

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

Introduction aux sciences humaines des religions. Symposium rec. par H. Desroche et J. Séguy. [Par] R. Bastide, N. Birnbaum, J. Botero [e.a.] Editions Cujas, Paris 1970. 281 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

With one exception the twelve essays that make up the present volume have their origin in an interdisciplinary seminar of the famous *Sixième Section* in 1965-66. Together they constitute an interesting survey of what various non-theological sciences have contributed to a better understanding of religion.

KADENBACH, JOHANNES. *Das Religionsverständnis von Karl Marx*. Verlag Ferdinand Schöningh, München, Paderborn, Wien 1970. lxxx, 420 pp. DM 48.00.

The author subscribes to the opinion that Marx never wrote an essay against religion and that, therefore, his views have to be searched for by a study of his life, education, milieu and, last but not least, of the statements on religion which are scattered throughout his works. Marx's understanding of religion is said to be insufficient (in part, because it is rooted in Hegelianism), but his judgment on religion contains a justified protest against the abuse of religion. Even Marx's harshest condemnations of Christianity appear in this light as a blessing in disguise for a purified, and socially conscious, version of it.

KALTENBRUNNER, GERD-KLAUS (Hrsg.) *Hegel und die Folgen*. Verlag Rombach, Freiburg 1970. 428 pp. DM 60.00.

Most authors of the fifteen essays on Hegel, his philosophy and his influence collected in this volume definitely take sides pro or con. Thus, right at the start, the inevitable apologist Friedrich Heer is followed by Arnold Künzli, who outlines a critical "psychography" of Hegel. At first sight the coexistence of Kurt Hiller's disrespectful "Glosses on Hegel's so-called Philosophy of History" and some dead serious tributes to the great man gives the impression of a Hegel show, but on closer investigation the volume proves to contain solid bits of (ideological) information; in this respect the appended indices of names and subjects are quite helpful. There are three essays on Hegel and Marx, by Manfred Riedel (very instructive), Milan Kangrga, and Branko Despot.

LEFEBVRE, HENRI. *Au-delà du structuralisme*. Editions Anthropos, Paris 1971. 419 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

Basing himself firmly on Marxist dialectics, the author discusses elements in *Capital* and criticizes views held by the structuralists. In particular, Althusser is made the target of attacks, not only (though preponderantly) in the field of philosophy, but also in that of the political implications of his theory. Thus, the expectation of the withering away of the state is said to be an essential element of Marxian thought; to consider it outmoded amounts to a de-structuralizing of Marxism. But over against existentialism, structuralism is considered a definite amelioration.

SCHAFF, ADAM. *Theorie der Wahrheit. Versuch einer marxistischen Analyse.* Europa Verlag, Wien 1971. 344 pp. S 182.

The first Polish edition is from 1951, the first German translation (*Zu einigen Fragen der marxistischen Theorie der Wahrheit*, published in East Berlin) from 1954. This second German edition has been revised not so much substantially as stylistically; the author has adopted a less sharply polemical tone. The book is a defence of the Marxist-Leninist position on objective truth, and contains an extensive critique of various "idealist" philosophies as well as of relativist and agnostic interpretations. In his concluding remarks the Polish philosopher points out both the didactic aim of the book and the necessity, in the light of developments of the last twenty years, of "more radical changes".

SCHMIDT, ALFRED. *Geschichte und Struktur. Fragen einer marxistischen Historik.* Carl Hanser Verlag, München 1971. 141 pp. DM 7.80.

The central theme of this study is the role of dialectics in the later works of Marx, notably in *Capital*. The author argues, on many points in line with Gramsci, that Hegel's "system" is an essential element. He refutes the structuralist approach as exemplified by Althusser's views, though the latter's strong accent on the philosophical qualities in *Capital* is applauded. A further volume will go deeper into these questions.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Anarchism Today. Ed. by David E. Apter and James Joll. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1971. 237 pp. £ 0.75.

Although some of the contributions to this volume of essays focus on the historical Anarchist movement (J. Romero Maura, e.g., in his treatment of Spanish Anarchism, stops short of the Civil War), others try to discover links of traditional Anarchism with New Left currents. Notwithstanding the quite obvious fact that "the present revival of interest in anarchism produced much in the way of serious political theory" (J. Joll), it could be argued that Dutch "Kabouter imagination seems the more libertarian and the more realistic approach" and that "the future" needs that "anti-authoritarian imagination" (R. de Jong). Other contributions are, *inter alia*, by R. Gombin (France 1968), M. Lerner (American "counter-culture"), D. Stafford (Anarchists in Britain today), and E. Colombo (Anarchism in Argentina and Uruguay).

Anarchismus. Theorie. Kritik. Utopie. Texte und Kommentare. Hrsg. von Achim v. Borries und Ingeborg Brandies. Joseph Melzer Verlag, Frankfurt 1970. 452 pp. DM 20.00.

An interview with Augustin Souchy (born 1892) in September 1969, who personally knew Kropotkin and Lenin and took part in the Anarcho-Syndicalist movement in Spain during the Civil War (the question of the justification of the Anarchists' participation in the Catalonian and national governments is not discussed), opens this selection, in which the various Anarchist currents are represented. The interview is interesting, among other things, for Souchy's comments on the New Left: "A psychoanalysis would probably demonstrate that in him [Cohn-Bendit] a future would-be dictator [*Möchtegernndiktator*] is hidden." Texts and extracts have been taken from the works of Godwin, Proudhon, Bakunin, Kropotkin, Landauer, Goldman, Read, and Goodman. Special chapters deal with the Anarchists and the Soviet regime (apart from the authors named already: Berkman, Serge, Volin), Anarchism and Syndicalism (Malatesta, Rocker), and Spain 1936-37 (Souchy, Leval, Orwell). Bio-bibliographical "comments" are appended.

BAIROCH, PAUL. Le Tiers-Monde dans l'impasse. Le démarrage économique du XVIIIe au XXe siècle. Gallimard, Paris 1971. 372 pp. F.fr. 5.80.

Previous studies by the author on the Industrial Revolution, underdevelopment and the characteristics of the economic evolution in the Third World are brought, as far as possible, under a common denominator and summarized in this valuable synthesis, which, moreover, brings the discussion up-to-date. Interesting are the comparisons with Europe a century and more ago, which shed light on fundamental differences no less than on similarities. Thus, the obstacles which exist at present in the non-Communist "developing countries" are partly different from and partly stronger than those at the time of the "take-off" in the West. Suggestions for overcoming the present difficulties are given in a sober style.

BECHER, HERIBERT J. Georg Simmel. Die Grundlagen seiner Soziologie. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1971. xi, 107 pp. DM 28.00.

Starting from interaction (*Wechselwirkung*) as the basic idea of Simmel's sociology, Dr Becker presents an informed analysis of his general approach and his "style of work". The volume has a bibliography which is particularly useful in so far as it lists books published since 1958. Professor Gottfried Eisermann has contributed a foreword.

BERMAN, MARSHALL. The Politics of Authenticity. Radical Individualism and the Emergence of Modern Society. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1971. xxiii, 328 pp. £ 3.25.

The subject of this book, originally a doctorate thesis, is nothing less than the problem of self or self-realization and society in the modern world. The author is of the opinion that the way in which the young Montesquieu and Rousseau grappled with this problem is paradigmatic, nay that it anticipates

Marxism, Anarchism and even the New Left (Rousseau is said to have ended as a drop-out). The argument is too much in terms of "prefiguration" to be acceptable as historical scholarship, but then Dr Berman is in a class with Herbert Marcuse rather than with Lester Crocker.

Contradictions et conflits: Naissance d'une société? [Semaines Sociales de France, 58e Session, Rennes 1971.] *Chronique Sociale de France*, Lyon 1971. 326 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

Two general contributions, the first (by R. Pucheu) rather sociological, the second (by Mrs A.-M. Rocheblave-Spenle) psychological, precede interviews held by R. Rémond with P. de Calan, G. Besse, J. Boissonnat, and J.-Y. Calvez. Then there is an account of the proceedings of the section meetings, devoted to conflicts in industry, in rural society, and in the cities. Various aspects are discussed in a number of other contributions, of which we mention that by F. Sellier on conflict as the motor of social change. The concluding item is by A. Barrère and deals with the elements of a new society characterized by freedom from want, freedom from vassalage, and freedom from domination.

DESANTI, DOMINIQUE. *Les socialistes de l'utopie*. Payot, Paris 1971. 324 pp. F.fr. 9.10.

A short but thought-provoking general introduction draws a parallel between the nineteenth-century "Utopians" (for some of those represented the term does not seem very appropriate, but here the Marxist nomenclature is followed) and present-day experimentalists with communal life. Then follow chapters on Babeuf and Maréchal, Saint-Simon and the "Saint-Simonian family", Fourier, Considerant, Pecqueur (with an excursion on some Germans such as, e.g., Becker and Weitling, and one on Saint-Simonians and Fourierists in Russia), Owen and Cabet. The excellent text of the author is illustrated by carefully selected extracts from the "utopian" writings. In her conclusions the author once more discusses the relevance of utopian conceptions for our time.

DEUTSCHER, ISAAC. *Marxism in Our Time*. Ed. by Tamara Deutscher. The Ramparts Press, Berkeley (Cal.) 1971. 312 pp. \$ 5.95.

In view of "the danger of society's relapse into barbarism [...] the Marxist school of thought and Trotsky in particular can be reproached only for not being fully aware of how profoundly they were right". This was written by Deutscher in an essay which forms a part of the introduction to *The Age of Permanent Revolution: A Trotsky Anthology* (1966). It sets the tone for the present collection of lectures (mostly very popular ones) and essays, which includes, moreover, "The Tragedy of the Polish Communist Party", "The Roots of Bureaucracy", "On Socialist Man", the lecture under the title which has been chosen for the book, and a few other items. They stem from the 'fifties and 'sixties.

The Essential Works of Anarchism. Ed. by Marshall S. Shatz. Bantam Books, New York 1971. xxix, 604 pp. \$ 1.95.

In a critical introduction the editor explains the renewal of interest in Anarchist ideas in our time, but demonstrates their inherent or as yet unsolved weaknesses. The "essential works" are presented in excerpt form. They include a commentary by Franz Borkenau on the Anarchists and the Spanish Civil War. Otherwise, the authors are Anarchists or can be considered as such, e.g., Godwin, Stirner, Proudhon, Bakunin, Kropotkin, Rocker, but also Tolstoj, D. Guérin, and Paul and Percival Goodman.

GUERIN, DANIEL. *Rosa Luxemburg et la spontanéité révolutionnaire*. Flammarion, Paris 1971. 185 pp. F.fr. 7.50.

From the vantage point of the events of May, 1968, in France, the "libertarian Marxist" Guérin once again deals with the problems involved in the alleged "spontaneity" of the masses and the "acting minority" – the vanguard of the working class. He re-affirms that the CP has become a counter-revolutionary force, but at the same time seems to come near to adopting a Trotskyist position. He contributes Rosa Luxemburg's condemnation of Anarchism and Anarcho-Syndicalism, on the other hand, largely to her attempt not to break away from official Social Democracy, and says that her conception of a "mass strike" is almost identical with the Syndicalists' "general strike". Roughly one half of the volume consists of "documents" – short extracts from writings by Luxemburg, Kautsky, Lenin, Lukács, Trockij, Y. Bourdet, E. Mandel and many others.

HABAKKUK, H. J. *Population growth and economic development since 1750*. Leicester University Press, Leicester 1971. 110 pp. £ 0.90.

Concentrating his observations on Great Britain (though not exclusively so), the author brings together a number of data on factors which illuminate changes in mortality and natality; those which kept population low before the Industrial Revolution are dealt with relatively shortly, but interesting particulars are provided. The accent is on the process of a fall in fertility starting at the end of the nineteenth century. The application of Western experience to the problems of the underdeveloped regions of the world is demonstrated to be more often than not rather inappropriate.

Internationales Jahrbuch für Religionssoziologie – International Yearbook for the Sociology of Religion. Band/Vol. VII. Religion und Sozialer Wandel. Und andere Arbeiten – Religion and Social Change. And other Essays. Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1971. 251 pp. DM 45.00.

The eleven items that make up the present volume include, in the first place, five papers dealing with general aspects of religion and social change (e.g., in Weber's sociology of religion, by Günter Dux). Further we mention "Some Theoretical Implications of the Religiosity as a Mass Phenomenon in a Contemporary Socialist Society", by Srdjan Vrcan (in English), and a paper on the political function of the Roman Catholic Church in an industrializing small town in West Germany, by Karl M. Schmitz.

JACOBY, E. G. *Die moderne Gesellschaft im sozialwissenschaftlichen Denken von Ferdinand Tönnies. Eine biographische Einführung.* Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1971. xi, 314 pp. DM 48.00.

Twelve years of acquaintance with Tönnies, an intimate knowledge of his writings and a pioneering research of manuscript materials have enabled Dr Jacoby to produce what will remain a standard work for many years to come. Broadly conceived as an intellectual biography, the volume definitely contributes to a better understanding of what Tönnies stood for. Many misconceptions are disposed of, notably those surrounding *Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft*; a hitherto unpublished preface to the 1935 edition of this famous book is printed in full.

LESER, NORBERT. *Die Odyssee des Marxismus. Auf dem Weg zum Sozialismus.* Verlag Fritz Molden, Wien, München, Zürich 1971. 432 pp. S 224.

The conflicting assertions current among Marxist interpretations are explained here from a number of Marxian views which betray tensions, e.g., the tension between "revolutionarism and determinism", Marx's own wavering between "democratism and Blanquism", or the relation between historical materialism and "economic criticism", one of the most disputed chapters in the interpretation of Marx. It is those "neuralgic" points on which the author concentrates in a thought-provoking study of the interpretations by Lenin and Kautsky (the most voluminous section, in which many others come up for scrutiny, e.g., Rosa Luxemburg and Julius Leber, Otto Bauer and Tasca), and of relevant elements in the theories of Bakunin, Mazzini (here Renner is mentioned), Djilas, Freud, Sartre and some others. The author is of the opinion that recognition of "all elements of Socialist tradition" could contribute to the building of a Socialist society without abolishing liberal freedom.

MCLELLAN, DAVID. *The Thought of Karl Marx. An Introduction.* Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1971. ix, 237 pp. £ 3.50. (Paper: £ 1.50.)

The author in his preface defines his book as being "merely an introduction, and thus necessarily superficial". Yet it is a good general account. The first part is a survey, in chronological order, of Marx's writings; many quotations are given. The second part consists of a number of special topics (alienation, class, future Communist society, and so on); each section contains a commentary and texts in extract form.

MORF, OTTO. *Geschichte und Dialektik in der politischen Ökonomie. Zum Verhältnis von Wirtschaftstheorie und Wirtschaftsgeschichte bei Karl Marx.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt; Europa Verlag, Wien 1970. 302 pp. DM 30.00. (Paper: DM 22.00.)

The first part of this volume consists of a scarcely revised re-edition of the original publication, of 1951; references in the text and in the footnotes to the *Werke* edition of Marx and Engels have been added. In a learned exposé, in which the author also discusses other views such as those held by Mannheim,

Schumpeter, Rothacker and Spann (on the relation between theory and history), it is argued that for Marx "economic theory and economic history are two aspects" of one real process, which is to be understood dialectically. In an appendix to this new edition – some 120 pages join the roughly 160 which constituted the first edition – two studies are published on the *Grundrisse*; one is a theoretical approach to the relation of capital, landed property and wage labour, the other a historical treatment of economic development and evolution.

OLLMAN, BERTELL. *Alienation. Marx's Conception of Man in Capitalist Society*. Cambridge University Press, London 1971. xvi, 325 pp. £ 4.00.

Marx's conception of human nature, as it was "most fully, if not carefully, worked out in the *Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844* and in *The German Ideology*", is discussed here with much clarity and perspicacity. The author argues the "essential unity in Marxism from 1844 on". Very interesting is the analysis of Marx's use of language and of concepts such as value and alienation. On many points the author vindicates the correctness of Marx's positions, provided the latter are correctly understood; on others he proposes modifications. An "index of names and ideas" is appended.

RIMLINGER, GASTON V. *Welfare Policy and Industrialization in Europe, America, and Russia*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1971. xi, 362 pp. \$ 10.95.

In his foreword to this thought-provoking study Professor R. Bendix states that it "demonstrates that the actual development of industrial societies lies somewhere between Tocqueville's diagnosis and Marx's prediction". The book discusses the patterns of poor relief and social protection from the *ancien régime* up to the present in France, Germany, Great Britain, the USA and Russia, and concentrates on the "liberal break" and the introduction of modern social security, also as a consequence of a growing intolerance of poverty – a phenomenon which itself arose with the increase of wealth and of the number of people who have a share in it. West Germany provides, according to the author, what may well become an accepted standard for all industrial countries: a combination of a guaranteed basic minimum standard with a maintenance of the standard of living achieved through work.

Sowjetsystem und demokratische Gesellschaft. Eine vergleichende Enzyklopädie. Band IV. Lenin bis Periodisierung. Herder, Freiburg, Basel, Wien 1971. viii pp., 1160 columns. DM 148.00.

For a general evaluation of this very impressive comparative encyclopaedia and for the Vols I-III we refer to IRSH, XII (1967), pp. 307f., XIV (1969), pp. 485f., and XVI (1971), p. 70. Vol. IV is of the same standard of scholarship, and contains many articles of the greatest interest. We mention those on Lenin and Leninism (A. K. Wildman, C. D. Kernig and P. Scheibert), Rosa Luxemburg (H. Stuke), Mao and Maoism (A. A. Cohen, T. Grimm), October Revolution (D. Geyer), Opposition (K. von Beyme and R. V. Daniels), and the Paris Commune (H. Mommsen and K. Meschkat). In most cases the articles open with a non-Communist account (in "Opposition", for instance,

of opposition in parliamentary democracies), followed by a (critical) statement of the Communist position and concluded by an interpretative comparison. The last item included in this volume is on the periodization of history. The bibliographies appended to the longer articles are very up-to-date.

WILKINSON, PAUL. *Social Movement*. Pall Mall, London 1971. 176 pp. £ 1.75.

In the framework of the series *Key Concepts in Political Science* the author makes a critical inventory of what various authors understand by social movement. He also presents a typology of his own, which includes religious movements, nationalism, "reform and moral crusade", etc.

OTHER BOOKS

Gruppe Internationale Kommunisten Hollands. Hrsg. von Gottfried Mergner. Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1971. 220 pp.

HISTORY

Der Adel vor der Revolution. Zur sozialen und politischen Funktion des Adels im vorrevolutionären Europa. [Von] Kurt Kluxen, Eberhard Weis, Hans Roos [und] Günter Birtsch. Eingel. und hrsg. von Rudolf Vierhaus. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1971. 95 pp. DM 5.80.

The four contributors to this small volume discuss the roles played by the nobility in England, France, Poland and Germany (notably Prussia) during the eighteenth century.

ALCOCK, ANTONY. *History of the International Labour Organisation*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1971. xi, 384 pp. £ 5.00.

A short survey of various attempts at organizing workers internationally (e.g., by the First and Second International) precedes the narrative of the origins of the ILO (founded in 1919), which from the very start was the result of many-sided compromises. Yet the organization managed to live through the storms of rising Fascism, the Second World War, and the tensions characteristic of the Cold War. In a number of *capita selecta* such issues come up for discussion as the ILO and the economic depression of the 'thirties, the establishment of technical assistance after the war, the ILO's stand on human rights, forced labour and *apartheid*, and its role in the aid programmes for underdeveloped countries, particularly in the 'sixties.

Archiv für Sozialgeschichte. Hrsg. von der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. XI. Band, 1971. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH, Hannover 1971. xi, 748 pp. DM 56.00.

Most contributions to this volume deal with the Weimar Republic and the years immediately preceding it. An exhaustive treatment of the attitudes

towards the *Anschluss* idea in Austrian and German Social Democracy by Susanne Miller makes it perfectly clear that among the latter the idea met with no more than luke-warm feelings; the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils as well as the SPD and USPD leaders are included in this judgment. J. Flemming deals with the role played by the *Zentralrat* between the first and the second Councils' Congresses, J. M. Diehl with the origins and the organization of German veterans, 1917-19 (in English), and O. Luban, besides publishing two letters from the *Spartakus* leading caucus to Rosa Luxemburg, with the radicalization among the organized workers' youth and its connections with the *Spartakus* group. The parties taking part in the Coalition Governments in Prussia from 1918 to 1932 (SPD, *Zentrum*, Democrats) and their relations constitute the theme of a study by H. P. Ehni. U. Linse's contribution is on the Anarchist and Anarcho-Syndicalist groups and tendencies (centring on the history of the *Freie Arbeiter-Union*). Mention should be made, in this incomplete summary, of the balanced essay, by K. Kupisch, on the various currents in the Protestant Churches during the Weimar Republic. Letters by Clara Zetkin are published by H. Weber. Edit Siklós-Vincze writes on the role played by Hungarians in the Paris Commune, and on the effects of the Commune in Hungary. The number of book reviews is impressive.

Books on Communism and the Communist countries. A selected bibliography. Ed. by P. H. Vigor. Ampersand Ltd, London n.d. [1972.] 444 pp. £ 3.50.

As compared with the second edition of *Books on Communism*, which was noticed in IRSH, IX (1964), p. 493, the present volume is characterized by a rather sweeping come and go. The new editor has excised about 350 titles and replaced them by some 500 books published since 1963. Unfortunately the index has disappeared as well.

BRAVO, GIAN MARIO. Il socialismo da Moses Hess alla Prima Internazionale nella recente storiografia. Edizioni Giappichelli, Torino 1971. 285 pp. L. 3500.

In this volume have been collected essays and articles published in several periodicals, and dealing with the impressive number of studies devoted recently to the history of Socialism up to and including the First International. Extensive book reviews are supplemented by the author's own research. The chapters are: "The Concept of Revolution in Pre-Marxist Socialism", "At the Origins of the German Labour Movement", "The Youth of Moses Hess and His Collaboration with Marx", "Moses Hess: From Marx to Socialist Zionism", "The Investigations into the First International at the Centenary of Its Foundation (1964)", "Labour Movement and First International in Spain", "Bakunin and the Debate in the First International", and "Political Currents and National Divisions in the First International". Studies emanating from the Communist countries (notably East Germany) receive as much attention as those from the West.

BROCKE, BERNHARD VOM. Kurt Breysig. Geschichtswissenschaft zwischen Historismus und Soziologie. Matthiesen Verlag, Lübeck, Hamburg 1971. 351 pp. DM 50.00.

The intellectual biography of the unorthodox German historian Kurt Breysig (1866-1940) and the main themes in his works constitute the subject of this very learned monograph. Historicism and sociology are posited as the two poles between which Breysig moved. For readers of this periodical the chapter on his idea of social history is likely to be the most interesting. The volume is based to a considerable extent on unpublished materials.

CARSTEN, F. L. *Revolution in Central Europe 1918-1919*. Temple Smith, London 1972. 360 pp. Ill. £ 4.50.

In this comparative study, which is based on an impressive amount of primary materials as well as on a broad knowledge of the secondary literature, Professor Carsten deals incisively with the major aspects of the "revolution" in Germany and Austria, and, to a smaller extent, in Hungary. The focus is on the workers' and soldiers' councils, on the positions adopted by the various parties (in Germany: Majority Socialists, Independents, Communists), and on the reaction from the Right. For instance, the antisemitism common to many *völkisch* organizations and to the Catholic opposition to "Red Vienna" in the countryside, notably the Tirol, is discussed extensively. The author does not restrict his treatment to the main centres, but pays much attention to the events in a great number of smaller cities as well. The evaluation of the councils' failure and its impact on the democratic movement is sober and moderate.

DUNN, JOHN. *Modern revolutions. An introduction to the analysis of a political phenomenon*. Cambridge University Press, London 1972. xiv, 346 pp. £ 3.80. (Paper: £ 1.40.)

General observations on the function of modern revolutions – for underdeveloped societies sometimes "the only remedy there is", though the remedy may prove unsuccessful – provide the frame for a rather popular and preponderantly descriptive account of a number of Communist and non-Communist revolutions. The Russian October Revolution, the series of struggles known as the Mexican Revolution, the Chinese Communists' rise to power, Yugoslavia (the Communists' able handling of the national as well as the nationalities' issues), Viet Nam, Algeria, Turkey (Atatürk's role being that of a political rather than of a social reformer) and Cuba are the cases separately dealt with. Each of these sections concentrates on the strategies and tactics of winning and stabilizing power, and the installation of new elites.

GUSTAFSSON, Bo. *Marxismus und Revisionismus. Eduard Bernsteins Kritik des Marxismus und ihre ideengeschichtlichen Voraussetzungen*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1972. 492 pp. (in 2 vols.) DM 48.00. (Paper: DM 38.00.)

Dr Gustafsson's study of the origins of revisionism was first published in Swedish in 1969, and noticed in *IRSH*, XV (1970), p. 129. The present translation, by Holger Heide, has no summary; the notes are given in a separate volume.

HAUPT, GEORGES. *Socialism and the Great War. The Collapse of the Second International.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1972. ix, 270 pp. £ 5.00.

This is a third version of *Le congrès manqué*. It is based on the German edition, which was noticed in IRSH, XIV (1969), pp. 115f., but the documentary part is now restricted to the minutes of the last meeting of the ISB. At the same time Dr Haupt has again considerably enlarged his own text, notably by adding a chapter "War or Revolution?", so that his book has now definitely taken the shape of a monograph.

Jahrbuch für Geschichte. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1967; 1969; 1971. 307 pp.; 420 pp.; 368 pp.; 375 pp.; 476 pp. M 20.00; 26.00; 20.00; 20.00; 25.00.

The present yearbook is edited by the East German *Institut* (now *Zentralinstitut*) für *Geschichte* of the *Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften*. The majority of the contributions consists of historical studies, but the reader will also find documents published for the first time. Though there is a strong emphasis on Germany and the revolutionary tradition in that country, topics such as the October Revolution and imperialism are represented as well. The general approach is in keeping with the official line of East German historical scholarship. Bourgeois historians are severely criticized in several contributions, but in Vol. 3 Johannes Ziekursch is treated quite favourably by Hans Schleier.

LOWIT, THOMAS. *Le syndicalisme de type soviétique. L'U.R.S.S. et les pays de l'Est européen.* Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1971. 430 pp. F.fr. 50.00.

Starting from a discussion of Lenin's views on spontaneity and consciousness ("What Is To Be Done?"), the author gives a short historical exposé of the origins of the particular characteristics of Soviet trade unionism (less representation of workers' interests than, increasingly so, vehicle of the Party serving the purposes of the growth and extension of production), and of the adoption of this brand of trade unionism in Eastern Europe since 1945. Then follow well-written chapters on trade-union hierarchy, management in industry and agriculture, and the Party's "leading role" also on the local level. Much space is reserved for the treatment of the tasks given to the unions, and the way they deal with workers' demands in the field of wages etc. In each case quotations from Soviet sources are accompanied by similar ones from East European sources. Interesting is the evaluation of the "new orientation" in Czechoslovak trade unionism in 1968.

MANN, HANS-DIETER. *Lucien Febvre. La pensée vivante d'un historien.* Préface de Fernand Braudel. [Cahiers des Annales, 31.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1971. 189 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

This is neither an intellectual biography of Lucien Febvre nor an analysis of his writings, but rather an attempt to apply his own theory of historical interdependence to the man and his work. Thus his new approach to history is

closely related to his life and his times, from the "generation of 1898" in Spain to present-day structuralism (even though Febvre intimated, shortly before his death, that he did not like that *mot à la mode*). All this is done with a rather German display of learning.

Le monde autour de 1871. Librairie Larousse, Paris 1971. 163 pp. Ill. F.fr. 39.00.

Though it opens with a section on the Paris Commune, this beautifully produced album (there are many coloured pictures) is much broader in scope. In fact, it contains a well-written selection of *capita selecta* on political, economic and social history during the years 1865-75. Relatively much attention is paid to non-European countries, notably the USA, several Latin American countries, China and Japan. The arts and literature are represented as well as scientific discoveries; the latter comprise Schliemann's efforts to discover Homeric Troy.

Native Fascism in the Successor States 1918-1945. Ed. by Peter F. Sugar. American Bibliographical Center – Clio Press, Santa Barbara (Calif.) 1971. v, 166 pp. \$ 9.50. (Paper: \$ 4.50.)

The studies that make up the present volume have their origin in a symposium that was held in Seattle in 1966. The subject is autochthonous fascism in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, and its manifestations in each country are discussed by both an East European and a Western scholar. A detailed index is appended.

PONTEIL, FELIX. Les bourgeois et la démocratie sociale 1914-1968. Editions Albin Michel, Paris 1971. 560 pp. F.fr. 12.00.

The previous volume, to which the present one constitutes an important sequel, dealt with the period between 1815 and 1914; it was favourably reviewed in *IRSH*, XIII (1968), pp. 455f. The book opens with an analysis of the significance of the First World War as regards the social structure especially of France. The *planification de guerre* left intact middle-class predominance. The attitudes of the working class and the policies of Socialist parties receive as much attention as the subject indicated in the title: in fact, a *tour d'horizon* is made of the political and social scenery in general. Extensive treatment is given to the developments in Russia. The overall explanation of the failure of the Weimar Republic and its characterization (not the individual, only the group counts) seem to be open to criticism. The author's vivid style is attractive. His use of anecdotes is matched by his preference for pointed characterizations; Blum, for instance, is called "*ce grand bourgeois*".

La Première Internationale. Recueil de documents publié sous la dir. de Jacques Freymond. Tome III. Les conflits au sein de l'Internationale 1872-1873. Tome IV. Les congrès et les conférences de l'Internationale 1873-1877. Textes ét. et ann. par Bert Andréas et Miklós Molnár avec la collab. de Carole Witzig et Ladislav Mysyrowicz. Introd. par Jacques Freymond. Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes

Internationales, Genève 1971. xviii, 668 pp.; iv, 835 pp. Ill. S.fr. 150.00. Not singly obtainable.

Both the Federalist and the "Centralist" International since the 1872 rupture have been relatively neglected in historiography. In these two volumes a wealth of documents have been collected on the two of them: printed materials which were scarcely accessible, but also unpublished letters alternate with better known items, such as writings by Engels. The documents appear to be particularly interesting in so far as they illustrate the diversity of opinions in both organizations. For instance, the Geneva "General Congress" of the "Centralists" – held a week after their Federalist counterparts held theirs in the same city – was characterized by fierce criticism of Marx and his followers (exuberant persons, whose authoritarianism infringed upon the interests of the manual workers). For the "Centralists" we further mention the Conference held in Philadelphia, 1876, which to all practical intents and purposes meant the end of the First International. In conformity with their much greater activities, the Federalists occupy a larger place. Vol. III contains, among other things, reports on and proceedings of congresses of various sections: Switzerland, Belgium, Italy and Spain, but the international congresses and conferences constitute the main theme. The annotation is of great value. The notes alone occupy almost 400 pages. A list of sources and indices of periodicals and names are appended to Vol. IV.

RADKAU, JOACHIM. Die deutsche Emigration in den USA. Ihr Einfluß auf die amerikanische Europapolitik 1933-1945. Bertelsmann Universitätsverlag, Düsseldorf 1971. 378 pp. DM 38.00.

Apart from the political attitudes and activities of the anti-Hitler Germans (and Austrians) in the United States, the present volume deals with their contributions to social theory and social science, their interpretations of Nazism, etc. The young author is very outspoken in his judgments: in his view the majority of these people, from Thomas Mann to Willi Schlamm, did not consist of true antifascists, but of "bourgeois" and "renegades". Their role in articulating and fashioning conservative positions in America and their contribution to the making of the Cold War and the Bonn Republic are thrown into bold relief. Dr Radkau has drawn a wealth of information from periodicals such as the *Neue Volkszeitung* and manuscript materials such as the Paul Hertz papers. The manner in which he refers to scores of contemporary book publications is less commendable; thus he disposes of Heiden's two biographies of Hitler as if they were one and the same "famous" book. A very useful name and subject index is appended.

SCHNELLER, MARTIN. Zwischen Romantik und Faschismus. Der Beitrag Othmar Spanns zum Konservativismus in der Weimarer Republik. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1970. 225 pp. DM 42.00.

The Austrian neo-romanticist Othmar Spann infested not only the fields of economics and sociology, but also that of political philosophy. His conservative anti-individualism made him a fellow-traveller of the Nazis, whom he wanted to provide with a "scientific doctrine". The present volume, originally a doctorate thesis, consists of a critical survey of Spann's doctrine of the

"true" corporative State, an account of his influence in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Germany, and a discussion of his unsuccessful relationship with the Nazis.

WILLARD, CLAUDE. *Le socialisme de la Renaissance à nos jours*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1971. 164 pp. F.fr. 10.00.

With seven-league boots the author rushes through the history of Socialism before Marx. Applying standards belonging to a small compass, we can say that the European revolutions of 1917-19, in which the importance of "subjective factors" for victory and defeat is underlined, the evolution of the USSR and the French Popular Front and the PCF are given most relief. The author interprets rather than that he describes, and his interpretations are sometimes thought-stimulating. A puzzling statement is that about the building of Socialism in "a climate of fear", but also "of hope and enthusiasm", in Stalin's Russia, where the "dictatorship of the proletariat" had degenerated into the "dictatorship of one man". The conflicts within the Communist world of today are explained dialectically as manifestations – surely of a crisis, but then a crisis of indomitable growth.

WINTER, EDUARD. *Barock, Absolutismus und Aufklärung in der Donaumonarchie*. Europa Verlag, Wien 1971. 277 pp. S 182.

Chronologically, this volume precedes those announced in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 277, and XIV (1969), p. 488. Dealing with Austria proper and with the lands of the Bohemian and the Hungarian Crown, the author gives a balanced picture of cultural, philosophical, religious and political currents in the Hapsburg Empire from the middle of the seventeenth until the end of the eighteenth century. With great mastery of the subject he pictures the emergence of Reform Catholicism, the evolution from clerical to enlightened absolutism, in which much attention is paid to the many currents among the clergy, and the impact of Josephism. It is argued that the Enlightenment created the conditions for the rise of the self-consciousness of the nationalities.

OTHER BOOKS

FRICKE, KARL WILHELM. *Warten auf Gerechtigkeit. Kommunistische Säuberungen und Rehabilitierungen. Bericht und Dokumentation*. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1971. 256 pp.

GEISMAR, PETER. *Fanon*. The Dial Press, New York 1971. vii, 214 pp. Ill.

KRIEGEL, ANNIE. *Les grands procès dans les systèmes communistes. La pédagogie infernale*. Gallimard, Paris 1972. 189 pp.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

BRONFENBRENNER, URIE, with the assistance of John C. Condry, Jr. *Two Worlds of Childhood. U.S. and U.S.S.R.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1971 [*recte* 1972]. xii, 190 pp. Ill. £ 3.25.

Professor Bronfenbrenner, an American developmental and social psychologist, contrasts the collective-centred system of child-rearing as he found it in the Soviet Union with its American counterpart. The latter is pretendedly family-centred, but in fact it leaves the youngsters to their own, often delinquent, devices. The author tends to underrate the drawbacks of "the well-proven techniques of collective upbringing". The volume is illustrated with smug Soviet posters and photographs.

HENDERSON, PAUL. *World Poverty*. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1971. 96 pp. Ill. £ 1.30.

Sketches on poverty alternate with trenchant pictures. Poverty past (Great Britain, USA) and present (the same, but in the main the underdeveloped countries) is thus described and illustrated, or rather exemplified in its various aspects. That of illiteracy is included, as are poor housing, sickness and soil erosion. Efforts at co-operative self-help are represented as a sideline.

LAQUEUR, WALTER. *The Struggle for the Middle East. The Soviet Union and the Middle East 1958-68*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1969. viii, 360 pp. £ 3.00.

In the present volume Professor Laqueur, who has already several studies on the subject to his name, describes and analyzes the growing Russian involvement in the Middle East since 1958. He interprets this in terms of power politics rather than of correct Marxist ideology, but he has a separate chapter on "Communism, Maoism, Arab Socialism", and, as an appendix, a number of documents on the "just struggle of the Arab peoples".

Trade Union Register. Ed. by Ken Coates, Tony Topham [and] Michael Barratt Brown. The Merlin Press, London 1970. 391 pp. £ 1.75. (Paper: £ 0.90.)

Several contributions strike a strongly left-wing note. Thus, for instance, K. Coates's "Review of the Year" leads up to an appeal for "an oppositional strategy" over against "conservative policies implemented by a Labour Party" (then in office). S. Newens, in a section on key issues for the 'seventies, starting from a discussion of the "world-wide merger boom", asserts the validity of a Socialist alternative to modern capitalist development dependent on armaments expenditure. On the other hand, F. Singleton's picture of "Workers' Self Management and the Role of Trade Unions in Yugoslavia" is rather gloomy. We mention some other items: incomes policy, trade-union democracy, equal pay for women and men (among the "key issues"), strikes and protests in 1969, and the right to strike in the face of legal reform projects. A chronology on 1969 and a selective list of book titles which appeared in the same year conclude the volume.

Yearbook on International Communist Affairs 1970. Ed.: Richard F. Staar. Assistant Ed.: Milorad Popov. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1971. xii, 904 pp. \$ 25.00.

This yearbook is a rich mine of information on international Communism, including Maoist and Trotskyist parties and groups. More than 800 pages are devoted to surveys of individual Communist parties and organizations in 95 countries. They contain a wealth of data on organizational structures and leadership, but also on the parties' history, their political attitudes, also as regards Communist parties in other countries. This part of the book is followed by an account of a selection of Communist front organizations operating on an international scale, and by a report on the International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties (Moscow, June 1969). A number of documents (the "final" document of the said meeting, a resolution of the Tenth Congress of the Rumanian CP, the constitution of the CP of China, etc.) are also included. An extensive chronology of events during 1969, a full bibliography of works on Communism and an index of persons are appended.

YIN, JOHN. *Sino-Soviet Dialogue on the Problem of War*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1971. xi, 247 pp. Hfl. 35.75.

The Chinese and Soviet positions on war (atomic war, civil wars, Viet Nam, etc.) are studied here more from the angle of the different interpretations given to the essence of "Leninism" than from that of the power struggle, though the latter aspect is not wholly omitted. The treatment is not arranged chronologically, but systematically, which enabled the author to confront both parties' standpoints on several individual issues as well as on each other's pretended real motives and aims, and to discuss the true nature of the respective regimes. Much original material – both in Russian and in Chinese – has been worked up into this study, which ends with a noteworthy question: should one not "revise Lenin that uneven development of communism, instead of capitalism, is the cause of international war?"

OTHER BOOKS

TREUHEIT, WERNER. *Sozialismus in Entwicklungsländern. Indonesien, Burma, Ägypten, Tansania, Westafrika*. Pahl-Rugenstein Verlag, Köln 1971. 243 pp.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

COHEN, WILLIAM B. *Rulers of Empire: The French Colonial Service in Africa*. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1971. xv, 279 pp. Ill. \$ 9.50.

Written in a spirit of sober evaluation, and avoiding the pitfalls of ideological bias, this book offers a fair account of achievements and failures of French colonial rule in Africa, both before and after the Second World War. One general observation should be quoted: "As the quality of the men going overseas improved, the system became more bureaucratic. The administrators were men with higher education and character; they were reliable officials. But these very qualities made them prone to routinization", and their administration often appeared as a "benevolent paternalism", whereas

contacts with the native population became formalized. There are excellent portraits of leading colonial administrators, and illuminating discussions of several projects aiming at modernization and, eventually, independence or autonomy as conceived by colonial servants.

Social Stratification in Africa. Ed. by Arthur Tuden and Leonard Plotnicov. The Free Press, New York; Collier-Macmillan, London 1970. viii, 392 pp. \$ 7.95.

A general conclusion to be drawn from the studies collected in this volume is that "the degree of distinctions between strata" corresponds with "the degree of mobility" (Introduction). The contributions contain much material that lends itself to the purpose of making illuminating comparisons. The more extensive ones are: "Rank and Stratification among the Alur and Other Nilotic Peoples" (A. W. Southall), "Caste Systems in the Western Sudan" (J. H. Vaughan, Jr), "Rwanda Castes" (J. Maquet), "The Traditional Systems of Stratification among the Ganda and the Nyoro of Uganda" (M. L. Perlman), "Social Stratification in Bornu" (R. Cohen), "The Modern African Elite of Jos, Nigeria" (L. Plotnicov), and "Race, Class, and Status in South Central Africa" (J. C. Mitchell). An excellent index of names and subjects is appended.

West African Chiefs. Their Changing Status under Colonial Rule and Independence. Ed. by Michael Crowder & Obaro Ikime. Translations from the French by Brenda Packman. Africana Publishing Corporation, New York; University of Ife Press, Ile-Ife, Nigeria, 1970. xxix, 453 pp. Maps. \$ 18.00.

This book originated from a symposium held by the Institute of African Studies of the University of Ife in December 1968. Both French-speaking and English-speaking countries are represented. Apart from the first part, in which two authors discuss the relationship between the political officer of the colonial power and the chief in French West Africa and Northern Nigeria, respectively, the contributions are grouped along geographical lines. Outstanding questions are the impact of colonial rule on chieftainship, the colonial powers' interference in the selection of chiefs, the power of the chiefs, and their position under the conditions of approaching independence.

Algeria

CLEGG, IAN. *Workers' Self-Management in Algeria.* Allen Lane The Penguin Press, London 1971. 249 pp. £ 3.25.

The author, who rejects the Fanonist "ideology" which identifies the most "wretched" as "the most revolutionary", and, in the process, makes fun of Sartre's "sordid abasement" and of "American intellectuals" prostrating themselves "at the altar of black power", feels that the failure of workers' self-management in Algeria is to be attributed to the fact that the Algerian proletariat did not yet consciously desire to capture the whole of the economy. *Autogestion* as expressed in the March, 1963, decrees (inspired by the Trotskyite "Pablo" and other foreign advisers of Ben Bella) was the outcome

of an emergency situation and an element of stop-gap legislation after the French had left in overwhelming numbers. The later state encroachment (continued systematically under Boumedienne) on self-management and its total emasculation by "a new bourgeois élite" in just over five years are explained by the very nature of the Civil War: a national war, not a revolution.

Egypt

ABU-LUGHOD, JANET L. Cairo. 1001 Years of the City Victorious. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1971. xvi, 284 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 25.00.

"If this book has an implicit goal, it is to uncover the orderly patterns and temporal sequences in Cairo's growth and development that have yielded the present form of the city and have given rise to its particular qualities." For the first two sections the author, who is a professor of sociology, has drawn upon secondary materials, but the section on the contemporary metropolis, the "central purpose of this volume", is largely based on original research. The book is well written and magnificently produced.

Guinea

RIVIERE, CLAUDE. Mutations sociales en Guinée. Editions Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1971. 418 pp. F.fr. 45.00.

This study is based on the experiences gathered during a four-year stay in Guinea. It focuses on the regime's efforts to diminish ethnic disparities, to eliminate the discrimination of women, and to supplant traditional gerontocracy by a totalitarian pattern of rule. It is argued that the politicians' incapacity to run the country's economy in a satisfactory way, the rise of a new type of ruling class and the flight of no less than half a million of Guineans from the country – to be attributed to the ruthlessness of the regime – impede the realization of the aim of building a new nation which should serve as a model for the rest of black Africa. The roots of Sékou Touré's power, though still strong, appear to be weakening.

VOSS, JOACHIM. Der progressistische Entwicklungsstaat. Seine rechts- und verwaltungstechnische Problematik. Das Beispiel der Republik Guinea. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1971. 448 pp. DM 54.00.

Under the leadership of Sékou Touré, Guinea in 1958 was the only French territory voting against the *Communauté* with France, putting "dignity" and the "honour of African man" before the advantages of economic help and inclusion within a greater tariff system. Soon the history of the newly independent republic became that of a "permanent plot", real and supposed plots being instigated without exception by imperialists and carried out, first by left-wing Marxists, and then, when Touré had himself adopted an extreme left-wing course, by rightist Guineans in and outside the country. The author, vindicating for himself an original approach (that of focusing on a "progressist" country's "authenticity"), and ready to grant the Guinean regime the favour of the doubt, nevertheless points to the lack of capacity,

corruption and suppression in the country's economy and polity, and considers the accusations against many so-called traitors and spies as completely pre-arranged.

Kenya

BUIJTENHUIJS, ROBERT. *Le Mouvement «Mau-Mau». Une révolte paysanne et anti-coloniale en Afrique noire.* Mouton, La Haye, Paris 1971. xiii, 428 pp. F.fr. 55.00. (Paper: F.fr. 38.00.)

The first part of this well-documented study consists of a fairly full account of Kikuyu society and civilization before colonization as well as of the effects of that colonization (the impact of the military defeat, of the white administration and of the missionary activities) and the rapid growth of the native population, which, especially after World War II, gave rise to animosity over white settlements on fertile soil. The second part is a description and, still more, an interpretation, of the "revolt" which, for lack of trained intellectual leaders, did not usher in a full-fledged revolution. It is argued that Kenyatta and other nationalist leaders were bypassed by their own rank-and-file, and thus could not control the movement effectively. In his conclusions the author discusses the qualitative difference between revolt and revolution in a theoretical way.

Niger

DIARRA, FATOUMATA-AGNES. *Femmes africaines en devenir. Les femmes zarma du Niger.* Editions Anthropos, Paris 1971. 318 pp. Ill. F.fr. 30.00.

The first part of this valuable study consists of an ethno-sociological approach, the second, based on more than 900 interviews, is socio-psychological in character. The author has collected much material on the Zarma tribe and especially on attitudes, views and behavioural patterns of Zarma women. Apart from economic activities, the focus is on everything connected with marriage; for instance, how many children are wanted, religious obstacles to birth control, motives for accepting the latter (at least in theory), opinions on polygamy (grouped according to age cohorts), etc. A third subject on which the author concentrates is that of the readiness to adopt modernization (especially education). Here, as elsewhere, interesting data are provided on the impact of native religious traditions and of Islam.

Nigeria

OKPAKU, JOSEPH, Ed. *Nigeria: Dilemma of Nationhood. An African Analysis of the Biafran Conflict.* The Third Press, New York; Greenwood Publishing Company, Westport (Conn.) 1972. vi, 426 pp. Maps. \$ 14.00.

"It is the expressed hope of every contributing author to this original book that its greatest usefulness will be to fellow Africans. Our commitment is to the belief that the best of African minds must give their best to the analysis of

African problems as they are the only people competent enough and with sufficient commitment to provide solutions to African problems." Thus the editor, who besides this strongly anti-Western-"experts" introduction has also contributed an item on post-war Nigeria, in which the present leaders are burdened with the responsibility whether they will build "a great nation" or will "throw away their opportunity". We further mention the following contributions: "Background to the Conflict: A Summary of Nigeria's Political History from 1914 to 1964", by Moyibi Amoda (a good survey of the ethnic situation and party formations), "Citizenship and Political Conflict: A Sociological Interpretation of the Nigerian Crisis", by Peter P. Ekeh, and "The Economics of the Nigerian Conflict", by Victor P. Diejomaoh. A fairly broad range of opinions is represented.

ST. JORRE, JOHN DE. *The Nigerian Civil War*. Hodder and Stoughton, London, Sidney, Toronto 1972. 437 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 5.50.

A "book in which narrative, analysis and personal reminiscence play leap-frog with each other throughout its length" – thus the nutshell definition used by the author himself. In fact, it is a very informative account which goes into many details. A relatively short survey of the coups and counter-coups which preceded the proclamation of Biafra's independence and the ensuing war is followed by a balanced account of the struggle and the many issues it gave rise to. Among the latter are the positions adopted by other powers (Britain, France, Russia, China). The author's expressed bias – if it can be called that – goes against the Biafran (i.e., General Ojukwu's) refusal to enter into reasonable negotiations both before and after the war started. Ojukwu's launching of the "Biafran Revolution" (1969) is rather ridiculed, and it is asserted that there was much corruption and nepotism.

South Africa

BRANDEL-SYRIER, MIA. *Reeftown elite. A study of social mobility in a modern African community on the Reef*. Foreword by Max Marwick. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1971. xxxvii, 335 pp. £ 3.50.

This book is about the leading residents of one of the segregated townships along the Reef in the Johannesburg area. Sixty men, who formed the upper class of the new Bantu subsidized housing estates, were interviewed in the years 1960-62. The result is an analysis in depth of the (social and rural) background of the elite concerned, of educational and occupational mobility, of sibling relationships, and of attitudes towards the whites. In the eyes of the interviewed, the Afrikaans-speaking whites are preferable to their English-speaking co-nationals. Another conclusion is that the elite is alienating itself more and more from the mass of the black population.

Zambia

BATES, ROBERT H. *Unions, Parties, and Political Development. A Study of Mineworkers in Zambia*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1971. xi, 291 pp. \$ 12.50.

In this thorough study the interrelationship of Government, leading party (the United National Independence Party, which is much stronger than the African National Congress) and trade union in the dominating copper industry of the country is carefully expounded. The miners, experiencing racism and being exhorted by the party and their union to struggle against it, are by this very fact driven towards greater militancy, whereas Government and party (as a transmission tool) bring their influence to bear on the union in order to enforce upon the miners a more stringent labour code. The ensuing conflict between justice and reason cannot be solved by the moral incentives to work harder and better, which are contained in Dr Kaunda's speeches. The union, having been assigned the task of "Zambianization", is not able to "differentiate the interests of the mines' employees as workers from their interests as Africans". As long as Africanization is not fully feasible, the problem must remain.

AMERICA

GOLDENBERG, BORIS. *Kommunismus in Lateinamerika*. Verlag W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1971. 639 pp. DM 74.00.

There can be no doubt about the timeliness as well as the outstanding standard of this study, which presents the reader with much information and a balanced though bold interpretation. The story includes the front organizations, the Trotskyist and Maoist versions of Communism, and also the Socialists of Chile. A general history of Communism in Latin America precedes the detailed and lucid discussion of its role in several countries. The author proves particularly able in analyzing myths. To cite one instance: his treatment of Castro's revolution on Cuba – a revolution that does not correspond with any Marxist recipe – is a model of a critical evaluation, not only of the subject but also of several theories developed on it, and ushers in the statement that Guevara and Castro revealed themselves as the intellectual heirs of Saint-Just.

HARRIS, WALTER D., JR., in collab. with Humberto L. Rodriguez-Camilloni. *The Growth of Latin American Cities*. Ohio University Press, Athens 1971. xvii, 314 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 15.00.

Rapid urbanization is characteristic of almost all Latin American countries (the most striking exception is Paraguay). The urban population in percentages of the total population rose, for instance, in Brazil from 30.8 in 1950 to 47.9 in 1970; corresponding figures for Colombia are 36.4 and 54.4, for Guatemala 24.0 and 35.2, and for Mexico 46.1 and 61.2. In the same period the total population of the whole area rose by no less than 73 per cent to 282 millions, which makes the increase of the urban population the more remarkable. The author provides much detailed information on cities in various countries. He has taken Chile and Peru as models both for the rate of urbanization and for the socio-economic problems – of a gigantic magnitude – involved. The book is also informative on residential patterns in the cities according to social class and status.

Argentina

IMAZ, JOSE LUIS DE. *Los Que Mandan* (Those Who Rule). Transl. and with an Introd. by Carlos A. Astiz with Mary F. McCarthy. State University of New York Press, Albany n.d. [1970.] v, 279 pp. \$ 7.50. (Paper: \$ 2.45.)

This is an expanded and updated translation of Professor Imaz's pioneering study of the leadership groups in Argentina, which was originally published in 1964. The author pays much attention to their social background, the heterogeneity of which, in his view, is largely responsible for the present leadership crisis. The volume has a separate chapter on the trade-union leadership.

OTHER BOOKS

CORDERO, HECTOR ADOLFO. *Valoración de Martín Fierro*. Estudio Crítico de la Poesía Gauchesca. Editorial Claridad, S.A., Buenos Aires 1971. 284 pp.

SOLOMONOFF, JORGE N. *Ideologías del movimiento obrero y conflicto social*. De la Organización Nacional hasta la Primera Guerra Mundial. Editorial Proyección, Buenos Aires 1971. 314 pp.

Brazil

CHACON, VAMIREH. *Kultur und Entwicklung in Brasilien* (Von der Monokultur zur Industrialisierung). Dortmund 1970 [*recte* Bielefeld 1972]; distr. by Forschungsschwerpunkt Lateinamerika, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld. x, 308 pp. DM 6.00.

Professor Chacon, whose *História das idéias socialistas no Brasil* was noticed in IRSH, XI (1966), p. 133, now presents, in a mimeographed German translation, a suggestive survey of Brazilian history from the angles of culture and (economic) development. He frankly criticizes the mentality of his countrymen as well as the present "counterrevolutionary" regime.

Canada

ALLEN, RICHARD. *The Social Passion*. Religion and Social Reform in Canada 1914-28. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1971. xxvi, 385 pp. Ill. C\$ 9.50.

After a chapter on the rise of the Social Gospel among Canadian Protestants (1890-1914) the author gives a full account, based on many primary sources, of the Christian reform movement in its various forms and directions. The First World War meant an enormous impetus for religiously motivated quests for greater social justice. The scope of the book is such as to encompass a broad treatment of the policies of the major parties, special attention being given to the Progressives. The role of the Labour Churches, social consciousness among part of the business class, remarkable cases of student radicalism and the growing popularity, towards the end of the period dealt with, of pacifism are among the subjects on which new light is shed.

Cuba

MESA-LAGO, CARMELO, Ed. *Revolutionary Change in Cuba*. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1971. xvi, 544 pp. \$ 14.95.

The sixteen contributions collected in this book are published here for the first time; the majority of them were presented at a seminar on Cuba held at the University of Pittsburgh in 1969-70. Authors of different opinions take the floor here, but all essays are of a very high standard. Thus the book is an important contribution to an understanding of the Cuban Revolution. Andrés Suárez, for instance, in an able discussion of "Leadership, Ideology, and Political Party" arrives at the conclusion that "Castro will have to share his power with the military", a conclusion corroborated by J. M. Malloy, who, moreover, in his approach of the Cuban Revolution as a typically "developmental revolution", stresses the "concerted attempt to moralize society in a profoundly new way". I. L. Horowitz in an equally remarkable contribution discusses the theory of the Stalinization of the Cuban Revolution ("national road to salvation", leadership assuming the characteristics of a new class). Other essays are devoted to the relations with the USA, the USSR and other Latin American countries (the failure to export the revolution had a strong impact on Castro's policy), the economic experiments in the country, society (e.g., racism is still a factor of major importance), and cultural life.

Jamaica

BRAHWAITHE, EDWARD. *The Development of Creole Society in Jamaica 1770-1820*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1971. xvi, 374 pp. £ 5.00.

This "is an historical study with a socio-cultural emphasis, seeking to understand the workings of a 'creole' society during the central period of British West Indian slavery". The author has done an admirable job of research in order to present one of the most balanced and illuminative studies on the impact of slavery on colonial society, and on the process of gradual "creolization" of portions of the black as well as the white populations. Of the greatest interest are the testimonies collected on such issues as racial feelings, the reflections on the American Revolution, and the effects of the "Humanitarian Revolution", which did much to change opinion on slavery.

Mexico

FAVRE, HENRI. *Changement et continuité chez les Mayas du Mexique. Contribution à l'étude de la situation coloniale en Amérique latine*. Editions Anthropos, Paris 1971. 353 pp. F.fr. 40.00.

This book is mainly based on investigations carried out among the Tzotzil-Tzeltal of Southern Mexico in 1960, 1961 and 1965. The total number of the two ethnically closely related groups amounts to 200,000. Their history is dealt with extensively for the times since their first contacts with the whites. The now archaic way in which they are exploited by the descendants of the former Spanish masters finds its counterpart in cultural archaism. The latter is seen here not as containing elements of a genuinely Amerindian civilization, but as an essential factor in maintaining subordination.

RUTHERFORD, JOHN. *Mexican Society during the Revolution. A Literary Approach*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1971. xii, 347 pp. £ 4.00.

Though the novelists of the Revolution – and, for that matter, the anti-revolutionaries among them – did not produce “any works of excellence”, the socio-literary approach given here is rewarding. The author does not restrict himself to the literary reflection of the Revolution, but presents the reader with a detailed survey of the various revolutions within the Revolution and their meanings. Well-defined goals were aimed at almost exclusively by the *Zapatistas* in the South. In an opening chapter – “Novels as Historical Sources” – the interdependence between the disciplines of the (social) historian and the literary critic is methodologically set forth.

Surinam

LIER, RUDOLF VAN. *Samenleving in een grensgebied. Een sociaal-historische studie van Suriname*. 2e druk. Van Loghum Slaterus, Deventer 1971. viii, 361 pp. Hfl. 45.00.

The first edition of this deservedly famous history of Surinam from a colony with a plantation economy based on slave labour through the slaves' emancipation and the ensuing importation of Asian workers (Indians and Indonesians) up to and including the origins of socially and nationally conscious movements (the story ends in 1940) is republished with only minor corrections. But the author has added an interesting “postscript”, in which he offers a critical examination of the post-war developments. Notwithstanding an explosive birth rate, the per capita real income rose, though mainly thanks to the fact that Surinam, with Israel, received more aid than any other country. A selected bibliography covering the years 1948-70 is appended.

United States of America

BERTHOFF, ROWLAND. *An Unsettled People. Social Order and Disorder in American History*. Harper & Row, New York, London 1971. xvi, 528 pp. \$ 12.50.

This is a social history in a broad sense of the United States from colonial times onward. As a general history, it provides in its 500 odd pages much information given in a vivid style and quite often corroborated by quotations from a great variety of contemporary sources. The author does not concentrate so much on “social order and disorder” as on conflicting tendencies and currents of thought as well as on facts about social issues. He has a conception of American history, including the present, as pendulating between the two poles of “individualistic disorder and anxious social conformity” on the one hand, and the “American dream” of justice, equality and democracy on the other.

CHAMBERS, CLARKE A. *Paul U. Kellogg and the Survey. Voices for Social Welfare and Social Justice*. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1971. xiii, 283 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

"This is a biography. It is also the story of a journal that stood close to the very heart of the developing profession of social work and the elaboration of social welfare policies over the first half of the twentieth century." With these words the author correctly summarizes the contents of this study on Paul Kellogg and his life work. An unorthodox and sensitive reformer, an advocate of trade unionism, and a keen observer of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New and Truman's Fair Deal, Kellogg exerted an influence which, though hard to trace, appears to have been lasting. The *Survey* is demonstrated to be "a great journal of record, a reservoir of historical evidence". The documentation is good.

The Conspiracy Trial. Ed. by Judy Clavir and John Spitzer. Jonathan Cape, London 1971. xvi, 615 pp. £ 5.50.

The sympathy with the defendants is as unmistakable as the editors' criticism of the procedure at the Chicago trial (1969) and the role played by the representatives of the "establishment". In a foreword, L. I. Weinglass even expresses the opinion that "the proceedings unmasked a heretofore hidden face of government" – exemplified, e.g., by a "seemingly endless parade of paid FBI informers". Bobby Seale's – and other defendants' – "unconventional attire" (blurb text) and behaviour will probably strike most readers as more uncommon than "Judge Hoffman's outrage". Among the appendices to the "extended edited transcript of the trial of the Chicago Eight for conspiracy to incite riot at the Democratic Convention in 1968" is a list of instances in which defendants were sentenced for "contempt of court".

ETZIONI, AMITAI. *Demonstration Democracy.* A policy-paper prep. for the Task Force on Demonstrations, Protests, and Group Violence of the President's National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. Prep. under the auspices of the Center for Policy Research. Gordon and Breach, Science Publishers, New York, London, Paris 1970. xii, 108 pp. \$ 7.95. (Paper: £ 3.50.)

It is the author's opinion that "demonstrations" are being institutionalized as an element of present-day democracy. Choosing one month in 1968 of the *New York Times's* and the *Washington Post's* reporting on demonstrations for various aims and purposes as well as their nature and basic materials, he discusses motives, results and the role of the mass media in a thought-stimulating way. It is argued, for instance, that "the less dissonant the mode and substance of a communication is, the less exposure it may gain but the more effect it will have. Pray-ins achieved more for the civil rights movement than vandalism." Suggestions are given to reduce group violence.

GARNEL, DONALD. *The Rise of Teamster Power in the West.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1972. xi, 363 pp. \$ 12.50.

One of the ablest union organizers, Dave Beck, who eventually succeeded Dan Tobin as President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, understood in the 1930's and early 1940's the impact of technological change

(cheap tires, better roads and engines), which made long-distance motor traffic possible. Before him, the Brotherhood had to cope with the very autonomous local unions, among which graft and crime often were rampant. Beck arranged for region-wide contracts, organized, for instance, the Los Angeles teamsters, and used his growing power also to further unionization in other industries. The study is well documented and constitutes a significant contribution to social history in the time of the Depression.

Gompers. Ed. by Gerald Emanuel Stearn. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) 1971. x, 178 pp. \$ 2.45.

A chronology of Gompers's life is followed by extracts from his writings and speeches. The selection enables the reader to grasp the essential stages in the formation of the typical Gompers philosophy and style of argument. The book also contains interesting comments by contemporaries and a number of historical evaluations.

HERO, ALFRED O., JR., and EMIL STARR. *The Reuther-Meany Foreign Policy Dispute: Union Leaders and Members View World Affairs*. Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry (N.Y.) 1970. vii, 467 pp. \$ 15.00.

The late Walter Reuther, son of a German Socialist immigrant, and George Meany, a Bronx plumber of Irish descent, are presented here as the very different champions of less different foreign policies, though their approaches underwent changes (especially in the case of Reuther) as challenges altered. Their careers are sketched, but the focus is on the organizations they led or in which they were prominent: AFL, CIO and UAW (the latter split off from the AFL-CIO in 1968). The results of a questionnaire inquiry are presented both in table form and in the text. It becomes clear beyond doubt that the average worker or union member did not differ considerably – irrespective of whether he belonged to one or the other of the contending unions – from the average citizen in his judgment on foreign policy issues or on the racial question at home. Reuther is praised for his efforts to further political education.

The Job Crisis for Black Youth. Report of the Twentieth Century Fund Task Force on Employment Problems of Black Youth. With a Background Paper by Sar A. Levitan and Robert Taggart III. Praeger Publishers, New York, Washington, London 1971. xiii, 135 pp. \$ 10.00. (Paper: \$ 3.95.)

Much information is contained in the text and the tables of this book. Though the acute shortage of job opportunities for black youth is the central theme, other subjects within the field of special problems caused by the conditions of life and the attitudes adopted by the black slum-dwellers come up for ample discussion. The figures reveal, e.g., that among the same age groups Negro females have an illegitimate birth rate ten times as high as whites. Consequently, birth-control counseling ranks high on the priorities list; so do further government anti-discrimination programmes.

KENISTON, KENNETH. *Youth and Dissent. The Rise of a New Opposition.* Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., New York 1971. xii, 403 pp. \$ 9.95.

The essays collected in this volume were written from 1960 to 1971. They are reprinted here with short introductions, but most footnotes and references have been omitted; the reader interested in them is advised to consult the original published form. The author strongly asserts the validity of a psycho-historical approach to explain the emergence of an oppositional culture of youth. He bases his interesting argument on many interviews with drug users, radical activists, "hippies", etc. Penetrating are his comments on other attempts at interpretation such as that which defines youth protest (it should be stressed that only minorities are concerned so far) in its most common forms as fundamentally "counterrevolutionary", similar to the Luddites.

KNIGHTS, PETER R. *The Plain People of Boston, 1830-1860: A Study in City Growth.* Oxford University Press, New York 1971. xx, 204 pp. Maps. \$ 7.95.

This book belongs to the category of quantitative history. It is based on various sources, mostly of a statistical nature, which have been used carefully and critically. In the years under consideration, Boston's population almost trebled to reach in 1860 approximately the 180,000 figure. Then, more than 50 per cent were foreign-born, a percentage which had been steadily on the increase. The "plain people", unskilled workers as well as petty businessmen, are demonstrated to have been very mobile, moving to and from the city, and shifting from one housing area to another in the city. In a social sense, there was less mobility than is still often assumed.

O'NEILL, WILLIAM L. *Coming Apart. An Informal History of America in the 1960's.* Quadrangle Books, Chicago 1971. x, 442, xxvi pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

This book is a very vivid account of the 1960's, containing not a few judgments which could provoke criticism from various angles. Although the political events and their interpretation are not neglected (there is, e.g., a re-evaluation of Eisenhower's ability as a statesman), the rise of new issues and new accents in the social field receive pride of place. Mr Ralph Nader's activities are an example. The civil rights movements and several attempts at creating a counter-culture are included in the broad range of topics.

QUANDT, JEAN B. *From the Small Town to the Great Community. The Social Thought of Progressive Intellectuals.* Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1970. vii, 260 pp. \$ 9.00.

In the years from 1890 to the First World War a number of intellectuals and reformers developed theories of "community". They were born between 1855 and 1868, and raised in small American towns. They are W. A. White, a journalist and Progressive reform champion, F. Howe, Jane Addams, who founded the Hull House settlement, the philosophers John Dewey and Josiah Royce, and "three of the founding fathers of modern American

sociology": F. Giddings, Ch. H. Cooley and R. Park. All – notwithstanding many differences in outlook and opinion – were moulded by their small-town backgrounds, and all had in common a preference for the intimate relationships of the small group with its atmosphere of "belonging", and considered the local community as the potentially healthy nucleus of the national community. The approach is original and on several points rewarding.

The Revival of American Socialism. Selected Papers of the Socialist Scholars Conference. Ed. by George Fischer. Associate Eds: Alan Block, John M. Cammett, Richard Friedman. Oxford University Press, New York 1971. xvi, 330 pp. \$ 10.50.

The Socialist Scholars Conference's sixth annual meeting was held in June, 1970. The selected papers are divided into three parts. The first is entitled "New Paths to Socialism". The difference between the present and the past is, according to M. Nicolaus, the deepening crisis of capitalism. The title of J. R. O'Connor's contribution does not need further comment: "Merging Thought with Feeling". J. M. Cammett deals with the issue of workers' control. Part II is devoted to "late capitalism", both in general and in the USA in particular. Among the contributions here we mention those by R. F. Hamilton ("Class and Race in the United States"), H. Magdoff ("The Economic Aspects of Imperialism"), P. M. Sweezy and E. Mandel (on "workers" and the Third World, and "Permanent Revolution", respectively), and S. Aronowitz ("Does the United States Have a New Working Class?"). Part III, "Neo-Marxism", contains several essays on Herbert Marcuse, one on C. Wright Mills (I. M. Zeitlin), and one on the "Frankfurt school of critical sociology" (T. Schroyer: "The Critical Theory of Late Capitalism").

STERN, MALCOLM H. Americans of Jewish Descent. A Compendium of Genealogy. Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York 1971. xix, 307 pp. \$ 40.00.

Dr Stern has done useful work by compiling the genealogy of Jewish families established in North America, notably the United States, by about 1840. The volume includes more than 25,000 individuals, who are not only mentioned in the charts but alphabetically listed in a separate index. Needless to say that the information presented here is also of interest to the social historian in that it sheds light on the horizontal and vertical mobility of the group in question.

TRELEASE, ALLEN W. White Terror. The Ku Klux Klan Conspiracy and Southern Reconstruction. Harper & Row, New York, Evanston, London 1971. xlviii, 557 pp. Ill. \$ 15.00.

From Tennessee, where it originated in 1866, the (first) Ku Klux Klan movement spread like wildfire throughout the South until it culminated in terror in 1871 – which resulted in arrests and prosecutions and in the Klan's virtual suppression. The author of this solid study places the Klan within the framework of national (Reconstruction), regional and local politics, and offers a state-wise account of this and various other night-riding groups. He analyzes the Klan's relations with the Democratic Party, which almost wholly came under its influence, and discusses the reasons for the Rep-

ublicans' failure to carry on their reform programme, a failure which was less due to unwillingness on the part of officials (Governor Powell struggled successfully against the Arkansas Klan, for instance) than to wide-spread apathy and war-weariness in the North.

WALTON, HANES, JR. *The Political Philosophy of Martin Luther King, Jr.* [Contributions in Afro-American and African Studies, No. 10.] Greenwood Publishing Corporation, Westport (Conn.) 1971. xxxviii, 137 pp. \$ 8.50.

In his introduction to this book Samuel DuBois Cook says that "in his majestic and powerful appeal to the best in America to get rid of the worst in America, Dr. King combined traditionalism and militant nonviolent commitment to radical social and political reform, realism and idealism, the ethics of power, and the power of ethics". These are the points the author makes, after a survey of the Negro emancipation movement. He stresses King's religious convictions as fundamental for his political views. As to the stress on non-violence, the author doubts if a better community could "emerge spontaneously as the byproduct" of it, and he considers measured violence defensible in certain circumstances.

OTHER BOOKS

- FRIED, ALBERT. [Ed.] *Socialism in America. From the Shakers to the Third International. A Documentary History.* Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City (N. Y.) 1970. xi, 580 pp.
- GRAY, GIBSON HENDRIX. *The Lobbying Game. A Study of the 1953 Campaign of the State Council for a Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission.* Publ. by the author, Tyler (Tex.) 1970 [now Pembroke (N.C.), POB 115]. xiii, 226 pp.
- LIPSET, SEYMOUR MARTIN and EARL RAAB. *The Politics of Unreason. Right-Wing Extremism in America, 1790-1970.* Harper & Row, New York, Evanston, London 1970. xxiv, 547 pp.

Venezuela

POWELL, JOHN DUNCAN. *Political Mobilization of the Venezuelan Peasant.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1971. xiii, 259 pp. \$ 8.50.

The author has done much field work in the course of the 'sixties, collecting essential materials for this study, which is a significant contribution to Venezuelan history as well as to an understanding of the peasant problems with which other underdeveloped countries, too, are confronted. The Venezuelan peasants ("rural agriculturalists of extremely low socioeconomic and political status") provided the mass mobilization basis for the elitist groups (intellectuals, industrialists, university students) which, since 1928, challenged the traditional (landed, religious and military) elites. Those new elites, thriving on increasing urbanization, came to power in 1945 (*Acción Democrática*) and started land and credit operations which, after the counter-revolutionary interlude of 1948-58, were continued and expanded by the "reformist" Betancourt administration. Many details are provided on the peasants' living conditions and on their organizations.

ASIA

MADDISON, ANGUS. *Class Structure and Economic Growth. India and Pakistan since the Moghuls.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1971 [*recte* 1972]. 181 pp. £ 3.00.

"The probability in both countries [India and Pakistan – at the time of writing there was not yet an independent Bangla Dosh] is that government slogans will be increasingly populist, that real reform will be extremely slow, and that economic growth will be below potential." That probability is put forward in a very able argument. The author gives a very clear survey of the subcontinent's history from the Moghul time onward. In each of the main periods (the Moghuls, colonial rule, independence) the class and caste structure, being dysfunctional, is held responsible for economic development lagging far behind as compared with what would have been potentially possible.

MAHR, HORST. *Die Baath-Partei. Portrait einer panarabischen Bewegung.* Mit einem Vorwort von Arnold Hottinger. Günter Olzog Verlag, München, Wien 1971. 185 pp. Ill. DM 20.00.

After a short survey of the rise of Arab nationalism the author deals at some length with the origins of the Baath Party. During the Second World War its foundations were laid by two Syrians who had studied in France, Michel Aflak, a Christian, and Salah al-Din al-Bitar. The Baath remained largely a Syrian concern (peak of influence in the later 1950's), and to a lesser extent an Iraqi one, though as a Pan-Arab movement it had influence in the Lebanon, and even in Egypt. The later differences among Baathists are clearly set forth, as is the relationship with "Nasserism". The book is based on secondary and primary sources (mainly in French and English, not in Arab) and on a number of interviews. It is fully documented.

Ceylon

KEARNEY, ROBERT N. *Trade Unions and Politics in Ceylon.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1971. xv, 195 pp. \$ 10.00.

Ceylonese trade unionism is characterized by a large measure of politization, also in that many unions are narrowly linked with, and are exerting considerable influence on, a variety of political parties. Extensive interviews with trade-union leaders and members, as well as many government, union and party publications have been worked up into this study, which encompasses roughly the years since independence was obtained. Whereas in developing countries as a rule unions are often scarcely more than instruments in the hands of political parties, the Ceylonese unions are credited with a fair measure of autonomy, though their "aggressiveness" cannot be but sometimes related to some parties' inclination towards extreme radicalism.

China

CHANG KUO-T'AO. *The Rise of the Chinese Communist Party 1921-1927*. Vol. I of the *Autobiography of —*. The University Press of Kansas, Lawrence, Manhattan, Wichita 1971. xxi, 756 pp. \$ 25.00.

The author of these memoirs (which are going to be continued) was one of the founders of the CCP, in which he made a rapid career, with the usual ups and downs (1923 ousted from the Central Committee, 1925 once again in the Politburo). In 1938, after having been a serious contender for supreme power, he left Yanan disappointed. The present volume is full of interesting details and of reconstructed views and opinions. The coming and going of the famous Comintern agents such as Borodin and Roy (much criticized here for misunderstanding the Chinese situation) and the alienation from the Kuomintang constitute central (and interrelated) themes. The dividing line between the Kuomintang Left and the CCP was particularly vague most of the time; on the other hand, that between Right and Left appears to have been rather easily crossed, as the case of Wang Ching-wei suggests. The English version differs in some respects from the Chinese one, published in Hongkong.

CHENG TIEN-MU. *Maos Dialektik des Widerspruchs. Über die Wechselwirkung von Theorie und Praxis und die Rolle der kulturrevolutionären Publizistik in China*. Mit einem Geleitwort von Winfried B. Lerg. Holsten-Verlag, Hamburg 1971. 301 pp. DM 36.00.

This is the first encompassing study on the function accorded to the mass media and propaganda in Mao's thought. That function is "historical" in a Marxist sense, i.e., it is also moulding the future. Though the author stresses the *Sinisierung*, the Chinification of Marxism, he accords a world-wide significance to Mao's theory of the Cultural Revolution, an essential part of which is re-education ("struggle against egoism"). The book is full of methodological excursions, in which often critical evaluations of other writers' opinions on China appear.

The Cultural Revolution in China. Ed. by Thomas W. Robinson. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1971. xiv, 509 pp. \$ 13.50.

A commendable introduction is followed by five case studies. These are the following: "Power, Policy, and Ideology in the Making of the Chinese Cultural Revolution", by W. F. Dorrill; "Maoist Theories of Policy-Making and Organization", by H. Harding, Jr; "Chou En-lai and the Cultural Revolution in China", by the editor (a speech by Chou, delivered on September 25, 1966, is appended); "The Foreign Ministry and Foreign Affairs in the Chinese Cultural Revolution", by M. Gurtov; and "The Cultural Revolution in the Countryside: Anatomy of a Limited Rebellion", by R. Baum. Throughout, the politization of life is stressed. Mr Harding in his contribution makes it clear that one result of the Cultural Revolution has been the re-inforcement of both the centre and the basis of the party and mass movements' hier-

archies at the cost of the middle level. Mao's struggle against, *inter alia*, routinization does not appear to have met with decisive success.

DOMES, JÜRGEN. Die Ära Mao Tse-tung. Innenpolitik in der Volksrepublik China. Verlag W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1971. 256 pp. DM 19.80.

This is one of the most lucid studies on China under Communism which have appeared so far. Quoting from a great number of authentic sources, the author is able to offer an impressive amount of facts, as well as a sober but illuminating interpretation. Even if the latter seems to have been bypassed by the most recent events (Lin Piao's downfall), the arguments put forward are logical and consistent. The precise discussion of the Cultural Revolution and of the forces involved is admirable. It is said that the "Three Red Banners" and the "Big Leap Forward" (provoked by the alarming reactions to the "Hundred Flowers") as well as the Cultural Revolution have led to a near standstill in economic development outside of the war industry. Moreover, the way in which the extremist youngsters ("Red Guards" etc.) have been let down by the new masters after they had helped to win the battle for the Maoists demonstrates the existence of roots of future conflicts.

FOKKEMA, D. W. Report from Peking. Observations of a Western Diplomat on the Cultural Revolution. C. Hurst & Company, London 1971. x, 185 pp. Ill. £ 2.75.

"It sounds unbelievable that in the years of the Cultural Revolution [with one exception] no novel appeared which was favourably received by the national press, and yet this is a fact." This is one of the many illuminating observations in this thoughtful book, written by a Dutch diplomat who knows Chinese and spent about a year and a half in the country (1966-68). He travelled widely, and had many contacts with Western, East European and Russian diplomats as well as with Chinese. A great number of descriptive pictures are given, not only of events in Peking, but in other cities and even a sea-side resort. Together they constitute a valuable means towards understanding what exactly the Cultural Revolution with its violence and negative effects on the country's economy and political stability has been.

GUILLERMAZ, JACQUES. A History of the Chinese Communist Party 1921-1949. Transl. by Anne Destenay. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1972. xviii, 477 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 5.95.

—. Le Parti communiste chinois au pouvoir (1er octobre 1949 – 1er mars 1972). [Histoire du Parti communiste chinois, II.] Payot, Paris 1972. 549 pp. Maps. F.fr. 56.00.

The original French version of the first-mentioned volume was favourably reviewed in IRSH, XIII (1968), p. 466: "undoubtedly one of the best general treatments of the history of Chinese Communism up to 1949". The second (French) volume deserves this qualification, too. The economic situation at the outset of established Communist rule is described, and the effects of the shifts in policy on industry, agriculture, and transportation

(where there was more continuity) are discussed in detail. Equally informative are the sections on domestic policy, intra-party conflicts (the first major one brought about the downfall of Kao Kang in 1955) and foreign policy (Geneva, Bandung, etc.; international agitation and the Sino-Soviet conflict). The Big Leap Forward was accompanied by enormous miscalculations; it is the more difficult to estimate the implications of the Cultural Revolution and its aftermath for the economy and the education of skilled workers and technicians. Yet the author arrives at well-motivated evaluations. It is argued that the complete top echelons of the party, with the exception of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, have been eliminated: Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and Ch'en Po-ta, who presided over the Cultural Revolution, are the most conspicuous names.

KEN LING. *The Revenge of Heaven: Journal of a Young Chinese.* English text prep. by Miriam London and Ta-ling Lee. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York 1972. 413 pp. \$ 8.95.

This book is presented as the result of a collaboration between young Ken Ling (a pseudonym), the psychologist Dr I. London and his wife, introduced as a research associate in the Soviet and Chinese areas, and the historian Dr Ta-ling Lee. If the story of sixteen-year old Ken Ling, a Red Guard leader from Amoy who travelled to Peking and became supreme commissioner of production in Amoy until he fled, together with a brother, to a Nationalist Chinese island after Mao's suppression of the Red Guard movement, is genuine, it is a most remarkable document. It is a story of violent aggressiveness let loose, of exaltation, robbery, murder wrapped in the cloak of "Mao Tse-tung's Thought", which, however, is not taken seriously. What matters is the excitement involved in turning things upside-down. An example is the account of the sort of popular trial bestowed on the wife of Liu Shao-chi, the elements of which were already known, but related here with dramatic vividness.

LIU, ALAN P. L. *Communications and National Integration in Communist China.* University of California Press. Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1971. xviii, 225 pp. \$ 8.50.

Much more consistently than ever the Kuomintang, the Chinese Communists have used the mass media for propagating their ideology and for fomenting national unity. Here, the importance of oral man-to-man propaganda, film, radio and the press (least significant, as far as the still largely illiterate countryside is concerned) is analyzed. Many figures are given, e.g., on the rapidly increasing number of loudspeakers and radio stations. It is argued that the process of furthering a specific Chinese identity is still considerably hampered by the role played by the dialects. On the other hand, the Party's successes in this respect are said to be of lasting importance, as neither a Cultural Revolution nor other political events could ever turn the clock of nation-building back.

LUTZ, JESSIE GREGORY. *China and the Christian Colleges 1850-1950.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1971. xv, 575 pp. Maps. \$ 16.00.

"During the century from 1850 to 1950 the continuing revolution in China and the work of Protestant missionaries in higher education sometimes followed parallel but separate ways, sometimes merged, and sometimes met in violent confrontation." This sentence, with which the preface to the present study opens, excellently summarizes its contents. The author has concentrated on Protestant schools, but finds that her conclusions apply in a general way to Catholic schools and colleges as well. With meticulous care she has collected a wealth of material – many missionaries were prolific writers – and developed a balanced picture. Though the number of Christians in the country never reached more than one per cent of the total population, the impact of the missionaries' work was great and lasting, especially in that it had the effect of stimulating nationalism and even fierce anti-Westernism: a by-product not foreseen by contemporary missionary zeal, but perhaps the more important for that.

MACCIOCCHI, M.-ANTONIETTA. *De la Chine*. Traduit de l'italien par Louis Bonalumi [e.a.] Editions du Seuil, Paris 1971. 542 pp. F.fr. 29.00.

The author, who had been in China in 1954, was the first Communist (apart from members of the "Marxist-Leninist" splinter parties) from Western Europe to visit the country since the conflict with the Soviet Union. She reports many interviews, in factories, communes, universities and schools, etc., held from October to December, 1970. She upholds a fiercely positive picture, regarding Mao as the very opposite of Stalin, and attaches much importance to the efforts at guaranteeing the primacy of politics and ideology as became manifest in the Cultural Revolution. Almost nothing, however, is said about the actual suppression of the Red Guards and the extreme Left in general. Maoism is presented as being part and parcel of the ordinary people's thought and an enormous stimulus for carrying on the revolution.

MICHAEL, FRANZ, in collab. with Chung-li Chang. *The Taiping Rebellion. History and Documents*. Vol. II: Documents and Comments (Parts I to IV). Vol. III: Documents and Comments (Parts V to VI). University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1971. xxix, 726 pp.; xv, 1089 pp. \$ 30.00 per vol.

The present two volumes link up with the historical analysis of the subject published in 1966 and noticed in *IRSH*, XI, p. 480. They contain, in the first place, a translation of all available documents of Taiping provenience, with detailed comments. This wide variety of materials, which includes the so-called confessions written by captured leaders, is followed by a chronology of the Taiping rebellion, a comprehensive bibliography of books and articles in Chinese, English, Japanese, French, German and Russian, and an index of subjects and names. Together with the above analysis the volumes constitute an indispensable tool for any student of the Taipings for decades to come.

SELDEN, MARK. *The Yen-an Way in Revolutionary China*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1971. xiv, 311 pp. \$ 10.00.

The author of this book, which is in part based on previously untapped

sources, is an outspoken admirer of the achievements of Chinese Communism, in particular during the Yen-an years. It should be added that he is sometimes lacking in critical spirit. His major points are that the Communists' appeal to the peasant was linked to a revitalization of the social and economic life of the village, and furthered a new nationalism which enabled leaders and masses to sustain a protracted guerrilla war, itself conducive to superior strategy and tactics. "Under wartime conditions the Chinese people not only freed themselves from Japanese domination but seized control of their lives in attacking landlord and warlord oppression and consciously creating new forms of community." A history of rebellious and revolutionary actions in Shensi Province before the Communists took hold of it precedes the story proper. Throughout, the "mass line" and the party line are presented as being identical.

SOLOMON, RICHARD H. *Mao's Revolution and the Chinese Political Culture*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1971. xxi, 604 pp. Ill. \$ 16.75.

One of the central themes in this study is the opposition of *ho-p'ing* (peace, harmony) and *luan* (conflict, confusion, chaos), Mao having repeatedly stressed the importance of and practised the former, whereas his opponents (recently Liu Shao-chi and the party apparatus) are drawn towards the latter. The two poles set the stage for an ample discussion of Mao's role from the 'twenties onward. The interplay between new political ideas and traditional cultural attitudes is given much attention. For the years from about 1955 onward, and especially for the Cultural Revolution, recently disclosed secret speeches and Red Guard publications have been used. Mao's ability to guarantee for any long time the continuity in repeated turmoil which is necessary for the maintenance of revolutionary zeal is doubted.

India

BERGMANN, THEODOR. *Die Genossenschaftsbewegung in Indien. Geschichte, Leistungen, Aufgaben*. Fritz Knapp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1971. 194 pp. Ill. DM 59.80.

The author of this excellent study deals extensively with the background against which the Indian co-operatives should be understood. He points out the demographic factor, the low standard of living and the socio-economic stagnation, and also, as an element of this stagnation, the stubbornness of the caste system. A good account is given of the co-operative movement from colonial times onward, and the various economic sectors in which they have played a role are treated separately. Thus, the agrarian and fishermen's co-operatives come up for detailed discussion, as do the craftsmen's co-operatives, e. g., in the textile industry. The influence of the State, especially on the craftsmen's unions, which comprise persons from the lowest castes, is demonstrated to be both extensive and necessary.

Documents of the History of the Communist Party of India. Vol. I. 1917-1922. Ed. with introd. and explan. notes by G. Adhikari. People's Publishing House, New Delhi 1971. xxiv, 640 pp. Ill. Rs 40.00.

The editor, commissioned by the National Council of the Communist Party of India, has written a general introduction to this collection of documents, in which he also surveys the revolutionary movement in the years preceding the foundation of the party in 1920. Many details are presented on the activities of a number of persons who eventually played a role in the CP. The documents include some emanating from the Russian party and the Comintern. Excerpts are given from M. N. Roy's *India in Transition*. In a biographical sketch, which does not cover later years, Roy's neglect of the "national bourgeoisie" is criticized.

HAITHCOX, JOHN PATRICK. *Communism and Nationalism in India. M. N. Roy and Comintern Policy 1920-1939*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1971. xiv, 389 pp. \$ 12.50.

Roy's Mexican years, which were decisive in his change from a fiercely nationalist towards a Communist position (he became a friend of Borodin, who also lived for some time in Mexico), are briefly dealt with in the introduction to this book. His assessment of the Indian situation, different as it was from Lenin's, and consequently his evaluation of bourgeois nationalist movements, are given much relief. In general, the book emphasizes Roy's role in India and the impact of Indian experiences on his thought, although items such as his stay in China are not neglected. On some points the author arrives at conclusions (slightly) different from those which used to be common coin, and he puts forward a strong argument for his main thesis. Indeed, Roy's significance in creating and moulding Indian Communism has been obscured by his later evolution, part of which was his adoption of a pro-British attitude at the end of the 'thirties.

OSTERGAARD, GEOFFREY and MELVILLE CURRELL. *The Gentle Anarchists. A Study of the leaders of the Sarvodaya Movement for Non-violent Revolution in India*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1971. x, 421 pp. £ 5.50.

Although the qualification "Anarchists" – gentle or not – seems to be widely open to debate, this admirable book does justice to the Sarvodaya Movement led by Vinoba Bhave, one of the most remarkable of Gandhi's disciples. The "land-gift" campaigns receive ample attention, but the focus is on the movement's ideology, its main leaders (the story is continued well into the period after Bhave's death and his succession by the former Socialist Narayan), and the appeal it had on peasantry and politicians alike. The charismatic character of the movement and its differences from original Gandhianism are set forth with much acumen.

SHARMA, G. K. *Labour Movement in India (Its Past and Present)*. Sterling Publishers (P) Ltd., New Delhi, Jullundur 1971. xiv, 296 pp. Rs 35.00.

The first edition of this work was favourably noticed in *IRSH*, XI (1966), p. 142. In the present second edition the story is updated to the year 1967. Moreover, the text has been modified and special attention has been paid to

the way in which the general environment specific of India had its impact on the nature of the country's organized labour movement.

OTHER BOOKS

GHOSE, SANKAR. *Socialism and Communism in India*. Allied Publishers, Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi 1971. xv, 468 pp.

JHA, SHIVA CHANDRA. *The Indian Trade Union Movement. An Account and an Interpretation*. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta 1970. xii, 341 pp.

Israel

MERCHAV, PERETZ. *Die israelische Linke. Zionismus und Arbeiterbewegung in der Geschichte Israels. Mit einem Vorwort von Heinz-Joachim Heydorn*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1972. 326 pp. DM 18.00.

The present volume is a revised and updated translation of a history of the Zionist and Israeli labour movement that was first published in Hebrew in 1967. The author is a distinguished Mapam official and does not disguise his vantage point (he is very critical of the "reformist" Mapai), but this has not prevented him from writing a lucid and well-documented account. The numerous quotations, the appendices (including a chronology) and the bibliography make the volume even more valuable for anyone interested in the subject and the Palestine problem.

STROPPA, CLAUDIO. *Comunità e Utopia. Problemi di una sociologia del kibbutz*. Dedalo Libri, Bari 1970. 501 pp. L. 4000.

This is a detailed sociological study of the kibbutz system, its underlying ideology and its present-day problems (the author is not optimistic as to its future). The longest, and perhaps most interesting, chapter is based on Professor Hadley Cantril's investigations into attitudes and opinions prevailing inside and outside the kibbutzim.

Japan

COLE, ROBERT E. *Japanese Blue Collar. The Changing Tradition*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1971. xiii, 300 pp. \$ 9.50.

On the basis of his own experience as a Tokyo factory hand, and on that of interviews with Japanese workers, the author brings first-hand material to offer evidence for the "convergence" theory: national features, traditionally strong in Japan, give way, gradually but thoroughly, to ways of thinking and behaviour characteristic of other industrial nations. Stereotypes on Japanese employees and also employers are demonstrated to be – or to have become during the last decades – exaggerations, though especially in the field of worker competitiveness there remains much of the old spirit which, in a new technological setting, contributes to the country's strong industrial position.

LANGER, PAUL F. *Communism in Japan. A Case of Political Naturalization.* Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1972. xv, 112 pp. \$ 5.95.

After the destruction of the Indonesian CP, its Japanese counterpart has become the largest one in non-Communist Asia. The history of the party is outlined. The stress is on the gradual process of liberation from Soviet and Chinese influences, and its adoption of a strongly nationalist position. If the Japanese Socialist Party "succumbs to its traditional internal divisions, the Communists may be the principal beneficiaries", now that old-style dogmatism seems to have been supplanted by elastic tactics.

Turkey

STEINHAUS, KURT. *Soziologie der türkischen Revolution. Zum Problem der Entfaltung der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft in sozioökonomisch schwach entwickelten Ländern.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1969. 214 pp. DM 15.00.

The feudal structure of the military bureaucracy of the Turkish Empire was too strong for Kemal Atatürk to install a middle-class society along Western lines. The social history of Turkey is outlined for the two centuries before the First World War. Special attention is paid to the efforts at modernizing the army and military science. Kemal's modernization policy and his brand of "state capitalism" are the subject of broad analysis, as is the Democratic Party's rise to power (1950) and its failure to establish a successful "bourgeois" order. The author, who recognizes in Wolfgang Abendroth his "scholarly and political teacher", gives evidence to his belief that apart from Socialism there is no social force capable of introducing thorough-going reforms at the present time.

Viet Nam

MARR, DAVID G. *Vietnamese Anticolonialism 1885-1925.* University of California [Press], Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1971. xix, 322 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 12.50. (Paper: \$ 3.65.)

This scholarly study traces the origins of Vietnamese national consciousness down to early efforts to mark off the Vietnamese identity from the Chinese. But resistance to French colonial rule fomented nationalism. The author has collected many remarkable data on a great number of persons among the Vietnamese upper classes who championed the national cause. Two main currents seem to be personified in Phan Boi Chau and Phan Chu Trinh. The former represented anti-colonialism *tout court* and was, therefore, condemned to eventual sterility, the latter adopted elements from European political thought. The early career of Nguyen Ai Quoc (Ho Chi Minh) enters the picture rather abruptly: he took an active part in the political life of France when he assisted at the founding of the French Communist Party (1920).

RACE, JEFFREY. *War Comes to Long An. Revolutionary Conflict in a Vietnamese Province.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1972. xxiv, 299 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 11.95.

Ablely conducted interviews with Government and Communist officials provided much of the very detailed information contained in this study. It concentrates on the Province of Long An, to the South of Saigon, but conclusions seem to be broadly relevant for the country at large. None of the nine Government explanations for the failure of its policy are said to be satisfactory, because all lacked "a systematic conceptualization of revolution as a social process"; "the Party, because of the kind of society which it promised, was able to motivate greater forces than was the government". The author, who served as an adviser with the US army in Viet Nam, criticizes the American officials' and officers' misunderstanding of the problems with which they were confronted, and their role in the political constellation after their troops had reconquered (parts of) the Province.

Tradition et révolution au Vietnam. Sous la dir. de Jean Chesneaux, Georges Boudarel [et] Daniel Hémerly, avec la collab. de Nguyễn Khắc Viện, Paul Mus, Charles Fourniau [e.a.] Editions Anthropos, Paris 1971. 509 pp. Maps. F.fr. 45.00.

In October, 1915, a French General wrote that the Annamites did not possess the physical strength necessary for their being used in a European war. This is related by G. Boudarel in his "Essay on Vietnamese Military Thought", one of the contributions to this volume, which consists of articles published before in various periodicals. J. Chesneaux, whose general introduction to the book makes it clear that he identifies Viet Nam with the North and the Viet Cong, sets the tone for the whole volume, to which Frenchmen and Vietnamese contributed, by saying that Viet Nam "is the only example provided by history of a colony [...] which has been able to carry on the national struggle into the completely Socialist phase, and has done so without considerably endangering the unity of the national movement". Several contributions deal with the impact of religious traditions (e.g., Nguyễn Khắc Viện with Confucianism), others with stages in the struggle for independence. Phan Thanh Sơn treats of the Vietnamese labour movement in the 1920's.

OTHER BOOKS

- Ho Chi Minh notre camarade. Souvenirs de militants français rassemblés par Léo Figuères. Introduction historique de Charles Fourniau. Editions Sociales, Paris 1970. 272 pp. Ill.
- VO NGUYEN GIAP. Guerre de libération. Politique - Stratégie - Tactique. Editions Sociales, Paris 1970. 159 pp.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

MOL, HANS. *Religion in Australia. A sociological investigation.* Nelson, Melbourne 1971. xviii, 380 pp. A\$ 9.50.

Dr Mol has written an exploratory, indeed a pioneering, book on the sociology of religion in Australia. The volume is in part based on interviews with what

seems to be a fairly representative sample of over one thousand families in the South-Eastern states and Tasmania. It is a real mine of information on religious attitudes, and how they are determined by and impinge on society at large, religion not being class-bound to any significant extent.

TENNANT, KYLIE. *Evatt. Politics and Justice*. Angus and Robertson, Sydney, London 1970. xii, 418 pp. Ill. A\$ 8.95.

The career of Herbert Vere Evatt (1894-1965) is described here extensively against the background of Australian political and social history, and of the events in the world in which he was involved. Much information is given on Australian local, state-level and federal politics, as well as on Evatt's juridical work: his role as a defender of labour's interests, continued when he was appointed to the High Court, is of no less significance than the part he played as Minister for External Affairs, which made him known outside his country as well. After the war he became President of the UN Assembly and contributed to the easing of international tensions (e.g., over Berlin, the Greek Civil War, Israel). Evatt's political set-back as a consequence of the Petrov case is dealt with at length; the case itself comes up for scrutiny within the context of Australian domestic politics (the espionage affair was used by Evatt's political opponent, Menzies).

EUROPE

Labor Courts and Grievance Settlement in Western Europe. Ed. by Benjamin Aaron. Essays by Xavier Blanc-Jouvan, Gino Giugni, Thilo Ramm [and] Folke Schmidt. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1971. xx, 342 pp. \$ 12.50.

In his contribution on the settlement of labour grievances in France Professor Blanc-Jouvan points to the successes obtained by the bipartite labour courts. The tripartite and three-level (*Arbeitsgericht* – *Landesarbeitsgericht* – *Bundesarbeitsgericht*) system of West Germany does not find too much favour with Professor Ramm ("it endangers the existence of collective labour law"). In Italy there are at present no special labour courts (G. Giugni). The Swedish Labour Court and the role played by the unions in disputes are dealt with by F. Schmidt. The editor in his foreword draws comparisons with the situation in the USA ("American workers seem to have far greater security against employer retaliation than do those in France, Germany, and Italy").

O'FARRELL, PATRICK. *Ireland's English Question. Anglo-Irish Relations 1534-1970*. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1971. viii, 336 pp. £ 3.50.

As the title suggests, this book is an unusual approach to Irish resistance against British rule. It is argued that "political solutions were insufficient because the problem was not essentially political", but rather "historical and religious, and a problem of identity". "Fundamentally, English rule fossilised Ireland. It prevented the Irish from developing their own institutions", and it enabled the Church to entrench itself in a Counterreformatory position which left its mark on Irish politics, too. In the chapters on the history of the

question those on the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are predominant. Interesting are, e.g., the views the author holds on the Repeal question, on Parnell's role, and on the problem of Ulster. In a concluding part the present difficulties over Northern Ireland are discussed.

OTHER BOOKS

ALBERS, DETLEV, WERNER GOLDSCHMIDT [und] PAUL OEHLKE. *Klassenkämpfe in Westeuropa. Frankreich, Italien, Großbritannien*. Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1971. 317 pp.

Austria

Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier international. Publié sous la dir. de Jean Maitron et Georges Haupt. I. Autriche. [Par] Yvon Bourdet, Georges Haupt, Félix Kreissler [et] Herbert Steiner. *Historique de Michel Cullin*. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1971. 360 pp. F.fr. 65.00.

This dictionary – the first in an international series, of which the individual volumes will appear in a free order, depending on the time necessary for their composition – is modelled on the *Dictionnaire biographique du mouvement ouvrier français*, though it is less encompassing. The work constitutes an important tool for historians and all those who need quick references to persons in the Austrian labour movement. The latter is rather broadly conceived: first, because the non-Socialist currents are not neglected, secondly, because the term "Austrian" involves the central organizations in the Western half of the Hapsburg Empire. Thus, for instance, several people who lived to become citizens of Czechoslovakia (including non-Germans) are represented. The focus, however, is on those who worked in Austria proper and in Vienna up to 1918. Useful bibliographical notes are given. A short historical survey is appended.

JAHODA, MARIE, PAUL F. LAZARSELD [and] HANS ZEISEL. *Marienthal. The Sociography of an Unemployed Community*. Tavistock Publications, London 1972. xvi, 128 pp. £ 2.00.

Die Arbeitslosen von Marienthal, published as Vol. V of the series of *Psychologische Monographien* in 1933, has long been recognized as a sociological classic on unemployment. The present translation is therefore very welcome. Professor Lazarsfeld has contributed a new preface.

Belgium

BOON, LOUIS PAUL. Pieter Daens. *Of hoe in de negentiende eeuw de arbeiders van Aalst vochten tegen armoede en onrecht*. N.V. Uitgeverij De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam; Em. Querido's Uitgeverij N.V., Amsterdam 1971. 661 pp. Ill. Hfl. 37.50.

This book is composed as if it had been written by Pieter Daens, the brother of the social priest Adolf Daens, who put his stamp on the social history of the

industrial town of Aalst (Alost) in the last two decades of the nineteenth century and the first years of the twentieth. The real author has used Pieter Daens's voluminous writings, often quoting him literally. Adolf Daens struggled on two fronts: against the Socialists, with whose moral indignation over poverty and oppression he agreed, and against the conservative Catholics, his stubborn co-religionists. The book is a vivid description of the social issues at stake, and of the fierce conflicts within the Catholic Party.

WOUTERS, HUBERT. Documenten betreffende de geschiedenis der arbeidersbeweging ten tijde van de Ie Internationale (1866-1880). Deel I. Deel II. Deel III. Editions Nauwelaerts, Leuven-Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1970; 1971. viii, 650 pp.; ii, 554 pp.; ii, 589 pp. B.fr. 1220; 1040; 1160.

This collection of documents on the labour movement in Belgium is a sequel to the volumes on the years 1831-53 (cf. IRSH, X (1965), pp. 501f.) and 1853-65 (published in 1966) equally edited by Mr Wouters in the same series. The 1995 documents, which are arranged in a strictly chronological order, are in the custody of the Belgian Public Record Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Municipal Archives of Brussels. The focus on the capital is obvious, also in that the documents are almost all in French. The rapporteurs sometimes misspell names, e.g., Huysmans for H. H. Huisman (No 651, correct in No 672), Bachner for L. Büchner (No 1898, correct in No 1903), and Besout for A. Besant (Nos 1903, 1906); Hansel (No 1070) is identical with Hanselle or Anselles (No 1902). The editor has restricted his annotations to the utmost. Vol. III contains very helpful indices of, *inter alia*, firms, meeting-rooms, meetings, periodicals and other publications, strikes and, last but not least, persons (the first name of Herzen is Alexander, and the entry on Nieuwenhuys should read: Domela Nieuwenhuis, Ferdinand, Amsterdam 1846 – Hilversum 1919). The present volumes will prove an indispensable tool for students of the Belgian workers' and freethinkers' movement and the First International. Mr Wouters's extremely useful work should be emulated in other countries.

Bulgaria

OREN, NISSAN. Bulgarian Communism. The Road to Power 1934-1944. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1971. xii, 288 pp. \$ 10.00.

After a very summary sketch of the first years of Bulgarian Communism (there is no account of the short-lived extreme left-wing current which for some time was connected with the German Communist Labour Party or KAPD) the author tells the story of the CP under the conditions of clandestinity since in 1934 political parties were officially abolished. For the years under consideration the book is certainly the most authoritative study. It deals, among other things, with the impact of the Soviet purges, Dimitrov's role both in the Comintern and in the leadership of the Bulgarian CP, the effects of nationalism, which became manifest in quarrels with the Yugoslav and the Rumanian sister parties, and the strengthening of the party during the Second World War.

Czechoslovakia

STÖLZL, CHRISTOPH. *Die Ära Bach in Böhmen. Sozialgeschichtliche Studien zum Neoabsolutismus 1849-1859*. R. Oldenbourg, München, Wien 1971. 360 pp. DM 38.00.

In this very detailed and thorough-going book the author demonstrates that the neo-absolutists of the 1850's refrained from any interference in the economic life of society, and thus eventually contributed to the wide-spread dissolution of loyalty towards the multi-national State. For the years under discussion industrialization along Manchester-capitalist lines meant a weakening of the German position: the German workers showed, for instance, a lower fertility and a higher mortality rate than the predominantly agrarian Czechs. The absence of any social policy whatsoever is explained by the views common to most people in the middle classes as well as in the aristocracy.

Denmark

THESTRUP, POUL. *The Standard of Living in Copenhagen 1730-1800. Some methods of measurement*. Institut for Økonomisk Historie, København 1971; distr. by G. E. C. Gads Forlag, København. 302 pp. D.kr. 34.50.

Since the methods of measurement used by the author include both wage movements and mortality figures, this study sheds light on several aspects of life in eighteenth-century Copenhagen. More than half of the volume consists of tables.

Eire

ELLIS, P. BERRESFORD. *A History of the Irish Working Class*. Victor Gollancz Ltd, London 1972. 352 pp. £ 3.50.

This rather popularly written book is an "attempt at expansion and updating" of James Connolly's *Labour in Irish History* (1910), the author of which was executed in 1916. Mr Ellis, too, adopts a Marxist position, but this does not include, in his case, a clear definition of that "working-class struggle in Ireland" with which the book is said to be "solely" concerned. In fact much attention is given to predominantly nationalist and scarcely Socialist movements and currents, and the volume opens with a discussion of "Celtic Communism". Marx's and Engels's opinion on, and contacts with, Irish nationalists take pride of place in a treatment that gives room to a great many details. The present situation in Northern Ireland is not neglected, as is natural with an author who expects a Socialist revolution to begin there.

GREAVES, C. DESMOND. *Liam Mellows and the Irish Revolution*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1971. 416 pp. £ 4.00.

Liam Mellows was an Irish Republican leader who was killed at the age of thirty in the Civil War of 1922-23. In the present biography Mr Greaves tries to associate this man and his record with the Communist cause in a positive

sense: "It was the greatness of Mellows that he, more clearly than any in the Republican movement, grasped the fundamentally plebeian nature of the Irish national struggle."

France

AGULHON, MAURICE. *La République au village (Les populations du Var de la Révolution à la Seconde République)*. Plon, Paris 1970. 543 pp. Maps. F.fr. 51.00.

This study is part of a doctorate thesis defended at the Sorbonne in 1969. The author bases his interesting argument on an impressive amount of research into the peculiarities of the region, and refutes easy generalizations as to the composition of the rural population. In fact, the Var village communities had stronger "urban" elements than was the case elsewhere, and even Socialist ideas were popular there long before the 1848 revolution. Local and regional issues, for instance anxiety over the Parisian administration of taxes, re-inforced the inclination towards a radical position in political and, less pronounced, in social questions.

ANDRIEU, JULES. *Notes pour servir à l'histoire de la Commune de Paris en 1871. Ouvrage contenant l'autobiographie de l'auteur*. Ed. ét. par Maximilien Rubel et Louis Janover. Payot, Paris 1971. xl, 268 pp. F.fr. 9.10.

These *Notes* are of eminent importance for a deeper understanding of what the Commune really was, what it stood for, and what were the motives of those who worked, fought and died for it. Of great interest, for instance, is what Andrieu has to say on the First International and on the attitudes of Socialists in other countries. The editors, though recognizing Andrieu's greater knowledge and insights, believe that he provides strong arguments in favour of the validity of Marx's interpretation.

BAKOUNINE, MICHEL. *De la guerre à la Commune. Textes de 1870-1871 ét. sur les manuscrits originaux et prés. par Fernand Rude*. Editions Anthropos, Paris 1972. 613 pp. Ill. F.fr. 47.00.

A suggestive essay on Bakunin's political ideas and their topical relevance is followed by a good selection from what he had to say during the crucial years 1870-71. The reader will find the manuscript text and Guillaume's version of the *Lettres à un Français*, both instalments of *L'Empire knouto-germanique*, the lectures given at Sonvillier (Val de Saint-Imier) in May, 1871, letters written to and by Richard and Palix, documents relating to the Lyonnese "revolution", and other interesting materials. Not a few of these are printed for the first time, and the editor has taken the trouble to compare published versions and translations with the original. Unfortunately the volume has no index.

BRON, JEAN. *Histoire du mouvement ouvrier français. Tome II. La contestation du capitalisme par les travailleurs organisés (1884-1950)*. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1970. 325 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

A matter-of-fact account is given of the French labour movement in all its major shades and currents, including Anarchism, Syndicalism, Socialism and Communism as well as the various trade-union federations such as the CGT, the CGTU, the CGT-FO and the CFTC. Much information is given on (real) wages, social security regulations, housing conditions, working hours, etc. Apart from the major issues (for instance, the emergence of Revolutionary Syndicalism, the First World War's "national solidarity" and the resumption of the class struggle, the scission of 1920, the Popular Front, and the rupture in the labour movement as a consequence of the beginning Cold War in the late 1940's), the author deals with such questions as the currents within the Roman Catholic Church as regards the emancipation of the workers.

CAIRE, GUY. *Les syndicats ouvriers*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1971. 602 pp. F.fr. 38.00.

Though the history and the present-day organization of trade unionism in France (with in some cases comparisons to other countries) are dealt with in full, another centre of attention in the present volume is the position and the consciousness of the workers in France, independent from the fact of their being union members or not. Thus there is a wealth of information on the evolution of family budgets of the working class as compared with those of other groups, and equally on housing conditions. The author asserts that among the workers there exists a deeply rooted feeling of homogeneity, also in a cultural sense. Throughout the book, views of leading scholars and social theoreticians past and present are lavishly quoted, which considerably enhances its value.

CROZIER, MICHEL. *The World of the Office Worker*. Transl. by David Landau. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1971. xvi, 224 pp. \$ 10.50.

The original edition of this pioneering study of white collar was reviewed in IRSH, X (1965), pp. 503f. The present translation has a very interesting preface written in a personal vein. The text of the questionnaires used in the interviews has been dropped, but there is a special subject index.

DEPREUX, EDOUARD. *Souvenirs d'un militant. Cinquante ans de lutte. De la social-démocratie au socialisme (1918-1968)*. Fayard, Paris 1972. xvi, 608 pp. F.fr. 50.00.

These memoirs are written in a frank and candid spirit. Throughout, the author reflects on events and persons, bestowing praise and condemning without much reservation. In this way the book is a valuable source for contemporary history. Depreux's evolution from a "Social Democrat" to a rather radical "Socialist" went through various stages, in which his role sometimes was pre-eminent. To give one example, from 1945 to 1947 he was Minister of the Interior. He offers an account of his relations with Vincent Auriol (who eventually was to sympathize with the *Parti Socialiste Autonome*, but who for a long time did not identify himself with the principled anti-colonialists), gives his impressions of Thorez, and deals extensively with

the debates on Indo-China and North Africa in the SFIO. Depreux was one of the founding fathers of the PSA, which united with other groups to constitute the *Parti Socialiste Unifié* in 1960. He advocates independence from both "blocs".

DESCHUYTTER, JOSEPH. *L'esprit public dans le Nord en 1791 ou le mythe de l'élan populaire*. Imprimerie Louis-Jean, Gap 1971. 182 pp. F.fr. 17.50.

Unlike Dr Deschuytter's *L'esprit public et son évolution dans le Nord de 1791 au lendemain de Thermidor An II* (1959-61), the present volume is provided with detailed source references. The author, a staunch anticlericalist whose sympathies are with the "advanced" revolutionaries, draws a gloomy picture of the latter's predicament in the Department of the Nord with its predominantly traditionalist population.

Documents pour l'élaboration d'indices du coût de la vie en France de 1910 à 1965. Par Rémy Alasseur, Jacqueline Fourastié [et] Jean Guilhem, sous la dir. de Jean Fourastié. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1970. 640 pp. F.fr. 164.00.

This volume appears under the auspices of the *Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, VIe Section*, and the *Laboratoire d'Econométrie du Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers*. Its text and tables provide a most valuable tool for a variety of scholars and students. An exposé of sources and methods precedes data on the prices of the "213 commodities" which constitute the standard for measuring the cost of living. They comprise transportation fares as well as bread and butter, theatre tickets as well as wines. They have been grouped into five categories: food, heating and lighting, industrial commodities, services, and others.

DOMMANGET, MAURICE. *La Commune*. Editions La Taupe, Bruxelles 1971. 302 pp. B.fr. 270.

The present volume consists of chapters from Dommanget's writings on the Paris Commune. They date from the 'twenties to the 'seventies, and several of them were no longer obtainable. There are chapters on Marx and the Commune, on Blanqui, Varlin, Vaillant and others. An evaluation is contained in the discussion of the Socialist character of the Commune. Moreover, Dommanget attaches much importance to what the Commune performed in the way of the emancipation of women, and in education.

DUBOIS, PIERRE. *Recours ouvrier, évolution technique, conjoncture sociale. L'action des délégués du personnel C.F.D.T. dans des entreprises textiles du Nord*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1971. 142 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

Questionnaires and interviews with members and officials of the CFDT in the textile industries of the Nord Department in the years 1966-68 provided much of the material for this elaborate study. A clear picture is drawn of the

composite factors (objective facts as well as subjective speculations) which influence attitudes towards technical improvements, the reality of, and expectations based on, increased productivity of labour, and provoke demands for higher wages etc. Important data are also collected on the relations within the factory between workers, supervisors and managers. The events of May-June, 1968, come up for discussion several times.

L'Élection présidentielle des 5 et 19 décembre 1965. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 169.] Armand Colin, Paris 1970. 570 pp. Maps. F.fr. 105.00.

The first presidential election held in France in the twentieth century under the conditions of universal suffrage was that of 1965. This collection of integrated studies offers a most thorough analysis both of the campaign and of the results. Colette Ysmal deals with the strategy of the political groups and parties, a number of authors discuss various aspects of the campaign, others (G. Adam on the trade unions, for instance) the attitudes of major social groups. As to the results, we mention the very helpful maps and tables. G. Michelat compares the political behaviour in a section of the Parisian region in 1962 and 1965, and, in another contribution, throws light on the impact of ideology on electoral choice. F. Goguel gives a penetrating analysis of the results in general. A bibliography and a complete survey of the figures for the first and the second ballots grouped according to districts are appended.

EL KORDI, MOHAMED. Bayeux aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles. Contribution à l'histoire urbaine de la France. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1970. ix, 369 pp. F.fr. 48.00.

The economic, social and cultural functions of a provincial urban community in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century France are here analyzed in depth. Many data are provided on the demographic evolution of the town, the significance of its trade, price developments of commodities, capital interests etc. etc. Parallels are drawn with, e.g., the population figures of comparable towns both in France and abroad.

ELLEINSTEIN, JEAN. Réflexions sur la Commune de 1871. Julliard, Paris 1971. 282 pp. F.fr. 20.90.

These reflections are wrapped in a short account of the internal situation in France on the eve of the Franco-German War – much is made of the rate of industrialization and of the consequent growth of a modern working class – and of the events leading to the Commune. The latter is seen as a genuine working-class revolution, notwithstanding many ambiguities and hesitations, which, in the author's opinion, explain for instance the fact that the press remained relatively independent. As a rule, the author does not depart from the current Marxist interpretation.

GRAS, CHRISTIAN. Alfred Rosmer (1877-1964) et le mouvement révolutionnaire international. François Maspero, Paris 1971. 535 pp. F.fr. 40.00.

This intellectual biography, for which, among other things, many private archives have been studied, concentrates on Rosmer's views on the evolution of Russia under Communist domination, though not neglecting his position as a syndicalist. His own role in the Trotskyist opposition, after having subscribed to the Leninist standpoint, foreshadowed his later views. After the Second World War Rosmer became increasingly critical of the USSR, joining Trocki's widow in her condemnation of the Trotskyist "defence of the USSR" dogma as having outlived itself, and after some hesitation took a positive interest in the Yugoslav experiment and even expressed sympathy for the Chinese in their conflict with Moscow. Contrary to many of his former political friends, Rosmer refused any option for the lesser evil, *in casu* the American-led Western democracies.

GREENBERG, LOUIS M. *Sisters of Liberty. Marseille, Lyon, Paris and the Reaction to a Centralized State, 1868-1871.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1971. xi, 391 pp. \$ 12.00.

"The uprising of the Paris Commune was the most violent yet predictable expression of reaction to the regime of Napoleon III", and to what the Second Empire represented, notably "France's growing dilemma: over-centralization of its national state". These words contain the basic approach of this thought-provoking study, which is the result of much research work. Events in Lyons and Marseilles both before and during the Paris Commune show a similar tendency towards greater municipal and departmental liberties. The issue of decentralization, today as topical as one hundred years ago, is argued to be the most important single element in any valid interpretation of the Commune not distorted by ideological bias.

HATZFELD, HENRI. *Du paupérisme à la sécurité sociale. Essai sur les origines de la sécurité sociale en France 1850-1940.* Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1971. 348 pp. F.fr. 45.00.

This book contains a catalogue of opinions on social legislation aiming at the suppression of poverty, to begin with among the working class, and, later, among the French population at large. After chapters on thoughts on pauperism before 1848 (notably Buret) and Marx's definitions, the author sets forth the contrast between social security and "the logic of liberal thought". The latter gave way to a social security system, gradually built up and accepted by the state, the employers and the workers. Of considerable importance is the careful analysis of parliamentary debates over several decades.

IBARROLA, JESUS. *Recherches sur la société grenobloise vers le milieu du 19^e siècle à partir des Tables des successions et des absences.* Mouton & Cie, Paris, La Haye 1971. 280 pp. Maps. F.fr. 38.00.

In the present volume Dr Ibarrola, who has already several publications on Grenoble in the middle of the nineteenth century to his name (cf. IRSH, XII (1967), p. 152, and XIV (1969), p. 137), focuses on the demographic characteristics of the town, notably mortality figures. The tables mentioned in the title also offer new insights into the social structure.

LEWIS, GWYNNE. *Life in Revolutionary France*. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London; G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York 1972. 192 pp. Ill. £ 1.90.

The period covered in this lavishly illustrated volume – in the *European Life Series*, edited by Peter Quennell – is the quarter of a century between 1789 and the downfall of Napoleon. The author stresses the continuity of the whole era as far as social life is concerned. Dealing with the nobility, the bourgeoisie, the peasantry and the lower classes in the cities, he describes general characteristics as well as quite a number of individual cases. The book is within the realm of social history taken in its broadest sense; much attention is given to morals and style (in living, art, literature). The impact of the protracted war is shown in several details.

MASSON, EMILE. *Les Bretons et le socialisme*. Texte de prés. et notes par Jean-Yves Guimar. François Maspero, Paris 1972. 287 pp. F.fr. 18.10.

Emile Masson, who lived from 1869 to 1923, was the first to attempt, as a libertarian Socialist, to draw attention to the national question of Brittany, which was considered to be an asset for winning over the Bretons to a Socialist position. He treats of them as of an oppressed nation – doubly oppressed in so far as the lower classes are concerned. An extensive introduction on Masson, his convictions and his relations precedes the selection of texts. Some of the latter were printed before, but had become rather unaccessible, others are unpublished letters to Charles Péguy, Jean Grave, André Spire, Pierre Monatte, Louis and Gabrielle Bouët, and Romain Rolland. A chronology, a bibliography and an index of names are appended.

Paradigm for Revolution? *The Paris Commune 1871-1971*. Ed.: Eugene Kamenka. Contributors: R. B. Rose, Maximilien Rubel, Austin Gough, F. B. Smith [and] Eugene Kamenka. Australian National University Press, Canberra 1972. ix, 102 pp. A\$ 1.95.

The five essays on the Commune collected in the present volume have their origin in the History of Ideas Unit of the Australian National University. Professor Rose, Dr Rubel ("Socialism and the Commune") and the editor deal with the historical setting; their answer to the question put in the title is in the negative. The other contributors discuss the anticlerical element in the Commune and some British reactions, respectively.

PHILIP, ANDRE. — par lui-même ou *Les voies de la liberté*. Préface de Paul Ricœur. Avant-propos de Loïc Philip. Aubier Montaigne, Paris 1971. 284 pp. F.fr. 29.00.

Philip's political life was characterized by his firmness of conviction. As a Socialist, not inspired philosophically by Marxism, but by Christian (Protestant) values, he supported, in the late 1930's, Blum against the pacifist Faure, voted against Pétain in 1940 and became an active *résistant* who in 1942 went to England to join De Gaulle. With the latter, notwithstanding their differences, he maintained friendship. The interesting selection from his writings, which is preceded by a biographical introduction, is supplem-

ented by an account of an interview with his son-in-law. This interview provides a most excellent synopsis of Philip's motives, his thought, and his curiously radical way of thinking. The book is a worthy monument to the memory of an honest politician who died in 1970.

Power, Property, and History. Barnave's *Introduction to the French Revolution* and Other Writings. Transl., with an Introd. Essay by Emanuel Chill. Harper & Row, New York, Evanston, London 1971. viii, 156 pp. \$ 8.00. (Paper: \$ 2.45.)

The present volume consists of an essay of 74 pages on Barnave as a philosophical historian, a translation of his well-known *Introduction* (cf. IRSH, VI (1961), p. 165), and a few selections from his notebooks.

PRICE, ROGER. *The French Second Republic. A Social History.* B. T. Batsford, London 1972. vii, 386 pp. £ 4.80.

The short and eventful period from the February Revolution up to Louis Bonaparte's *coup d'état* is dealt with here in a steady confrontation with Marx's *Class Struggles in France, 1848-1850*, and especially his *Eighteenth Brumaire*, though the scope of the study is much broader. In fact, the book is a major interpretative contribution to the social history of the years under consideration. It is based on a variety of primary and secondary sources, police reports and contemporary statistics being among the most important ones. The June 1848 insurrection is demonstrated to have been the heterogeneous movement of the Parisian lower classes, including petty bourgeois and *Lumpenproletariat*: "The clear Marxian picture of class conflict is rendered increasingly complicated." A number of Marxist historians equally come up for critical discussion (e.g., Soboul). The behaviour of broad sections of the labouring people – the fact that a large proportion of workers were amongst the ranks of the National Guard involved in the repression of the said insurrection, the election results etc. etc. – are explained in a convincing way.

SARTRE, JEAN-PAUL. *Situations, VIII. Autour de 68. Situations, IX. Mélanges.* Gallimard, Paris 1972. 478 pp.; 365 pp. F.fr. 32.00; 26.00.

These two volumes reprint essays, forewords and interviews which were first published between 1960 and 1970. The topics covered in Vol. VIII include Viet Nam, France (notably the "new idea of May 1968"), and the Arab-Israeli conflict. Vol. IX, starting with interviews on Sartre himself, is mostly about literature and philosophy, but it also contains items on Togliatti and Socialism in Czechoslovakia.

SPITZER, ALAN B. *Old Hatreds and Young Hopes. The French Carbonari against the Bourbon Restoration.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1971. xii, 334 pp. \$ 12.50.

A careful comparative scrutiny of police records, personal recollections and memoirs of participants, and contemporary journalistic accounts form the solid basis for this very illuminating picture of the history of the French

carbonari, who recruited support not only from among politicians of the (extreme) Left but also from among young and retired army officers. The general conclusions drawn are of broader relevance than would apply to France alone. The most striking difference with those countries where similar movements met at least with temporary successes (Spain, Piedmont, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies) "was in the relative coherence, resolution, and effectiveness of the French government and its police apparatus".

YARDENI, MYRIAM. *La conscience nationale en France pendant les guerres de religion (1559-1598)*. Editions Nauwelaerts, Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1971. 392 pp. B.fr. 735.

During the Wars of Religion the French national consciousness passed through a crisis, from which it emerged reinforced and renewed under Henry IV. During that crisis it even tended to disintegrate into a variety of religiously and socially determined slogans, each purporting to represent the "real" France. Basing herself on a wide range of contemporary pamphlets etc., the author tries her hand at a generally convincing reconstruction of these several types of national consciousness.

OTHER BOOKS

- La Commune de Paris 1871. Sous la dir. de E. Jéloubovskaia, A. Manfred [et] A. Molok. Editions du Progrès, Moscou 1971. 442 pp. Ill.
- RABAUT, JEAN. *Jaurès*. Librairie Académique Perrin, Paris 1971. 589 pp. Ill.
- TREMPÉ, ROLANDE. *Les mineurs de Carmaux 1848-1914*. Préface de J. Godechot. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1971. 1012 pp. (in 2 vols.) Loose-leaf maps.

Germany

ALBRECHT, FRIEDRICH. *Deutsche Schriftsteller in der Entscheidung. Wege zur Arbeiterklasse 1918-1933*. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin, Weimar 1970. 699 pp. M 21.00.

After a long introduction on the predicament of "bourgeois" literature in Germany since the beginning of the century, Mr Albrecht discusses the conversion to Communism of some of its representatives. Johannes R. Becher, Erich Weinert, Rudolf Braune and Anna Seghers are singled out for special treatment. The focus is on the irresistible appeal of the new cause rather than on the individual psychology of the authors in question; their conversion is said to be *gesetzmässig*. A number of (reprinted) documents are appended.

BÜSCH, OTTO. *Industrialisierung und Gewerbe im Raum Berlin/Brandenburg 1800-1850. Eine empirische Untersuchung zur gewerblichen Wirtschaft einer hauptstadtgebundenen Wirtschaftsregion in früh-industrieller Zeit*. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1971. xvi, 376 pp. Loose-leaf map. DM 98.00.

Professor Büsch has written a pioneering monograph on industry and industrialization in Berlin and Brandenburg during the first half of the nineteenth century, the period immediately preceding the "take-off". About

two fifths of the volume consist of tables and statistics; the latter and the loose-leaf map focus on the situation of 1849. The author, who proceeds very carefully, presents many demographic details that are of interest to the social historian. The volume has a detailed index of names and subjects.

FEDER, ERNST. *Heute sprach ich mit... Tagebücher eines Berliner Publizisten 1926-1932*. Hrsg. von Cécile Lowenthal-Hensel und Arnold Paucker. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1971. 432 pp. Ill. DM 38.00.

The present volume consists of selections from the diaries kept by Ernst Feder during his great years as an editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt* (1926-31) and the decline of the Weimar Republic. Feder knew a great many people, from Theodor Wolff (who is mentioned on every second page) to the old Eduard Bernstein, and his entries are a quarry of inside information on a wide range of issues, including the political attitudes of the Jewish middle class. Of almost equal value is the biographical index prepared by Ernst G. Lowenthal, which contains many details not easily to be found elsewhere.

FISCHER, HEINZ-DIETRICH. *Parteien und Presse in Deutschland seit 1945*. Schünemann Universitätsverlag, Bremen 1971. 598 pp. Ill. DM 48.00.

The author of this thorough-going study has used an impressive amount of partly unpublished sources. He deals with the press of the Soviet Zone and GDR in a rather summary way, and in this part of the book devotes most of his attention to the first years after the end of the Second World War. The bulk of the volume is devoted to (the evolution of) the main press organs of the CDU/CSU, the SPD, the FDP and the KPD/DKP in West Germany. The final conclusion is that the strongly doctrinarian party paper is a thing of the past.

FÖRSTER, ALFRED. *Die Gewerkschaftspolitik der deutschen Sozialdemokratie während des Sozialistengesetzes vom Wydener Parteikongreß 1880 bis zum Parteitag von St. Gallen 1887*. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1971. 384 pp. Ill. M 14.90.

Over against the views cherished by "bourgeois" and "right-wing Social-Democratic" historians the strong impact of Marxism on early German trade unionism is argued here. The primacy of the party even in the years of the Anti-Socialist Law is demonstrated with the help of numerous examples. Whether the author's interpretation of the Marxist influence is correct or not, his picture contains several descriptions of strikes, which were not exclusively wage struggles. Those strikes are said to have been a means to stimulate animosity against Bismarck among representatives of the middle classes.

Friedrich Engels 1820-1970. *Referate, Diskussionen, Dokumente. Internationale wissenschaftliche Konferenz in Wuppertal vom 25.-29. Mai 1970*. Redaktion: Hans Pelger. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1971. xii, 376 pp. DM 40.00.

The papers read at a commemorative conference held in May, 1970, in Wuppertal are reproduced here together with the discussions they provoked. They are of varying quality. Some scarcely offer more than a vindication of present-day political standpoints with the help of quotations from Engels (e.g., the contribution on Engels and the Rumanian labour movement). Others, though not adding much to arguments debated since many years, contain sound exposés; choosing at random, we mention H.-J. Steinberg's discussion of Engels advocating a legal road to Socialism in Germany after the abolishment of the Anti-Socialist Law in 1890 – a road which would lead to the ruling classes carrying out a counter-revolution and thus re-introduce the revolutionary perspective. A number of hitherto unknown documents are included. Among the contributions perhaps less open to debate, but of obvious value, are those by W. O. Henderson (on Engels in Manchester), W. Hahlweg (Socialism and military science), and V. L. Lidtke ("Engels on Proletariat and Culture").

GORDON, HAROLD J., JR. Hitlerputsch 1923. Machtkampf in Bayern 1923-1924. Bernard & Graefe Verlag für Wehrwesen, Frankfurt/M. 1971. 580 pp. Ill. DM 39.00.

Professor Gordon has thoroughly investigated the *Putsch* of November 8, 1923, the events and circumstances that led up to it, and its aftermath. The general picture drawn in the present volume chimes in with the official version given by the Bavarian Government. Kahr and his friends are represented as dupes rather than partners of Hitler and his anti-republican activities, but then the author bases his account not only on contemporary sources, but on statements made by surviving officials after 1945. His thesis that the Left was in more than one respect responsible for the temporary alliance between these people and the Nazis is really far-fetched.

Die großpreussisch-militaristische Reichsgründung 1871. Voraussetzungen und Folgen. Hrsg. von Horst Bartel und Ernst Engelberg. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1971. 2 vols. vii, 668 pp.; v, 609 pp. M 25.00 per vol.

On the occasion of the centenary of the German unification twenty-eight East German historians have banded together for a critical evaluation. All sorts of aspects of German history between 1848 and 1918, including military history, come up for discussion. For Western readers of this periodical the studies dealing with the workers and the workers' movement are likely to be the most interesting. We mention those on the Leipzig proletariat, by Hartmut Zwahr, on trade unionism and the Eisenachers, by Werner Ettelt and Wolfgang Schröder, on the *Demokratisches Wochenblatt* (1868-69), by Heinrich Gemkow and Ursula Herrmann, and on the attitudes of the German workers' movement vis-a-vis the new Empire, by the first editor and Gustav Seeber.

Jahrbuch des Instituts für Deutsche Geschichte. Hrsg. und eingel. von Walter Grab. 1. Band, 1972. Universität Tel-Aviv, Fakultät für Geisteswissenschaften, Forschungszentrum für Geschichte, Institut

für Deutsche Geschichte, Tel-Aviv 1972; distr. by Nateev Ltd, Tel Aviv. x, 237, viii pp. I£ 28.60. (Paper: I£ 22.00.)

The newly founded Institute of German History, University of Tel Aviv, has at once started editing a yearbook. The present opening volume contains ten studies in German, with summaries in Hebrew; three of the contributors are German, one American. Three studies have German "Jacobinism" for their subject, and two aspects of antisemitism. Jacob Toury deals with Jewish tailors in Hamburg, 1848-54, Haim Shamir with British attitudes vis-a-vis Nazi antisemitism, 1938-39, and Maciej Techniczek with Communist attitudes vis-a-vis the resistance movements in Czechoslovakia and Poland, 1939-41.

KAACK, HEINO. Geschichte und Struktur des deutschen Parteiensystems. Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen 1971. 750 pp. DM 49.00. (Paper: DM 33.00.)

The origins of the parties represented in the German *Reichstag* since 1871 as well as the elections for it under the Empire and in the Weimar Republic are succinctly dealt with. The Third *Reich* is understandably omitted. The bulk of the volume is devoted to the parliamentary history of what has become the Federal Republic from 1945 onward. Here, not only the *Bundestag* elections and the party programmes come up for ample discussion, but also elections to the parliaments of the *Länder* and issues peculiar to them. These sections provide the reader with accurate as well as very full information. Extensive indices are appended.

KEPPLINGER, HANS MATHIAS. Rechte Leute von links. Gewaltkult und Innerlichkeit. Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg/B. 1970. 327 pp. S.fr. 26.00.

The author gives much evidence in support of his thesis that H. M. Enzensberger, one of the prophets of the New Left, starts from definitions and conceptions very similar to those proclaimed by people such as Carl Schmitt. For instance, the essence of the State is violence, its consequence is Auschwitz. The analysis offered in the book is instructive for an understanding of politically radical, more or less Anarchist, neo-romanticism in present-day West Germany. Its contradiction in terms is laid bare with much acumen and is shown to be in line with anti-rationalist, and fundamentally anti-democratic, elements in German political thought (Jünger and Niekisch come up for discussion, too). For Enzensberger, "violent revolution" has become "apotheosis, perfection and at the same time overcoming of civilization by the New Man".

LUTZHÖFT, HANS-JÜRGEN. Der Nordische Gedanke in Deutschland 1920-1940. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1971. 439 pp. DM 82.00.

The subject of this book is the cult of the "Nordic" race as it was preached in Germany during the 1920's and 1930's. The true believers in question tried to establish a special relationship with the Scandinavians, but the Nazis did not grant them any significant influence: they used the Nordic ideology as they used geopolitics and statistics, for support rather than for illumination. Dr

Lutzhöft discusses the story of these naive (but not harmless) men, notably Hans F. K. Günther, at great length; his sources consist of printed materials and personal information.

MARX, KARL et FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *La Nouvelle Gazette Rhénane (Neue Rheinische Zeitung)*. Trad. et notes par Lucienne Netter. Tome troisième 14 février 1849 – 19 mai 1849. Annexes. Editions Sociales, Paris 1971. 575 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

The volume opens with the pleadings by Marx and Engels in the first trial of the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*. All their articles up to and including the very end of the paper are included. A few later articles (e.g., in *Der Volksfreund*) have been added, as well as "extracts from the manuscripts in the literary estate", other documents, explanatory notes, a chronology, and short biographies.

MASER, WERNER. *Adolf Hitler. Legende, Mythos, Wirklichkeit*. Bechtle, München 1971. 530 pp. DM 29.80.

Apart from *Adolf Hitler*, the author has already two contributions on the subject to his name: *Die Frühgeschichte der NSDAP*, which is not without merit, and a nugatory book on *Mein Kampf* (vide IRSH, XI (1966), p. 156, and XV (1970), pp. 153f.). The present volume is no full-fledged biography, but a series of rather clumsily organized and repetitious essays on aspects of Hitler's life: his descent, his early years, his artistic aspirations, his military record during the two world wars, his world view, his relations with women, and his physical and mental condition. The reader is confronted with an abundance of details, many of which are hardly significant; fresh evidence on controversial questions alternates with sheer nonsense such as a renewed defamation of McDougall and Bölsche.

MAURER, CHARLES B. *Call to Revolution. The Mystical Anarchism of Gustav Landauer*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit 1971. 218 pp. \$ 9.50.

This attractive book may be called a sound literary-political biography of Landauer. The author has chiefly drawn upon the writings of this German Anarchist, whom he admires greatly. It is to be regretted that he has scarcely used unpublished materials, and the Landauer papers in the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis not at all. Landauer's position and his importance for the German and international Anarchist movement get little relief. The index of names is incomplete.

MÜLLER, ARTUR. *Die Deutschen. Ihre Klassenkämpfe, Aufstände, Staatsstrieche und Revolutionen. Eine Chronik*. Verlag Kurt Desch, München 1972. 411 pp. Ill. DM 29.50.

The present volume is intended to refute the "myth" of the German herd-mentality – the subject who did not wish to be a free citizen. Chronicles of periods alternate with the treatment of revolutions, rebellions, and struggles. The peasant riots of the thirteenth century (Frisia) open a long chain, links

of which are the Peasants' War of 1525, the movement of the Anabaptists, 1848, the events during the years 1917-23, and the 1944 plot against Hitler. Events which are apparently not suited to support the thesis are nevertheless listed among the revolutions etc. Thus, "Bismarck's revolution from above", the Hitler *Putsch* of 1923 and the "Röhm *Putsch*" of June, 1934 (Röhm is characterized as a "professional revolutionary" who had outworn his usefulness), are among the generally short, and popularly written, chapters.

NIEWYK, DONALD L. Socialist, Anti-Semite, and Jew. German Social Democracy Confronts the Problem of Anti-Semitism 1918-1933. Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 1971. x, 254 pp. \$ 8.95.

Basing himself on both printed and manuscript materials, the author analyzes the stand taken by the SPD vis-a-vis antisemitism and the Jews during the Weimar Republic. The party's record in this field is certainly a creditable one. The Socialists fought antisemitism from a liberal rather than from a Marxist vantage point, but they failed to appreciate its baneful nature in that they tended to interpret it as a mere anti-republican gadget.

REUTER, HANS GEORG. Die Lehre vom Ritterstand. Zum Ritterbegriff in Historiographie und Dichtung vom 11. bis zum 13. Jahrhundert. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Wien 1971. vi, 207 pp. DM 24.00.

This mimeographed volume is a useful semasiological study of the words *miles* and *ritter* in early German historiography and poetry. The author arrives at the conclusion that the doctrine of knighthood as a separate order in mediaeval society is nothing but a modern projection.

SCHADT, JÖRG. Die Sozialdemokratische Partei in Baden. Von den Anfängen bis zur Jahrhundertwende (1868-1900). Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1971. 214 pp. DM 25.00.

In an introduction the author sketches the demographic and economic evolution of Baden, and points out the influence of democratic ideas in most non-Socialist parties. The origins of Social Democracy are then studied in detail. Relatively weak though Socialism was, it reflected on the whole both the general developments in Germany and the particular situation of Baden. Already in the 1860's and 1870's, co-operation with "bourgeois" parties was not shunned, and readiness to support social legislation was manifest. At the same time, even as late as the agrarian debate and the conflict over revisionism, the Baden party leadership paid lip service to the official party dogma, combining condemnation of revisionism with reformist practice.

SCHARNAGL, WILFRIED. Das Groschenimperium. Gewerkschaften als Unternehmer. Ehrenwirth Verlag, München 1970. 319 pp. Ill. DM 24.80.

The *Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund* and its affiliated unions command, among other things in the realms of banking and building trade, major sections of important economic branches. Thus, the *Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft* comes

fourth among the private banks of the Federal Republic. In a very critical, though not vehement, vein the author deals with the phenomenon of "servants of two masters, employee and employer", and gives many examples of such contradictory positions.

SCHMIDT, EBERHARD. *Ordnungsfaktor oder Gegenmacht. Die politische Rolle der Gewerkschaften*. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1971. 344 pp. DM 8.00.

About 125 pages contain documents related to the wild-cat strikes of 1969, and much in the text proper consists of a discussion of these strikes. Further, the role of the trade unions in the Federal Republic is generally dealt with from a very clear-cut position. According to the author, "neo-capitalism" means that the State guarantees the capitalists' profits, and in his opinion the trade unions with their "aimless pragmatism" have become by and large – favourable exceptions are granted – tools of the prevailing system, which has also been accepted by the SPD. The necessary unity of the working class can, in the author's eyes, be attained only by a combination of party, trade unions, and council movement.

SCHRAEPLER, ERNST. *Handwerkerbünde und Arbeitervereine 1830-1853. Die politische Tätigkeit deutscher Sozialisten von Wilhelm Weitling bis Karl Marx*. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York 1972. viii, 597 pp. DM 84.00.

In this work, which testifies to the author's admirable erudition, it is not so much the craftsmen's unions and their evolution as the political thought and activities of the German Socialists both in Germany and abroad that come to the fore, though, for instance, Marx's efforts to control the Cologne craftsmen's union are given much attention. The role played by the Socialists (of different shades of opinion) in 1849-49 is a central theme; another is the history of the Communist League, before as well as after the revolution. With great care the author has collected data on the social classes and layers, and on the rise of industry and the origins of a modern working class. The trial of the Communists in Cologne and the vicissitudes of several members of the Communist League are dealt with in the concluding chapters of the book; these and the chapter on Bangya can serve to illustrate the author's approach. A very extensive list of sources and literature as well as indices of names, countries and places, and subjects are appended.

SCHWARZ, JÜRGEN. *Studenten in der Weimarer Republik. Die deutsche Studentenschaft in der Zeit von 1918 bis 1923 und ihre Stellung zur Politik*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1971. 488 pp. DM 86.60.

In view of the authoritarian background of the German university students and the devotion with which the majority of them had fought during the Great War, an aversive attitude of the "generation of 1914" vis-a-vis the Weimar Republic would only seem natural. Dr Schwarz convincingly shows that, on the contrary, these veterans were much more sober and open-minded than the youngsters who had never seen the frontline. He describes in detail the attitudes and political options of the students between 1918 and

1923, and the attendant conflict between, roughly, the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* and the *Hochschulring Deutsche Art*. The volume is almost wholly based on contemporary printed and manuscript materials.

SCHWARZ, KLAUS-DIETER. *Weltkrieg und Revolution in Nürnberg. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1971. 336 pp. DM 28.00.

The present volume gives more than its title promises. Extensive chapters on the economic and social history of Nuremberg in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and on the SPD (especially Adolf Braun) in the city, but also on Gessler and his policy of "social liberalism" as he practised it in his capacity of Mayor of Regensburg, precede the treatment of the First World War. In the latter, the now Lord Mayor of Nuremberg Gessler comes up for very detailed discussion. Much material is contained in the chapters dealing with the ways in which the local, State and *Reich* authorities coped with the worsening food situation. The same holds true for the description of the vicissitudes of SPD and split-off USPD. War enthusiasm among the workers is said to have been much less than is often claimed for August, 1914. Interesting details are the varying attitudes of workers employed in the war industry and the traditional trades as well as of the middle classes from among which Eisner, in Nuremberg no less than in Munich, drew considerable support. The November events are the subject of a last chapter which, unlike some other chapters, constitutes an integrated part of a compository whole.

SYWOTTEK, ARNOLD. *Deutsche Volksdemokratie. Studien zur politischen Konzeption der KPD 1935-1946*. Bertelsmann Universitätsverlag, Düsseldorf 1971. 297 pp. DM 34.00.

That the German Communists' "political conception" was dictated, by and large, by Moscow does not mean that its shifts and the ways in which it was formulated and adopted should be without real interest. On the contrary, in this thorough-going study the stages in Comintern policy and the elaboration of them in the KPD appear to be highly instructive for the Communists' astonishing capacity for tactical changes and their aptitude to apply the seemingly closed theoretical foundations to completely different needs. Thus, for instance, the years of the Nazi-Soviet Pact demonstrate to the full that capacity and that aptitude, which in this case came near to even betraying non-Communist enemies of Nazism in Germany in the name of the pretended alliance between Communist, Socialist and Nazi workers. A good account, though not containing new vistas, is presented of the origins of the SED.

TROTSKY, LEON. *The Struggle Against Fascism in Germany*. With an *Introd.* by Ernest Mandel. Pathfinder Press, Inc., New York 1971. 479 pp. \$ 12.50.

During the early 'thirties Trockij sharply commented upon the German political scene and the roles played by the KPD and the SPD. His contributions appeared in several periodicals. The present volume contains only a selection from these writings. Trockij's alternative policy is nicely summarized in his Homeric simile of 1932: "As the switchman, by the timely

turn of the switch, shifts a heavily laden train onto different tracks, so the small Opposition, by a strong and sure turn of the ideological switch, can compel the train of the German Communist Party, and the still heavier train of the German proletariat, to go on in a different direction."

Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der frühen Industrialisierung vornehmlich im Wirtschaftsraum Berlin/Brandenburg. Mit Beiträgen von Dieter Bergmann, Jürgen Bergmann, Otto Büsch [u.a.] Hrsg. von Otto Büsch. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1971. xx, 660 pp. Loose-leaf map. DM 118.00.

The studies in this volume are an important contribution to economic and social history as well as to the history of ideas. The impetus for industrialization that was contained in the traditional forms of industry is dealt with by O. Büsch (this is an abridged version of the first part of the monograph noticed above on pp. 764f.), the growth of cities and urban communities by I. Thienel, and the demographic evolution by K. Weimann (exclusively Berlin). The economic role played by representatives of ethnic minorities (e.g., the Jews) is discussed by S. Jersch-Wenzel, the "old crafts" by J. Bergmann. Housing conditions are used as an index for an understanding of the conditions of life among the lower classes in pre-1848 Berlin (G. Liebchen). J. Kocka communicates details on the status and functions of the office workers at Siemens & Halske from the 1840's to the 1860's. The attitudes and (especially political) activities of the Berlin employers are treated in two chapters by H. Kaelble and H.-P. Helbach, respectively. D. Bergmann's contribution is on the working class from 1830 to 1850 and on political consciousness among workers, the *Arbeiterbildungsvereine* and the organizations constituted during the revolution of 1848 being singled out for special attention. The change of the employer's image in literature is dealt with by I. Rarisch, school education and its significance for early industrialization by P. Lundgreen. A name and subject index is appended.

VOGELANG, REINHARD. Der Freundeskreis Himmler. Musterschmidt, Göttingen, Zürich, Frankfurt 1972. 182 pp. Ill. DM 30.00.

The present volume, which is largely based on unpublished sources, throws fresh light on the controversial subject of big business and the Nazis. The so-called *Kepplerkreis* is demonstrated to have been instrumental in bringing Hitler to power, though not by paying his election campaigns but by putting pressure on President Hindenburg. As the *Freundeskreis des Reichsführers SS* it continued to play a certain, though not a preponderant, role, its members becoming enmeshed in the seamy side of the regime.

WALKER, MACK. German Home Towns. Community, State, and General Estate 1648-1871. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, London 1971. xi, 473 pp. \$ 14.00.

Professor Walker has written an interesting book on the small towns in Germany, especially in the South-Western part of the country. He is very critical of this type of community, which was incubated by the Holy Roman Empire, and the study of which has been largely monopolized by loving local historians. In his view the "home towns", by their parochialism and con-

servatism, bear a direct responsibility for the "German divergence". To a considerable extent the volume is based on unpublished materials.

WEHLER, HANS-ULRICH. *Sozialdemokratie und Nationalstaat. Nationalitätenfragen in Deutschland 1840-1914*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1971. 289 pp. DM 19.80.

This paperback is a thoroughly revised and, notably beyond the text proper, abridged edition of Professor Wehler's doctorate thesis, which was first published in 1962, and reviewed in *IRSH*, VIII (1963), p. 159. The references have been updated, but they are no longer at the foot of the pages.

WINKLER, HEINRICH AUGUST. *Mittelstand, Demokratie und Nationalsozialismus. Die politische Entwicklung von Handwerk und Kleinhandel in der Weimarer Republik*. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln 1972. 307 pp. Ill. DM 46.00.

The present volume is a pioneering study, largely based on unpublished materials, of the political attitudes of small business during the Weimar Republic. The nazification of this group is not represented as a foregone conclusion, but as the result of a variety of factors which range from the protectionist legacy of the Second Empire to the economic crisis of 1929. The fate of small business in the Third *Reich* and after is discussed in a final chapter.

WITT, FRIEDRICH-WILHELM. *Die Hamburger Sozialdemokratie in der Weimarer Republik. Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Jahre 1929/30-1933*. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1971. 219 pp. DM 25.00.

A balanced judgment and a well-documented and full account of the subject are the characteristics of this solid study. Though the author supports the fairly general view that the SPD of the Weimar Republic lacked in vision and stuck to pre-1914 traditions, he gives a nuanced picture of the political situation in which the party had to operate, and of the different views and proposals aiming at a new, more promising, approach. It becomes clear that the party's appeal, in Hamburg as well as elsewhere, weakened as far as the unskilled workers and the unemployed were concerned, who voted KPD and NSDAP. It is interesting to note that here, too, radical youngsters went Nazi.

OTHER BOOKS

BREIPOHL, RENATE. *Religiöser Sozialismus und bürgerliches Geschichtsbewußtsein zur Zeit der Weimarer Republik*. Theologischer Verlag, Zürich 1971. 285 pp.

KNÜTTER, HANS-HELMUTH. *Die Juden und die deutsche Linke in der Weimarer Republik 1918-1933*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1971. 259 pp.

LIPPMANN, HEINZ. *Honecker. Porträt eines Nachfolgers*. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1971. 271 pp. Ill.

SCHOENBERG, HANS W. *Germans from the East. A Study of their Migration, Resettlement, and Subsequent Group History since 1945*. Martinus Nijhoff, Den Haag 1970. xviii, 366 pp. Ill.

STREY, JOACHIM [und] GERHARD WINKLER. *Marx und Engels 1848/49. Die Politik und Taktik der „Neuen Rheinischen Zeitung“ während der bürgerlich-demokratischen Revolution in Deutschland.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1972. 423 pp.

Great Britain

ANDERSON, MICHAEL. *Family structure in nineteenth century Lancashire.* Cambridge University Press, London 1971. ix, 230 pp. £ 5.00.

In this well-documented study the author develops important elements of a theory on the impact of industrialization on kinship relations. The latter are demonstrated to have strengthened rather than weakened as long as the necessity of relying on relatives in emergencies and in old age was paramount. Consequently, only at the end of the century, when some measure of security was introduced and the standard of living slowly rose, a decline of the importance of the traditional family structure set in. Though aiming at a general explanation, the author does not neglect differences between Lancashire and comparable regions. Instructive, too, are the comparisons made with rural Lancashire and pre-famine Ireland.

BARKER, RODNEY. *Education and Politics 1900-1951. A Study of the Labour Party.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1972. ix, 173 pp. £ 3.00.

“Socialism was only one of the several elements which went to form the character of the early Labour Party”, and therefore it is only quite natural to find among the Labourites several approaches towards the existing system of education and the reforms advocated. Radical policies in this respect were proposed only by minority groups, and as to fundamental principles guiding educational policy the majority stuck to “the values and ethos of the existing order”. To study the history of the Labour Party from the special angle of “education” proves rewarding, though it makes the author run the risk – which he not always has been able to avoid – of overrating the significance of the educational clue for an understanding of general political and social views. As a whole, the book is a highly interesting contribution to fifty years of Labour history, and it brings to light remarkable facts which go a long way to explain otherwise rather mysterious attitudes.

BROWN, KENNETH D. *Labour and Unemployment 1900-1914.* David & Charles, Newton Abbot 1971. 219 pp. Ill. £ 3.00.

In the years under consideration the first important steps were undertaken on the way towards social security. In 1905 an Unemployed Workmen's Bill was passed, and in 1911 the National Insurance Act gave approximately one third of the adult male workers the right to unemployment benefits. On the whole, the attitude of the workers themselves was surprisingly passive, which can in part be explained by the fact that it was the scarcely popular SDF which pleaded their cause most urgently. Later it was the ILP, and, after 1906, the Labour Party and especially the parliamentary party in the House of Commons. It is argued – on the basis of many primary and secondary sources – that its successes were considerably greater than has been generally assumed.

CLARKSON, L. A. *The Pre-Industrial Economy in England 1500-1750*. B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1971. 268 pp. £ 2.70.

Dr Clarkson has written a useful survey of the English economy during the centuries preceding the Industrial Revolution. Both the elements of stagnation and the factors making for a "take-off" are thrown into proper relief. A final chapter deals with wealth and poverty in pre-industrial England. A good bibliography and a detailed index are appended.

EDSALL, NICOLAS C. *The anti-Poor Law movement 1834-44*. Manchester University Press, London; Rowman & Littlefield, Inc., Totowa (N.J.) 1971. viii, 285 pp. £ 3.60.

The Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, which had such far-reaching consequences in various respects, was already a much debated issue at the time it was introduced. The debates in Parliament and the agitation against the Law in the South are discussed; this precedes the section on the mass movement which originated in the industrial districts of the North, a movement from which direct connections with later Chartism can be derived. No less interesting is the account of the continuous conflicts over the application of the Law, in which the Poor Law Commissioners and the local authorities were involved. In 1844 it came to a compromise that affected the "able-bodied poor" and remained in force in its essentials for a long time to come. The book is based on a wealth of printed and manuscript sources.

Essays in Labour History 1886-1923. Ed. by Asa Briggs and John Saville. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1971. vii, 360 pp. £ 3.90.

The essays included in the second volume under this title (the first appeared in 1960, cf. *IRSH*, V (1960), pp. 345f.) are of a high standard of scholarship. New light is shed on Keir Hardie's conversion to Socialism (F. Reid) and on "the Marxism of the Social Democratic Federation", the rigid nature of which helps to explain the weakness of the organization (H. Collins). Other contributors are J. E. Williams (the Leeds Corporation strike, 1913), P. S. Bagwell (on the "triple alliance" of the Miners' and Transport Workers' Federations and the National Union of Railwaymen, 1913-22), the late C. L. Mowat (MacDonald and the Labour Party), J. Hinton (unrest among the munition workers on the Clyde, 1915-16), S. Pollard (the foundation of the Co-operative Party), R. Harrison (the War Emergency Workers' National Committee, 1914-20), Mrs M. Cole (reminiscences on Guild Socialism), and F. Matthews (on the building guilds - a story of failures). A document on Guild Socialism from 1914 is appended.

FROW, R. and E. and MICHAEL KATANKA. *Strikes. A Documentary History*. Charles Knight & Co. Ltd., London 1971. xxx, 227 pp. Ill. £ 2.80. (Paper: £ 1.25.)

Contemporary reports and later exposés have provided the editors with the necessary materials from which to draw their extracts illustrating the history of strikes in Britain from a weavers' "revolt" in 1756 through the history of the Tolpuddle Martyrs and the illegal attempts at unionization to

the political strikes for the Charter (1842), the building-trade workers' strike and lock-out, 1859-60, the great dockers' and gas-workers' strikes of 1889, strikes during and after World War I, and the General Strike of 1926 (the last of the 45 items). A short historical introduction dealing with questions such as the interpretations of the right to strike precedes the extracts, which are each introduced by short explanatory notes.

GAMMAGE, R. G. *History of the Chartist Movement 1837-1854*. 2nd ed., 1894. With an Introd. by John Saville and Gammage's pamphlet *The Social Oppression of the Working Classes, Its Causes and Cure*. Frank Cass & Co Ltd, London 1969. 66, xii, 465 pp. Ill. £ 7.35.

In his introduction to this re-edition of Gammage's lively work Mr Saville gives a biography of the author (born 1820 or 1821) and a comparison of the first edition (published in instalments from 1854 to 1855; in the latter year a bound copy appeared) with the second. In the last edition some of the particularly vehement criticisms of Ernest Jones were omitted. Gammage, who had been an active Chartist himself in the last years of the movement, sympathized with O'Brien. From Mr Saville's introduction it becomes clear how little response the book found during the 1850's and 1860's, a fact which was due to the general tendency to forget about Chartism as soon as possible. The book itself remains a document of first-rate importance.

GARRARD, JOHN A. *The English and Immigration 1880-1910*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1971. xi, 244 pp. £ 3.25.

In this well-documented study – Hansard and the *Jewish Chronicle* are the sources most frequently quoted – attitudes both before and after the Aliens Bill was passed in 1905 are dealt with, mostly along party lines. Though xenophobia was strongest among Conservatives, Socialists are demonstrated not to have been immune against anti-Jewish feelings. It is curious to notice, for instance, that a difference was made between well-to-do Jews, who were made the object of attack, and poor Jews; hostility towards the latter was identified by some Socialists as antisemitism, which had to be condemned. The focus on left-wing reactions to Jewish emigration enabled the author to draw parallels with the present-day problems about the mass immigration of coloured people from the Commonwealth.

GARSDIE, W. R. *The Durham Miners 1919-1960*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1971. 544 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 6.00.

The interplay of national and regional elements in a specifically regional approach is admirably demonstrated in this well-balanced study. Much information is provided on the characteristics of the mining industry in the North-East, and there are abundant figures on coal production in the area which remained by and large stationary in the 1920's and 1930's – the period to which most attention is paid – notwithstanding the General Strike of 1926 or the economic depression. In fact, most of the inter-war years were characterized, as far as the Durham miners are concerned, by a long-term industrial depression making for poor living conditions and uncertainty. The latter disappeared during World War II and its aftermath. The author has

much to say on the policies of the miners' union and their background in the economic situation, social policy outlooks (especially since 1945), and the mentality of the people.

GRIFFIN, ALAN R. *Mining in the East Midlands 1550-1947*. With a foreword by Lord Robens. Frank Cass & Company Ltd, London 1971. xvi, 338 pp. Ill. £ 4.75.

Intimate knowledge of mining and the conditions of the miners since the 1920's enabled the author – he spent years working at collieries in Nottinghamshire before he began his studies (Ph.D. 1963) – to write this exhaustive study, and to enrich it by details expressing an uncommon familiarity with the problems involved. The technical aspects of mining over many generations (mining systems, draining, ventilation, illumination) are dealt with, as are the shifts in ownership. The bulk of the volume is devoted, however, to the life and organizations of the miners. The first union dates from 1844. The Nottinghamshire Miners' Association from 1881 comes up for extensive treatment, as do the impact of the First World War, the 1921 and 1926 lock-outs, and the changes which occurred during and after the Second World War.

HARRISON, BRIAN. *Drink and the Victorians. The Temperance Question in England 1815-1872*. Faber and Faber, London 1971. 510 pp. Ill. £ 5.50.

Dr Harrison has now written a pioneering monograph on a subject on which he has contributed, in 1967 and in 1970, two papers to this periodical. The focus is on the temperance and prohibitionist movements. These are not only described in their pressure-group activities (in which they were not very successful), but also in the role they played in society at large. Special attention is paid to the mentality of the people who were active in these movements, their idealism and their shortcomings. A separate chapter deals with temperance and the labour movement.

HIRO, DILIP. *Black British, White British*. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1971. xi, 384 pp. £ 3.95.

The author, an Indian who has been studying race relations in Great Britain for several years, has divided his subject matter into three parts. The first deals with the West Indians and the growth of black militancy as a response to white rejection; the second with the Asians, Indians, Pakistanis and Sikhs, who appear to suffer scarcely less from discriminatory practices (no office jobs for qualified coloured people, etc.). The third part deals with the attitudes of the whites. On the whole, the picture drawn is a gloomy one. The effects of the 1962 and 1968 Commonwealth Immigrants Acts and of the 1968 Race Relations Act are discussed; the latter has remained in fact a dead letter, and social integration is not to be expected for the foreseeable future.

HORN, PAMELA. *Joseph Arch (1826-1919). The Farm Workers' Leader*. The Roundwood Press, Kington 1971. x, 262 pp. Ill. £ 3.75.

Joseph Arch was the son and grandson of farm labourers living in a Warwickshire village. At the age of nine he had to work as a bird scarer, and experienced the hardships connected with insufficient education and poverty. Later he became a skilled hedgecutter, managed to broaden and deepen his knowledge, which enabled him to serve as a local Methodist preacher. In 1872 it was Arch who founded the first agricultural workers' union operating on a national scale; this union, and Arch as its leading spokesman, achieved considerable ameliorations, e.g., wage increases. In 1885 he entered Parliament as a Liberal. The book provides much insight into the National Agricultural Labourers Union and its political influence.

KINGSFORD, P. W. *Victorian Railwaymen. The Emergence and Growth of Railway Labour 1830-1870*. Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1970. xvi, 198 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 2.75.

Making full use of hitherto unexplored archive materials, the author analyzes in depth the significance of the railway for the social condition of a rapidly growing section of workers, and their attitudes. Interesting are the chapters dealing with such subjects as the risk of death and injury, which was great indeed. It is explained how discipline was maintained, as is the fact that a remarkable *esprit de corps* was found among railway men, whose sons more often than not chose their fathers' profession. The absence of any strong or successful trade unionism is a further issue which is convincingly accounted for.

LEVENTHAL, F. M. *Respectable Radical. George Howell and Victorian Working Class Politics*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1971. xvii, 276 pp. \$ 7.75.

The choice of Howell for this trenchant political biography and picture of a characteristic mid-Victorian working-class politician was dictated by the fact that the collection of his papers at the Bishopsgate Institute in London is exceptionally rich. Howell started his career as an artisan, became the leader of the Reform League and a trade union organizer who, as a convinced Liberal, entered Parliament. The book is an analysis in depth of the labour movement in his time. Howell is described as a rather mediocre personality, but a stubborn organizer, and as such typical of the kind of labour leader which guaranteed continuity. He was among those who supported the International (though several years a member of its General Council, Howell's role in it was not conspicuous) for solidly practical reasons: trade-union interests demanded international solidarity in order to prevent strike-breaking by European labourers.

MANN, J. DE L. *The Cloth Industry in the West of England from 1640 to 1880*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1971. xviii, 371 pp. £ 3.50.

This is a pioneering study, largely based on manuscript sources, of the woollen cloth industry in the region between Salisbury and the Severn after the introduction of the "Spanish" variety. The focus is on the economic and technological aspects, but the allocation and remuneration of labour are dealt with in two chapters and two of the appendices.

ROSE, MICHAEL E. *The Relief of Poverty, 1834-1914*. Macmillan, London, Basingstoke 1972. 64 pp. £0.50.

This is a very informative account, not only of the working of the New Poor Law and the reactions it provoked as well as the efforts at gradual reform which took on a more definite shape under the Liberal governments of the first years of this century, but also of the extent and depth of poverty. Many figures are given, and those who did not receive any aid are encompassed, too. Insufficient earnings made the able-bodied the largest category of the poor, ranking before the infirm. The author gives much attention to attitudes on the part of the middle classes, and provides evidence to several attempts (some of them less known) at reform and relief.

SHAW, BERNARD. *The Road to Equality. Ten Unpublished Lectures and Essays, 1884-1918*. With an Introd. by Louis Crompton. Ed. by Louis Crompton with the assistance of Hilayne Cavanaugh. Beacon Press, Boston 1971. xxxvi, 348 pp. \$ 9.95.

The American philologist Louis Crompton discovered these lectures and essays in the British Museum while working on his book *Shaw the Dramatist*. The general subject is economics and Socialism, but the materials divide into two separate groups. In the first, dating from the years 1884-91, the idea of State interference is paramount; in the second, dating from 1910-18, Socialism is defined as a most radical form of income-levelling. The volume has an index of subjects and names.

SIMON, BRIAN. *Intelligence, Psychology and Education. A Marxist Critique*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1971. 280 pp. £ 3.00.

The present volume reprints, in the first place, Professor Simon's *Intelligence Testing and the Comprehensive School* (1953) and, in the second place, a number of later contributions on educational issues. Criticism of the selective school system in Britain bulks large, but there is also a (rather disappointing) lecture on "Karl Marx and Education".

STEDMAN JONES, GARETH. *Outcast London. A Study in the Relationship between Classes in Victorian Society*. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1971. xv, 424 pp. Ill. £ 4.50.

It is convincingly argued in this highly important contribution to a rather neglected aspect of social history that the "casual labour problem" not only manifested itself in London much more pronouncedly than anywhere else, but also that it gave rise to a re-evaluation of certain standard views of liberal thought. The fears of the "casual labouring class" were great and even permeated Socialist circles. The unparalleled concentration of people (only later on the amelioration of the transport system made it possible for commuters to work farther away from their homes) made the effects of slumps (1866, 1879) and of the cyclical depression of 1884-87 the more heavy, and it made London the centre of a social and moral crisis not matched by anything the industrial North showed in the way of social tensions. The well-written book is based on a wealth of sources.

TARN, J. N. *Working-class Housing in 19th-century Britain*. Lund Humphries, London 1971. vi, 105 pp. Ill. £ 5.25.

Beautiful photographs and other illustrations enhance the value of this book written by a professor of architecture who shows a considerable knowledge of economic and especially social history. Widely different attitudes towards poverty, industrialization and rapid urbanization found their architectural expression. Among the many projects planned and executed for housing communities discussed here, those undertaken by companies (railways, for instance) stand out. Activities by, and on behalf of, the workers in the field of housing receive ample attention. The exact facts on housing conditions in various cities and towns provide valuable materials for social history.

TRIBE, DAVID. *President Charles Bradlaugh, M.P.* Elek Books, London 1971. 391 pp. Ill. £ 4.00.

This biography does full justice to the many aspects of Charles Bradlaugh's activities. It is based, among other things, on the Bradlaugh Collection of the National Secular Society and the British Museum's Department of Manuscripts. His republicanism (which had strong roots in English history), his adoption of free-thinking and birth control are dealt with as well as his connections with Socialist organizations and his membership of Parliament as a Liberal (he was a minister-elect but did not see the day when his party once more took over the government). Very interesting are the details on his relation with Annie Besant, and also on those with G. J. Holyoke. The study is an important contribution to the intellectual and political history of the age with which it is concerned, and suggests a more nuanced approach than that which is found in most works dealing with the subject.

WILSON, R. G. *Gentlemen Merchants. The merchant community in Leeds 1700-1830*. Manchester University Press, Manchester; Augustus M. Kelley, New York 1971. ix, 271 pp. £ 3.60.

During the eighteenth century the cloth merchants of Leeds were the most important economic group in Yorkshire, but about 1800 they were replaced by the textile manufacturers, after which they ensconced themselves for good in landlordism. The present volume is a pioneering economic and social history of this group, which is a typical instance of the factors making for continuity and stability in English society.

Hungary

MOLNÁR, MIKLÓS. *Budapest 1956. A History of the Hungarian Revolution*. Transl. by Jennetta Ford. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1971 [*recte* 1972]. 303 pp. £ 4.25.

The original edition of Professor Molnár's study of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 was favourably noticed in IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 151. The present translation is a somewhat reorganized and revised version.

OTHER BOOKS

VÖLGYES, IVÁN. *The Hungarian Soviet Republic, 1919. An Evaluation and a Bibliography*. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford 1970. ix, 90 pp.

Italy

Bibliografia degli scritti di Luigi Einaudi (dal 1893 al 1970). A cura di Luigi Firpo. Fondazione Luigi Einaudi, Torino 1971. 909 pp. Ill. L. 18000.

Ten years after his death the great liberal economist and politician Einaudi is honoured with a detailed bibliography of his published writings. The 3,819 items are chronologically arranged, and they are made still easier of access by alphabetical indices of titles, periodicals, and names. The volume is magnificently produced and includes many illustrations and facsimiles.

COLLIER, RICHARD. *Duce! The Rise and Fall of Benito Mussolini*. Collins, London 1971. 447 pp. Ill. £ 3.25.

As a biography of Mussolini the present volume is rather ill-balanced, the years before 1922 being dispatched in thirty pages (the PSI Congress of Reggio Emilia is not so much as mentioned), and those of the Second World War taking up well over half the space. Nor is it exactly a political biography. Hundreds of "in-depth interviews" with eye-witnesses as well as printed materials and manuscript sources have yielded many telling stories and tantalizing details, but since these are scarcely accounted for and conveyed in a cross between Lytton Strachey and modern journalese, their historical value is limited. Yet the volume will no doubt appeal to a wide readership of non-specialists.

DE CLEMENTI, ANDREINA. *Amadeo Bordiga*. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1971. 253 pp. L. 1400.

This is not a full political biography, but a thorough discussion of the issues with which Bordiga was confronted and of his own views and actions, first as a member of the Socialist Party, then as one of the founders of the PCI, and thirdly as an oppositionist (from 1923 onward). The author pays much attention to currents of thought with which Bordiga was confronted. Thus, for instance, the question is clarified whether Bordiga himself (as distinct from the so-called left-wing Bordigists of around 1950 in France) really approached Council-Communist standpoints (Gorter, Pannekoek) or not. After 1923 he took sides with the Trotskyite opposition; after a three years' term in prison he was expelled from the PCI in 1930.

PULLAN, BRIAN. *Rich and Poor in Renaissance Venice. The Social Institutions of a Catholic State, to 1620*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford; Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1971. x, 689 pp. Ill. Maps. £ 6.50; \$ 13.50.

Dr Pullan, a young British historian, has worked on this study of institutionalized poor relief in Venice and its Italian dominions for more than ten years, and the result is a truly pioneering monograph based on a wealth of unpublished Venetian sources. The volume is divided into three parts: one on the *Scuole Grandi*, religious fraternities dating from the thirteenth century, one on the innovations introduced since the fifteenth century, and one on the

provision of consumers' credit either through Jewish bankers or through Christian pawnshops. The author explodes the myth of indiscriminate almsgiving for the sake of the spiritual welfare of the benefactor: "In the Venetian Republic, the aim behind most poor relief was the preservation of the existing social and political order, of a disciplined and moral society, as a means to securing the salvation of the greatest possible number – both of rich and of poor."

SARTI, ROLAND. *Fascism and the Industrial Leadership in Italy, 1919-1940. A Study in the Expansion of Private Power under Fascism.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London 1971. xii, 154 pp. \$ 8.00.

Professor Sarti has written a well-documented and well-balanced study on the record of organized industry in Fascist Italy up to 1940. He is far from presenting Mussolini as a tool of big business, but all the same he shows the *Confindustria* to have acted as a firmly entrenched pressure group, whereas the workers were officially represented by Fascist functionaries only. Indeed of all organized fellow-travellers the industrial leadership was the most successful.

SELLIN, VOLKER. *Die Anfänge staatlicher Sozialreform im liberalen Italien.* [Industrielle Welt, Band 13.] Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1971. 207 pp. DM 36.00.

Liberalism left its mark on the social legislation of Italy in the years 1861-98, when some measure of industrialization called for a certain amount of protection of labour. Italy produced her own version of "Socialism of the Chair", but apart from the risks of disablement, which were partly covered by legislation, it was the stimulation of saving and of organization aiming at self-help which received the strongest accent. Liberal philosophy was often taken seriously as conducting the worker to full and responsible citizenship. The book originated as a doctorate thesis.

VALIANI, LEO, GIANFRANCO BIANCHI [e] ERNESTO RAGIONIERI. *Azionisti, cattolici e comunisti nella Resistenza.* Franco Angeli Editore, Milano 1971. 449 pp. L. 6000.

The contributors to the present volume deal with the parts played in the Italian resistance movement by the Action Party, the Christian Democrats and the Communists, respectively. The focus is on the years 1943-45, but notably Valiani pays much attention to the time when Fascism was triumphant. Though each author is ideologically attached to the group he discusses, the volume as a whole certainly meets scholarly standards.

The Netherlands

Economisch- en Sociaal-Historisch Jaarboek. Uitgeg. door de vereniging Het Nederlandsch Economisch-Historisch Archief, gevestigd te 's-Gravenhage. Deel XXXIII. Deel XXXIV. Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1971. viii, 272 pp.; v, 362 pp. Hfl. 52.00; 69.15.

As from Vol. XXXIII, the *Economisch-Historisch Jaarboek* will again be published annually as it used to be before the 'thirties, leaving out the annual reports of the *Archief*. Moreover, the yearbook has changed its name, but for the time being the socio-historical element is only modestly represented. Vol. XXXIII has a sort of sequel to the book by H. F. J. M. van den Eerenbeemt mentioned in IRSH, XIV (1969), p. 310, while Vol. XXXIV includes a study on the history of the Amsterdam Ship's Carpenters' Guild, by A. J. Deurloo, and a short article on the labour-owned enterprise *De Industrie* at Swalmen, 1917-27, by G. C. P. Linszen.

MUNTENDAM, J. Loon naar werken. Enkele sociale aspecten van het werk van J. C. van Marken. Kluwer, Deventer 1971. viii, 155 pp. Hfl. 19.50.

The time of the Dutch industrialist J. C. van Marken's greatest successes in his profession and, especially, as a social engineer, lies between the years 1870 and 1900. The author has collected much material concerning the condition of the workers in Holland, and used it for his attractive book. In this way, he has created a frame of reference which enables the reader to gain a better understanding of v. Marken's work. The latter is dealt with in great detail. The experiments with better housing, social security schemes, encouragement premiums and saving systems, often developed in a search for perfection, come up for thorough discussion. Of great interest, too, is the treatment of the steps taken on the road to establishing a true co-partnership.

VRIES, HILLE DE. Landbouw en bevolking tijdens de agrarische depressie in Friesland (1878-1895). H. Veenman en Zonen N.V., Wageningen 1971. 225 pp. Hfl. 22.50.

Origins, character and effects of the "great depression" in agriculture are studied here for a number of municipalities in the North of Friesland, which was particularly hit. The author presents a wealth of information on the relative and absolute decline in agriculturists' incomes; comparisons are drawn with the country at large and other West European countries where the consequences of American and Russian competition were comparable, though it should be noted that the Dutch Government refrained from adopting a protectionist policy. Special chapters are devoted to the migration, both to other parts of the country and to North America, which resulted from the depression.

Spain

HERMET, GUY. Les communistes en Espagne. Etude d'un mouvement politique clandestin. Armand Colin, Paris 1971. 216 pp. F.fr. 34.00.

The author outlines the history of the Spanish CP up to the year 1938, giving most attention to its role during the Civil War. Characteristic of the historical sections of the book is, however, the treatment of the party's activities since Franco's rule began in the whole of Spain. The internecine conflicts among the leaders who went to the USSR, the rise of "left-wing" opposition groups (already in 1963 there was a "Marxist-Leninist" competitor), and the party's

standpoint vis-a-vis the occupation of Czechoslovakia (coming near to that of the Italian comrades) are focal points. Other sections deal with the party's organization and links with clandestine groups in the country, and with the appeal the party may still (or once more) command.

MALEFAKIS, EDWARD E. *Agrarian Reform and Peasant Revolution in Spain. Origins of the Civil War.* Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1970. xx, 469 pp. Maps. \$ 15.00.

—. *Reforma agraria y revolución campesina en la España del siglo XX.* Trad. de Antonio Bosch, Alfredo Pastor y Juan-Ramón Capella. Ediciones Ariel, Barcelona 1971. 523 pp. Maps. Ptas 480.

The author discusses the agrarian question in the areas of latifundia, which largely (but not completely) coincide with Southern Spain, during the Second Republic up to the outbreak of the Civil War (1931-36). The first section covers landownership and the social structure in the rural regions, the second the agrarian policy of the Government and the movements of the Anarco-Syndicalists and Socialists. The author's vantage point is bourgeois-reformist and legalist, so that he sometimes pays little attention to the causes of the movements in question (strikes are described on the basis of reports in the "big" press in Madrid), and has no eye for the reality and hardships of the repression which formed the normal pattern of living for the poor.

PRIETO, INDALECIO. *De mi vida. Recuerdos, estampas, siluetas, sombras...* Prologo de Santiago Arisnea Lecea. I. 2a ed. II. Ediciones Oasis, S.A., México 1968; 1970; distr. in Europe by Ruedo Ibérico, Paris. 364 pp.; 405 pp. F.fr. 54.00 per vol.

The present volumes are not memoirs, but a collection of articles written by the Socialist leader during the 'fifties and 'sixties. All kinds of person and events are discussed, but the volumes are only important for the knowledge of Prieto's journalistic work. The articles are dated, but the periodicals in which they were published are not mentioned.

La Revolución de 1868. Historia, pensamiento, literatura. Selección de Clara E. Lida [and] Iris M. Zavala. Prólogo de Vicente Llorens. Las Americas Publishing Company, New York 1970. 507 pp. \$ 8.50.

The editors have collected twenty-five essays on the Spanish Revolution of 1868 and its meaning. The appendices include eighteen fairly unknown documents. The economic and social aspects of the revolution are not left out, and the authors deal with such subjects as the rise of class-consciousness among the workers, conspirators and Internationalists, Cadiz as a revolutionary capital, Federalism, *Krausismo*, Darwinism, and the press.

Sweden

PALME, OLOF. *Socialisme à la scandinave.* Plon, Paris 1971. 268 pp. F.fr. 22.50.

The text of a number of speeches and articles dating from 1964 to 1968 is published here in a French translation of *Politik är att vilja*. In them, the

present Prime Minister of Sweden deals with a wide range of political and social subjects. Central are the regenerated Social Democracy's solutions for the world problems. There is as much comment on Viet Nam or the issue of youth and Socialism in general as on more specific Swedish situations. The educational system is discussed, as are urbanization and motorization.

Switzerland

Dokumente zum Landesstreik 1918. Hrsg. von Willi Gautschi. Benziger Verlag, Zürich, Köln 1971. 455 pp. Ill. S.fr. 48.00.

The editor, author of an excellent monograph on the so-called general strike (cf. IRSH, XIV (1969), pp. 519f.), now presents the most important documents (mainly in Swiss archives) on the subject. The valuable collection is opened by a speech from 1906 by Robert Grimm on the political mass strike. Most documents in this section on the "preliminary history" date from the last year of World War I. Among them are, of course, assessments made by Lenin, but also, e.g., a programme developed by Fritz Brupbacher for carrying out a violent *coup d'état*. The second section is devoted to the outbreak and the history of the strike movement proper, the third and last one to its end and aftermath. Throughout, documents have been selected reflecting a broad variety of viewpoints and opinions. The Federal Government and army commanders' reports are there as well as the "Olten Committee" and local strike appeals. The annotation is exemplary.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

HEER, NANCY WHITTIER. Politics and History in the Soviet Union. The MIT Press, Cambridge (Mass.), London 1971. xi, 319 pp. \$ 12.50.

A careful scrutiny of books and articles in the field of historiography, and of open and concealed instructions given by the political leaders, provides a commendable and dependable assessment of the function of "history" from Chruščev's "Secret Speech" up to and including the courageous statements by Pavel Litvinov and Mrs Daniel' in 1968. The "sweeping rewriting of history after 1956", though generally kept under strict control, is argued to have contributed considerably to the questioning of party legitimacy in some circles. Much attention is paid to the discussions on methodology.

MAZOUR, ANATOLE G. The Writing of History in the Soviet Union. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1971. xvi, 383 pp. \$ 17.50.

"Soviet historiography has travelled a rocky road." Its phases, determined by ideological and political considerations, are discussed here lucidly and profoundly. The author deals, in a systematic arrangement, with a number of major subjects and periods in Russian and Soviet history which were subject matter for Soviet historians. The footnotes are in themselves a mine of information.

MEHLINGER, HOWARD D. and JOHN M. THOMPSON. Count Witte and the Tsarist Government in the 1905 Revolution. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1972. xiv, 434 pp. \$ 17.50.

Vitte's papers, which have recently been made available, constitute one of the main sources for this illuminating study. A balanced judgment is given of the outstanding statesman's achievements and of his ultimate failure, caused by the Tsar's hesitations and disdain, and by the lack of a real mass basis which Vitte, the precursor of Stolypin's agrarian reform, would have needed to succeed. Vitte's ambivalent attitude towards the revolution is described and analyzed in a masterly way. Particularly interesting is the very detailed account of attitudes, moods and actions of leading persons in the administration in the period of turmoil and decision. The notes are at the same high level.

MORGAN, M. C. Lenin. Edward Arnold, London 1971. xii, 236 pp. Ill. £ 2.80.

This is an unpretentious biography of Lenin – “essentially a constructive, not a destructive personality”. The book is vividly written, but it does not add anything to what is common coin among students of Lenin. Only sources in English are quoted. A sympathetic trait is the author's avoidance of problems of a very speculative character. His work can serve as a first general introduction which, also because it contains many quotations, reproduces the contemporary atmosphere well.

Russia Enters the Twentieth Century 1894-1917. Ed. by George Katkov, Erwin Oberländer (Exec. Ed.), Nikolaus Poppe and Georg von Rauch. Temple Smith, London 1971. 352 pp. £ 3.50.

Russia Enters the Twentieth Century 1894-1917. Ed. by Erwin Oberländer (Exec. Ed.), George Katkov, Nikolaus Poppe and Georg von Rauch. Schocken Books, New York 1971. 352 pp. \$ 12.00.

It is the common purpose of the contributors to the present volume to study the reign of Nicholas II and contemporary Russian society in their own right, over against the “revolutionary” interpretation in Soviet historiography. For a more detailed survey of the contents we may refer to our notice of the original edition in *IRSH*, XV (1970), p. 517.

SKIRDA, ALEXANDRE. Kronstadt 1921. Prolétariat contre bolchévisme. Editions de la Tête de Feuilles, Paris 1971. 274 pp. F.fr. 32.50.

With sympathy for the Kronstadt rebels, the author recapitulates their arguments and the position held by Lenin and Trockij. Some of the main documents are appended, though not the full text of the Kronstadt *Izvestija*. Petričenko's introduction to that text in the book edition is included. The bibliography consists almost exclusively of titles in French and in Russian.

TOBIAS, HENRY J. The Jewish Bund in Russia. From Its Origins to 1905. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1972. xx, 409 pp. \$ 16.50.

A very informative, concise account of the conditions under which the Jews lived in the “Pale of Settlement” (including Congress Poland) and of the Government's policy towards them precedes an eminently documented and profound treatment of the origins of the *Bund* in the 1880's, when the pioneers, mostly intellectuals, built up an ideology composed of Jewish partic-

ularism and Marxist internationalism. Formally, the *Bund* – the “General Jewish Workers’ Union in Lithuania, Poland and Russia” – was founded as late as 1897 (in Vilna). It flourished to become a strong, cohesive party, which up to 1905 occupied an unrivalled position among the Jewish proletariat. Of great value is the discussion of such issues as the *Bund*’s impact on Jewish self-consciousness, its relations with other parties (Russian and Polish) and with the non-proletarian (and non-intellectual) layers of the Jewish community, etc.

VALENTINOV (VOL’SKIJ), N. *Novaja Ekonomičeskaja Politika i krisis partii posle smerti Lenina. Gody raboty v VSNCh vo vremja NEP. Vospominanija. Pod red. Ja. Bunina i V. Butenko s predisl. Bertrama Vol’fa.* Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1971. xix, 256 pp. \$ 9.50.

In spite of his breach with the Bolsheviks in 1904, N. V. Vol’skij could play an important part in the Supreme Council of National Economy at the time of the NEP. His memoirs on the subject, written in France during the ’fifties, are a veritable quarry of obviously reliable inside information on this crucial period (1922-28). The author sheds new light on the *Liga nabljudatelej*, Lenin, Dzeržinskij (who comes out quite favourably), Pjatakov, Trockij, and Stalin. It is to be hoped that these memoirs will be translated.

OTHER BOOKS

- IVANOV, V. M. [i] A. N. ŠMELEV. *Leninizm i idejno-političeskij razgrom trockizma.* Lenizdat, Leningrad 1970. 503 pp.
- KATORGIN, I. I. *Istoričeskij opyt KPSS po osuščestvleniju novej ekonomičeskoj politiki (1921-1925 gg.).* Izdatel’stvo “Mysl”, Moskva 1971. 431 pp.
- MARTYNOV, A. P. *Moja služba v Otdel’nom korpuse žandarmov. Vospominanija.* Pod red. Ričarda Vragi. Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1972. xii, 351 pp.
- MÜLLER, OTTO WILH. *Intelligencija. Untersuchungen zur Geschichte eines politischen Schlagwortes.* Athenäum Verlag, Frankfurt 1971. 419 pp.
- SINCLAIR, LOUIS. *Leon Trotsky. A Bibliography.* Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, Stanford 1972. xviii, 1089 pp.
- Velikij Oktjabr’ v rabotach sovetskich i zarubežnych istorikov. Izdatel’stvo “Mysl”, Moskva 1971. 228 pp.

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

Ralph Hayburn is Lecturer in History in the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Keith Burgess is Lecturer in Economic History in the University of Glasgow, Glasgow.

George Fasel is Associate Professor of History in the University of Missouri, Columbia.

Alfred Erich Senn is Professor of History in the University of Wisconsin, Madison.
Edmund Silberner is Professor of History of Modern Social Movements in the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem.