

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

DROULERS, PAUL. *Cattolicesimo sociale nei secoli XIX e XX. Saggi di storia e sociologia*. Edizioni di Storia e Letteratura, Roma 1982. xiv, 540 pp. L. 30000.

On the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday (1978) former pupils of Professor Droulers have selected twenty-one of his minor writings and got these reprinted in facsimile. The principal subject is the attitudes of the (higher) clergy of the Roman Catholic Church vis-a-vis the "social question". Most of the items focus on nineteenth-century France and are written in French. Among the other essays we mention that on "religious sociology" in Italy. A bibliography of Professor Droulers's writings and an index of persons and geographical names are included.

ROLFES, HELMUTH. *Jesus und das Proletariat. Die Jesustradition der Arbeiterbewegung und des Marxismus und ihre Funktion für die Bestimmung des Subjekts der Emanzipation*. Patmos Verlag, Düsseldorf 1982. 328 pp. DM 39.80.

The present author, a Roman Catholic priest, marshals the various images and appraisals of Jesus to be found in the history of the German working-class movement and with Marxist and neo-Marxist writers (including Bloch, Machovec and Garaudy). He does so from a theological vantage point and with a theological purpose. In his view Christian redemption and Marxist emancipation (whose subject is supposed to be the proletariat) should neither be identified nor wholly disconnected.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

BELL, DANIEL. *The Social Sciences Since the Second World War*. Transaction Books, New Brunswick, London 1982. v, 102 pp. \$ 16.95. (Paper: \$ 5.95.)

In this outline of post-war developments in the social sciences (originally published as two annual instalments of *The Great Ideas Today*) there is a

certain stress on attempts at system building, to which the author opposes his own preference for empiricism. The American output in the various disciplines is certainly overrepresented, and while economists are given pride of place, psychology is treated as a kind of waste land. There is a separate chapter on neo-Marxism.

ELLUL, JACQUES. *Changer de révolution. L'inéluctable prolétariat*. Editions du Seuil, Paris 1982. 293 pp. F.fr. 69.00.

The subtitle of the present volume refers to the author's thesis that any form of industrialization implies the emergence of a proletariat, the Soviet Union and Communist China being cases in point. At the same time Dr Ellul is of the opinion that new technological developments, notably automation, cybernetics and data processing, create the possibility of a new type of revolution aimed at the universal liberation of man. Such a revolution is incompatible with capitalism, but it is also bound to transcend the historical manifestations of Socialism.

WOOLFSON, CHARLES. *The labour theory of culture. A re-examination of Engels's theory of human origins*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1982. viii, 124 pp. £ 4.95.

Engels's theory of (social) labour as the decisive factor in the genesis of the human species is examined, or rather vindicated, here in the light of twentieth-century research, notably in the field of archaeology. Unlike the contribution made by Soviet psychologists, the sociobiological theories of human origins are severely criticized.

OTHER BOOKS

BAIN, GEORGE SAYERS [and] ROBERT PRICE. *Profiles of Union Growth. A Comparative Statistical Portrait of Eight Countries*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1980. xiv, 177 pp.

HISTORY

Arbeiterexistenz im 19. Jahrhundert. Lebensstandard und Lebensgestaltung deutscher Arbeiter und Handwerker. Hrsg. von Werner Conze und Ulrich Engelhardt. [Industrielle Welt, Band 33.] Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1981. 539 pp. DM 195.00.

The present volume links up with *Arbeiter im Industrialisierungsprozess*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXVI (1981), p. 117. Three of the nineteen contributions deal with Switzerland (two with Zurich), one with the Eastern Netherlands and one with Alsace (Mulhouse), the others having a purely German setting. Thematically the focus is on the standard of living of labourers and artisans, both under conditions of "normalcy" and in

circumstances of particular stress (notably ill health). Seven contributions examine different types of response on the part of the workers, nonconformist (disturbances, strikes, crime) as well as conformist (saving in particular).

The Automobile Revolution. The Impact of an Industry. [By] Jean-Pierre Bardou, Jean-Jacques Chanaron, Patrick Fridenson [and] James M. Laux. Transl. from the French by James M. Laux. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1982. xvi, 335 pp. Ill. \$ 20.00.

This general history of automobile manufacturing is an updated version of a book that appeared in France in 1977 (*La révolution automobile*). The authors deal mainly with technical innovations, but they do not completely neglect their social consequences. Changes in requirements of skill and factory organization get a short description, while the development of industrial relations in the post-war period is dealt with in a separate chapter.

BLACKKEY, ROBERT. Revolutions and Revolutionists. A Comprehensive Guide to the Literature. ABC-Clio, Inc., Santa Barbara (Calif.), Oxford 1982. xxiv, 488 pp. \$ 55.75.

"In concluding the introduction to *Modern Revolutions and Revolutionists* [cf. IRSH, XXII (1977), p. 260], I observed that the field of revolution was characterized by eclecticism, a probable indication of its nascent stage. As such, I noted, the works cited in that volume were perhaps no more than the tip of a literary iceberg. With this book the iceberg reveals more of its monumental size." Monumental the present version is indeed. Instead of the original 2,400 titles there are now 6,209, including a number of items in languages other than English. Separate author-editor and subject indices are appended.

CAVE BROWN, ANTHONY and CHARLES B. MACDONALD. On a Field of Red. The Communist International and the Coming of World War II. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York 1981. 718 pp. \$ 19.95.

In a rather baroque prose full of overstatements (Trotsky is called a "four-kind son of a bitch, but the greatest Jew since Jesus Christ") the authors present a motley train of scenes from world history from 1917 to 1941. The struggle between Communism and anti-Communism runs like a red thread through their book. They have used a number of hitherto secret American intelligence documents, but unfortunately they are not familiar with the niceties of Communist organization.

Die Entstehung des Wohlfahrtsstaates in Großbritannien und Deutschland 1850-1950. Hrsg. von Wolfgang J. Mommsen in Zusammenarbeit mit Wolfgang Mock. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1982. 454 pp. DM 88.00.

The present volume is the German version of *The Emergence of the Welfare*

State in Britain and Germany. For an outline of the contents we may refer to our notice of the latter in IRSH, XXVII (1982), p. 242.

FIELHAUER, HELMUT [und] OLAF BOCKHORN (Hrsg.) *Die andere Kultur. Volkskunde, Sozialwissenschaften und Arbeiterkultur. Ein Tagungsbericht*. Europaverlag, Wien, München, Zürich 1982. 367 pp. Ill. S 288.

The twenty-three contributions to the present volume deal with quite different aspects of workers' culture. They vary from general theoretical introductions to an essay on the young Friedrich Engels and the English miners. Many authors (who come from the Federal Republic, the GDR, Austria and Denmark) have an ethnological background, and most of their subjects are concerned with the German language area. Originally the contributions were written for a symposium held in Vienna in 1980.

FISCHER, WOLFRAM. *Armut in der Geschichte. Erscheinungsformen und Lösungsversuche der "Sozialen Frage" in Europa seit dem Mittelalter*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1982. 143 pp. DM 16.80.

This useful primer deals with poverty and poor relief in mediaeval and modern Europe rather than with the poor as a group. The author pays special attention to the situational poverty of, e.g., the aged and the unemployed. In his opinion poverty is preponderantly an old social evil, not a new one brought about by industrialization or capitalism.

KATZ, JACOB. *Zur Assimilation und Emanzipation der Juden. Ausgewählte Schriften*. Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, Darmstadt 1982. viii, 209 pp. DM 55.00. (For club members: DM 32.00.)

The first five of the eight items that make up the present volume consist of another facsimile reprint of Professor Katz's doctorate thesis (Frankfort 1934) and facsimile reprints of four post-war studies on Jewish emancipation and related subjects, mainly in Germany. Two of the latter, "The Term 'Jewish Emancipation'" and "A State Within a State" (both in English), are also to be found in the volume *Emancipation and Assimilation*, which was noticed in IRSH, XIX (1974), p. 134. One essay and two lectures are printed here for the first time.

NOLTE, ERNST. *Marxism, Fascism, Cold War*. Van Gorcum, Assen 1982. xi, 348 pp. D.fl. 62.50.

The original edition of *Marxismus, Faschismus, Kalter Krieg* appeared six years ago, and was noticed in IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 436. The present translation has been prepared by no less a person than Lawrence Krader.

ROTA GHIBAUDI, SILVIA. *Lavoro e socialismo. Abbozzo di una storia della concezione socialista del lavoro*. Franco Angeli Editore, Milano 1982. 156 pp. L. 8000.

This is a highly original essay on what Socialists have thought of work, its social functions and its social organization. The challenge of the various industrial revolutions is thrown into bold relief. However, for all the food for thought it provides the volume virtually consists of *capita selecta*. Neither the labour theory of value nor Engels's labour theory of culture (cf. above, p. 144) comes up for discussion. An index of names is appended.

Signs of Life: Jews from Wuerttemberg. Reports for the Period after 1933 in Letters and Descriptions. Ed. by Walter Strauss. Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York 1982. xxvi, 389 pp. Ill. \$ 25.00.

Lebenszeichen. Juden aus Württemberg nach 1933. Hrsg. von Walter Strauss. Bleicher Verlag, Gerlingen 1982. 365 pp. Ill. DM 36.00.

Since 1939 there has existed, based in New York, an Organization of the Jews from Wuerttemberg. This *Landsmannschaft* has first collected and then edited the present life stories, some of which have not been written by the person in question. Most of the people included belong to the entrepreneurial or educated middle class and have settled in the United States. Albert Einstein and Max Horkheimer are the most famous among them; neither has an autobiographical entry.

TILLY, LOUISE A. [and] CHARLES TILLY, eds. Class Conflict and Collective Action. Publ. in cooperation with the Social Science History Association. Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, London 1981. 260 pp. \$ 24.00. (Paper: \$ 12.00.)

Inspired by Barrington Moore's *Injustice* (cf. IRSH, XXVI (1981), pp. 104f.), the present studies investigate changes in the nature of collective protest during the late eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries. Together they constitute an "ambitious variety of social history" (to quote the first editor), dealing with a wide range of subjects from peasant behaviour in the village of Bathmen in the Eastern Netherlands in the second half of the eighteenth century (by Wayne Te Brake) to the strike activity of vineyard workers in the Aude Department, 1860-1913 (by Laura L. Frader). There are two interesting contributions dealing with Lancashire: Frank Munger's "Contentious Gatherings in Lancashire, England, 1750-1893 [*recte* 1830]" and Brian R. Brown's analysis of the 1842 strike. As may be expected, Charles Tilly's views on the role of politics in social protest turn up fairly frequently.

Vom Elend der Handarbeit. Probleme historischer Unterschichtenforschung. Hrsg. von Hans Mommsen und Winfried Schulze. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1981. 585 pp. DM 138.00.

The about thirty studies which make up the present volume have their origin in a symposium that took place in Wuppertal in October 1979. They deal with the social status and the living conditions of the lower orders (the main title is a slogan rather than a summary) since the days of the Roman

Republic. The *plebs urbana*, the slaves, the *gemin man*, the rural and industrial proletariat, and foreign labour successively pass in review. We mention, more or less at random, the following contributions. Anselm Faust deals with the unemployment relief initiated by the German trade unions. Wolfgang Mock with Charles Booth's poverty survey, and Werner Abelshauser with the impact of the German inflation on the social position of the workers.

WAGNER, GILLIAN. *Children of the Empire*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1982. xix, 284 pp. Ill. £ 10.95.

This book covers a period of over three centuries, but it is most elaborate about the last hundred years. Compared to Joy Parr's *Labouring Children* (cf. IRSH, XXVI (1981), p. 224) the author does not present many new data about the why and wherefore of the emigration from Britain, but she does investigate a wider field, paying attention to children sent to other Dominions than Canada. As she studies the activities and experiences of some people in particular on the basis of archival material (e.g., Annie Macpherson, Dr Barnardo, some children) her book, which is excellently illustrated, makes a rather lively impression.

OTHER BOOKS

KATZ, JACOB. *From Prejudice to Destruction. Anti-Semitism, 1700-1933*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1980. viii, 392 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

The Communist Parties of Italy, France and Spain: Postwar Change and Continuity. A Casebook. Ed. by Peter Lange [and] Maurizio Vannicelli. With a Foreword by Stanley Hoffmann. George Allen & Unwin, London 1981. x, 385 pp. £ 22.50. (Paper: £ 9.95.)

The aim of the present volume is "to show the development of the three parties and their domestic and international roots". This is done by means of a selection of party documents translated into English. The introductions are adequate, but like the documents they remain on a political and ideological level. The rise and decline of Euro-Communism are the central issue. Size and composition of the parties are not dealt with. A bibliography of secondary sources particularly gives those in English.

MESA-LAGO, CARMELO [and] JUNE S. BELKIN, Eds. *Cuba in Africa*. Center for Latin American Studies, University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 1982. ix, 230 pp. \$ 5.95.

Most of the articles in this collection appeared earlier in *Cuban Studies*, X (1980). The thirteen contributors chiefly concentrate on the question of the dependence of Cuba's Africa policy on the Soviet Union. No extreme anti-

or pro-Cuban points of view are represented here, but this does not mean that any of the authors are friends of Cuba. Several of them draw the conclusion that "Cuba's involvement in Africa in the 1980s will be significantly smaller or less spectacular than it was in the 1970s".

OTHER BOOKS

International Handbook of Industrial Relations. Contemporary Developments and Research. Ed. by Albert A. Blum. Aldwych Press, London 1981. xiv, 696 pp.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

*AFRICA***Nigeria**

Studies in Southern Nigerian History. Ed. by Boniface I. Obichere. Frank Cass, London 1982. xi, 265 pp. £ 17.50.

Most of the ten studies that make up the present volume are in the field of social history, taken in a very broad sense. They include contributions on the press in Southern Nigeria during the nineteenth century, the Nigeria Union of Teachers, the role played by ethnic improvement unions and the Nigerian civil service in the colonial era, as well as "An Aspect of British Colonial Policy in Southern Nigeria: The Problems of Forced Labour and Slavery, 1895-1928" (by Walter I. Ofonagoro).

AMERICA

FOSTER, JAMES C., ed. American Labor in the Southwest. The First One Hundred Years. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson 1982. xii, 236 pp. \$ 18.50. (Paper: \$ 9.85.)

The present volume contains fourteen of the studies that were submitted to a symposium on the Western labour movement held in 1977. The studies are divided into five parts, dealing with the Western Federation of Miners, the IWW, the farm workers, "Mexican Labor, North and South of the Border", and "Labor and Politics", respectively. Besides the editor we mention James Byrkit, John M. Hart and H. L. Mitchell as contributors.

Latin American Populism In Comparative Perspective. Ed. by Michael L. Conniff. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque 1982. xiii, 257 pp. \$ 19.95. (Paper: \$ 9.95.)

An editorial introduction "Toward a Comparative Definition of Populism"

is followed by six case-studies of populism in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. Essays on the Socialist Revolutionary Party in Russia and on Populism in the United States serve comparative purposes. Paul W. Drake has contributed a "Conclusion: Requiem for Populism?" A composite index is appended.

Canada

HORN, MICHIEL. *The League for Social Reconstruction: Intellectual Origins of the Democratic Left in Canada 1930-1942*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Buffalo, London 1980. xiv, 270 pp. Ill. C\$ 25.00.

The League for Social Reconstruction, formally established in the winter of 1932, was an organization of radical intellectuals which moved in a Socialist direction. It has been described as a "brain trust" of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. Basing himself on various types of primary sources, Dr Horn narrates the history of the League, and attempts to assess the influence it exerted, mainly, but not exclusively, through the CCF.

Mexico

JOSEPH, G. M. *Revolution From Without. Yucatán, Mexico, and the United States 1880-1924*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1982. xviii, 405 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 29.50.

From a Yucatecan perspective this interesting book tries to make a contribution to the revisionist literature on the Mexican Revolution. The author directs his attention to the character of two revolutionary movements, the bourgeois one of Salvador Alvarado and the Socialist one of Felipe Carrillo Puerto, and to the question why neither was successful. Although the movement of Carrillo was of a more indigenous nature than that of Alvarado, both failed to get sufficient support from the *campesinos*. Consequently, both have to be seen as revolutions from above and more or less imported from outside Yucatan. It is shown very thoroughly that the outcome of the revolutions was greatly influenced by the ups and downs of Yucatan's monoculture, which were dependent on the world market and the role played by International Harvester. The study is based on research of a wide range of sources, including archival materials in Mexico and in the USA (e.g., the archive of International Harvester).

United States of America

HAREVEN, TAMARA K. *Family time and industrial time. The relationship between the family and work in a New England industrial community*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1982. xviii, 474 pp. Ill. £ 25.00. (Paper: £ 9.95.)

This long-expected book studies the interrelationship of industry and the family. The author has investigated the extensive archives of the Amoskeag textile mills at Manchester, New Hampshire. From a fascinating exposition a clear picture arises of the role of the family in the careers of the factory workers. As the paternalistic management of Amoskeag encouraged the overseers on the shop-floor to use the family as an intermediary for the recruitment of labour, this role tended to increase. However, the labour market turns out to be only one factor in the adaptation of personal "individual time" to "family time" and "industrial time". The economic situation of the family, the ties with relatives still living in the countryside, and the short- and long-term planning of the family are just as important. At Manchester there were many jobs for women. In this respect the results of this investigation are not generally valid according to the author. A "male city" like Pittsburgh will present a different picture. But it is apparent from this study that the family made a much more positive contribution to industrialization than is suggested by the modernization theory.

ISAAC, RHYS. *The Transformation of Virginia 1740-1790*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1982. xxxii, 451 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 29.50.

"Society is not primarily a material entity. It is rather to be understood as a dynamic product of the activities of its members – a product profoundly shaped by the images the participants have of their own and others' performances." On the basis of this premiss the author investigates the social and cultural change in Virginia in the second half of the eighteenth century, making use of the techniques of a cultural anthropologist ("Actions must be viewed as statements"). Much attention is paid to the role of the Church of England and of religion in general. In an appendix Dr Isaac presents a "discourse on the method". The many illustrations are well integrated into the text.

JAKLE, JOHN A. *The American Small Town. Twentieth-Century Place Images*. Archon Books, Hamden (Conn.) 1982. viii, 195 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 25.00.

To the present author stereotyped images of American small towns are more important than the real situation. He investigates these images on the basis of picture postcards (many of which are used to illustrate this book), novels and scholarly research. Dr Jakle presents an extensive and interesting description of life in small towns and the changes it was subject to between 1900 and 1960. The focus is on the Midwest.

LANDAUER, CARL. *Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika*. J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Stuttgart 1981. xiii, 339 pp. DM 78.00.

The above volume has the character of an introduction, but it lacks sufficient references to further literature. The social and economic develop-

ments are outlined broadly. In this the author pays attention to the working-class movement, but he fails to picture the position and struggle for emancipation of the Negroes. The foreign policy of the United States after 1945 is described with sympathetic understanding.

LIPSITZ, GEORGE. *Class and Culture in Cold War America. "A Rainbow at Midnight"*. Praeger, New York; J. F. Bergin Publishers, South Hadley (Mass.) 1981. ix, 254 pp. Ill. \$ 24.95. (Paper: \$ 12.95.)

After describing the wildcat strikes during the Second World War and the big strikes in 1945-46, this book, which is based on a variety of sources, tells how the reactionary forces hit back by means of the Taft-Hartley Act. The author pays special attention to the anti-Communist witch-hunt of the late 'forties. Some providers of mass culture, the film industry in particular, supported the reaction, although "What the mass demonstration and wildcat strike provided in political life, rock-and-roll music realized in culture." As a descriptive history this book may be useful, but as far as analysis is concerned it has not much to offer.

Pane e Lavoro: The Italian American Working Class. Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Conference of the American Italian Historical Association held in Cleveland, Ohio, October 27 and 28, 1978 at John Carroll University. Ed. by George E. Pozzetta. The Multicultural History Society of Ontario, Toronto 1980. xiii, 176 pp. C\$ 8.00.

The present volume collects part of the papers that were submitted to the 1978 conference of the AIHA. The focus is on the specific contribution of Italian immigrants to American working-class history, notably as regards strikes and the ILGWU. One paper on Canada is included.

SHERGOLD, PETER R. *Working-Class Life. The "American Standard" in Comparative Perspective 1899-1913.* University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1982. xvii, 306 pp. \$ 21.95.

Starting from Sombart's explanation of why there is no Socialism in the United States, the author makes a careful and detailed analysis of the development of the standard of living in Pittsburgh and in the English cities of Birmingham and Sheffield. Wage rates, prices, rents and other expenditures are compared extensively. One of the conclusions is that the unskilled workers in the USA did not earn more than those in Britain, but that the inequality of the wage distribution was much greater in Pittsburgh. For this reason it is not the relative affluence in the USA that should be considered as the basic explanation of the conservatism of American labour, but "the comparative inequality of wage rewards [. . .], an income gulf widened by ethnic heterogeneity and racial prejudice".

OTHER BOOKS

WEISBROT, ROBERT. *Father Divine and the Struggle for Racial Equality.* University of Illinois Press, Urbana. Chicago. London 1983. xiii, 241 pp. Ill.

*ASIA***China**

Shanghai. Revolution and Development in an Asian Metropolis. Ed. by Christopher Howe. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. xvii, 444 pp. Maps. £ 30.00.

After an introductory survey of Shanghai, 1919-49, by Marie-Claire Bergère, eleven authors from different countries deal with the most important aspects of the post-revolutionary development of the city. There are some very interesting studies, such as the one by Raymond F. Wylie on the Shanghai dockers in the Cultural Revolution. The editor investigates Shanghai's economic development during the last thirty years, while accentuating the "pivotal role" the city performs in revolutionary China. Factors in the continuous progress of the industrial development of the city, in spite of a national policy of levelling down, are sought in its colonial past and its excellent educational facilities. Finally, Bruce L. Reynolds gives a survey of the changes in the standard of living of the industrial workers, 1930-73.

India

GOUGH, KATHLEEN. Rural Society in Southeast India. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981 [*recte* 1982]. xiv, 458 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 29.50.

This is a comparative study of caste and class relations in two villages in the Thanjavur district in South-East India. Although she is a professional anthropologist who did her field-work in the early 'fifties, the author has also made a study, based on the available literature, of the historical background since the beginning of the British raj. She takes a special interest in the penetration of the Great Society and the creation of a revolutionary potential.

EUROPE

MADGE, CHARLES and PETER WILLMOTT. Inner City Poverty in Paris and London. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1981. xi, 133 pp. £ 8.50.

The present authors compare social disadvantage in two "everyday metropolitan neighbourhoods", viz., Stockwell in London and Folie-Méricourt in Paris. Both neighbourhoods are considered representative of the inner areas of their respective cities. Incomes, housing conditions, education etc. are investigated as aspects of disadvantage met by households. Most of the data for this part of the study are from the early 'seventies.

ROBERTSON, PRISCILLA. *An Experience of Women. Pattern and Change in Nineteenth-Century Europe. With an Appendix by Steve Hochstadt.* Temple University Press, Philadelphia 1982. xii, 673 pp. \$ 35.00.

This bulky study, presented as a "social-intellectual history", compares the changing position of women in the period between 1815 and 1914 in Germany, England, France and Italy. The author directs her attention especially to women of the upper and middle classes. Her book is divided into two parts: a description of the position given to women and an inventory of the attempts at their emancipation. The relation with Socialism is investigated in particular. Owing to the size of the subject and the largely descriptive presentation of the material the argument remains rather fragmentary.

OTHER BOOKS

Angestellte im europäischen Vergleich. Die Herausbildung angestellter Mittelschichten seit dem späten 19. Jahrhundert. Hrsg. von Jürgen Kocka. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1981. 378 pp.

Austria

DINKLAGE, KARL. *Geschichte der Kärntner Arbeiterschaft.* Band 1. Band 2. Hrsg. von der Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte für Kärnten. Verlag Johannes Heyn, Klagenfurt 1976; 1982. 392 pp.; 392 pp. Ill. S 650 per vol.

Professor Dinklage, a regional historian with several books on the economic history of Carinthia to his name, has now written a voluminous handbook of the Carinthian working class and working-class movement. Beginning with ancient slavery, he addresses himself to a wide readership. Numerous contemporary illustrations and documents are reproduced in facsimile. Each of the two volumes has a composite index, and Vol. 2 also includes an appendix of detailed election results, 1919-79.

EHMER, JOSEF. *Familienstruktur und Arbeitsorganisation im frühindustriellen Wien.* R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1980. 279 pp. DM 46.00.

Since the author exclusively deals with workers' families, the title of this book promises too much on the one hand, while on the other it promises too little, because attention is also paid to Vienna during the *Hochindustrialisierung*. In all this the important thing is the interaction of economy, social structure and the family. The argument is largely based on quantitative data, many of them demographic, and gives a somewhat schematic impression. None the less the development of the proletarian family comes out quite clearly.

PFABIGAN, ALFRED. *Max Adler. Eine politische Biographie.* Campus Verlag, Frankfurt, New York 1982. 343 pp. DM 68.00.

"No, Adler's talk about the 'revolution' must not induce us to class him with the international Left." This is only one of the many strictures which Dr Pfabigan launches against Max Adler, the other Austro-Marxists being served with the same sauce. Due attention is paid to Adler's turn to the Left in 1926, but the author remains very critical of his idealism and his duplicities. Notwithstanding the subtitle there is a separate chapter on Adler's philosophical ideas. The volume is in part based on the Adler papers.

OTHER BOOKS

- Fohnsdorf. Aufstieg und Krise einer österreichischen Kohlenbergwerksgemeinde in der Region Aichfeld-Murboden. [Von] Ernst Hinner. Helmut Lackner, Wolfgang Pickl [und] Karl Stocker. Mit Beiträgen von Walter Brunner, Otto Hwaletz, Markus Scheucher [und] Eduard Staudinger. Red.: Helmut Lackner und Karl Stocker. Verlag Leykam, Graz, Wien 1982. 351 pp. Ill. Maps.
- PELINKA, PETER. Erbe und Neubeginn. Die Revolutionären Sozialisten in Österreich 1934-1938. Mit einem Nachwort von Manfred Ackermann. Europaverlag, Wien 1981. xvii, 308 pp.

Belgium

- DELFOSE, PASCALE. Réformisme et presse ouvrière. Histoire et sémiotique. Fernand Nathan Editions Labor, Bruxelles 1979. 160 pp. B.fr. 445.

The most important, though not the major, part of the present volume is a semasiological study of the editorials of *Le Peuple* (the official organ of the POB) dealing with legislation concerning work injuries, 1885-1907. The mode of discourse in question is characterized by reformist and integrationist tendencies, which go hand in hand with grave doubts about the revolutionary potential of the working class.

France

- AUSPITZ, KATHERINE. The radical bourgeoisie. The Ligue de l'enseignement and the origins of the Third Republic 1866-1885. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1982. x, 237 pp. £ 22.50.

"This book describes the social and political struggles that culminated, in 1881 and 1882, with the passage of the lois Ferry, laws establishing free, compulsory, secular primary schooling for French children of both sexes. I rejoice in that centenary and in the ideal of democratic community based on common literacy." The author is full of sympathy with anything the Radicals stood for, especially with their anticlericalism. However, she tends to overrate their social disinterestedness.

- BIANCHI, SERGE. La révolution culturelle de l'an II. Elites et peuple (1789-1799). Aubier, Paris 1982. 303 pp. Ill. F.fr. 66.00.

Against the background of the antithesis between democracy and elitism during the French Revolution the present author attempts a rehabilitation of the equalitarian interlude of 1793-94, including its iconoclasm. He speaks of a "cultural revolution", but does not confine this to the arts, education and the well-known festivals. The volume is abundantly and aptly illustrated.

HIGONNET, PATRICE. *Class, Ideology, and the Rights of Nobles During the French Revolution*. Oxford University Press, Oxford 1981. xvii, 358 pp. £ 22.50.

The present volume is an important book on the "nobles question" during the French Revolution. It contains shrewd comments on the relation (which was far from constituting an identity) of the aristocracy on the one hand and counter-revolution and emigration on the other. However, particular attention is paid to the role played by the middle classes. For ideological and opportunistic reasons these participated and even indulged in a populist or communitarian anti-aristocratism (which culminated in 1797), until they saw fit to make common cause with the nobles for the sake of property.

LACOUTURE, JEAN. *Léon Blum*. Transl. by George Holoch. Holmes & Meier Publishers, Inc., New York, London 1982. xii, 571 pp. Ill. \$ 39.50. (Paper: \$ 24.50.)

This Blum biography was originally published in French, first in a large edition in 1977 and then in an abridged one in 1979. Mr Holoch has prepared a readable translation of the former, but he has introduced some imperfections of his own, the author having used his numerous sources in a rather careless way. Blum is portrayed with a striking amount of sympathy, and his deficiency as a politician is sought in a lack of flexibility rather than in feebleness or opportunism.

RUDE, FERNAND. *Les révoltes des Canuts (novembre 1831 – avril 1834)*. François Maspero, Paris 1982. 208 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

Fernand Rude, who has several writings on the first revolt of the Lyonnese silk weavers to his name, has now written a popular book which covers the events of April 1834 as well as those of November 1831.

SCOTT, JOAN WALLACH. *Les verriers de Carmaux. La naissance d'un syndicalisme*. Flammarion, Paris 1982. 183 pp. F.fr. 60.00.

The Glassworkers of Carmaux was published in 1974, and noticed in *IRSH*, XX (1975), p. 130. The present volume is a good translation of this monograph by Thérèse Arminjon, without the original illustrations.

TUMMINELLI, ROBERTO. *Etienne Cabet. Critica della società e alternativa di Icaria*. Presentazione di Arturo Colombo. Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1981. xiii, 264 pp. L. 11000.

This is a well-researched study of Cabet, his Communism and, to a less extent, his movement. The general approach of the present author is more sympathetic than that of Christopher Johnson. Notably the decision to emigrate to America is not interpreted in terms of escapism, but argued to be entirely consistent with Cabet's basic view of society and social development.

WILLIAMS, ROSALIND H. *Dream Worlds. Mass Consumption in Late Nineteenth-Century France.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1982. xii, 451 pp. Ill. \$ 29.50.

"The Dream World of Mass Consumption" is the title of just one of the nine chapters that make up the present volume. This is to be found in what is the weakest part of the book, where the author deals with the origin of luxury in the "closed world of courtly consumption" and its subsequent democratization, conspicuous consumption being exemplified at great length in Joris-Karl Huysmans's *A rebours*. Much more worth while from a scholarly point of view is Part II, "The Development of Critical Thought about Consumption". The Leroy-Beaulieu brothers, Durkheim and Tarde come up for discussion here, but notably Charles Gide and the consumers' co-operatives, which merged in the *Fédération Nationale des Sociétés Françaises de Consommation* (1912).

OTHER BOOKS

STRUMINGHER, LAURA S. *Women and the Making of the Working Class: Lyon 1830-1870.* Eden Press, St. Alban's (Vermont), Montreal 1979. xiii, 161 pp. Ill.

Germany

Arbeiterfamilien im Kaiserreich. Materialien zur Sozialgeschichte in Deutschland 1871-1914. [Hrsg. von] Klaus Saul, Jens Flemming, Dirk Stegmann [und] Peter-Christian Witt. Athenäum Verlag, Königstein/Ts.; Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1982. xv, 297 pp. DM 24.80.

The present volume caters for a wide readership (universities, schools, adult education), but is also meant to be a scholarly publication. The documents selected are set in the context of the discussion about the extent to which the Wilhelmine Empire was susceptible of reform. The subject is given a wide interpretation: besides matters like spendable income, problems such as female and child labour are treated. The introductions are informative and give useful references to further literature.

BAYER, HERMANN, WOLFGANG STREECK [und] ECKBERT TREU. *Die westdeutsche Gewerkschaftsbewegung in Zahlen. Ein Datenhandbuch zur organisatorischen Entwicklung ausgewählter Industrie- und Berufsver-*

bände 1960-1975. Verlag Anton Hain, Königstein/Ts. 1981. ix, 51, 438 pp. DM 78.00.

This useful "data handbook" contains a large number of quantitative data, presented in tables, about thirteen West German trade unions. The compilers have divided these data into four categories: membership, finances, organization outside the workplace, and organization inside the workplace. An extensive introduction deals with the sources of the data and their quality.

BEIER, GERHARD. *Die illegale Reichsleitung der Gewerkschaften 1933-1945.* Bund-Verlag, Köln 1981. 118 pp. DM 12.80.

The present volume is a first outline of the history of the underground trade-union organization that came into being immediately after the catastrophe of May 2, 1933. Wilhelm Leuschner was the principal figure in this network, but there were many others to assist him and to continue his work after he had been hanged in September 1944. A memorandum by Heinrich Schliestedt (1935) is appended.

BIEBER, HANS-JOACHIM. *Gewerkschaften in Krieg und Revolution. Arbeiterbewegung, Industrie, Staat und Militär in Deutschland 1914-1920.* Christians, Hamburg 1981. 1243 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 148.00.

This bulky study gives a thorough and wide analysis of the behaviour of the German trade-union movement (free, Christian and liberal unions) during and shortly after the First World War. The author pays more attention to the conditions and aims of trade-union activity than to the internal development. As a rule he is critical. The unions were not in the least averse to the war aims of the entrepreneurs (up to the last few weeks before the defeat) and prevented basic social change during the November Revolution. For this behaviour opportunism and betrayal are too harsh a judgment. Dr Bieber points rather to the fact that the leaders of the free unions had removed the idea of basic social change from their strategic conceptions a long time ago, which led to a certain fear of it. He also introduces inferiority feelings towards the captains of industry and, in comparison to the Communists, insufficient sentiments of hatred and revenge against the established order as an explanation. The study is based on a great many sources, some of them archives. The remnants of the ADGB archive were not yet available to him, however.

Government, Party and People in Nazi Germany. Ed. by Jeremy Noakes. University of Exeter, Exeter 1980. iv, 103 pp. £ 1.75.

"The essays in this collection seek first to consider the question of how the Nazi movement set about achieving its professed aim of re-establishing political authority and reintegrating German society in a new 'national community', and second, to examine the response of the German people to

those attempts." In the main the four contributors confine themselves to repeating and summarizing what has been published elsewhere, either by themselves or by others (e.g., by Timothy Mason on the industrial workers).

Historische Arbeitsmarktforschung. Entstehung, Entwicklung und Probleme der Vermarktung von Arbeitskraft. Hrsg. von Toni Pierenkemper und Richard Tilly. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1982. 291 pp. DM 58.00.

The essays that make up the present volume are originally addresses given at a symposium held in Münster in June 1980. Historical research of the labour market has only recently been started in Germany, and this is noticeable in the various contributions. Some deal with very highly qualified "labour" (medical doctors, university-trained engineers), others present a cautious analysis or limit their subject. We mention the contributions by Angelika Willms on the development of female labour and by Klaus J. Bade on labour-market development and migration, and the programmatic introduction by the first editor. Heidrun Homburg has contributed a study of the Siemens *Werkverein*, 1906-18.

Die Kabinette Brüning I u. II. 30. März 1930 bis 10. Oktober 1931. 10. Oktober 1931 bis 1. Juni 1932. Bearb. von Tilman Koops. [Akten der Reichskanzlei. Weimarer Republik.] Band 1. 30. März 1930 bis 28. Februar 1931. Dokumente Nr. 1 bis 252. Band 2. 1. März 1931 bis 10. Oktober 1931. Dokumente Nr. 253 bis 514. Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard/Rh. 1982. cvii, 918 pp.; xvi, 904 pp. DM 120.00 per vol.

The over five hundred documents printed in the present volumes pertain to the first Brüning cabinet, but the introduction covers both cabinets (the publication of Vol. 3 will take some time). Economic and social problems, including the issue of unemployment insurance, loom large in the documents. In Vol. 2 there are some reports of meetings with trade-union and SPD representatives (e.g., Hilferding).

KLOTZBACH, KURT. *Der Weg zur Staatspartei. Programmatik, praktische Politik und Organisation der deutschen Sozialdemokratie 1945 bis 1965.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1982. 656 pp. DM 75.00.

This excellently researched standard work concentrates on the political development of the SPD during the first two decades after the Second World War. The author appreciates the Godesberg Programme positively: the break with tradition was not as radical as people thought at the time, and it was a welcome elimination of the divorce between theory and practice that had existed before. The author criticizes the German policy of the 'fifties and the opposition to nuclear armament. He is also critical of Kurt Schumacher, who, even though he had to cope with the returned old party bureaucracy, remained too much the man of 1945 and failed to adapt his *Neubauanspruch* to changing circumstances. In addition to numerous

printed sources the author has been able to make use of archival materials, including the minutes of the board and the executive of the SPD.

Die Konstituierung der deutschen Arbeiterklasse von den dreißiger bis zu den siebziger Jahren des 19. Jahrhunderts. Hrsg. von Hartmut Zwahr. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1981. iv, 503 pp. M 24.00.

In the present volume twenty-one articles have been collected, divided into two parts: on the one hand studies of methodology and research aims, on the other regional investigations. Some of them are well-known essays, like Ernst Engelberg's address at the Eleventh International Congress of Historical Sciences (Stockholm 1960) or the various contributions by the editor. The latter's introduction is thorough, but limited in that it concentrates on an evaluation of GDR historiography. Altogether the book gives a good idea of the more recent, and innovatory, research done in the GDR.

LACINA, EVELYN. *Emigration 1933-1945. Sozialhistorische Darstellung der deutschsprachigen Emigration und einiger ihrer Asylländer aufgrund ausgewählter zeitgenössischer Selbstzeugnisse.* Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1982. 693 pp. DM 195.00.

The words *Sozialhistorische* and *Selbstzeugnisse* in the subtitle of this book point in different directions, but to all intents and purposes the focus is on subjective experiences and attitudes of people who left Nazi Germany for political reasons or because they were of Jewish descent. Dr Lacina frequently quotes from their diaries, letters, memoirs, etc., and tries to organize her data according to the question "Who emigrated when, why, how, and whither?" As for the destinations she proceeds in a rather selective way.

LÖWENTHAL, RICHARD [und] PATRIK VON ZUR MÜHLEN (Hg.) *Widerstand und Verweigerung in Deutschland 1933 bis 1945.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Berlin, Bonn 1982. 319 pp. Ill. DM 25.00.

Under the auspices of the *Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung* twenty-one authors deal with the various forms of dissent and resistance in Nazi Germany. They do so either from their own experience or drawing on the available source material. In each section of the volume there are contributions of both types. Thus, the trade-union underground is first treated by Gerhard Beier (cf. above, p. 158), and then by Hans Gottfurcht. The contributors include well-known names, such as Hermann Weber, Helmut Gollwitzer, Walter Dirks, Karl Dietrich Bracher and Detlev Peukert. A selected bibliography and an index of names are appended.

NIEMANN, HANS-WERNER. *Das Bild des industriellen Unternehmers in deutschen Romanen der Jahre 1890 bis 1945. Mit einem Geleitwort von Wilhelm Treue.* Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1982. xiv, 336 pp. DM 78.00.

The present volume is in a sense a sequel to Ilse Rarisch's study of the

picture of the industrial entrepreneur in pre-March novels and novelettes, which was noticed in IRSH, XXIII (1978), p. 454. It is shown that after the unification of Germany the literary prestige of the entrepreneur improved markedly. However, this revaluation was confined to the independent and paternalist entrepreneur, who was still supposed to be a living reality, in spite of wily jobbers and anonymous companies. A nationalist and anti-Socialist bias is a frequent ingredient.

NIENHAUS, URSULA. *Berufsstand weiblich. Die ersten weiblichen Angestellten*. Transit, Berlin 1982. 178 pp. Ill. DM 28.00.

—. *Berufsstand weiblich. Literatur und Materialien*. Transit, Berlin 1982. 64 pp. Ill. DM 6.00.

This is a pioneering study of the female shop and office employees and their organizational activities in Wilhelmine Germany. The author takes issue with the accepted version of a kind of naive and helpless geese — their performance in defending their specific interests is quite impressive indeed —, but at the same time she is alive to the limitations inherent in their efforts. Both volumes are nicely illustrated.

Die Reihen fast geschlossen. Beiträge zur Geschichte des Alltags unterm Nationalsozialismus. Hrsg. von Detlev Peukert und Jürgen Reulecke unter Mitarbeit von Adelheid Gräfin zu Castell Rüdenhausen. Peter Hammer Verlag, Wuppertal 1981. 464 pp. Ill. DM 46.80.

The twenty items that make up the present volume focus on the Nazi movement and the Nazi regime at the grass-roots level. Together they cover the full range from brown fanaticism, *via* collaboration, apathy, retreat and opposition, to outright resistance. Most contributors draw on sources of Nazi, police or government provenance or on the *Deutschland-Berichte* of the SPD in exile, but there is also a report of the ISK activist Fritz Eberhard on the part he played in the underground movement during the 'thirties.

SALVADORI, MASSIMO L. *Sozialismus und Demokratie. Karl Kautsky 1880-1938*. Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart 1982. 575 pp. DM 60.00.

The original Italian edition and the English translation of this new book on Kautsky were noticed in IRSH, XXV (1980), p. 418. The present volume is a welcome German translation, in which the quotations from Kautsky and others are given in the original wording.

SCHEER, FRIEDRICH-KARL. *Die Deutsche Friedensgesellschaft (1892-1933). Organisation, Ideologie, politische Ziele. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Pazifismus in Deutschland*. Haag + Herchen Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1981. xii, 665 pp. DM 39.80.

The research for this Bochum doctorate thesis was concluded already in 1974, but the author has incorporated literature published since into this

printed edition, excepting the study by Wilfried Eisenbeiss (cf. IRSH, XXVI (1981), pp. 391f.). Although he certainly has an eye for social aspects, Dr Scheer chiefly directs his attention to ideology and politics. In the history of the *Deutsche Friedensgesellschaft* three phases are distinguished; all three were characterized by failure rather than by success. As to the last phase (1914-33) the author is of the opinion that the causes of the failure of German pacifism are closely linked to those causing the fall of the Weimar Republic. The study, well-researched on the whole, does not enter into this problem very deeply.

SPANGER, HANS-JOACHIM. *Die SED und der Sozialdemokratismus. Ideologische Abgrenzung in der DDR.* Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1982. 256 pp. DM 32.00.

Social Democratism is one of the many "anathematisms" of Communist jargon, but the present author has found out that in the GDR its use is highly dependent on the prevailing circumstances. It is in times of crisis, when the very legitimacy of the regime is at stake, that the bogey of Social Democratism and the West German SPD are attacked with particular vehemence. The analysis is based on a sample of GDR periodicals.

TENNSTEDT, FLORIAN. *Sozialgeschichte der Sozialpolitik in Deutschland. Vom 18. Jahrhundert bis zum Ersten Weltkrieg.* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1981. 240 pp. DM 20.80.

This book seems to be intended chiefly as an introduction. The author does not start from certain theoretical concepts, but wants to show as concretely as possible what was done in the field of poor relief and protection of workers. He is particularly interested in the arguments used both by the Liberals and by the labour movement. There is a clear emphasis on Prussia.

WEBER, HERMANN. *Hauptfeind Sozialdemokratie. Strategie und Taktik der KPD 1929-1933.* Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1982. 131 pp. DM 25.00.

The present volume is a small-type reprint of Professor Weber's introduction to his important collection of KPD documents *Die Generallinie*, which was noticed in IRSH, XXVII (1982), p. 379.

WOHLAUF, GABRIELE. *Die Spiegelglasmanufaktur Grünenplan im 18. Jahrhundert. Eine Studie zu ihrer Betriebstechnologie und Arbeiterschaft.* Joachim Heitmann Verlag, Hamburg 1981. xvi, 626 pp. Ill. Maps. DM 64.80.

Subject of this detailed and well-researched study is not only the technology applied in the plate-glass manufactory at Grünenplan (between Holzminden and Hildesheim). The author pays special attention to the composition of the workforce employed in it. In spite of a rather high degree of mechanization she finds a wide variety of manipulations, and as a consequence a quite differentiated group of workers. This group is further

analyzed as regards aspects like geographical mobility, grades of skill, wages, housing, role of the family, etc. Despite comparisons with other plate-glass manufactories it is not sufficiently clear to what extent the conclusions of this study are valid for the eighteenth-century plate-glass manufactory in general.

OTHER BOOKS

SCHMIDT, ERNST-HEINRICH. *Heimatheer und Revolution 1918. Die militärischen Gewalten im Heimatgebiet zwischen Oktoberreform und Novemberrevolution*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1981. 456 pp.

Great Britain

ASHLEY, MAURICE. *The People of England. A Short Social and Economic History*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1982. ix, 214 pp. Ill. £ 11.50.

Rather than a socio-economic history this attractive book is a concise general history of the English people with an accent on social and economic aspects. The well-informed author, who has already many historical books to his name, addresses himself to a wide readership, and the notes have been kept to a bare minimum. A (not fully complete) composite index is appended.

BELLAMY, JOYCE, DAVID MARTIN [et] JOHN SAVILLE. *Grande-Bretagne. Tome 1. Adaptation et introd.: François Bédarida. Traduit de l'anglais par Renée Bédarida*. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1980. 301 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 188.00.

The present volume of the *Dictionnaire biographique de: mouvement ouvrier international* is based on the data of the *Dictionary of Labour Biography* even in so far as these have not yet been published in English. It treats of the most important persons with the initial letters A-G, including not only Attlee, Bevan, Bevin and Cole, but also Callaghan, Benn and Foot. François Bédarida has contributed an historical outline of the British working-class movement and an annotated bibliography.

BERRIDGE, VIRGINIA and GRIFFITH EDWARDS. *Opium and the People. Opiate Use in Nineteenth-Century England*. Allen Lane, London; St Martin's Press, New York 1981. xxviii, 370 pp. Ill. £ 20.00.

This lucid but rather descriptive book shows that during a large part of the nineteenth century the Fens were "the opium-taking area *par excellence*". "There was a general absence of concern", the authors state. That absence came to an end as soon as the upper classes began to suspect that the urban workers started smoking opium, not so much for recreational purposes as by way of self-medication. A discussion of the well-known opium-smoking writers shows that the border between self-medication and recreational use

cannot be drawn neatly. As a result of the growing anti-opium movement the use of opiates strongly decreased after 1875. The authors have made use of a wide variety of sources.

BOUCE, PAUL-GABRIEL, ed. *Sexuality in eighteenth-century Britain*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1982; Barnes & Noble, Totowa (N.J.). xii, 262 pp. Ill. £ 18.50.

"If this volume has managed to throw a bridge over the sadly widening gap between literary criticism and social history, then all the contributors will feel that their endeavours have not been totally in vain", Professor Boucé says in his preface. Among the eleven essays Norah Smith's "Sexual Mores and Attitudes in Enlightenment Scotland" seems the only one to qualify as a contribution to social history, but it has precious little to do with literary criticism. As it is the volume may be said to combine the history of sexual beliefs and attitudes with (para)medical history, and in this respect it certainly has its merits.

BRIGGS, ASA, with John Dekker and John Mair. *Marx in London. An Illustrated Guide*. British Broadcasting Corporation, London 1982. 96 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 2.95.

The present volume is a useful guide-book for visitors to London who take a special interest in Marx's residence in that city. Although it is mainly intended for practical purposes (it includes a number of schematic maps indicating underground stations), it pays much attention to Marx's biography and to the question what London meant to him and to his work. The numerous illustrations have been aptly chosen, but there are some annoying mistakes in the letterpress.

BRITAIN, IAN. *Fabianism and Culture. A study in British socialism and the arts c. 1884-1918*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1982. xii, 344 pp. £ 19.50.

This is an attempt, in part based on unpublished source material, to liberate the Fabians of their philistine reputation without turning them into Morrisites. The focus is on the Webbs and their didactic rather than classical love of beauty without extravagance. From a socio-historical point of view the chapter on Fabian attitudes to working-class culture is perhaps the most interesting.

CALHOUN, CRAIG. *The Question of Class Struggle. Social Foundations of Popular Radicalism during the Industrial Revolution*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1982. xiv, 321 pp. £ 15.00.

The historical part of the present volume is a study of English popular protest in the period between Jacobinism and Chartism (1790-1840). Of greater importance, however, is the analytical discussion of this research.

The author criticizes E. P. Thompson's *Making of the English Working Class* (cf. IRSH, IX (1964), pp. 177f.): not only is his picture of the working class too cultural and not sufficiently sociological, but it is also to some extent anachronistic. The present author thinks it would be better to analyze early English popular protest in terms of traditional communities rather than of class. Such an analysis could throw new light on revolutions in general, Dr Calhoun believes. In this respect his views correspond with the model used by Theda Skocpol (cf. IRSH, XXV (1980), p. 273), a book he does not mention. He strongly emphasizes the divisions among the workers as well as their relations with the peasants.

DAVIS, J. C. *Utopia and the ideal society. A study of English utopian writing 1516-1700.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. x, 427 pp. £ 25.00. (Paper: £ 9.95.)

Perhaps the most interesting feature of this book is the concept of Utopian thought on which it is built. According to Dr Davis Utopia is not just a nowhere radically opposed to the *status quo*, nor does it include Cockaigne, Arcadia or the millennium. In his definition it is a highly artificial construct, devised to overcome the deficiencies and vicissitudes of both nature and history; authoritarianism and even totalitarianism are its hallmarks. The major and minor Utopian writings of early-modern England are examined from this point of view. Thomas More is supposed to have been in dead earnest when writing his well-known book. The chapters on Winstanley and on full-employment planning in the seventeenth century may be of particular interest to readers of our periodical.

DYHOUSE, CAROL. *Girls Growing Up in Late Victorian and Edwardian England.* [Studies in Social History.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1981. x, 224 pp. £ 8.95.

This book, based on printed sources, from which the author quotes frequently, is a study in the socialization of middle- and working-class girls. The influence of growing up within the family (relations with parents, brothers and sisters) is investigated, and much attention is paid to secondary education. Both practice and theories (especially about working-class girls) are dealt with. After an analysis of the views of the early feminists on the subject the author arrives at the conclusion that it would be wrong to speak of a steady progress towards equality.

GOODWAY, DAVID. *London Chartism 1838-1848.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1982. xviii, 333 pp. Ill. £ 22.50.

The present volume is the first full-fledged monograph to be published on London Chartism. The momentous fact that qua mass mobilization this was continuously out of tune with Chartism in the provinces is explained in cyclical terms. It is argued that the depression of the 'thirties did not affect the London trades, whose fortunes are analyzed in great detail, before

the 'forties. Dr Goodway has some fascinating chapters on the riots of 1842 and 1848, as well as on the role played by the Metropolitan Police in the maintenance of order. The volume is to a considerable extent based on unpublished source materials.

JUPP, JAMES. *The Radical Left in Britain 1931-1941.* Frank Cass, London 1982. viii, 261 pp. £ 16.00.

In this topical book not only the groups to the left of the Labour Party, but also the left-wing opposition within that party are considered to belong to the radical Left. Although, in the opinion of the author, the radical Left was only "a movement of protest and criticism", its influence was greater than its estimated numerical strength of 60,000 would suggest, because among this number about one third of the Labour activists were to be found. Thanks to Marxism the radical Left showed a considerable amount of unity in spite of its many discussions and quarrels. Dr Jupp pays much attention to ideology and strategy as well as to political developments.

Population and Society in Britain 1850-1980. Ed. by Theo Barker and Michael Drake. Batsford Academic and Educational Ltd, London 1982. 221 pp. Maps. £ 14.95. (Paper: £ 6.95.)

"The present volume aims to introduce present generations of university students in the social sciences, and also the not inconsiderable numbers of the general public who are also interested in these vital matters, to the role of demographic change since the mid-nineteenth century in explaining some of the topics of present-day social concern." We mention John Oxborrow's contribution on unemployment and Richard Wall's on household structures, "The Decline of Mortality in Britain 1870-1950", by J. M. Winter, "The Health of the People", by D. J. Oddy, and "The Impact of Immigration on British Society 1870-1980", by Colin Holmes.

ROYLE, EDWARD and JAMES WALVIN. *English Radicals and Reformers 1760-1848.* The Harvester Press, Brighton; The University Press of Kentucky, Lexington 1982. 233 pp. £ 18.95; \$ 18.50.

This is a useful outline of the radical reform movement, or rather movements, from Wilkes to the Chartists. The authors have incorporated the results of recent historical scholarship, at least in so far as this is available in English (there is no reference to Dr Lottes's *Politische Aufklärung und plebejisches Publikum*, cf. IRSH, XXV (1980), p. 424). A composite index is appended.

SAMPSON, ANTHONY. *The Changing Anatomy of Britain.* Hodder and Stoughton, London, Sydney, Toronto 1982. xv, 476 pp. £ 9.95.

Mr Sampson's *Anatomy of Britain*, which appeared in two subsequent versions during the 'sixties (cf. IRSH, X (1965), p. 521), is now followed by a wholly new book on the same subject. The latter consists of four parts.

"Politics", "Government", "Finance" and "Industry", the trade unions coming up for a systematic discussion in Part I. The author concentrates on developments during the past twenty years and on the problems of (economic) adjustment in a rapidly changing world.

SMITH, DENNIS. *Conflict and Compromise. Class Formation in English Society 1830-1914. A Comparative Study of Birmingham and Sheffield.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1982. xiii, 338 pp. £ 17.95.

Mr Smith compares the social and economic development of Sheffield to that of Birmingham, paying special attention to education. The analysis of the causes of differences in the structure of education in the two cities concentrates on differences in the developing class formation. In this respect the author makes important statements on the way in which the economic development of the cities (as well as their relations to the surrounding countryside) influenced this class formation, and consequently their systems of education.

VINCENT, DAVID. *Bread, Knowledge and Freedom. A Study of Nineteenth-Century Working Class Autobiography.* Methuen, London, New York 1982. ix, 221 pp. £ 4.95.

This is a cheap paperback edition of a study that was first published in 1981, and noticed in *IRSH*, XXVII (1982), pp. 121f.

WILLIAMSON, BILL. *Class, Culture and Community. A Biographical Study of Social Change in Mining.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1982. xv, 245 pp. Ill. £ 6.95.

By means of a biography of his grandfather, James Brown, the present author investigates what social change meant in the life of ordinary workers who did not leave written records. The period covered by this biography runs from 1872 till 1965. Mr Williamson sketches a fascinating picture of the changes in mining and of the consequences these had not only for his grandfather, but for the entire social life of the town he lived in (Throckley in the Northumberland coalfield). Besides the influence of work, other factors are analyzed, such as the First World War and the General Strike of 1926. The author has based his study on both oral and archival evidence.

Hungary

SZABÓ, ERVIN. *Socialism and Social Science. Selected Writings of — (1877-1918).* Ed. by György Litván and János M. Bak. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, Boston, Henley 1982. vii, 215 pp. £ 11.95.

Among the pre-1918 Hungarian Socialists Szabó was undoubtedly the one who followed the developments of international Socialism and the workers'

movement most closely. The relatively short period during which he published (1890-1918) is characterized by an increasingly critical attitude towards the interpretation of Marx and Engels current in the Hungarian Social Democratic Party, a rejection of the "Lassalleian" practice of the SPD, and a growing sympathy with Franco-Italian Syndicalism. These representative selections, most of them translated from the Hungarian for the first time, and skilfully introduced and annotated, offer a welcome opportunity to get to know Szabó's thought-provoking views.

Italy

BUCCELLATO, PIER FAUSTO [e] MARINA IACCIO. *Gli anarchici nell'Italia meridionale*. La Stampa (1869-1893). Prefazione di Enzo Santarelli. Bulzoni editore, Roma 1982. 348 pp. L. 18000.

The body of the present volume consists of selections from the early South Italian (but non-Sicilian) Anarchist press. There is a deliberate focus on statements of principle and on the problem of organization. Detailed data on the periodicals in question, including locations (under the heading *Reperibilità*), and an index of names are appended.

GONZALES, MANUEL G. *Andrea Costa and the Rise of Socialism in the Romagna*. University Press of America, Washington (D.C.) 1980. vii, 410 pp. Ill. \$ 22.75. (Paper: \$ 14.25.)

Dr Gonzales does not provide a complete biography of Andrea Costa, "one of the patriarchs of Italian socialism". He limits his study to the period 1871-92, crucial years in the development of the Italian labour movement. Chief topic is the struggle against Anarchism. Although he has certainly not made use of all the sources available, the author's research is thorough and his theses are well-argued. He is of the opinion that Costa's radical change of policy in 1879, which had such important consequences, was not as complete a *volte-face* as many assume. It was less radical and part of a long development.

SASSOON, DONALD. *The Strategy of the Italian Communist Party. From the Resistance to the Historic Compromise*. Foreword by E. J. Hobsbawm. Frances Pinter (Publishers) Ltd, London 1981. xi, 259 pp. £ 15.50.

— *Togliatti e la via italiana al socialismo. Il Pci dal 1944 al 1964*. Einaudi, Torino 1980. xvi, 405 pp. L. 12000.

The first-mentioned volume is a sympathetic analysis of the theory and practice of post-war Italian Communism. Special attention is paid to the interaction of the "general perspective" and the "concrete tasks", to use Togliatti's terminology. In spite of his basic sympathy the author does not gloss over the shortcomings and failures of the PCI. The final chapters on Euro-Communism and the *compromesso storico* are not included in the Italian translation. Both editions have an index of names.

SMITH, DENIS MACK. Mussolini. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London n.d. [1982.] xiv, 429 pp. Ill. £ 12.95.

This is not a full account of Mussolini's life, but rather a political biography of the Fascist leader and dictator. There is only a very short chapter on his Socialist period. Mussolini's peculiarities are thrown into relief in so far as they are thought to be politically relevant. Mr Smith's new book is well-researched and well-written, and a composite index is appended.

The Netherlands

HARTVELD, LEO, FRITS DE JONG EDZ. en DRIES KUPERUS. De Arbeiders Jeugd Centrale AJC. 1918-1940 / 1945-1959. Van Genneep, Amsterdam 1982. 274 pp. Ill. D.fl. 29.50.

The present volume is a fluently written history of the *Arbeiders Jeugd Centrale*, originally the youth organization of the SDAP and the NVV. As well as paying attention to the idealistic atmosphere of the old AJC, the authors emphasize, and tend to exaggerate, its political role.

MEERE, J. M. M. DE. Economische ontwikkeling en levensstandaard in Nederland gedurende de eerste helft van de negentiende eeuw. Aspecten en trends. Martinus Nijhoff BV, 's-Gravenhage 1982. v, 144 pp. D.fl. 27.50.

This study discusses a number of carefully formulated hypotheses, which are the beginning of a new view of the economic development of the Netherlands in the nineteenth century. According to the author the picture of a stagnant economy does not sufficiently take into account the growth that manifested itself in agriculture and in some branches of industry from 1825. Besides this view he poses several other theses, e.g., on the division of incomes during the whole of the century and on the standard of living in the same period, which also contribute to a new picture of the subject. In many places it is made clear that a refined statistical technique can render good services.

MONTIAS, JOHN MICHAEL. Artists and Artisans in Delft. A Socio-Economic Study of the Seventeenth Century. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1982. xvii, 422 pp. Ill. \$ 36.50. (Paper: \$ 16.50.)

Largely drawing on unpublished source material, the present author, an American economist, has prepared a pioneering analysis of the social and economic characteristics of the art community at Delft during the seventeenth century. Most of the attention goes to the painters, whose social origins are argued to have been above what is generally thought. There are interesting chapters on the art market and the underlying tastes. Numerous tables as well as aptly chosen reproductions of paintings are included.

PANNEKOEK, ANTON. Herinneringen. Herinneringen uit de arbeidersbeweging. Sterrenkundige herinneringen. Met bijdragen van B. A. Sijes en

E. P. J. van den Heuvel. Samengesteld en verzorgd door B. A. Sijes, J. M. Welcker en J. R. van der Leeuw. Van Gennep, Amsterdam 1982. 398 pp. Ill. D.fl. 58.50.

The above memoirs of Pannekoek consist of two parts: memoirs of the working-class movement (the larger number of pages) and astronomic recollections. They were put on paper in the autumn of 1944, when the author could not consult most of his archive. Especially the chapter that deals with his German period (1906-14) contains interesting data and analyses in spite of this drawback. It is inevitable that the book contains several lacunae and quite a number of mistakes, which are rectified in a superabundant annotation.

Poland

Solidarité. [Par] Alain Touraine, François Dubet, Michel Wieviorka [et] Jan Strzelecki, avec la collab. de Grazyna Gesicka, Tadeusz Chabiera, Anna Kruczkowska [e.a.] Fayard, Paris 1982. 307 pp. F.fr. 65.00.

This sociological study has been prepared in close co-operation with selected groups of Solidarity activists in Gdansk, Szczecin, Wrocław, Katowice, Warsaw and Łódź. Thus, Professor Touraine and his team had their hypotheses and findings discussed by the activists in question (1981). The result is an account of the Solidarity movement at the grass-roots level, which allows for all kinds of differences and nuances. A large degree of commitment ("We are all illuminated by the light of Solidarity") does not detract from the quality of the account.

OTHER BOOKS

KORMANOWA, ŻANNA. Ludzie i życie. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1982. 408 pp.

NAJDUS, WALENTYNA. SDKPiL a SDPRR 1908-1918. Zakład Narodowy imienia Ossolińskich, Wrocław, Warszawa, Kraków 1980. 497 pp.

Portugal

Utopie et socialisme au Portugal au XIXe siècle. Actes du Colloque Paris, 10-13 Janvier 1979. Fondation Calouste Gulbenkian, Centre Culturel Portugais, Paris 1982. vi, 625 pp. F.fr. 150.00.

The present volume contains twenty of the twenty-one papers (some of them very short) submitted to a symposium convened by the Portuguese Cultural Centre, Paris. The contributors deal with the working-class movement in nineteenth-century Portugal and more or less related subjects, including millenarism, feminism and the *belles-lettres*. We mention Carlos da Fonseca's study on the Portuguese working class between tradition and modernity, and Bernhard Bayerlein's on the relations between the IWMA and Portugal.

Spain

MINTZ, JEROME R. *The Anarchists of Casas Viejas*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1982. xvi, 336 pp. Ill. \$ 20.00.

"This study of anarchist rebellion is itself part of a revolution in historical research", says the author of this "ethnohistory" in his preface, and this is no exaggeration. Professor Mintz, a trained anthropologist (cf. *IRSH*, XIV (1969), p. 109), has worked on the present book for fifteen years, and he lived at Casas Viejas for three years. This Andalusian town was the scene of an Anarchist uprising and its terrible repression in 1933, events that marked the Second Republic and the Spanish libertarian movement. The book is a fine example of the use of oral history and the difficulties involved. It covers the years 1914-40, and the events are placed against the socio-economic background. The author explodes all kinds of myths: the millenarian and isolated character of the uprising (it was part of a national plan), the role of individuals (the famous Seisdedos did not play any active role), the heroic version propagated by the Anarchists, and the basic theses of scholars like Hobsbawm (whose "adherence to a model, and the accumulation of misinformation, led him away from the essential conflicts underlying the tragedy and from the reality of the people who participated in it"). The volume is richly illustrated.

OTHER BOOKS

LIEHR, REINHARD. *Sozialgeschichte spanischer Adelskorporationen. Die Maestranzas de Caballería (1670-1808)*. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1981. x, 380 pp. Ill. Maps.

Switzerland

Arbeitsalltag und Betriebsleben. Zur Geschichte industrieller Arbeits- und Lebensverhältnisse in der Schweiz. Hrsg. vom Schweizerischen Sozialarchiv zum Jubiläum seines 75jährigen Bestehens. Verlag Rüegger, Dießenhofen 1981. 328 pp. Ill. S.fr. 28.00.

The present volume contains a number of interesting studies by mainly as yet unknown young historians. Some deal with male and female textile workers and their children in various parts of Switzerland. Notable is the article by Mario König and Hannes Siegrist on the consciousness and organization of office workers and technicians. Rudolf Vetterli once again discusses the bases of conflict and organization at Georg Fischer Ltd, without adding many new points of view. The volume covers the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth.

SIMON, CHRISTIAN. *Untertanenverhalten und obrigkeitliche Moralpolitik. Studien zum Verhältnis zwischen Stadt und Land im ausgehenden 18. Jahrhundert am Beispiel Basels*. Verlag Helbing & Lichtenhahn, Basel, Frankfurt/M. 1981. xi, 366 pp. S.fr. 65.00.

This is an interesting and well-researched case-study of the relationship between the urban establishment of Basle and what is now the Canton of Basle Land during the last decades of the *ancien régime*. Dr Simon focuses on the parish of Sissach and on the (not very successful) attempts of the city to impose its “enlightened” norms on the countryside, notably in the matter of sexuality and marriage. There is a separate chapter on the social fabric of Sissach, and numerous tables and diagrams are appended.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – Russia

LEGGETT, GEORGE. *The Cheka: Lenin's Political Police. The All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage (December 1917 to February 1922)*. Oxford University Press, Oxford 1981. xxxv, 514 pp. £ 22.50.

The present volume is a pioneering account of the first years of the Soviet political police, when it operated under the name Cheka. It is demonstrated that Lenin, who initially conceived of the dictatorship of the proletariat in terms of a “universal people's militia”, soon fully endorsed the establishment of a terroristic State within the Soviet State. The account is based on a wealth of printed sources, not only materials of contemporary and/or anti-Communist provenance, but also recent Soviet publications. The appendices include a number of biographical notes.

MEDVEDEV, ROY. *Khrushchev*. Transl. by Brian Pearce. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1982. xi, 292 pp. Ill. £ 9.50.

Apart from several other books on the Soviet past, Roj Medvedev has written two books on Chruščev: first, together with his brother Zores, *Khrushchev: The Years in Power* (New York 1976), and then the present biography. The latter is a sympathetic but not uncritical account, in which the focus is still definitely on the post-Stalin period. The volume is nicely illustrated.

RUBLE, BLAIR A. *Soviet Trade Unions. Their Development in the 1970s*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London, New York 1981. xii, 190 pp. £ 16.00.

It is the author's purpose “to construct a complete portrait of Soviet union activity in all its varied forms (both positive and negative)”. The picture that arises from his interesting study contradicts those who assert that Soviet trade unions are mere appendages of the CPSU. Dr Ruble does not deny the hegemony of the party, but he establishes a greater extent of independence of the unions, as well as a “considerable activity having a favorable influence on the lives of Soviet workers”. The fact that the Soviet economy is one of scarcity curtails the possibilities of the unions and increases their problems.

SARTORTI, ROSALINDE. *Pressefotografie und Industrialisierung in der Sowjetunion. Die Pravda 1925-1933*. Osteuropa-Institut an der Freien Universität Berlin, Berlin 1981; distr. by Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. xiii, 339 pp. Ill. DM 58.00.

This is a detailed analysis of the development of Soviet press photography as it is represented in selected volumes of *Pravda* (1925, 1927, 1929, 1931 and 1933). In several instances the author uses quantitative methods of analysis, but the various theoretical discussions are not neglected. The general conclusion is that there is a tendency from realistic photographs to those which show "social symbols" (Alex Inkeles). The book is aptly illustrated.

SHLYAPNIKOV, ALEXANDER. *On the Eve of 1917*. Transl. from the Russian by Richard Chappell. Allison & Busby, London, New York 1982. xii, 237 pp. £ 10.95. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

During the First World War A. G. Šljapnikov, who was to become one of the leaders of the "Workers' Opposition", acted as Lenin's main link with the Bolsheviks at home. The above memoirs, which originally appeared in Russian sixty years ago, are a vivid account of his activities at the time, both in Russia and abroad.

The Soviet Worker. Illusions and Realities. Ed. by Leonard Schapiro and Joseph Godson. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1981. xii, 291 pp. £ 15.00. (Paper: £ 4.95.)

"For most people in the West, communism is associated with distribution according to need". It is doubtful whether this opinion will survive a careful reading of the present volume. No matter if the articles collected have scholarly pretensions or contain impressionistic observations, all of them provide a none too favourable picture. The quality of the contributions varies from crude (Peter Wiles: "A Russian is fundamentally an anarchist who does not trust himself, so takes refuge in authoritarianism") to informative (e.g., Murray Yanowitch on education and Keith Bush on retail prices in Moscow and four Western cities in March 1979). The volume gives no new insights.

OTHER BOOKS

MATTHEWS, MERVYN. *Privilege in the Soviet Union. A Study of Elite Life-Styles under Communism*. George Allen & Unwin, London, Boston, Sydney 1978. 195 pp.

OLESKIW, STEPHEN. *The Agony of a Nation. The Great Man-Made Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933*. Foreword by Malcolm Muggeridge. The National Committee to Commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Artificial Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933, London 1983. 72 pp. Ill.