provided with numerous maps, diagrams and tables, as well as an index of names.

Die Französische Revolution – zufälliges oder notwendiges Ereignis? – La Révolution française – produit de la contingence ou de la nécessité? Akten des internationalen Symposions an der Universität Bamberg vom 4.-7. Juni / Actes du colloque à l'université de Bamberg du 4 au 7 juin 1979. Hrsg. von Eberhard Schmitt und Rolf Reichardt. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München, Wien 1983. 3 vols. viii, 191 pp.; vii, 152 pp.; vii, 164 pp. DM 234.00.

The present volumes contain the proceedings of a symposium held at Bamberg on the question whether the French Revolution was inevitable or accidental. In the seventeen specialist papers on different aspects of eighteenth-century French society several fundamental issues are raised. How much autonomy had the State apparatus during the revolution, and to what extent did the revolution further the tendencies towards bureaucratization? In how far was it really a bourgeois revolution, as it is asserted by the Marxists? Did the revolution mean a radical socio-economic change, or was it rather a political-ideological break? The contributions, every single one of them made by a distinguished historian (George Rudé, George V. Taylor, Roland Mousnier, Albert Soboul and others), led to interesting discussions, which are summarized in Vol. 3.

HAUBTMANN, PIERRE. Pierre-Joseph Proudhon. Sa vie et sa pensée (1809-1849). Beauchesne, Paris 1982. 1140 pp. F.fr. 228.00.

The Roman Catholic priest Pierre Hauptmann produced no less than four doctorate theses on Proudhon. Only one of these appeared in print during his lifetime, and was noticed in IRSH, XV (1970), p. 327. The other three were published after his death in 1971, viz., those noticed in IRSH, XXVI (1981), p. 234, and XXVII, p. 373, and, last but not least, the present account of the first forty years of Proudhon's life. This voluminous biographical study traces the development of his personality and his thought in such detail that it will be impossible to replace it for many years to come. The text of *Proudhon, Marx et la pensée allemande* is incorporated here almost *verbatim*. An index of names is appended.

MENÉTRA, JACQUES-LOUIS. —, Compagnon vitrier au 18e siècle. Journal de ma vie. Prés. par Daniel Roche. Montalba, Paris 1982. 429 pp. Maps. F.fr. 90.00.

While for people of the privileged classes it was not unusual to write an autobiography, certainly not during the *ancien régime*, members of the lower orders were not of those, on the whole, who put their memoirs easily in writing, and therefore the above volume is exceptional. Ménétra, a journeyman glazier born in Paris in 1738, tells about his youth, his ex-

periences as a journeyman, his erotic adventures, and his thoughts on religion and freedom. The text is provided with a short annotation and an excellent commentary by Professor Roche, whose interesting book on the popular culture of eighteenth-century Paris was noticed in *IRSH*, XXVII (1982), p. 374.

MICHEL, LOUISE. *Souvenirs et aventures de ma vie*. Ed. prép. par Daniel Armogathe. La Découverte/Maspero, Paris 1983. 437 pp. F.fr. 130.00.

Immediately after her death in January 1905 the Parisian weekly *La Vie Populaire* (subtitled *Journal Hebdomadaire de Romans*) started serializing a second version of Louise Michel's memoirs, and continued this in 160 instalments. The present volume consists of selections from that posthumously published work, with a focus on the years not covered by the *Mémoires* of 1886, notably the long stay in London. There is no index whatever.

SANDRIN, JEAN. *Enfants trouvés, enfants ouvriers. XVIIIe-XIXe siècle*. Aubier, Paris 1982. 256 pp. Ill. F.fr. 50.00.

The exposure and the industrial employment of children are treated here in a single volume, but although industrialists were keen on hiring children in public custody, the author fails to establish a significant connection. However, this is not to say that his treatment of both phenomena is without interest. The plight of the children especially in the textile industry, the law of 1841 and its difficult enforcement are the principal topics of nineteenth-century history to come up for discussion.

Soziale und politische Konflikte im Frankreich des Ancien Régime. Hrsg. von Klaus Malettke. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1982. xiii, 189 pp. DM 68.00.

The present Vol. 2 of the *Studien aus dem Forschungsprojektschwerpunkt "Soziale Mobilität im frühmodernen Staat: Bürgertum und Ämterwesen" am Fachbereich 13 (Geschichtswissenschaften) der Freien Universität Berlin* contains six studies, of different length, on social and political conflicts from the sixteenth century to the French Revolution. Ilja Mieck deals with the Massacre of St Bartholomew, the editor with the Fronde, René Pillorget with the seventeenth-century peasant revolts, Jean-Pierre Goubert with demographical developments (both contributions are in German), Michael Erbe with the social origins of the French Revolution, and Kuno Böse with the venal-office issue.

SUTHERLAND, DONALD. *The Chouans. The Social Origins of Popular Counter-Revolution in Upper Brittany, 1770-1796*. Oxford University Press, Oxford 1982. xiii, 360 pp. Maps. £ 25.00.

This book sheds much light on the social and economic history of Upper Brittany during the last decades of the eighteenth century, but it hardly offers a socio-historical explanation why people did or did not actually

join the counter-revolution. They certainly did not take sides on class lines, and “Inarticulate and unconscious as it was, the countryside’s notion of community was a critical factor in the ideological make-up of chouannerie.” Dr Sutherland has worked up an impressive amount of unpublished source materials.

OTHER BOOKS

COLEMAN, WILLIAM. *Death Is A Social Disease. Public Health and Political Economy in Early Industrial France.* The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1982. xxi, 322 pp. Ill.

Histoire économique et sociale de la France. Dirigée par Fernand Braudel et Ernest Labrousse. Tome I: De 1450 à 1660. Vol. 1. L’Etat et la Ville. Par Pierre Chaunu et Richard Gascon. Vol. 2. Paysannerie et croissance. Par Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie et Michel Morineau. Tome II: Des derniers temps de l’âge seigneurial aux préludes de l’âge industriel (1660-1789). Par Ernest Labrousse, Pierre Léon, Pierre Goubert [e.a.] Tome III: L’avènement de l’ère industrielle (1789 – années 1880). Par Pierre Léon, Maurice Lévy-Leboyer, André Armengaud [e.a.] Tome IV: L’ère industrielle et la société d’aujourd’hui (siècle 1880-1980). Par Jean Bouvier, André Armengaud, Pierre Barral [e.a.] Vol. 1. Panoramas de l’ère industrielle (années 1880 – années 1970). Ambiguïtés des débuts et croissance effective (années 1880-1914). Vol. 2. Le temps des Guerres mondiales et de la grande Crise (1914 – vers 1950). Vol. 3. Années 1950 à nos jours. Conclusions générales. Par Fernand Braudel, Ernest Labrousse [et] Jean Bouvier. Index thématique général des 8 volumes. Par Anne-Marie Suratteau. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1977; 1970; 1976; 1979; 1980; 1982. 487, xi pp.; 559 pp.; xvi, 779 pp.; 1085, xxxv pp. (in 2 vols); 584 pp.; 389 pp.; 861 pp. Ill. Maps.

Germany

ALBRECHT, WILLY. *Fachverein – Berufsgewerkschaft – Zentralverband. Organisationsprobleme der deutschen Gewerkschaften 1870-1890.* Verlag Neue Gesellschaft GmbH, Bonn 1982. 615 pp. DM 98.00.

From the late 1860’s onwards German trade unionism was divided into two main branches: the liberal unions, affiliated to the *Verband der deutschen Gewerkvereine*, and those which leaned to Social Democracy. For a long time the latter did not manage to set up a central body, at first, up to 1875, because Social Democracy itself was split up into two political parties, and later because of governmental repression, which culminated in the Anti-Socialist Law stamping out nearly all trade unions of Social Democratic orientation, so that they had to be re-started at a local level. The main emphasis in this elaborate study is on the confederation process, laborious with the Social Democratic unions and easier with the liberal ones. Basing himself partly on as yet almost untapped source materials (particularly

congress reports and trade-union organs) Dr Albrecht shows how already in the 'eighties, when repression was at its height, the Social Democratic unions outstripped the liberal unions, even if these met with relatively little obstruction. The main cause was that the liberal unions were rather in favour of negotiation and resorted to strike only when they had to defend themselves.

BRANDT, WILLY. *Links und frei. Mein Weg 1930-1950*. Hoffmann und Campe, Hamburg 1982. 462 pp. DM 42.00.

The span of time covered by the present volume is shorter than that of the life story told in *My Road to Berlin*, which was noticed in IRSH, V (1960), p. 522. In spite of its proud combination of title and subtitle Brandt's new book is a memoir rather than an autobiography. Much attention is paid to encounters with German and foreign Socialists and Communists, and also with Scandinavians of various hue and with such men as Adam von Trott zu Solz. The volume is pleasantly readable, but contains a number of typographical and other errors. An index of names is appended.

BRAUNTHAL, GERARD. *The West German Social Democrats, 1969-1982. Profile of a Party in Power*. Westview Press, Boulder (Colorado) 1983; distr. by Bowker Publishing Company, Epping (Essex). xvi, 334 pp. \$ 25.00.

The present volume, which is based on extensive primary-source research and a great many interviews, analyzes the development of the SPD during its years as senior coalition partner under the Federal Chancellors Brandt and Schmidt. Professor Braunthal has brought together an extraordinarily imposing amount of data, which together afford a piercing view of the social structure, the internal political and organizational relations, personal attachments to the State, the effects of the revolt of the young, and ideological debates.

CHILDS, DAVID. *The GDR: Moscow's German Ally*. George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1983. xiii, 346 pp. Ill. £ 18.00. (Paper: £ 7.95.)

Dr Childs, who published another study on East Germany before (cf. IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 507), here offers a critical, though not hostile, picture of the GDR. Apart from an historical outline the book contains analyses of the SED, the Constitution, the economic development, the situation of the intellectuals and of women, military and foreign politics, and the role of the mass media. An appendix gives short biographies of some hundred and thirty well-known East German personalities, from Biermann to Honecker.

DRESSEN, WOLFGANG. *Die pädagogische Maschine. Zur Geschichte des industrialisierten Bewußtseins in Preußen/Deutschland*. Ullstein, Frankfurt/M., Berlin, Wien 1982. 422 pp. DM 24.80.

This book is a curious mix of an essay (in the epilogue the history of the

subtitle is qualified into a prehistory) and an abundant display of learning. The author deals with the combined efforts of post-mediaeval officials, penologists and educationalists to fight and prevent all sorts of deviant behaviour, including indiscipline, inertia and spontaneity, and to impose industry as a second nature. Most, but not all, data have been taken from Germany, Prussia in particular. Both the text and the references are marred by a considerable number of misprints.

FISCHER, WOLFRAM, JOCHEN KRENGEL und JUTTA WIETOG. *Sozialgeschichtliches Arbeitsbuch. Band I. Materialien zur Statistik des Deutschen Bundes 1815-1870*. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1982. 254 pp. DM 39.00.

From a chronological point of view this is the opening volume of a series that will eventually consist of four volumes; the second and the third have been available for several years, and were noticed in *IRSH*, XX (1975), pp. 468f., and XXIV, pp. 276f. The overall organization of the present volume is the same, and the area covered is not that of the German Confederation, but that of the German Empire of 1871 (without Alsace-Lorraine).

Frauen suchen ihre Geschichte. *Historische Studien zum 19. und 20. Jahrhundert*. Hrsg. von Karin Hausen. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1983. 279 pp. DM 22.00.

According to the editorial introduction the studies that make up the present volume intend to shed light "on special subjects, in a readable, committed and scholarly sound way", and so to arrive at a provisional stock-taking of West German historiography on and by women. Apart from a long orienting chapter on the problems and perspectives of historical women's studies, in which especially American discussions are dealt with (Gisela Bock), nine case-studies are included. These are concerned with, among other things, Roman Catholic women in the Weimar Republic (Doris Kaufmann), the emergence of the German women's movement round 1848 (Ute Gerhard), the wives of civil servants in the Second Empire (Sibylle Meyer), female farmhands in Bavaria towards the end of the nineteenth century (Regina Schulte), and the *Gebärstreik* debate of 1913 (Anneliese Bergmann).

HEMJE-OLTMANN, DIRK. *Materielle Bedingungen der Entwicklung des Verhältnisses von Sozialreform und Revolution in Deutschland (1890-1924) unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Bremer Werftarbeiterbewegung*. Minerva Publikation, München 1983. 393 pp. DM 52.00.

The aim of this doctorate thesis (Bremen 1977) is to explain the emergence of reformist and revolutionary currents in the German workers' movement on the lines of materialism, and the author tries to substantiate his argument through the example of the shipyard workers' movement in Bremen. He starts from the compromise agreed on by the big landowners and industrial capital in Bismarckian Germany, a compromise which engendered a political system that was of vital importance to the development of

Social Democracy. This, on the one hand, endeavoured to be a “people’s party” and to rally all oppositional layers and classes (including the petty bourgeoisie) on a bourgeois-democratic base, but, on the other hand, wanted to be as well a Socialist party that was founded on the interests of the workers. The intrinsic contradiction caused, also owing to structural changes in the economy, the working class to split up gradually into a radical and a less radical part from 1910 onwards. It is a pity that Dr Hemje-Oltmanns should not have sufficiently seen to the empirical support of his interesting hypothesis.

HUSUNG, HANS-GERHARD. *Protest und Repression im Vormärz. Norddeutschland zwischen Restauration und Revolution.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1983. 385 pp. DM 78.00.

Central in the present doctorate thesis (Brunswick 1978-79) is collective protest in North Germany between the departure of Napoleon’s armies and March 1848. In the author’s definition collective protest is “a conflict materialized in speaking or writing, in action or refusal to perform a service, in which conflict at least 20 people join as the protesting party, including an illegal disturbance of peace and order in their actions as a means, or taking the risk of such a disturbance as a corollary”. After describing various cases of collective protest (socio-economic, political or ethnic-religious) in the first part of his argument, in the second Dr Husung offers a quantitative analysis, in which he examines causes, forms, functions and results of defiance. The whole is rounded off by a list of instances of protest in North Germany, 1815-48.

KAISER, JOCHEN-CHRISTOPH. *Arbeiterbewegung und organisierte Religionskritik. Proletarische Freidenkerverbände in Kaiserreich und Weimarer Republik.* Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1981. 380 pp. DM 118.00.

This Vol. 32 of the *Industrielle Welt* series is a well-researched monograph on organized working-class freethought in Germany during the first decades of the twentieth century. Except for their business of cremation insurance the organizations in question remained rather marginal or, as the present author has it, sectarian affairs. For all their claiming a special status in the workers’ movement they were not sacred from the rival exigencies of SPD and KPD politics, and the main interest of the volume may well lie in the additional light it sheds on the great schism and its consequences.

KLÖNNE, ARNO. *Jugend im Dritten Reich. Die Hitler-Jugend und ihre Gegner. Dokumente und Analysen.* Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Düsseldorf, Köln 1982. 309 pp. Ill. DM 34.00.

The present author, who has already two books on the subject to his name (cf. IRSH, I (1956), pp. 523f., and III, p. 343), once again deals with youth in Nazi Germany. The chapter on the Hitler Youth is a balanced account of how the youngsters could have their fling and how they were manipulated

for political purposes. It is followed by an even longer chapter on juvenile opposition to the Hitler Youth and to the Nazi regime.

KOCKA, JÜRGEN. *Lohnarbeit und Klassenbildung. Arbeiter und Arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland 1800-1875*. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1983. 207 pp. DM 16.80.

Professor Kocka here develops a theoretical framework so that the many recent inquiries into the early history of the working class and the workers' movement in Germany can be fitted into one whole. A "Weberian application of a Marxian class concept" makes him distinguish four stages in the process of class formation, which may affect one another and thus can account for a wide scale of historical variations. The workers' movement is seen as an important element in the process of class formation, and the author's interest in its emergence is a "more or less hidden motive behind [his] interest in labour history". Starting from this dynamic class concept, he manages to offer a clear insight into those factors which, by being present or absent, made it possible for the later German workers' movement to come about.

KÜTHER, CARSTEN. *Menschen auf der Straße. Vagierende Unterschichten in Bayern, Franken und Schwaben in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1983. 173 pp. Maps. DM 29.80.

With an earlier book on German outlaws and highwaymen to his name (cf. IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 455), the author here continues his research of social fringe groups. On the foundation of mostly official documents (lists of people arrested, court papers, etc.) he offers a lively picture of the vagrants in South Germany in the second half of the eighteenth century. Relevant documents and tables are given in an appendix.

LEHNERT, DETLEF. *Sozialdemokratie zwischen Protestbewegung und Regierungspartei 1848 bis 1983*. Suhrkamp, Frankfurt/M. 1983. 261 pp. DM 16.00.

This handy volume offers a survey of the development of German Social Democracy and its precursors. Actually the account does not start in 1848, but earlier, round 1830, with the associations of German emigrant workers. Dr Lehnert has a lucid pen and also bases himself on part of the more recent findings in the history of the SPD. In this respect he certainly has written a useful compendium, which, however, rarely goes beyond the descriptive and the institutional.

LUCAS, ERHARD. *Vom Scheitern der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung*. Stroemfeld, Basel; Roter Stern, Frankfurt/M. 1983. 202 pp. Ill. DM 24.00.

In his remarkable new book Professor Lucas, whose three-volume *Märzrevolution 1920* undoubtedly belongs to the most important German

socio-historical publications of the 'seventies, poses a few questions in the margin of the German workers' movement. Striking at times a very personal note, the author intends, among other things, to demonstrate that the collapse of what he calls *Liebessozialismus* left the movement quite helpless when confronted with the Christian — especially Roman Catholic — influences on the working class, and that the workers' movement was basically a men's affair.

MACHTAN, LOTHAR. *Streiks im frühen deutschen Kaiserreich*. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1983. 337 pp. Ill. DM 68.00.

The present study is a thoroughly revised version of a doctorate thesis (Bremen 1978) devoted to the strike wave of 1871-75, immediately following the unification of Germany. On the basis of a detailed investigation of two major industrial conflicts (of miners in Upper Silesia and of metal workers at Chemnitz, both in 1871) the author sets out to depict the genesis of "clashing interests and conflicts of interest as the interaction of material conditions and movements for social emancipation (the latter marked by subjective experiences and patterns of interpretation) in such a way that the empirical structures of historical possibilities to act become transparent". When dealing with his subject Dr Machtan shows that, for all his use of sociologese, he realizes very well that there are no stereotyped strikes, and that in each case under consideration the determinants of the development and their interrelationship have to be exposed anew by means of a concrete historical analysis.

MURPHY, RICHARD CHARLES. *Guestworkers in the German Reich: A Polish Community in Wilhelminian Germany*. East European Monographs, Boulder (Colorado) 1983; distr. by Columbia University Press, New York 1983. xi, 255 pp. \$ 22.50.

The situation of Polish immigrants in the Ruhr area is examined here in the light of developments at Bottrop, approximately for the period 1890-1933. Starting from a sample of official registration forms and with the help of a computer the author has made a statistical analysis that brings out the form and the extent of the assimilation of the Polish workers in the mining district. Dr Murphy concludes that this was "a success story of American dimensions": the immigrants managed to preserve their ethnic identity *via* in-group organizations, marriages, etc., as well as to gain economic and political recognition for themselves.

NIETHAMMER, LUTZ (Hg). *Lebensgeschichte und Sozialkultur im Ruhrgebiet 1930 bis 1960*. Band 1. "Die Jahre weiß man nicht, wo man die heute hinsetzen soll." *Faschismuserfahrungen im Ruhrgebiet*. Band 2. "Hinterher merkt man, daß es richtig war, daß es schiefgegangen ist." *Nachkriegserfahrungen im Ruhrgebiet*. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1983. 327 pp.; 360 pp. DM 29.80 per vol.

These first two volumes of a publication that is to comprise three result from an extensive oral-history project on "Life Story and Social Culture in the Ruhr Area between 1930 and 1960", which was carried out at Essen University by a team of seven scholars conducted by Professor Niethammer. On the basis of over two hundred interviews with older male and female blue- and white-collar workers the team has attempted to give an idea of what effects National-Socialism and the post-war economic recovery had on the workers' daily life. Among other things attention is paid to their ties with workers' parties, especially with the SPD, which dominated the field after the Second World War, and to the position of women. Owing to the many quotations from the interviews the whole has become eminently readable. It appears that such historiography from below necessitates the revision of a number of ideas on political and cultural developments as these have been laid down by historiography from above.

Programmatische Dokumente der deutschen Sozialdemokratie. Hrsg. und eingel. von Dieter Dowe und Kurt Klotzbach. Mit einem Vorwort von Johannes Rau. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1984. 512 pp. DM 12.80.

The first edition of this collection of programmatic and organizational documents of German Social Democracy was published in 1973, and noticed in IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 308. Although the present second edition is cheaper than the first, it has been considerably enlarged to include, e.g., the organizational statute of 1875 and the *Orientierungsrahmen* of 1975.

RATHMANN, AUGUST. Ein Arbeiterleben. Erinnerungen an Weimar und danach. Mit einer Einl. von Hans Mommsen und Briefen von Elsa Brandström und Paul Tillich. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal 1983. xvi, 287 pp. DM 19.80.

Both title and subtitle of the present memoirs are partly misleading, for the author was a worker only during the first part of his life. Born in 1895, he became a carpenter and was inspired by Ethical Socialism. When he started reading law in 1925, he made a rapid career in industry and in the civil service. In the workers' movement he made himself a name especially as editor-in-chief of the *Neue Blätter für den Sozialismus* (1930-33). In so far as the volume deals with this periodical Mr Rathmann is not the author, but Fritz Borinski – a fact that is mentioned neither on the title page nor in the table of contents. Mr Rathmann was in touch with a great many contemporary left-wing intellectuals, who duly appear on the scene quite frequently, *inter al.*, Radbruch, Sinzheimer, Heimann, Tillich and De Man.

SIMON, MANFRED. Handwerk in Krise und Umbruch. Wirtschaftliche Forderungen und Sozialpolitische Vorstellungen der Handwerksmeister im Revolutionsjahr 1848/49. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1983. xvii, 652 pp. DM 96.00.

In the middle of the nineteenth century the German handicrafts were in a state of decline as a result of the competition of nascent industry and of the agricultural crisis. During the 1848-49 revolution the artisans whose trade was at stake waged a vigorous campaign in order to draw attention to their problems, organizing congresses of their own and presenting some 1,200 petitions to the Frankfurt Parliament. In this mimeographed study the author endeavours "to gather together and to present the opinions and wishes of the independent artisans [. . .] from the petitions and the congress addresses and resolutions". Extracts from a great number of petitions are to be found in the voluminous appendix.

Sozialgeschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Beiträge zum Kontinuitätsproblem. Hrsg. von Werner Conze und M. Rainer Lepsius. [Industrielle Welt, Band 34.] Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1983. 467 pp. DM 158.00.

This impressive collection of essays focuses on the question in how far the developments in the Federal Republic point to continuities or discontinuities in German history since *circa* 1871. Of the fifteen contributions some are devoted to economic problems (secular trends, systems of taxation, agriculture, etc.). Others deal with the demographical aspects and the growth of prosperity, while yet another group is concerned with problems of stratification (blue- and white-collar workers, petty bourgeoisie) or studies juridical changes. For all this wide scale of subjects there are still quite a few aspects that remain undiscussed, as the editors themselves admit in their introduction: among other things, the changes in the family, women's place in the community, and the question of political culture. Notwithstanding, due to the great amount of information and literature which has been worked up the present volume is a valuable addition.

TENNSTEDT, FLORIAN. Vom Proleten zum Industriearbeiter. Arbeiterbewegung und Sozialpolitik in Deutschland 1800 bis 1914. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1983. 616 pp. DM 49.80.

The present monograph deals with the contiguities of the Socialist workers' movement, the objective of social security, and the socio-political intervention of municipalities and State in Germany from 1800 to 1914. The author focuses on "certain processes clarifying the origins of *present-day* problems and issues". It does not become quite plain what problems and issues are really meant. Yet the argument, which is based on printed materials, shows that after a long preliminary history (taken to include the early workers' movement of 1848) on a purely local and regional scale the decisive breakthrough in social provisions occurred during the 'eighties and 'nineties. The social policy of the State resulted from the opposition between a conservative administration and a Socialist workers' movement: "Die Sozialversicherung [. . .] sollte nach dem ausdrücklichen Willen des Fürsten Bismarck zugleich der sozialen Befriedung dienen und die Versöhnung zwischen der Arbeiterschaft und dem modernen Staat in die Wege leiten." Dr Tennstedt's findings are not always revelatory, but the merit of his book

consists in its attempt to analyze a long-term process in a coherent way.

WEHNER, HERBERT. Zeugnis. Hrsg. von Gerhard Jahn. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln 1982. 430 pp. DM 38.00.

The most conspicuous part of the present volume is the memoir which Wehner wrote down in Sweden in 1946, and which deals with his actions and experiences as a Communist functionary, first in Germany, and from 1934 in exile. This document is very critical of the KPD and Comintern record, and for all the valuable inside information it contains the purpose of self-justification is unmistakable. It is followed by four interviews of a later date, which bear upon Wehner's youth and his SPD career as well. A number of short biographies and an index of names are appended.

Widerstand und Exil der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung 1933-1945. Grundlagen und Materialien. Mit Beiträgen von Manfred Geis, Margrit Grubmüller, Ulrich Henke [u.a.] Verlag Neue Gesellschaft, Bonn 1982. 768 pp. DM 48.00.

This publication, commissioned by the *Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung*, is intended for teachers in secondary and adult education. It deals with "resistance and exile of the German workers' movement, in particular of the parties and organizations of democratic Socialism, during the National-Socialist regime". Seven interrelated themes come up for discussion: the historical preconditions of the rise of Nazism (Klaus Schönhoven), the context of resistance (Ulrich Schüren), the resistance of the workers (Detlev Peukert), resistance in the concentration camps (Margrit Grubmüller), the context of political action in exile (Susanne Miller), exile politics (Manfred Geis), and the anti-Nazi legacy after 1945 (Ulrich Henke and Horst Schmidt). The argument is buttressed by over two hundred documents, some of them never published before and all of considerable interest.

WIEGAND, ERICH [und] WOLFGANG ZAPF (Hg.) Wandel der Lebensbedingungen in Deutschland. Wohlfahrtsentwicklung seit der Industrialisierung. Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1982. 470 pp. DM 58.00.

The present volume gathers up the research results of a project on prosperity since the mid nineteenth century organized by the universities of Frankfurt and Mannheim. On the basis of sociological modernization theories and with the help of social indicators it is traced how prosperity has developed in Germany. The prosperity concept is taken to be a composite category including "objective" living conditions as well as the quality of life as it is "subjectively" experienced. Five contributions focus on national long-term developments (working hours, wages, costs of living, patterns of earning and spending, unemployment, health), while a sixth study, concerned with the local and the temporary, gives an idea of the lodging of working-class households in Dresden round 1900.

OTHER BOOKS

- FREDETIK, HANS. Herbert Wehner. Das Ende seiner Legende. Verlag politisches Archiv GmbH, Landshut 1982. 397 pp.
- Jugendkriminalität und Jugendopposition im NS-Staat. Ein sozialgeschichtliches Dokument. Hrsg. und eingel. von A. Klönne. Lit, Münster 1981. xvi, 228 pp. Ill.
- VOLKMANN, HEINRICH [und] JÜRGEN BERGMANN (Hrsg.) Sozialer Protest. Studien zu traditioneller Resistenz und kollektiver Gewalt in Deutschland vom Vormärz bis zur Reichsgründung. Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1984. 354 pp.

Great Britain

- BAGWELL, PHILIP S. The Railwaymen. The History of the National Union of Railwaymen. Vol. 2: The Beeching Era and After. George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1982. xxii, 459 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 15.00.

This is a sequel to an earlier study on the history of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and its successor, the National Union of Railwaymen, up to the time of the Guillebaud Report on railway pay (cf. IRSH, VIII (1963), p. 336). The present volume deals with the period 1960-80, but starts with a lengthy discussion of the developments in British transport since 1945 and the changes in the railway workforce that went along with them. Dr Bagwell offers a minute account of the NUR's relations with the TUC and the Labour Party, as well as of the various wage negotiations. Problems round the Beeching closures, the closed-shop system and rivalries with other trade unions are also treated in great detail. All in all this study is a model of lucid institutional trade-union historiography.

- Bibliography of British Economic and Social History. Compiled by W. H. Chaloner [and] R. C. Richardson. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1984. xiv, 208 pp. £ 27.50.

The first edition of this bibliographical guide appeared eight years ago, and was noticed in IRSH, XXI (1976), p. 474. In the present edition the number of items has been increased by more than a third, the Celtic fringe (notably Wales) is treated in a less stepmotherly fashion, and the layout has much improved. At the same time the price has more than trebled, but this is part of a general trend.

- BROWN, KENNETH D. The English Labour Movement 1700-1951. Gill and Macmillan, Dublin 1982. v, 322 pp. £ 20.00.

The present volume, to which Dr L. A. Clarkson has contributed an introduction on wage labour, 1500-1800, is essentially a work of synthesis. This is not to say that Dr Brown merely repeats what other labour historians have written, for his own point of view is clear enough: moderation, not revolt is

the normal attitude of the English working class. In more than one respect the title of the book is too modest. Not only does the author pay attention to the other parts of the United Kingdom as well, but he has by no means confined himself to institutional labour history.

The Chartist Experience: Studies in Working-Class Radicalism and Culture, 1830-60. Ed. by James Epstein and Dorothy Thompson. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1982. vii, 392 pp. £ 16.00. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

Continuing a tradition started with the *Chartist Studies* edited by Asa Briggs (cf. IRSH, V (1960), p. 146), this collection of essays in its turn is particularly concerned with the Chartist movement in a local context (Birmingham, South-East Lancashire, Nottingham and Halifax), even though an attempt is made to apply the material obtained to a wider range of questions. Also contributions have been included which are methodologically of a different character, such as "The Language of Chartism", by Gareth Stedman Jones (cf. below, p. 127), and Eileen Yeo's study of democracy inside the movement.

Custom and Conflict in British Society. Ed. by Ronald Frankenberg. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1982. vi, 361 pp. £ 25.00.

In 1956 the late Professor Max Gluckman published his *Custom and Conflict in Africa*, a collection of essays in which he argued that conflict in one area of society can be seen, on a wider level, as a means of social cohesion. He spoke about the "peace in the feud" and the affirmation of the existing social order implicit in rituals of rebellion. In the present volume, edited by a pupil of Gluckman, this approach is applied to modern British society. The twelve contributions deal with heterogeneous subjects, such as shop-floor relations in industry, daily life in school, women in a small prison, and the development of a London carnival.

DORFMAN, GERALD A. *British Trade Unionism Against the Trades Union Congress.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1983. vii, 158 pp. £ 17.50.

In the centre of this study is "the weakness and therefore the ineffectiveness of the Trades Union Congress". The author argues in an articulate manner that the TUC is suffering from an ailment which dates back to the early 'twenties: the constituent unions are too powerful and not prepared to transfer permanently part of their authority and prerogatives to the TUC leadership, and therefore it is extremely difficult for the latter to operate adequately and alertly. Although this argument sounds convincing, it still seems to reduce the problems of British trade unionism too one-sidedly to an organizational problem, and for that reason it is to be doubted whether Professor Dorfman's "modest proposal" for strengthening the TUC (the creation of real political interdependence between the Congress and the individual unions) could be really effective.

EDWARDS, P. K. [and] HUGH SCULLION. *The Social Organization of In-*

ustrial Conflict. Control and Resistance in the Workplace. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1982. xiii, 314 pp. £ 20.00. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

The present volume reports the findings of a study of industrial conflict in seven British factories. The central argument is that workplace activities must be considered in connection with the frontier of control, for it is only in that relation that their significance as forms of conflict can be grasped. For instance, the rates of absence and the ways in which managers and workers see absenteeism depend upon who is in command in the workplace. If the workers have a substantial say in timing and pace of work, they are less likely to use the weapon of non-attendance than if in their work situation they have to put up with a large measure of managerial control. Several varieties of the workers' means of resistance are closely examined (e.g., sabotage, withdrawal of co-operation, effort bargaining and strikes).

ENGLANDER, DAVID. *Landlord and Tenant in Urban Britain 1838-1918*. Oxford University Press, Oxford 1983. xviii, 342 pp. £ 22.50.

The focus of this study (the revised version of a doctorate thesis presented at the University of Warwick) is upon the activities of working-class tenants in relation to the development of State-subsidized housing policies. The author gives a lively and detailed picture of the fight of the tenants, and makes it clear that they made attempts at formal organization on a wider scale than is normally assumed. In this perspective the introduction of rent control, which came after a wave of rent strikes in 1915, was the result of sustained tenants' resistance.

GLEN, ROBERT. *Urban Workers in the Early Industrial Revolution*. Croom Helm, London, Canberra; St. Martin's Press, New York 1983. x, 348 pp. £ 19.95.

The present study examines the daily experiences of workers in the Stockport district from the 1770's to the 1820's in order to test the hypotheses advanced by Edward Thompson, Harold Perkin and John Foster on class formation in England during the early Industrial Revolution. Basing himself on a detailed investigation, Professor Glen arrives at the conclusion that all three conceptions are partly, but not wholly, valid. Going along with the more recent work of Patrick Joyce, Craig Calhoun and others, he discerns not only a limited workers' solidarity and little conflict orientation, but also a hardly developed solidarity of the middle and upper classes.

HINTON, JAMES. *Labour and Socialism. A History of the British Labour Movement 1867-1974*. Wheatsheaf Books, Brighton 1983. ix, 212 pp. £ 18.95. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

In this book Dr Hinton, whose pioneering study of the first shop-stewards' movement was noticed in *IRSH*, XIX (1974), p. 152, presents a highly idiosyncratic assessment of the British labour movement since mid-Vic-

torian times. Departing from some other authors, according to whom the forward march of labour has been halted over the past few decades, Dr Hinton holds that the Labour Party finds itself in a terminal crisis due to "its failure to resolve the conflicts set up within working-class politics by the experience of Labour Governments administering the decline of British capitalism". The argumentation of this interesting thesis is not altogether convincing, partly because given his specialism the author is obviously better acquainted with the early history of labour than with later developments.

A History of British Industrial Relations 1875-1914. Ed. by Chris Wrigley. The Harvester Press, Brighton 1982. xv, 269 pp. £ 25.00.

The present volume is a bunch of *capita selecta* from the history of British industrial relations round the turn of the century, not a full history. Labour and its specific point of view are overrepresented. Thus, there are three separate essays on the trade unions, but only one (and a short one at that) on the employers and the managers. Given these restrictions, it may be said that the editor has commissioned a group of able specialists, which includes Philip Bagwell, John Benson, Kenneth Brown and James Hinton, as well as the Americans James Cronin and Joseph White. There is a composite index, but no consolidated bibliography.

Ireland and Scotland 1600-1850. Parallels and Contrasts in Economic and Social Development. Ed. by T. M. Devine and David Dickson. John Donald Publishers Ltd, Edinburgh 1983. x, 283 pp. £ 16.00.

This collection contains nineteen papers delivered at a seminar at Strathclyde University in 1981; it is a sequel to the proceedings of the 1976 seminar, *Comparative Aspects of Scottish and Irish Economic and Social History*, noticed in IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 166. The central theme of the contributions seems to be the question how to account for the diverging courses of Ireland and Scotland. Several factors are discussed, e.g., differences in tenurial systems in the two countries, different opportunities for flax and potato cultivation, religion and demography. Although the overall problem is never solved, the material gathered here does at least exclude a number of explanatory models.

LASLETT, PETER. *The World We Have Lost* – further explored. Methuen, London 1983. xviii, 353 pp. £ 12.95. (Paper: £ 5.95.)

The first two editions of *The World we have lost* were noticed in IRSH, XI (1966), p. 323, and XVI, p. 113. The present third edition, "brought entirely up to date", has even got an expanded title. Two chapters have been split up, and that on "Social Change and Revolution in the Traditional World" now includes a plea for entombing the "clumsy and crass" term "the English Revolution" altogether.

MCKENDRICK, NEIL, JOHN BREWER and J. H. PLUMB. *The Birth of a*

Consumer Society. The Commercialization of Eighteenth-century England. Europa Publications Ltd, London 1982. x, 345 pp. £ 18.50. (Paper: £ 8.95.)

According to the present authors there was a "Consumer Revolution" in eighteenth-century England, preceding and even conditioning the Industrial Revolution. It went hand in hand with a commercialization of society, which is the principal subject of these eight essays. Dr McKendrick focuses on the economic aspects of commercialization, notably fashions and vogues, Professor Brewer draws attention to the commercial exploitation of the Wilkite movement, and Professor Plumb deals with "The Commercialization of Leisure", "The New World of Children" and "The Acceptance of Modernity".

MARRINER, SHEILA. The Economic and Social Development of Merseyside. Croom Helm, London, Canberra 1982. x, 176 pp. £ 12.95.

This outline of the social and economic history of Merseyside during the period 1750-1960 focuses on its local communications and transport facilities, which to a large extent have determined the development of the area since the discoveries in the New World and the settlement of the colonies. Against this background the fortunes and misfortunes of Merseyside industries are described in a small compass, as well as, *inter alia*, the development of the "quality of life", here taken to include safety in the streets, house building and public health.

MARSH, ARTHUR and VICTORIA RYAN. Historical Directory of Trade Unions. Foreword by Lord Briggs. Vol. 2. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Minor Metal Trades, Coal Mining and Iron and Steel, Agriculture, Fishing and Chemicals. Gower, Aldershot (Hants.) 1984. xvii, 379 pp. £ 19.50.

The opening volume of this useful handbook was published four years ago, and noticed in IRSH, XXVII (1982), p. 263. Apart from the unions in question being grouped under three main headings ("Engineering", "Coal Mining and Iron and Steel", and "Agriculture, Fishing and Chemicals") the organization of the present volume is the same. British unions resemble human beings in that the dead are definitely in the majority: "The 130 organisations relating to the present volume which still existed in 1978 are the residual product of at least 1,500 unions on which we have some information."

MORGAN, DAVID HOSEASON. Harvesters and Harvesting 1840-1900. A Study of the Rural Proletariat. Croom Helm, London, Canberra 1982. viii, 216 pp. £ 12.95.

The present author, who worked on the land himself for several decades, investigates the place of harvesting in the changing circumstances of commercial agriculture in Southern England. The book is written with great

care, and offers a comprehensive picture of labour processes involved in reaping, composition of the workforce, conflicts, customs and wage developments. It becomes clear how in the early decades of the nineteenth century the rural workers were transformed into wage earners in a seasonal occupation, and how in the 1870's trade unionism emerged and achieved some marginal gains, which, however, were again undone towards the end of the century.

PORTER, MARILYN. *Home, work and class consciousness*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1983. vi, 195 pp. £ 19.50.

The focus in this study is on what the sexual division of labour means in terms of mental outlook: "what women and men think, and how they interpret their experience in relation to the differential nature of that experience". By means of in-depth interviews with twenty-six couples, of which the men were all employed by a medium-size concern in South Bristol (at least in 1974, the year the inquiry was made), Mrs Porter has tried to find out how divergent situations of living for men and women (he at his work for part of the day, she all day at home) result in their undergoing existence in different ways. From this it appears that traditional assumptions, such as women being more conservative than men or adopting their husbands' points of view, will not hold.

Social Conflict and the Political Order in Modern Britain. Ed. by James E. Cronin and Jonathan Schneer. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1982. 221 pp. \$ 22.00.

The eight essays that make up the present volume were written in response to a certain depoliticization of social history criticized by the editors. Their starting-point is that the gap between social history and politics should not be bridged by means of a still more detailed apolitical history, nor by a move away from social analysis back towards a study of the purely political, but rather through an effort "to build upon the strengths and achievements of previous social history with a view towards theorising its political significance while struggling to create a new kind of political history that will be more integrally social". This reconsidering is approached in the essays from various angles. Charles Tilly's "Britain Creates the Social Movement", for instance, takes the resources model as a point of departure, while Richard Price centres on resistance in the workplace in "Rethinking Labour History", which bears the mark of the ideas of Castoriadis. Whether in such disparate handling any accordance can be obtained is not yet clear.

STEDMAN JONES, GARETH. *Languages of Class*. Studies in English Working Class History 1832-1982. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1983. viii, 260 pp. £ 22.50. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

Most of the studies brought together in the present volume appeared in print before. "Working-Class Culture and Working-Class Politics in

London, 1870-1900" was published for the first time in 1974, "Class Struggle and the Industrial Revolution" in 1975, "Class Expression versus Social Control?" in 1977, and "Why Is the Labour Party in a Mess" in 1982. The longest essay, "Rethinking Chartism", is an extension of "The Language of Chartism", mentioned above, p. 122. Taken together the items give an idea of the author's development over the past ten years. What is especially noticeable is that Mr Stedman Jones has been gradually distancing himself from what he calls "the easy derivation of political from social forces common among English historians". In this sense the title of the volume constitutes a scholarly programme, for it is not only a matter of considering the term class in its linguistic context, but one should realize that there are several languages of class, which, from various angles, all denote one and the same social reality. These studies exemplarily represent a type of social history that is very well thought out on the theoretical side, and rests as well upon a sound empirical groundwork.

Wealth and Virtue. The Shaping of Political Economy in the Scottish Enlightenment. Ed. by Istvan Hont and Michael Ignatieff. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1983. ix, 371 pp. £ 35.00.

This collection of thirteen essays is undoubtedly the high point, for the time being, in the revival of the study of the Scottish Enlightenment during the last fifteen years or so. Here the origin of political economy is linked not only with the progress in economic theory building elsewhere (for instance, by the physiocrats), but also with the traditions of law and philosophy. The economic and political relations within which the founders of the Scottish Enlightenment acted are given a great deal of attention. Especially innovative is the introductory essay by the editors. They argue that Adam Smith was simply transposing into the language of markets the ancient jurisprudential discourse how to ensure that private individuation of God's dominion will not deny the propertyless the means of satisfying their needs.

WELLS, ROGER. Insurrection. The British Experience 1795-1803. Alan Sutton, Gloucester 1983. xiv, 312 pp. £ 16.00.

Distancing himself from, *inter alia*, the approach of Thomis and Holt (cf. IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 326), branded as "reactionary, naive and myopic", the present author sets out to prove that the insurrectionary opponents of the British Monarchy constituted a "very real danger" *circa* 1800. There was a majority in Ireland willing to throw off the English yoke, and if in this country things had come to a massive insurrection, large numbers of troops would have been needed to suppress it. And if the small minority of activists in Britain had proceeded to concerted action, less soldiers would have been available for Ireland. Moreover, a French invasion in Ireland and/or Britain, bound to support the rebels in the rear, was not at all to be ruled out. On the whole Dr Wells's argument, though based on extensive research of primary materials, is completely hypothetical on crucial points.

The Working Class in Modern British History. Essays in Honour of Henry Pelling. Ed. by Jay Winter. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1983. xii, 315 pp. £ 25.00.

The thirteen essays that make up this festschrift have been grouped under two headings: "The Working Class in British Politics" and "The Working Class in British Society". The first group includes, *inter alia*, "Keir Hardie and the *Labour Leader*, 1893-1903", by Fred Reid, "Winston Churchill and the Working Class, 1900-14", by Paul Addison, and "Imperialism and the Labour Government of 1945-51", by Partha Sarathi Gupta. Working-class life outside the political arena and even outside the workplace is the field of the other essays, whether they deal with work and hobbies (Ross McKibbin), credit and thrift (Paul Johnson), the labour-college movement (Chushichi Tsuzuki) or unemployment, nutrition and infant mortality (the editor). A short bibliography of Dr Pelling's writings and a composite index are appended.

OTHER BOOKS

BREWER, JOHN D. *Mosley's Men. The British Union of Fascists in the West Midlands*. Gower, Aldershot (Hants.) 1984. xii, 159 pp.

Italy

Andrea Costa nella storia del socialismo italiano. A cura di Aldo Berselli. Società editrice il Mulino, Bologna 1982. 319 pp. L. 17000.

The thirteen items that make up the present volume deal with various aspects of Costa's thought and actions before and after his break with Anarchism. While some contributions are very short indeed (e.g., that by Leo Valiani, which has the same title as the volume), that by Nazario Galassi on Costa and the co-operative movement is by far the longest. Gian Biagio Furiozzi publishes an exchange of letters between Costa and Eugène Fournière (1899). An index of names is appended.

DAVIDSON, ALASTAIR. *The Theory and Practice of Italian Communism*. Vol. I. Merlin Press, London 1982. vii, 302 pp. £ 5.50.

This study, the first of two volumes, deals with the preliminary and the actual history of the PCI up to and including 1941. As compared with Spriano's *Storia del Partito comunista italiano* the present author claims to offer a "wider scope [. . .] reducing the amount of space devoted to the PCd'I itself", and emphasizing "the links between the PCd'I and the masses; the various ways in which the PCd'I established those links; and how the combination of successes and failures was and can be theorized". In spite of this claim he does not quite manage to go beyond the limits of an institutional study. The argument is lucidly composed, but remains essentially a party history. The masses are treated as the object to be organized, and the

experiences and culture of the lower orders, for all the part they are supposed to have played in determining the history of the PCI, are not sufficiently taken into account.

OTHER BOOKS

Garibaldi e il socialismo. A cura di Gaetano Cingari. Laterza, Bari 1984. iv, 324 pp.

RUSCOE, JAMES. *On the Threshold of Government. The Italian Communist Party, 1976-81*. St. Martin's Press, New York 1982. xiii, 293 pp.

The Netherlands

LADEMACHER, HORST. *Geschichte der Niederlande. Politik – Verfassung – Wirtschaft*. Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1983. xviii, 580 pp. Ill. DM 58.00. (For club members: DM 35.50.)

This voluminous book primarily aims at a German-language readership. It gives an outline of the history of the Netherlands from the sixteenth century up to 1949, the year of Indonesian independence. Professor Lademacher is obviously well-read in the literature on Dutch history, and he succeeds in describing developments as well as in fully or partly accounting for them. So the Dutch Revolt is analyzed as having had many causes, and exposed in its curious dialectic – a resistance that had its roots in traditional particularism was waged against the modern State, and this led to the emergence of a thriving and very modern commercial capitalism. The transition from the federal polity to the centralized State after the French Revolution is also attributed to a plurality of causes. It should be noted how much attention the author pays to the period of the Nazi occupation (1940-45). The volume is rounded off with a chronology and bibliographical essay.

Poland

Solidarity. *The Analysis of a Social Movement: Poland 1980-1981*. [By] Alain Touraine, François Dubet, Michel Wieviorka [and] Jan Strzelecki. Transl. by David Denby. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York; Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris 1983. xvii, 203 pp. £ 20.00. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

The present volume is a translation of the committed sociological study *Solidarité*. For a review of the latter we may refer to IRSH, XXVIII (1983), p. 170.

Spain

Historical Dictionary of the Spanish Civil War, 1936-1939. Ed. by James

W. Cortada. Greenwood Press, Westport (Conn.), London 1982. xxviii, 571 pp. Maps. \$ 67.50.

More than ten thousand different books, pamphlets and articles dealing with the Spain of the 1930's have been published or are still being published, so that the editor of the present dictionary may well point out that over a hundred historians are currently writing books on the subject. Thus any kind of synthesized view of the events threatens to become impracticable, and it is for this very reason that the above volume is of such great value. Prepared by some forty contributors, it contains information on countless subjects in the fields of diplomacy, the economy, politics, military affairs, biography, literature, etc., and the aim of working up the most recent findings of research as far as possible in the various entries has been effectively realized. Cross-references to entries on related topics are provided. Four appendices offer a chronology of the 'thirties, a short military history, 1936-39, a survey of Civil War Governments, and a select compendium of archives and libraries on the Civil War.

OTHER BOOKS

BERNECKER, WALTHER L. Spaniens Geschichte seit dem Bürgerkrieg. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1984. 293 pp.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

HELLIE, RICHARD. Slavery in Russia 1450-1725. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1982. xix, 776 pp. Maps. \$ 45.00.

Professor Hellie, whose *Enserfment and Military Change in Muscovy* appeared thirteen years ago (*vide* IRSH, XVIII (1973), pp. 328f.), has now written a monograph which is still more conspicuous for its pioneering qualities. Surprisingly, he shows that in early-modern Russia about one tenth of the population consisted of slaves, and even of autochthonous slaves. In point of fact self-sale was the major source of slavery, "because that was fundamentally the only kind of welfare relief that early modern Russia offered". A wealth of information is provided on this peculiar institution, first from a legal and then from a sociological point of view. Many tables and graphs are included.

STÖKL, GÜNTHER. Russische Geschichte. Von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart. 4., erw. Aufl. Alfred Kröner Verlag, Stuttgart 1983. xii, 915 pp. Maps. DM 29.80.

The first edition of Professor Stökl's excellent history of Russia appeared in 1962, and was recommended in IRSH, IX (1964), p. 187. The subsequent editions, including the fourth, are essentially updated reprints, the appended bibliography sharing in the expansion.

VENTURI, FRANCO. *Studies in Free Russia*. Transl. by Fausta Segre Walsby and Margaret O'Dell. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1982. xiii, 300 pp. \$ 27.50.

All the eight studies that make up the present volume are published in English for the first time. The focus is on libertarian and revolutionary activists from Radiščev onwards, who are treated with great sympathy. We mention the translation of *Esuli russi in Piemonte dopo il '48* (cf. IRSH, V (1960), p. 154) and the preface to the 1972 edition of *Il populismo russo*. A composite index is appended.

OTHER BOOKS

- MANDEL, DAVID. *The Petrograd Workers and the Fall of the Old Regime. From the February Revolution to the July Days, 1917*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke, in assoc. with the Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Birmingham, 1983. xii, 220 pp.
- SKIRDA, ALEXANDRE. *Nestor Makhno. Le Cosaque de l'Anarchie. La lutte pour les soviets libres en Ukraine 1917-1921*. Publ. by the author, Paris 1982. 474 pp. Ill. Maps.